

THE GUIDER: THE GAZETTE OF THE GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER)



Photo: Audrey Pearson

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April, 1939

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GUIDE WEEK

MAY 8th-15th

How you can help to make known

GIRL GUIDE WEEK



1,000,000 letters can carry the news of Guide Week if—
10,000 Guides each buy a packet of 100 poster stamps and see they are used on all their letters, either fixed to the envelope or letter.
Price 9d. per 100, postage 1½d. per packet.

2,000,000 private motor cars are registered in this country. Here is an opportunity for 20,000 Guides to get 200,000 car owners to display the Guide Week gummed car-sticker.
20,000 Guides have 20,000 windows—
in which they can display the Guide Week poster.
Price 1s. for 50.
Price 1s. for 25.
Price 1s. for 78.

(For further particulars see March GUIDER, page 78)

ORDER FORM.

(to be cut out for posting.)

Please send me _____ packet(s) of stamps
car-stickers and _____ posters, for which I
enclose _____ s. _____ d.
Name _____
Address _____

(Postal orders to be made payable to The Girl Guides Association, and crossed Westminster Bank, Ltd.)

WINDOW DISPLAY FOR GUIDE WEEK.

The window display consists of a background which is made up in two pieces and will be supplied either in three-ply wood or stiffened linen which is stretched on a wooden frame. The all-over measure-ment of the background, i.e., the map of the world in white on a blue background on a white surround—will be 6 ft. by 6 ft., which is the average measurement of a shop window. The white surround will permit of the adaption to other sizes.

At either side will be wire screens painted aluminium, to which will be fixed large photographs displaying the activities of Guiding. From various countries where there are Guides throughout the world, red cords will radiate to the country indicated. The number of countries indicated may be limited to suit size of window. Other numbers of the membership in the country referring to the factal strips will also be fixed to the wire screens referring to the activities of Guiding and include:—First Aid, Cooking, Nature Lore, Camping, World Friendship, Handicrafts, Citizenship, Reliability, Service, Fitness. The measurements of these screens will be: one, 6 ft. by 30 ins., and the other, 4 ft. 6 ins. square.

The grass matting for the floor will measure 6 ft. by 3 ft. There will be small conventional flowers cut out of three-ply wood representing the Rose, Shamrock, Thistle and Daffodil. At the top and at the foot of the window will be the words "Guiding is National Service," and "Be Prepared."

The estimated cost will include: Background, Wire Screens, Photographs, Flowers, Lettering indicating Guide Activities, Grass, Cords radiating to screens.

For the first six windows ordered this can be had for £5 os. od., but after that number all others will cost £6 10s. od.; it will thus be realised that it is a good thing to order your window early.

A background alone (map of the world and white surround) can be supplied for £2 10s. od. Photographs can be supplied at 2s. 9d. each or in smaller sizes for less.

Tents, figures and camping materials must all be supplied locally. Photographs of the suggested scheme can be supplied on application.

For small windows it is suggested that Guide Week posters and Extension work and a programme of the week's activities should be used.

Local shops should be asked if they would hand out leaflets.

Messrs. Selfridge have entered enthusiastically into our Guide Week scheme. They are giving up one of their windows for the week and are thinking out a scheme of display, probably on the lines suggested above. They are also most generously giving us floor space in the showrooms which we hope to use to great advantage.

SUGGESTIONS WANTED.

Headquarters are very anxious to know of any original plans for Guide Week throughout the country, as it is hoped that the News Reels may become interested, but information must be sent some weeks beforehand.

One County is organising a collection of litter, with probably a bonfire of the rubbish at the end of the week! In others, Guides are offering their help to weed public gardens, paint railings, etc.

"GUIDE WEEK" CEREMONY

It was suggested by the County of Surrey that a simple ceremony, serving the double purpose of reminding Guides of their own purpose, and dramatising that purpose to any of the general public present, might be found useful during Guide Week.

On consideration it became evident that this ceremony needed to be suitable for presentation indoors or outdoors, and to be sufficiently adaptable to serve for a small company or a large county gathering, and for any number between those two. If it could be used on a stage as part of a display, so much the better! Costumes and

stage properties would be impossible in some cases, desirable in others.

Keeping these few points in mind, a ceremony has now been devised, which can be worked with a minimum of eleven, two of whom may, and one of whom must, be a Guider. Elaborated, it can include 46 actors and an unlimited number of ordinary Guides. It can be worked with no "dressing up," or with a good deal, and is equally possible to perform indoors or out. It will be published, together with complete illustrations of costume and diagrams of movement, in the April 13th issue of *The Guide*.

AWAY TO THE WOODS

"WE will meet next week at the old stone stile in Cowslip Lane at the usual time." The Brownies had just sung Taps when Brown Owl made this announcement and immediately there were obvious signs of approval. The newly enrolled Brownies alone seemed slightly worried; what if it rained, would they need pennies and food, and should they wear uniform? Brown Owl quickly answered all these questions.

The stile in Cowslip Lane the following Wednesday evening was the scene of much activity. The Brownies, eager not to miss anything had arrived early, and the stile proved most invaluable for climbing, for resting, as a hiding place and for general scrambling. At last Brown Owl was seen in the distance. "Can I carry your case, Brown Owl?" they cried racing towards her, but there was no case. Instead Brown Owl was wearing a small blue haversack. This she explained was much better than a case when you were out-of-doors, for you could carry it without feeling its weight. You also had both hands free, which was essential when you were walking a long way or climbing or stalking or doing any of the things the Guides called Woodcraft. Of course, the contents of the haversack had to be examined. A small notebook with pencil attached, next a small flat cigarette tin fitted up with Elastoplast, a needle, Iodine and Ammonia pencils and small pieces of clean rag; then the familiar Six roll and subscription cards; some rope and string; a few pins and a tiny glass jar. Something wrapped in greaseproof paper caused excitement and the discovery of a piece of stale bread aroused curiosity. By the time the haversack was repacked Tawny had appeared, and so away to the woods.

There were only two fields to cross and the Brownies quickly scattered, some running ahead with Brown Owl, whilst others fell behind with Tawny. Over the first field they went and soon a small gate was reached, an exciting gate too, for it would not open, so in turn the Brownies had to clamber over, taking care to climb near the hinges, to avoid straining the gate. Brown Owl went over first and as the Brownies jumped down she divided them into pairs. They were told to take ten giant strides along the cinder path which led to the wood.



Stalking.

At the end of each ten strides they were to look and see what they could see on the path, before taking ten more strides. If they saw anything they especially liked or that they thought was beautiful they were to call Brown Owl or Tawny. Intent on their quest the pack moved quickly. Brown Owl and Tawny were kept on the run looking first at a bit of clear blue glass glittering in the sunlight, then on to a tiny fragment of vivid red porcelain, then back to a stumpy golden dandelion that had thrust its way through the cinder path and emerged triumphant, then right ahead to see a slimy fat worm wriggling out of a hole.

The woods were soon reached and the Sixes were given five minutes to choose for themselves a place for a Six home. These homes had to be within 50 strides of a certain tree, a rather lovely tree, slim and graceful with silvery bark and tiny reddish twigs. Brown Owl had got permission for the Brownies to use the woods for the meetings during the summer so she knew they would be able to have their Six homes and keep them from week to week, building them as they went along. Five minutes seemed all too short this first night. One Six took all that time even to choose their home, another Six chose quickly and so got their floor cleared, whilst the other Six spent their time rolling logs into a bramble-nook that was hidden from sight in a mysterious way. In the meantime Brown Owl had made a fascinating toadstool, and a close inspection revealed the glass jar from the haversack, covered with moss and packed tightly with daisies. Creeping out of their homes the Brownies formed the Fairy Ring, with, for once, a fairylike tread, and soon the Fairy Ring song echoed softly through the woods. Then the Brownies received Brown Owl and Tawny Owl in their homes. Brown Owl inspected the inhabitants as well as the houses, whilst Tawny collected the rents,

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signing the rent books (the familiar Six cards) as she went. Suddenly the Brownies discovered that the Sixers had vanished. Tawny told the Brownies she was sure they would have left a clue behind and suggested looking in their houses. The Elves quickly found a white stone with *Peace* written on it and Tawny found their Sixer and follow that cry, and when they found the Sixer they were to join her and call too, until all the toadstool together and then they were to race for the Fairies who had discovered that they were to search for the Cuckoo, and finally the Gnomes discovered their stone with the word *Owl* on it. What a chase followed, the "birds" flying in and out of the trees and under the bushes, till finally breathless and excited they all arrived back at the toadstool demanding more.

The Golden Hand Brownies then ran off with Tawny to a clearing in the wood, where by the aid of a compass, twigs, paper and pins they made windmills and weathercocks. The wind was only slight but enough to show that the weathercocks could do their jobs, and the Brownies were soon naming the direction of different trees. Suddenly a gleam of sunlight broke through and the Brownies rushed to the spot where, through the trees, could be seen the setting sun, smiling a goodnight out of a dark cloud away in the west. In the meantime the newly-enrolled Brownies were looking for nuts, twigs and other woodland treasures with which to lay a dinner table for the Silver Birch Fairy.

On a fence near by, almost motionless, sat the Golden Bar Brownies absorbed in watching some fat starlings feeding and quarrelling. "Oh, Brown Owl, how they waddle!" came a sudden cry, and the starlings, not approving of the description of their walk, flew away noisily. The Brownies jumped down and went into the woods, Brown Owl suddenly stopped and the Brownies nearly fell over on top of her, but managed to keep on their feet. Peering round they saw on the ground ahead the perkiest and jauntiest Robin imaginable. His head was jerked on to one side and he seemed to be asking for something. Suddenly one of the Brownies remembered the stale bread in the haversack. Evidently these crumbs were appetising for the Robin came closer and closer. "Watch how he moves, and look at his colouring," whispered Brown Owl. They did watch too, for he was so near, until suddenly the back Brownie, in her eagerness to see more, overbalanced and the next instant there was a heap of struggling, laughing Brownies. Gone was the Robin, and there was only a brief time left for Brown Owl to answer the many questions about hopping and walking and running and feeding of birds. Brown Owl asked the Brownies to listen during the week to see if they thought all birds sang alike. She suggested that they might have secret languages.

A game of Tiggy Touch Wood followed with all the

Brownies, and as there was so much wood about it was decided to count only the living trees as "safety places." The pack quietened as they crept up to the toadstool spelling letter by letter the word goodbye, and in the stillness of the evening they ended their meeting with an action prayer used by the Brownies in Sweden—"For the beauty of the sky, the sun, the stars and the flowers, The wind in the trees, and the birds that fly in the sky, We thank Thee God."

A. M. KEMPTON.

MONDAY, MARCH 20th

A Guider, a Guide and a Brownie visited Headquarters this afternoon. That is a very usual occurrence—only this time it was different, for these three Guides were The Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret.

They had come to see our new film, which showed them Guides in camp, Guides at sea, foreign Guides gathered at the Chalet in Switzerland, and a thousand Guides marching past Their Majesties at Windsor, doing homage to their King and the Royal Family, and smiling a greeting to their sister Guides, five of whom were members of that very family.

We felt so proud at Headquarters this afternoon when our President brought her two nieces

to see us. It was such a happy party, and we were so glad to have our Princesses with us—two excited children, wearing all the grace of Royalty, yet remaining just two small girls whose Aunt had taken them out for a treat.

When they arrived in the Council Chamber, the Executive Committee and some of Headquarters Staff were presented before the film was shown, and it was a joy to us all to see the watchful eye that Princess Elizabeth, Patrol Second, kept on her small Brownie sister! Utterly at home and unselfconscious, they were delighted with the film, and The Princess Royal was kept very busy answering questions and noticing thrilling details.

After the film, the Princesses visited the camp shop and spent an exciting half-hour among tents, hike equipment and whistles. A block of Guide notepaper was presented to Princess Elizabeth, and Princess Margaret was given the Guide painting book. Their joy in their presents was typical of the simple, natural atmosphere we all felt while they were with us.

When they left, every window of Headquarters was filled by the Staff, waving goodbye. We watched them drive away and felt once more the greatness of Guiding which is enjoyed by millions of children the world over, which has lightened the darkness of the slums and which has given happiness and relaxation to two little girls who are growing up to bear the burden of Royal responsibility.

PACK HOLIDAYS.

Important To all Pack Permit Holders.
Will any Brown Owl who is running a Pack Holiday this year and who is willing to take an extra helper (who would pay her own expenses) please send the following details to Miss Costobadie, Trederwen Hall, Llanantffraid, Montgomeryshire, as soon as possible. A stamped addressed envelope should be enclosed.

Name and address of Brown Owl.
Name of pack and county.
Dates and place of holiday.

Will any Brown Owl wishing to join a Pack Holiday for experience and willing to pay her own expenses please send the following details to Miss Costobadie (enclosing a stamped addressed envelope) and every effort will be made to put her in touch with a suitable holiday.
Name and address of Brown Owl.
Name of pack and county.
Dates free and district preferred.
Whether willing to act as cook or V.A.D., and if so giving experience.

THE RANGER STAR TEST

PERFORM FIVE COUNTRY DANCES.

Magnificent exercise! Nothing like it for keeping fit! Such fun! Splendid for keeping warm when the ball is cold! Yes! But much more than this. It's not enough to perform about country dances anyhow, after a week or two of rubbing up a few old favourites once romped through as a Guide. This is a worth while part of the test and should be taken seriously. An art, which few love or really appreciate until they can enter into it more fully.

This month we are lucky enough to be able to publish an article by Mrs. Kennedy herself, who is known to so many for the untiring patience and perseverance of her efforts to pass on to us the elements of the art she loves. She naturally wishes to keep the standard high.

If we can raise the standard of dancing in the Movement by instilling into our own something of the bird-like quality she describes we shall do much to increase our enjoyment, and may even do a little towards paying off the big debt we owe to Mrs. Kennedy and all the members of the E.F.D.S.S.

G. I. J. P.

THE AERIAL QUALITY OF FOLK DANCING

BY HELEN KENNEDY.

ALL aviators must experience enviable feelings of superiority and elation and all real dancers should sense some similar joyous emotions, even though their elevation is only slightly above the ground.

Folk dances and songs are founded on natural movements of everyday life such as walking and talking. Walking to our work which is a daily routine job, probably gets done most days in a harassed and worried way with the best part of our minds on the business of reaching our destination. At other times, when the sun is shining and we feel elated we revel in every step and feel that we are moving on air. In other words, we are *dancing* and our step is different from our ordinary everyday hum-drum walk because it is done in the air. In the same way, mere words when transferred and sustained on the breath are turned into song.

Now this sunny aerial quality may not always be easy to



capture and so, as in all things, a technique must be acquired. A dancer should use the air for his medium in the same way as the swimmer uses the water. The air can be considered as friendly a medium to the dancer as the water is to the swimmer so long as there is unlimited faith and courage. The accomplished swimmer must often look back with wonder upon his early efforts in learning to float. He will remember how he used to struggle with tense limbs and how after many an unnecessary mouthful of water he suddenly found that he could float by merely relaxing and having faith in the buoyancy of the water.

The dancer needs this same courage, relaxation and confidence in the air. This is often overlooked and folk dancers are seen treading all too firmly on terra firma and weaving elaborate figure patterns with a worried expression on their faces. Their tenseness is only being temporarily relieved on accomplishing a safe arrival at a given spot at the right time.

For a dancer to get into motion, it must be remembered that it is not necessary to move one leg after the other as in ordinary walking but to try and sense this aerial happy feeling in the whole body—and then have courage to elevate oneself into the air, just above the ground, timing the approach to coincide with the beat of the music. If this approach through the air is done with tenderness the dancer will hardly touch the ground on arrival and will rebound again immediately. Each step should be a spontaneous rhythmical bubble of gaiety which should react through the whole body extending to the finger tips and bringing a sparkle to the eyes.

The dancer must remember not to impede this feeling of buoyancy by a bad carriage of head and arms. These are heavy parts of the body and can weigh the dancer down so firmly that it is not possible to achieve elevation. The head should be held high and erect but with no trace of stiffness in the neck muscles and the arms should be poised and bearing their own individual weight—not left sagging on either side of the body as lifeless appendages. The whole body wants to be lissome and alive so that it can be used as a musical instrument and can sway through the air and above the ground in a poetical, vital and rhythmical way expressing the gaiety and light-heartedness of our English tunes.

It may seem unnecessary to have to describe a dance technique which should be inborn in every English



Photo Hans Gchler

[April, 1939]

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person but sometimes this technique seems to be temporarily dormant. It is only some three hundred years ago since England was world-famous in the art of dance and we were known as "The Dancing English." England was the first country to be industrialised and the art was temporarily lost when rural life was broken up during the rush to the towns.

It is now becoming increasingly clear in our harassed and mechanised lives that the art of natural song and dance is essential to all who wish to live fully and expansively. A natural spontaneity is still there in all of us and our English dance-forms are our way of expressing ourselves. These forms have been tested and bequeathed to us by generations of English people until they are as much a part of us as our own language.

For particulars of the Week-end Folk Dance Course, May 12th-14th, to be directed by Mrs. Kennedy, and of the Folk Dance displays at Cecil Sharp House on Saturday, May 13th, see Forthcoming Events' Calendar.

A CHANCE FOR A PIONEER.

A new venture in connection with St. Denny's Diocesan High School, Murree, India, 7,000 ft. high. Excellent climate. Cold in winter and cool in summer.

A Matron wanted, to organize and be in charge of a new Training Centre for Anglo-Indian girls, desirous of taking posts as child nurses. Small salary to start with but with Prospects ahead.

Candidates should have hospital training with experience in infant care or Norland or Truby King Training. Apply direct to the Principal, enclosing testimonials and recommendation from Commissioner giving details as to character and education.

Is it incorrect for a Guider to wear All-Round Cords with Guider's uniform? If so, if the Guider is still wearing her Guider uniform, can she wear All-Round Cords?

If you will refer to Rule 55, page 148, in the current Rules, you will see there that "A Guider who has obtained All-Round Cords as a Guide or Ranger before obtaining a warrant may continue to wear them. . . ." It is now possible to obtain a strip of the Cords to wear on the right shoulder, instead of the full Cords, if preferred.

If it is correct that All-Round Cords may not be worn by Guiders in full uniform, but only when in an overall, may they now wear the blue and white strip in full-dress uniform?

Please read reply to query above. There is no such thing as "full dress uniform." There are two kinds of uniform for Guiders—a coat and skirt or a uniform dress, and either is "full dress" for all occasions. To refer to the overall as something unimportant and only to be worn on odd occasions is very

misleading, particularly for new Guiders.

ENQUIRE WITHIN

Can a Guider be a District Commissioner in two different towns at the same time?

The enquiry is not very clear. If you mean—"Can a Guider in one town be a District Commissioner in another town at the same time?"—this is a matter for local decision between the Commissioners concerned.

When there is a captain and two lieutenants, is it wrong to have 48 Guides in the company?

This is a question for the local Commissioner to decide. If you will refer to Rule 29 in the current Policy, Organisation and Rules, you will see there that it says: "A company should not exceed 36 in number, otherwise individual training becomes impossible."

Where should the new Guider's First Class badge be worn on the new style overall?

Above where the pocket flap would be, if there was a pocket!

Which is correct for the top of the Union Jack, pike or Trefoil, and is it usual to keep this polished? Is it correct to refer to the Union Jack as the "King's Colour"?

The pike or Trefoil may be used for the Union Jack; either is correct. This should certainly be kept polished; in the same way that a dirty badge worn by a Guide or Guider signifies indifference to Guiding, so a dirty trefoil or pike on a Colour would make it obvious that there was no pride in the privilege of possessing Colours. The Union Jack should not be referred to as "King's Colours"; it is quite incorrect.

Now that a strip of Cord may be worn on the right shoulder, may the full-sized Cords be worn for special occasions?

This is a question that could well be discussed and decided at a Guiders' meeting. There is no ruling about it.

Is it correct to wear Red Cross or St. John badges in uniform above the left pocket flap?

No, the Red Cross or St. John badge should be worn above the cuff of the left sleeve. Please refer to Rule 55, page 148, in current Rules.

Should a Guider wear only one star, counting both Ranger and Guider service? I am a Ranger in one district and a Guider in another.

Only one star should be worn to denote service running concurrently, on a red background when in Ranger uniform, and without a background when in Guider's uniform.

In the First Aid clause of the Brownie First Class test, does the "or" really mean "and," or is it only necessary for the Brownie to deal with one of the alternatives?

It is intended that a Brownie should be able to bind up a cut finger and a grazed knee, although she may only be required to demonstrate one of them at the test.

May the new Guider's First Class badge be worn by a Guider holding Ranger Star and not Guide First Class?

No, unless the Guider also holds the Swimmer badge or some equivalent qualification to cover clause 3. Section III of the Guide First Class syllabus.

LONES

NO, please don't turn over without reading this first. Cast your eye through it; it might contain something of interest to you because, in spite of, to some people, the unfortunate name, Lones are very interesting. Of course we Lones will not admit our name is unfortunate; we like it, but then we know it has nothing to do with the lending library or money—and so do you if you read the Lone articles which appear from time to time in THE GUIDER.

I don't think we can emphasise too often the real need for Lone Guiding both at home and overseas. Figures are always tiresome, but if you consult the annual reports and take the trouble to add up all the Lones in the Empire you will find the numbers are not great—only a few thousand—and you may be led to wonder if it is worth having a whole Branch Organisation at Headquarters and in many countries for a few thousand children—in some countries only a few hundred—but when you realise that these children could not be Guides unless there was a Lone Branch you realise that without the Branch you would be denying Guiding to several thousand children and to children who need it more than many who can Guide actively. Why?—because so many lack the companionship of children their own age by reason of the isolation of their homes.

Let me tell you a bit about Lones in our Empire. We'll begin with our furthest away Dominion, New Zealand. A great many Lones there never see anyone in uniform; their only knowledge of how to put it on and what it looks like is from photos. The pictures in the *Guide* are used extensively for illustrations—how to salute, how and where to wear P.L. stripes and service stars, and so on. So important are photos to the New Zealand Lones—and I expect many other Lones—that the Head of Lones in New Zealand, when writing to me the other day, suggested that Guides when being photographed should always stand up in order to show the "bits" of their uniform!

If you look on the map you will find New Zealand alongside its big neighbour Australia, and you will think what a small country—yet that small country is sparsely populated, and in many places the children get a mail (as they call the post) once a week, and then only if they go some distance to the nearest town to fetch it. This occurs over and over again in Australia, too, where the distances are greater. Here children live in real isolation, perhaps many hundred miles from the next white family, and so are dependent on themselves for all their amusements and interests. It is not difficult to imagine what joy a Lone Letter must bring with its competitions, its games and its work, to children living so very really alone. And not only does it bring suggestions of something to do, but it brings a sense of comradeship and fellowship, and a knowledge that they belong to a big world-wide sisterhood.

There is no doubt that these Lone Letters give many an isolated child a sense of comradeship with people of her own age. That they are welcomed and eagerly devoured I can testify to, for I have seen some of those that have been round a company—the pages are well worn and almost tattered with the constant turning over,

and they have an "atmosphere" about them, proving that a company meeting can be held on paper.

In parts of Australia the members of the companies live so far apart and in places where posts are very infrequent that one Company Letter such as we in this country would take months to go round even a small company, so the Letter is duplicated and a copy sent to each person in her Guiding. The children open their letters at a given time on a given day. This tends to give each child a feeling of belonging to a company and not of being an isolated person in her Guiding. She knows that some ten or twelve other Guides are opening their letters at the same moment as she is opening hers, and so the bond of comradeship is strengthened and the Guide spirit of friendliness spread.

If we go from Australia to Canada we find just the same story of immense distance and girls living very isolated lives and Lone Guiding meeting a very real need. Added to distance and isolation in Canada we find great extremes of weather—and some of our Guides there live throughout the winter in cold such as we do not meet with in this country. I have heard not long ago of a Lone captain riding some thirty miles in weather well below zero to enrol one of her Guides.

This question of distance seems to crop up in all our Dominions; in one part of South Africa a Ranger Letter travels 7,000 miles. From another part we hear of a different problem: postage being high the sending of Company Letters is difficult owing to the poverty of the Lones. We, at home, might help here, as copies of the *Guide* sent regularly to the isolated groups would be a great assistance.

The last news I had from South Africa was so encouraging—numbers were going up and a great many badges had been taken—and won.

I must mention a Lone we have in Thursday Island. She has never seen a Guide Rally and feels pictures must be rather a poor substitute for what must be a grand experience.

And now, to come nearer home, Lone Guiding in the islands continues to meet a need. Even here we have got companies whose numbers live completely out of reach of any active company. Surely it is worth while giving Guiding to these children, but the great difference between our Lones and the Lones overseas is that here they are Lones for the most part temporarily filling in time between membership of active companies, while in the Dominions they are Lones for always. Contact with other Guides comes very seldom, and it is a red letter day if any Lone goes to a Rally or is visited by her captain. To some that "day" never comes. To attend camp many have to travel thousands of miles, and the majority are prevented from going by expense, distance or pressure of work on the farm in summer.

We are trying very hard to link up our Lones with those in the Empire. We do it by inter-company correspondence, but we also do it by an exchange of Company Letters, and I feel that this is particularly valuable, for I am sure we can learn a great deal from our sister Lones, get fresh ideas and fresh inspiration from their letters, and I hope we can give the same in our letters.

THE GUIDER

Sometimes I expect Lone Guiders feel depressed and wonder if what they are struggling to do is of any real use. I want to end by quoting some words of one of the Commissioners for Lions in Africa:

"It is probably only those who are privileged to visit Lions in their isolation who can realise the debt of gratitude that they owe to their Guiders for their patient, persevering conscientious work, and though these last would be the very last to expect thanks, it is fitting that they should know that the service they are rendering does not go unappreciated."

AUDREY CHITTY,
Headquarters Commissioner for Lion Guiders.

ATHLETE'S BADGE

HOW many of the Second Class Guiders in your company are athletes? The Athlete Badge syllabus has now been very much simplified, and it is hoped that many more Guiders and Rangers will train up for this test during the coming months.

This is not what could be called a specialist badge, but one that is well within the reach of any physically fit Guide or Ranger. Now that National Fitness is so much to the fore many Guiders and Rangers should think of trying to win this badge. A little encouragement from Captain is all that is needed in many cases, and it would be a grand achievement if the applications for the Athlete Badges could be raised 100 per cent. during 1939. This would indeed show people how Guiders and Rangers are interested in physical fitness, and if the test is kept (as it should be) on a really high standard, should prove a really useful contribution to National Fitness.

The first part of the test should not present any difficulty to the Guide who has passed her Second Class test on a high standard for Good Carriage and Scout's Pace. The Ranger entering for the badge should have been helped by parts 4 and 5 of the Ranger Test.

Most girls play games at school nowadays, so that the second section of the test should prove a simple one, as school games are usually well coached. The knowledge of the rules of the game may need some extra help unless the Guide or Ranger has an opportunity of umpiring. Umpiring demands a real knowledge of the rules and is an excellent training for the making of quick decisions and for observation. Do, therefore, see that, if there is a Guide hockey or netball club in the district, the Guiders or Rangers themselves have the opportunity of umpiring and of learning to help others as well as to play themselves.

The two sections that are probably done least well in the badge are the skipping and ball-throwing. As regards the skipping, it should be realised that if well done it will lead to a better poise of the body, as well as a general improvement in the physique. The actual rope that is used should be considered

as to its suitability from the following points—(1). It should be long enough to touch the ground when the arms are held sideways at shoulder level. This means that the position of the arms will be maintained at shoulder level and that the turn of the rope will come mainly from the wrists and only slightly from the shoulders. (2). The rope should be heavy enough to swing easily by itself. So often one sees Guides trying to skip with a very light rope which necessitates an energetic circling of the arms, which is not good, and which should not be necessary. Therefore, please do not buy Woolworth's clothes-line to cut into pieces! (3). Ball-bearing handles are very nice extras to a rope but are rather expensive and not really necessary. They do make the achievement of good skipping easier, but the same standard can be attained without them.

Sash cords make a very good and inexpensive skipping-rope if it is the fairly thick kind and heavy enough. Thin manila at 6d. per pound from any rope shop will plait up into very serviceable ropes and 1 lb. will be sufficient to make at least two good length ropes.

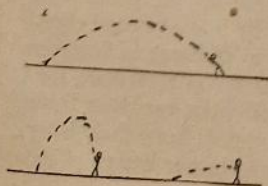
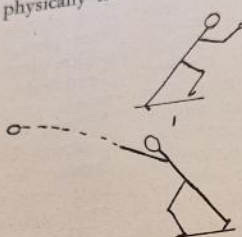
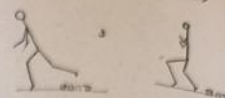
The actual skipping needs a good deal of practice before real proficiency is attained. As a rule it is easier to skip with good style when turning the rope backwards.

A few people may, however, find it easier to turn the rope forwards. Good poise and carriage of the body is one of the most important things to aim at when skipping, and the body should be well stretched when in the air with the head held high and the arms held sideways. Skipping with a forward turn of the rope, unless very well done, tends to draw the shoulders forward and so to cramp the chest; whereas backward skipping, even if not of a very high standard, does help to expand the chest. It is the position of the arms that requires the most practice and most of the turn of the rope (after the first swing) should be done by the wrists. If this is done it is really immaterial whether the rope is turned backwards or forwards. As has already been said, it is generally easier to get a good style in skipping when the rope is being turned backwards.

The fancy steps should be well practised without the rope, so that due attention may be paid to the footwork, which is very important. The ankle joint should be well stretched in almost every step so that the line from knee to toes is straight.

Do not allow the Guiders or Rangers to practise skipping for too long without a pause. It is a very strenuous exercise, and a half-minute rest may well be given between each skipping period of one minute.

Ball-throwing, like the rest of this badge, must be practised out-of-doors. The correct action is most necessary in order that the requisite distance is covered. This should be practised until the 75-ft. (85 ft. for Rangers) is easily thrown every time with accuracy of direction. A good thrower will use the whole body as well as the arm. The weight of the body should be back at the start of the throw and at the end it should be forward (see diagram). Practising a



TREASURE HUNTS

by
E. M. BURGESS

Illustrated by
ELIZABETH HOLLINGS

"Fifteen men on The Dead Man's
Chest,
Yo-ho-ho, and a bottle of rum!"



EVEN more eagerly than when, over fifty years ago, Robert Louis Stevenson wrote *Treasure Island*, the rising generation to-day seeks adventure. Modern science and inventions—and in particular the wireless—have opened out the world. In imagination we can bestride it, and in actual fact, by means of modern aircraft, we can encircle it in an incredibly short space of time. Scouting and Guiding are essentially games of adventure—to train the mind in alertness and common-sense, and to stimulate the imagination—and there is nothing which will achieve this purpose more satisfactorily than a Treasure Hunt.

There are gardens and gardens. For a good Treasure Hunt a fairly large area which contains trees, hedges and shrubberies is necessary, and if you have no garden which can provide these, perhaps the common or an unfrequented part of a park can be used.

Here are a few suggestions.

The Spy.

There was once a very clever half-caste called Chandra Singh. He was a spy, and was employed by a foreign country, which we will name Veronia, to steal the plan of a new de-icing device for use at very high altitudes to prevent ice from forming on an aeroplane's wings. But Chandra Singh was an utter rogue. At the same time he was negotiating with the rival country of Rexania, and intended to sell the secret to the one which would offer him the highest price.

Having succeeded in procuring the plan, he hurriedly made two copies, and then replaced it, hoping that he would be undetected. For fear lest he might be unexpectedly arrested, he cut each copy into five pieces. These he hid, each piece in a separate tin, and buried all ten tins in different places in the garden of the house where he lodged. He marked the places where he had concealed the tins in two different ways. To Veronia

he was known by the number 4, and the five tins containing the pieces of the first copy he buried, placing on top of the ground immediately above each tin twigs, wire or grasses twisted to form the number 4. To mark the whereabouts of the five tins containing the pieces of the second copy, he made the letter N in the same kind of way, for he was known to Rexania as Operator N.

Chandra Singh felt sure that, if he were arrested, secret agents belonging both to Veronia and Rexania would search the house and grounds, and he hoped that one or the other would discover the plan, so that eventually he might claim his reward.

His fears were realised, and the very same day he was taken off to prison. That night, confederates of his from both Veronia and Rexania were seeking for the plan. As to who found it you must decide!

Directions.

The players are divided into two teams, one to represent Veronian and one Rexanian agents. They search for their own five tins. Neither team may unearth a tin which bears above it the sign belonging to the other side. When a team has found all five pieces of the plan, it must fit them together correctly, and paste them neatly on to a piece of cardboard—paste and cardboard being provided.

The first team to finish doing so wins the game.

N.B. The plan itself may be drawn upon blue paper and should bear some definite figures or design.

The Treasure on Kittiwake Island.

You are searching for treasure hidden by an old pirate named Cain Hoster. The only clue as to its whereabouts is a message in a bottle on the shore. It is obviously in cipher and runs as follows:—
1 67538'6 0167 35974 8167 5'
01293 3819 48953 059389 26 1
050513'7 053712323' 680987
5' 748 01048.

These grounds represent Kittiwake Island, and you will find various landmarks named



[April, 1939]

THE GUIDER

by means of sign posts. Can you find the treasure?

At five different points in the grounds place printed notices attached to sticks or posts, bearing the following names: *Penguin Point, Heron Corner, Gull Head, Cape Coot, and Parrot Bay*. Choose the positions of *Heron Corner* and *Cape Coot* with care. North East of *Heron Corner* should be a part of a shrubbery or a branching tree, near which a small cairn of stones must be erected, in which cocoanut shells—one for each team competing—can be placed where they are easily to be found but are not too obvious to the view. These cocoanuts can be two separate halves tied together. *Cape Coot* should be situated in a spot where it is possible to dig, as the treasure (chocolates wrapped in gold or silver paper) must be buried in a tin or box near by. The ground should be smoothed over again and all traces of digging removed.

Each party of treasure seekers must first read the cipher, a copy of which has been handed to each team. This will give them instructions as to how to find a cocoanut, inside which will be discovered another clue in the shape of twelve small pieces of paper of varying sizes and forms (see diagram to show how they should be cut out). On each is written in Morse the name of a bird, as follows:—snipe, parrot, owl, petrel, swan, tern, gull, penguin, coot, raven, parrot, gannet. Each piece of paper also bears a single word printed in ordinary capitals on top of



team, i.e., one cocoanut. A stone's cast North East O' Cairn near Heron Corner is a cocoan't containin' secret o' the cache.



the Morse. When the pieces are fitted together, jig-saw fashion, a message in two lines can be read. It is:—*As my name was Cain, I was always fond of a C.*

This gives the last clue. Among the birds, the only one beginning with C is *Coot*, so *Cape Coot* is the hiding place of the treasure.

N.B. (1). If the treasure seekers find it difficult to solve the cipher, suggest that ten different numbers appear in it, and that there are ten different letters in *Cain Hoster's* name. If they still have difficulty, remind them that 0 is less than 1.

(2). Remind them that one clue only must be taken by each

LEAF ODYSSEY.

"I love the leaves,"

She said,

"Because they grow in light."

Where is that far vale?

That valley of delight?

And, oh, the weeping willow tree,

That sang in silver rain!

"I miss the leaves,"

She said,

"Leaves that love the light

As seagulls miss the sea."

There is a curious language

That only leaves must know.

They whisper to the robin

When wild sweet breezes blow.

There in that fair far valley,

Deserted and so still

The little leaves are waiting,

And so they always will—

Leaves made boon companions,

For a child with yellow hair—

In any kind of moonlight

You could find them there.

She would go by moonlight,

And stars in night's sweet air

Shot through the sylvan stillness

To catch in the gold of her hair.

Where is that far vale?

That valley of delight?

No one now can tell you—

It is vanished out of sight.

Well, it was hard to get to,

And many lost the way,

And many went too early,

You could only go in May!

"I love the leaves,"

She said,

"Because they grow in light."

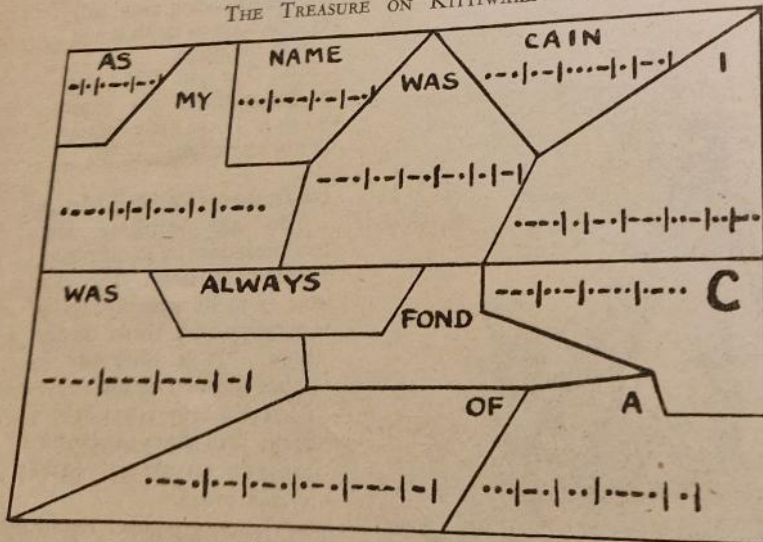
She said,

"Because they grow in light."

JOHN C. RITCHEY.

From *The Christian Science Monitor*.

THE TREASURE ON KITTIWAKE ISLAND.



Cut out the twelve pieces as shown.

A TREK CART EXPEDITION FOR RANGERS

by

C. FALCON

1. Preliminary Discussions and the Question of Kit.

RANGER companies whose members are experienced campers should plan, for a change, a trek cart expedition. It is tremendous fun, especially where the Rangers know each other well, and, as is so often the case, enjoy doing things all together.

Those who have tried this type of camping know the delightful freedom of it.

The trek cart enables you to take all the kit you require and just that much more than you can carry on your backs. It's light enough to be dragged along cart tracks, across fields and through woods, so that you are not confined to high road trekking; and it gives you a wonderful opportunity of getting into touch and tune with Nature.

The pitching and striking and general routine of the party's camp life do not occupy the amount of time that of necessity they do in a standing camp. They fall into their rightful place as the means whereby we move about and take a real part in the life of the countryside.

But let us suppose it is your company's first venture. There are eight of you, including yourself, the captain. This is a useful number for one trek cart.

Firstly, you'll discuss with your Rangers the question of route. If time is limited, you'll probably choose an area not too far from home; particularly if cost of fares from a big town have to be considered. Though it is more fun to transport yourselves and trek cart to a new or little known district, it does not really matter so long as you can soon leave the town behind you, for it is astonishing how little some of us know of our own districts away from the main roads, even a few miles from home.

Since it's your company's first attempt, you will probably arrange the nights' camping sites in advance. Later on, if you are an experienced camper, such as a Season Permit Holder, you may just have the neighbourhood of your site approved, but may leave the selection of the actual camping ground to be made on arrival. With the help of the map and everyone's keen eyes, keep a look-out, towards the end of the day's trek, for a suitable site and, having found it, seek permission to pitch for the night there.

Map.—Use one with the scale of one mile to the inch. This shows you the old roadways and cart-tracks and rights of way, which, of course, it's your

aim to follow since they lead into the very homes of our wild friends.

The opportunities for getting off the main roads will, to a considerable extent, influence your choice of district; so you'll encourage the Rangers to spend some time at one of their meetings studying the map and planning the route.

Distance.—This will vary with each party. Country Rangers who are good walkers will cover double the mileage in a day that their town sisters who have sedentary jobs can manage. For these probably six to eight miles a day will be sufficient at first. At the end of a week they will be ready to do a bigger mileage. Many expeditions plan to stay over Sunday on one site.

When discussing the question of distance, it should be borne in mind that you are out, firstly, for enjoyment; secondly, to refresh yourselves by gazing on beautiful scenery and quiet nature; and thirdly to arouse, and, as far as possible, satisfy the Rangers' interest in the wild life around them. Therefore, as on a walking tour, the weaker members should dictate the distance to be marched; and you must have time to stop and look and wonder and question. Let there be an absence of hurry in your day.

The next important question for discussion is that of kit. Be quite firm about this. Give each member a kit list with the approximate weights of each article she may bring written against them, and don't allow any extras. A trek cart expedition is essentially a test of the team spirit in the company or patrol, and here's the first example of it.

Choose the lightest of its kind of any piece of equipment,



Fording the Stream.

THE GUIDER

THE SUSSEX COUNTY TRAINING COMMITTEE

for the lighter your trek cart, the freer you will feel and the gayer you will step out.
Here is a sample kit list for a four days' expedition. Beginners may not be able to attain the lightness of weight, but it is what has been accomplished by old hands.

	lb.	oz.
Shade in mackintosh
Spare overall	...	9
Plimsolls in bag	...	11½
2 Pairs of stockings at 2 ozs. per pair and spare socks at 1½ oz.	...	8½
Jersey	...	5½
Spare triangular tie	...	7½
Blue apron	...	1
Change of underclothing	...	5
Pyjamas	...	9½
Woolies for night wear	...	5
4 Handkerchiefs	...	7
Washing outfit and towel in waterproof bag	...	1½
Hairbrush and comb in bag	...	4½
Rucksack (Weight empty)	...	2
Nesting cup, 2 plates, knife, 2 forks, 2 spoons	...	12½
Bags for stockings, undies, etc.	...	1½
Electric torch	...	2½
Total weight in rucksack	...	9 12½

An extra pair of shoes may be taken if desired. Limit the weight of each Ranger's bedding to 11 lb. If she can do with less, so much the better.

You will need two ground-sheets each, one for sleeping on and a small one for meals. Shared amongst you will be the mending, cleaning and first aid outfits. Canvas washing basins, buckets and nesting cooking utensils will all be of the lightest weights; and those companies who can visit Headquarters when procuring their kit will see how featherweight these things can be! A bucket and wash basin to every two Rangers is a satisfactory arrangement.

Lightweight tents with a single pole are recommended and, for a party of eight, have one lightweight ridge such as a Hiker tent. Then, if you find yourselves on a wet night on a site with no solid shelter, you can feed in the ridge.

Take also a latrine tent complete with small trowel and toilet roll in mackintosh bag. And in another bag, an even smaller trowel and paper for day use.

The rest of the equipment consists of the jointed flagstaff and flag; tools, an axe, turfing tool and spade for digging the latrine trench, tyre repair outfit and spare rope. Also, whisper this, a very small bundle of kindling which the Rangers will proudly produce untouched on their return, but which is there should you strike one of those really soaking days and, at the end of it, a site on which there just isn't a bush to yield from its depths dry kindling.

Carry a communal washing outfit for daytime use. This might consist of Zixt soap which really does clean stained hands, and a chamois leather instead of a towel, since the former absorbs moisture better.

Finally, there are the fire bars, and a flask of drinking water for use en route.

A LITTLE BROWN OWL.

*A little brown Owl
Went out on a prow,
And what do you think she saw—
She went through a wood
To see what she could,
And she saw an open door.
Inside were some Brownies
Wearing smart Crownies
For all the kind deeds they had done.
Now, you be a Brownie,
And win a fine Crownie
And show to Brown Owl what you've won.*

JOAN CURTIS (aged 8½).

Sussex has made the experiment of having a County Training Committee, and it is with the account has been written.

The experiment was started eighteen months ago with the encouragement of Miss Mathews, Commissioner for the suggestion of Miss Mathews, who was its first Chairman. The Training for England, a Trainer, a Guide Committee consists of a Commissioner, a Trainer, a Guide Captain, and a Brown Owl (one of whom acts as the Secretary). The County Camp Adviser is an *ex officio* member and since her retirement from the Chairmanship Miss Mathews has been co-opted in an advisory capacity. One member of the Committee retires annually so that no member serves for more than three years at a time.

The committee is a co-ordinating body which aims at assisting and encouraging the training of Guiders in the county and arranges county trainings at a central place in the county each year. It keeps a list of trainers in the county and also a County Panel of Guiders and Commissioners willing to take local training in special subjects or to speak at Local Association Meetings.

The special subjects include Singing, Handicrafts, Dramatics, Woodcraft, and Patrol Leaders' Trainings. Commissioners are asked always to be on the look-out for talent amongst their Guiders and the annual County Training gives an excellent opportunity for promising Guiders to act as Patrol Leaders or Instructors with a view to getting a recommendation from a Trainer to go to Foxlease to a prospective Diploma'd Guiders' Week. Since the Committee was

formed one experienced Guider has become a Red Corder, and another Guider has qualified as a Blue Corder. Others are on a recommended list.

By having a County Panel the committee can make use of the talents of those Guiders who have not the time to give to become trainers, and at the same time lead on those who might be too diffident if it was suggested that they should go in for their Diploma Test with no experience of taking any training outside their own District.

The committee meets twice a year unless called together more often by the Chairman, but the Secretary can be communicated with at any time by the Commissioners with requests for trainers, or speakers.

Although it should be the aim of every individual Guider to get to Foxlease or Waddow there is no doubt that a county training is of the very greatest value in stimulating enthusiasm and many a Sussex Guider and Commissioner proved this last year after two most successful county trainings at Elfinward.

KEY TO MAP ON PAGE 124.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| A. Orchard Site. | E. Fir Trees Site. |
| B. Northumberland Site. | F. Blackheath Site. |
| C. Sussex Site. | G. Apple Trees Site. |
| D. Cowsheds Site. | H. Bridges Site. |

ACTING OUT-OF-DOORS

by
MRS. ERIC STREATFIELD

Commissioner for Music, Drama and Films.



ALREADY our thoughts are turning to summer and summer-time entertainments—that play the company has promised for the fête, that dramatic item for the Rally, that entertainment for the Social in the Vicarage garden, or for the more expert among us, the School Parents' Day with its audience of critical fathers and mothers who expect a great deal. And all these things are to happen out-of-doors.

Brownies will probably come off best in a garden entertainment because they have lately been plunging deep into mime and the more glorified singing games, goaded on by their new badges, and wordless acting is the easiest and most effective kind for out-of-doors. On the whole the out-door audience comes to see more than to hear. It can be made to listen with good acting and a good play, but there is no denying that the wind in the trees, an inquiring bird or two, interesting cloud formations that swing across the sky—all such things are distracting.

To help them to attend you must first of all choose your stage very carefully. Don't allow your performers to be too far away, don't let your stage be too large, and don't have too distant entrances, effective though they can be. If possible, have a wall behind your actors, or even two walls to make a corner; they make a grand sounding board and a restful background. Arrange your audience in a wide semi-circle rather than a deep set of rows; if they can be on a slight slope all the better. A garden is generally full of interesting corners; a flight of stone steps, a clipped hedge, the corner of a summer-house, or even a bit of the house itself, if it suits the play; all these things give character to your setting. It is very effective to have one distant entrance, to see a fugitive running away from his pursuers, or a string of dancers winding in through trees, or to sight a long-awaited messenger before the people on the stage see him; but one is enough. Even then, used too often, it becomes

a bore. The element of surprise, always a thing to be carefully guarded, wears thin and the audience begin to wish the actors would hurry up and get there. There should be at least two other entrances near at hand so that a crowd, for instance, can get on or off quickly before the cheering or wailing, or whatever it is, dies away.

The material for open-air entertainments is not so easily found. Good pastorals are rare; for some reason plays written for garden performance generally run to whimsies and sentimentalities, *Spirits of the Garden and Flowers* with unpleasant human failings. But, for all that, a garden remains the perfect setting for the fantastic, for poetry, for the right kind of fairies and fairy tales, and out of the hundreds of plays published many can be adapted for it.

Ballads or folk-songs, sung or spoken (and the words if possible printed on the programme) by a choir or a single voice, are always a success out-of-doors. It is so easy to follow what is happening. They are full of quick obvious action; they never go off the point for a moment; and they generally have the most captivating tunes. Singing games, even, can be made very dramatic and amusing if properly acted. They and the ballads should always be unaccompanied. Some of the most charming can be danced throughout. Once upon a time folk songs were danced and folk dances sung as a matter of course; their unhappy divorce took place when all dancing was considered wicked, much more wicked, for some reason, than singing; but they re-marry very easily, to the great pleasure of both performers and audience. There must be music, of course, for this, unless the choir is very strong. A piano never sounds well out-of-doors but it can be used with violins and pipes, and perhaps a drum and triangle, keeping them all together in an unobtrusive way. It will be found that a small band like this has a far better tone if it is raised up on a wooden platform, not left on the grass.

A great many plays act well out-of-doors. The Open



[April, 1939]

THE GUIDER

Air Theatre in Regent's Park, London, has shown how easily we can do without change of scene. The dialogue very often needs judicious cutting; speeches must be forcible, to the point, not long-winded but not too short and snappy, so the audience will not take them in. Plays with concerted speech, a chorus that moves and speaks with concerted effect, go well, and often give an opportunity for lovely and interesting groupings, processions, ceremonies.

Costumes are particularly important out-of-doors. The green background is beautiful but it and the sunlight show up weak dyes and poor material. The tinsel and metallic fabrics that look so well on a real stage must be avoided, but on the other hand the most delicate shades of rose, orchid, blue that would be lost in artificial light can be put together with charming flower-like effect. The blue camp overall makes an excellent dress for a massed effect. I have even seen very respectable flights of fairies clothed in it with tufts of white wool hair under blue caps to give them an unearthly effect. The Brownie tunic, too, makes a good solid background for bonnets and aprons, cloaks and plumed hats, ruffles and shoulder capes—all of crepe paper. But uniform, if used for acting, must be turned inside out or it may be observed that Robin Hood, for instance, has gained a Thrift Badge. . . .

It never does to be afraid of the weather. We owe any national philosophy we may possess to the calm with which we have learnt to meet the vagaries of our climate. Once again, however, we must "be prepared," and it is as well to have an indoor stage ready and, most important, to have rehearsed the children once or twice on it. But probably it will be fine; it very often is. Train the children quite as carefully for your open-air play as for a theatre. Rehearse them out-of-doors and let them get used to the wind and other distractions. If you must sometimes be indoors see that they stand far apart so that they learn to use their voices; make them stand still when not definitely moving; train them to run or walk quickly to cover the greater distances of their garden stage, and to keep their gestures broad and slow and obvious. Then you will have done all you can and you need fear "no enemy save winter and rough weather."

The Play List (4d. post free) contains a great many plays suitable for outdoor performance.

WEDNESDAYS: AT FIVE O'CLOCK

"CAN you make them swallow all this stuff about fairies and canaries?" asked my brother. He was glancing through one of my Brownie books. I had to own I was not always able to do so. For the more knowing, not necessarily the elder children, I watered things down a good deal.

When I mentioned this difficulty to some fellow Guiders, they spoke to me earnestly, and accused me of not throwing myself whole-heartedly into the games and stories, or the wise I should get them across. This hurt my feelings, and I could not believe it was true. Personally I enjoyed the make-believe and tall stories as well as the most credulous infant. I did realise, however, that my pack as a whole could not be judged as one might judge

a group of nursery-reared children, much less as an impatient adult pack at a Guiders' Evening.

There was "Our Lil," for instance. She was one of a large family. Her mother was frequently away for a long visit to the infirmary. Lil was only ten, yet she had to leave the meetings early in order to prepare a meal for her father when he came in and then put the babies to bed. She had little energy left to crawl in and out of magic caves and listen to tales which she considered were "soft."

When I was fairly new to the work and had only just founded the pack, a little hand was one night put convincingly into mine—"Brown Owl?"

"Yes, France."

"Do you know what our Mum says about you?"

"No," I answered, hoping for a word of encouragement.

"She says you're mad."

Well, I had often wondered about that myself, now I knew!

France had a baby brother, named Armistice (the village doctor was responsible for this choice) who often accompanied her. She was the best Brownie I ever had, tough as could be and knowing infinitely more than any of us on many matters, yet never tiresome. She it was who would stay behind in clouds of dust to clear up after our Jumble Sales. She would brave the Vicarage maid when we needed water for paints. She would toil back to the picnic ground for the forgotten kettle.

The other day I ran into her in Victoria Street, airing a child who looked almost as large as brother Armistice.

"Hallo, Brown Owl!"

"France! Is this yours?" I gasped. She seemed to find pushing her offspring in a heavy pram along a crowded pavement just as simple as lighting a fire without paper. I always felt she was a genius.

Although it is some years now since I handed over the pack to another, I can remember the children as clearly as on the day when they sidled shyly in to their first meeting. They must have had very definite personalities. Some remarks, too, stick in my mind.

"The doctor says I've B.T."

"B.T.?" I answered vaguely, "What's that?"

She had a very delicate little face and I wondered uneasily whether they had at last settled that she was tubercular.

"Broncial 'tarrh," came the hoarse reply.

She nearly died soon after that, and when I visited her, told me proudly that "the Vicar had been up several times to say prayers to me." Later on, I am glad to say, she threw off her B.T.

There were also nonplussing moments.

Once when we were lined up in the Churchyard, waiting for the hymn that signalled us into the second half of the service, a penetrating and urgent voice demanded, "Brown Owl, please may I leave the room?"

Then the embarrassing occasion when our District Commissioner taught us a game that shattered both gas mantels in one blow. We had warned her that we were already in very bad books for this habit, but I always found difficulty in impressing people. When the Vicar came to say the closing prayer he found no difficulty at all in this direction.

Yes, Brownies were fun.



Blackcap

OUT-OF-DOORS IN APRIL, MAY AND JUNE

by
JOHN EMERY

HIGH in the tree-tops the rooks are squabbling and cawing as they put their huge wooden nests in order. Already the mud-lined cradles of thrush and blackbird are to be found in every other bush and tangle, and soon chaffinches, robins and skylarks will all be busy rearing their families.

May is the month when the summer visitors nest, the black-caps and flycatchers, swallows and nightjars, though in truth the latter birds don't nest at all, but simply lay their earth coloured eggs among the stones and heather of the hill-sides.

Nowadays, the old idea of bird's-nesting just won't do, for the taking of eggs is repugnant to all Guides and other decently minded people. Of course, one can draw and photograph the nests and, for practical value, there is much to be said for this. Still from personal experience I find that drawings of nests are rarely satisfactory, while photographic results are usually horribly disappointing.

So how about just *looking* at these masterpieces of Nature? After many years of Nature study I have come to the conclusion that this is the very thing to do! One can gaze on the perfect eggs with their brightly enamelled shells, admire the work of the little architects and watch them caring for their babies, all the while storing up in the memory pictures infinitely more faithful than anything the camera can preserve or the artist draw. Perhaps this is a negative way of bird's-nesting, but I earnestly believe that to *enjoy* the works of the Creator brings one far more happiness than to draw or photograph them.

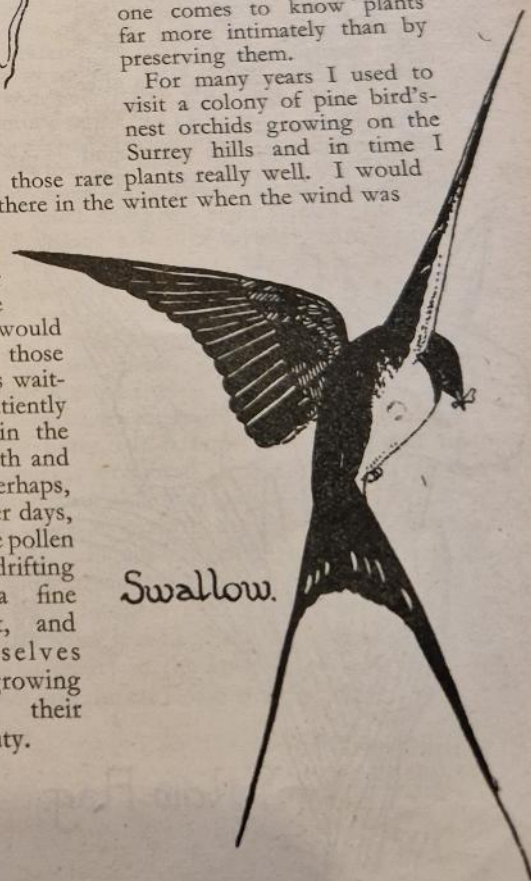
Talking about nests though, it really is amazing what a variety of substances birds use in the construction of their nurseries. There is the whitethroat who uses spider's webs, the dabchick that builds its floating nest of decaying water weeds, and there are the terns who often put a lining of broken mussel shells into their nests, which are simply hollows scraped in the sand. Perhaps one of the most luxuriously lined nests is that of the carrion crow who puts in a deep layer of sheep's wool to keep its young ones warm.

Now is the time of flowers; first coltsfoots, primrose and early violets, then bluebells, buttercups and foxgloves. That favourite game, the flower race, in which each patrol or Guide strives to collect more flowers than the others, will soon be in full swing. Quite a good variation of this game, and one that is not quite so hard on the wild-flowers, is for one patrol to gather leaves of flowering plants and for the other to name them.

A collection of dried pressed flowers is quite useful, provided that they are well preserved, but on the whole I think the nicest thing to do is to learn the flowers of your district so thoroughly that you always know just where to find any particular plant in its season. In this way one comes to know plants far more intimately than by preserving them.

For many years I used to visit a colony of pine bird's-nest orchids growing on the Surrey hills and in time I came to know those rare plants really well. I would sometimes go there in the winter when the wind was

sighing in the pines and as I walked over the needle carpet I would think of those quaint flowers waiting so patiently down there in the cold dark earth and dreaming, perhaps, of the summer days, when the pine pollen would be drifting down in a fine golden mist, and they themselves would be growing up in all their strange beauty.



Swallow.

THE GUIDER

It is rather fun to bring home to your own garden a few favourite wild-flowers to keep you company when you single can't get away into the fields and lanes. I don't mean that you should join the ravaging army of wild-flower killers who grub up every root of primrose and anemone that they come across and take them back to languish in dark places. No, confine your activities to those commoner weeds of summer whose vigorous constitution will enable them to flourish even when surrounded by acres of bricks and mortar and rained upon by the soot of a thousand chimneys.

Willow-herb and yellow flag, so that they can have one foot in the ground and one in the water. Wild strawberry which will ripen its scarlet fruits even in the cracks of a cement-floored back yard and lowly tormentil that not even lack of sunlight can prevent from opening wide its gay golden blossoms.

April is tadpole time, and who would willingly miss the delights of tadpole keeping? I used to keep some every spring but something always used to happen to them before they sprouted hind legs, and I had to believe my Nature books which told me that tadpoles grew into frogs, without ever having seen it happen. Then one spring I arrived at a pond when hundreds and hundreds of tiny frogs were leaving the water. It had been raining heavily just previously, in fact I never saw baby frogs leave their ponds except when it had been raining. It seems that a dry atmosphere and surroundings would be harmful so soon after they had left their watery clement, for it might dry up the moisture on the new-found lungs, which would prove fatal.

we shall find their black and yellow caterpillars swarming on the tall ragwort, eating every shred of leaf and then emigrating to a fresh plant.

Because of their vivid markings, which seem to convey a warning to birds, they are not carried off like other caterpillars to feed



Violet.

hungry nestlings. This is a good thing for their food-plant is an injurious weed which quickly spreads over good pasture land and, when dried in hay, is poisonous to cows. Alas, there always seem to be far more plants than the caterpillars can devour; besides they have another and far more deadly enemy than the birds in the slim-waisted, wasp-like ichneumon fly that deposits its eggs in the soft bodies of the caterpillars and flies away secure in the knowledge that, when they hatch, its grubs will have an ample food-supply.

Sometimes the little horrors finish their ghoulish feast while their victim is still a caterpillar, sometimes not until it has assumed chrysalis form, but in either case the result is equally nasty and the caterpillar ceases to be and becomes instead a mass of wriggling little ichneumon larvae! Just sometimes a hungry cuckoo comes along and, alone



Foxglove.

The next three months will see most of our butterflies on the wing.

Quite soon we shall see the curious green and crimson cinnabar moths fluttering about in broad daylight and before long

among birds, gobbles up eater and eaten alike! If you should wish to rear some of these gay coloured moths and preserve the caterpillars from a sticky end, they should be confined in a box covered with muslin, with a little earth in the bottom and some of the food-plant in a pot of water. Should ragwort be unobtainable near your home, the caterpillars will usually consent to eat groundsel.

When we see the bees industriously visiting the flowers we may think of a common beetle whose life-story shows how amazingly intricate is Nature's plan. For when Mother Oil-beetle lays her eggs, she does so in any spot that takes her fancy among the grasses and, having done so, goes on her way rejoicing. Yet within a few hours of hatching from the egg, the little grey grub's only chance of survival is to get not only inside a humble bee's nest but right inside the cell along with the egg!

And does Master Grub start right off hiking? He does not! Instead, he climbs up the stem of the nearest flowering plant and lies in wait upon the blossom which instinct tells him will be visited by bees sooner or later.



Yellow Flag.

Unluckily, the little fellow is not as particular as he should be, and is apt to grab hold of the first hairy insect that comes along, whether it is a honey-storer or not. Some grubs even attach themselves to the hairs of mice and shrews and perish miserably through failing to find the honey that is essential to their existence. In order to balance this wastage of life, the female Oil-beetle will lay as many as 10,000 eggs in a single day.

We left our grub kicking his heels on a flower and waiting for a lift. Now his chance has come for a bumble bee has just alighted upon the blossom. With a speed that is astonishing in one so young, he slips aboard his furry steed and holds tight!

Away goes Mrs. Bee, all unconscious of the tiny parasite, and finally arrives back at her nest. Until she commences to lay her eggs in the cells of honey that she has been so diligently filling the grub remains hidden in her fur but as she lays the first one he slips onto it and is sealed tightly within the cell!

Using the egg as a raft, the grub spends his first week consuming the contents, though he takes the greatest care not to attack the shell lest he should drown. Having finished the egg, he lives on the honey and grows larger all through the summer until he changes into a chrysalis and sleeps soundly throughout the winter. When towards the end of March the days become warmer, the skin of the chrysalis splits open and out walks a small black beetle about three-quarters of an inch long whose legs and wing-cases gleam in the spring sunshine with deep blue iridescence.

The freshly emerged beetles are always ravenously hungry and consume quantities of fresh green herbage. The female has a remarkably large abdomen which extends far beyond her comparatively short wing-cases, becoming swollen and heavy with its burden of thousands of tiny eggs.

When threatened by one of its many enemies, the beetle exudes an unpalatable yellow fluid which often saves its life, and it is from this habit, so useful in a tight corner, that it gets the name of Oil-beetle.

Wouldn't this old world be better

If each handshake warm and true
Carried with it this assurance,

"I know something good of you"?

Wouldn't this old world be better

If the folk we meet would say,
"I know something good about you,"

And treat us just that way?

Wouldn't this old world be better,

And improved by me and you,
If, instead of blaming others,
We would praise the things they do?

Toc H.

WHERE ARE WE IN THE SCHEME OF THINGS?

At a time when tension is in the air it is essential that those who are working on the side of right remain confident and calm—strong in the faith that eventually good must triumph. Yet how difficult that is when forces which seem beyond control appear to be frustrating every effort that is made towards progress and peace. It is so easy to become discouraged, so easy to lose faith in one's ideals and in oneself. Work which may have claimed all our energy and inspiration suddenly appears futile, in a world where nothing is stable. And we, who at one time felt our feet firm on the path of service, feel lost and afraid.

Where do we stand? Where are we in the scheme of things—if there be a scheme? What have you and I to do, as individuals, to help humanity in its struggle towards peace? What use *can* we be—who are merely human ourselves, and full of doubt and weakness?

I think we have to look to ourselves and mind our own business. That may sound selfish and separative to those who only want to put themselves at the service of their fellow beings. Yet, as I see it, it is the way in which we can serve best. We are here, on a job, and whether we know it or not, others are looking to us for a lead. They expect something definite from us, they draw confidence and hope from our behaviour. We are links in the chain which is binding the world together, and if we weaken—if we allow ourselves to become panicked by wars and rumours of war—we allow just so much more of the shattering force of evil to creep in and shake the foundations of civilisation. If we become nervous and afraid, if we develop inferiority complexes, we cease to pull our weight and throw more strain and greater responsibility on to the shoulders of those who are strong. However small and insignificant, we have all got a part to play, and what seems to me important is that each one of us should know and understand just what that part is, and then concentrate to the full upon performing it to the best of her ability, remembering always that it is the part which matters, not the performer. It is so easy to confuse the welfare and progress of one's own soul with the service of humanity! "Am I doing the right thing? Do they like me? Am I making a fool of myself? Am I being selfish?" The real servant forgets himself in the love of the work he has to do.

In this world there are countless millions of others all contributing their mite—contributions which, alone, seem infinitesimal, yet which, united, go far towards the creation of the perfect whole. You have your contribution to make to the spiritual force which must eventually bring peace. It is your job to see that that contribution remains unaltered in quality whatever the change in surrounding circumstances.

We are not asked to govern the destinies of nations, merely to take an intelligent interest in the world about us. We are asked to recognise our own job and get on with it, to mind our own business and mind it well—so well that those whose work it is to direct the progress of world affairs can do so secure in the knowledge that all is well behind the lines and the ranks are standing firm.

THE EDITOR.

THE WADDOW CAMP SITES

THE old hands in Guiding, like the old hands in every institution everywhere, are apt to grumble to each other that things are made too easy for the rising generation, that we are getting too soft and comfortable.

"Camping nowadays is more like a luxury cruise than an adventure," they mutter to each other.

Perhaps there is something in what they say; but there seems to be even less time now than there was fifteen years ago, and most of us cannot help being glad if we can find a camp site to which we have no need to bring elaborate equipment, where there is no marquee to put up, no lats screening to wrestle with, where we need not even make arrangements with the doctor nor bring our own canteen.

So much for the Guiders, but what about the Guides? They want a camp site where there is room to move about, where there is wood for gadgets and water for bathing or paddling in. They want somewhere to shop. It is fun for them to have some interesting place near, which they can visit, and to have the opportunity of meeting other Guides; but they want their camp site to themselves.

They can have all this at Waddow, and a little more. There are seven camp sites at Waddow. Two of them have water conveniently near by, but no lats or shelter. These cost ten shillings for the week. Craggwood Site is free for any really poor companies, with free tents and groundsheet. It has a shelter and three lats, and is a lovely shady site. The other four sites each cost a pound a week, but a load of firewood is given free—wood may be picked up for gadgets and camp fires—each one

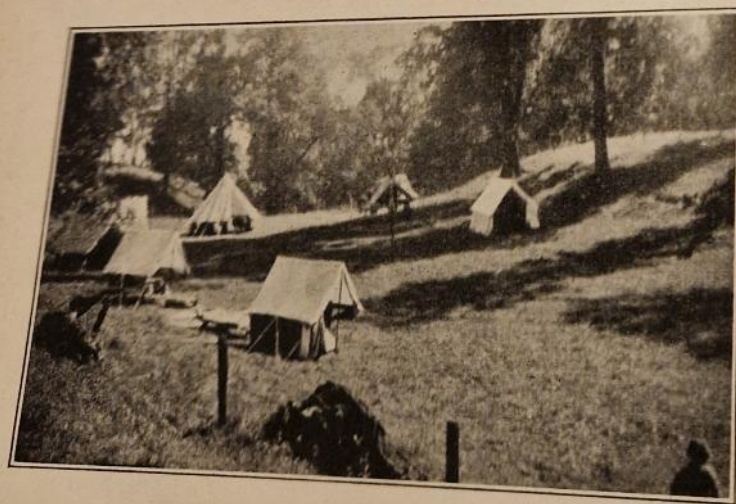


has a shelter, lats, and water near. Straw is also free for those companies who still use straw.

The ground round Waddow is beautiful swelling parkland, with small woods, full of bluebells in the spring. The Ribble runs past the grounds, with a dammed bathing pool (grade B bathing) and splendid paddling places. It is near a town and surrounded by manufacturing towns; but in spite of that it is right on the fells, clear, open country for miles and ideal for expeditions. The visiting camps are always shown over Waddow Hall, and the Guides can go down every day for their Canteen to the Waddow Shop, where there are not only eatables but all kinds of fascinating Guide properties—books, postcards, gadgets, a welcome change from the coat of arms china and embroidered

pincushions on which the Guides often have to spend their holiday money because the local shop has nothing better.

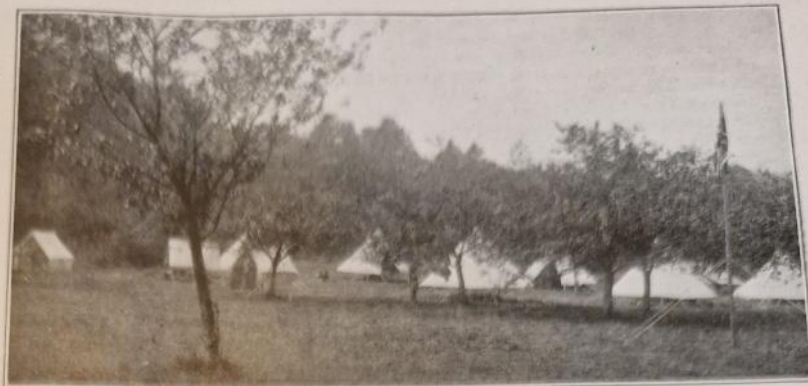
For the busy captain of a town company, who has very little time to prepare her camp or to explore for a site, Waddow sites are ideal, safe, interesting, private—for not one is overlooked by another—really in the country and yet easy of access. For country companies, who are a little cut off from Guiding other than their own, Waddow is a first step into International Guiding; it puts them into touch with the world-wide tradition of Guiding. If you have nowhere to camp this year write to Waddow; but write quickly, for seven camp sites do not go far among so many applicants.



CONCERNING FOXLEASE

ON the next page you will find a map, and on another page still you will find a list of names. Can you fit these names to the right part of Foxlease? The letters on the map mark the different sites; even if you have not yet camped at Foxlease you may have been there, and if so you should know where the camp sites are. This article is really written in order to give you an idea of what the sites are like, in case you would like to suggest a camp for a week or week-end to your Guides or Rangers for next year, or for any time this year except August when the sites are already booked.

Sussex.—The chief thing that this site has that no other possesses is a lovely camp fire circle of pine trees. It is sheltered from the other sites and is quite perfect on a fine night. In the case of wet weather Sussex has a very good shelter. The floor of this is partly boarded for sleeping purposes, and partly gravelled so that when the occasion demands the cooking can be done under cover.



The Orchard Site.

This site has five washhouses and latrines, near, but well hidden among the bushes.



Orchard.—This site has a good new shelter, a really useful one, with the floor boarded half way, and wooden walls on two sides as well. This shelter is double the size of the old one.

If your company likes patrol camping, Orchard is ideal. The apple trees and clumps of gorse make it possible for four camps to be quite close to each other, yet very independent.

Apple Trees, as its name shows, is like Orchard but much smaller. It is very good for a camp of about 20. The shelter used to be an apple house, it has a roof

thatched with straw, and walls thatched with heather. The water tap is just outside, the washhouses are part of the shelter, and the latrines are under a beech tree not far off. The site is most conveniently near the swimming bath.

Cowsheds site has been altered a good deal, it now has washhouses in the field itself; and only one section of the old Cowsheds belongs as a shelter. The site is easy to plan, and rather drier than some of the others. It has not got much shade in a very hot summer, as the exciting bottle brush, or incense cedar, is the only tree on the site, but shade can always be found for meals and rest hour just off the site.

Fir Trees is a new site which has only been in use two years. It is very close to the swimming bath and has a lovely view. The site has a slight slope and looks out over the park. The shelter pleases the Guides as it consists of three sheds (one containing the washhouses) surrounded by a thick hedge.

Blackheath High School gave the shelter on the *Blackheath* site. It is a nice shelter fixed at the top of the site.



THE GUIDER

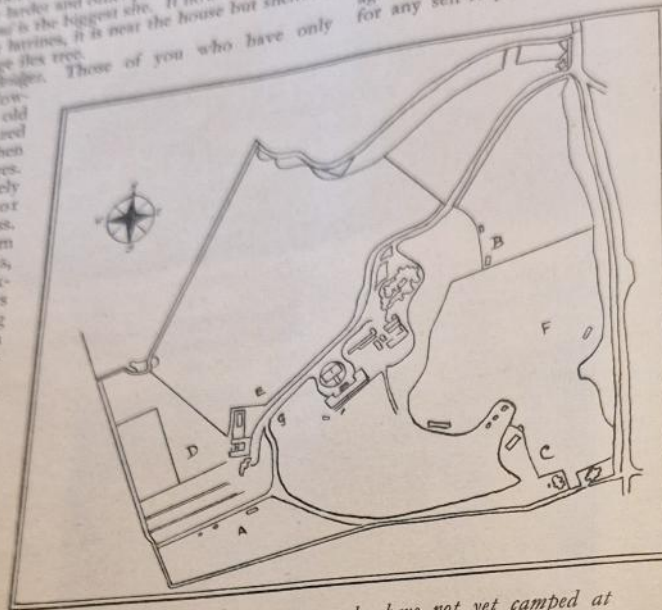
TESTS OF BALANCE.

A Yarn by the Chief Scout.

The site itself is rather exciting with a pond and some large trees. The Guides de France, camping here, told you their camp in a very thrilling way: each party had their own kitchen under a big tree, which proved to be a good shelter for their larder and other possessions. Northbrook is the biggest site. It now has five wash-houses and four lavines, it is near the house but sheltered from it by a large flex tree.

And lastly Bridger. Those of you who have only known the Cow-sheds in the old days will be amazed at the change when you see Bridger. It is a completely furnished indoor site for 20 or less. There is one room containing 16 bunks, complete with blankets and pillows one containing two bunks, and a third with two camp beds. There is also the luxury of a bath. Various campers have given presents; it now has its own flag and visitors' book.

Whichever site you would like to come to, do write and ask us about equipment. Foxlease can let you have nearly everything, and for many people it is cheaper to hire on the spot than to pay the carriage for your own tents, dixies and other things.



Foxlease camp sites: for those who have not yet camped at Foxlease. Solution on page 116.

Here is a good test which it is fun to practise on yourself. Balance a tuning fork so that it stands upright on a board, prongs upward. Then raise the board shoulder high, and lower it again, without upsetting the fork. That is all simple enough again with your eyes tight shut. Guide to achieve, but it needs a steady hand all the same, especially if someone makes a sudden sharp crack near your ear when you least expect it. Have a company competition and try.

Examiners for the Royal Air Force put young men through tests like this before they admit them, and it is worse to have an examining doctor at your elbow than a Guider, as you may imagine.

Another good test is to seat yourself on a music stool that twists round. The examiner points out a spot on the wall, then she turns you round a dozen times and asks you suddenly to get up and walk to the wall and touch the spot. If you are

clear-headed you can do it all right, but otherwise you are apt to go at it rather in a drunken-looking fashion.

An excellent test, and one which you should all practise, is to be able to walk along a thick plank set up on edge, or even a round pole laid on the ground. When you can do it fairly well raise it up a few feet off the ground and see if you can do it then!

All these tests and others like them are splendid things for patrol competitions, and can be easily practised in odd moments.

Adapted from The Scout.

TRACKS FOR THE TENDERFOOT

A SIGNALLING GAME.

SIGNALLING LADDERS.—This game can be played to practise both Morse and Semaphore. Chalk about a dozen lines on the floor, or, if chalking is not permissible, mark each row with a chair and a slip of paper indicating the players' move. The Guides sit at the end of the room. The Guider signals a word. The Guides write it down and race to the Guider to show their papers. Those who have read the word correctly mount one step of the ladder, that is move up a row. One row may be marked "Move on one row," another "If you don't read the next word go back two rows," and so on according to the standard of the Guides' signalling.

With advanced signallers include the rule that if once they start to mount the ladder and fail to read a word, they slip back one rung.

The Guide reaching the top first takes over the signalling from the Guider. This she in turn passes on to the next Guide, returning herself to the bottom of the ladder to start climbing again, and scoring a mark for her patrol.

C. F.

DISTANCE.

To judge distance across water, tilt the brim of your hat over your eyes until it appears to reach the base of the object the distance from which you are judging. Then slowly turn your head until the brim (which you are keeping carefully at the same angle) touches the base of an object on land at a level distance from you.

Pace to it, and this should give you your distance from the original point.

SKELETON PROGRAMMES

by

A. M. MAYNARD

These programmes are merely suggestions to help the Court of Honour plan their programmes along the lines our Founder laid down for "out-of-door adventure." They are designed to break down the line between Tenderfoot, Second Class and First Class, and to show how these tests can form an integral part of the evening programme and are directly connected with real life and personal character.

They are merely suggestions which must be enlarged and adapted to suit the company and its environment.

Books referred to : (as before—see February GUIDER.)

PROGRAMME IV.

INSPECTION.

Goal. Correctness of uniform (i.e., outward expression of loyalty). Court of Honour previously consults book of rules and checks up details.

BREAK GAME.

Goal. Exercise, alertness, fun, observation.

Fishes. Each player has a fish about the size of a post-card, made out of thin paper and fastened to her belt by a thread. The fish must lie on the ground when she is still—it rises when she runs. The game is to catch as many fish as possible by treading on them. When your fish is gone you are out of the game, until another member of your patrol has caught a fish. You can take this fish to Captain and receive a new one for yourself. Game ends by a time limit.

RECRUIT'S TEST.

Goal. To keep a secret.

During the last game Captain withdraws the recruit and lets her make her thumb print in a book, and explains the next game to her.

OBSERVATION.

See A.B.C., pp. 113 to 115.

Captain. "Use your eyes. Once the life of a whole village was saved because a lad noticed a crack in the dam. Guess, if you like, that is using your imagination, but never trust your guesses. Prove them by accurate observation."

Play Idea.

"Detectives."

Goal. Accuracy.

Required. Rubber stamp ink pad.

Captain. "A valuable old print has been removed from this book. Two different right thumb prints have been found on the next page. Everyone will therefore give me a signed right thumb print. These we will place about the room in well lighted places and you will all become detectives. I have marked the thumb prints in the book (1) and (2).

After consultation the Leaders will bring me up the names of the culprits in writing."

Correct Answer : No. 1. Recruit's thumb print.

No. 2. Not known, but would like to see Captain's thumb print, since she must have handled her book.

OUT-OF-DOOR GAME.

Play Idea. "Spies at night."

Goal. Distant observation, and report making. To see without being seen.

Captain. Takes the patrol which are to be spies out into the road, tells them that the rest of the company will be going to either A or B pillar box and back, they must keep both routes under observation and when they recognise anyone, put down name, place, direction and what they were carrying. She shows them how to freeze in the shadows, how, up some steps at a distance commanding a long view is far better than behind a car close to the route, where they might be easily seen. If they are recognised they are prisoners and cannot give evidence. They get a point for every one recognised with some point about them. (Permission can generally be obtained to stand on private steps if asked for.)

Lieutenant. Divides the rest of the company in half, each Guide to copy from one of the boxes the Sunday clearing time, and return unobserved by spies who are said to line the route. They must not leave the road to look for spies, but if from the road they see them, they may claim them as prisoners and bring them home: they are then exempt from going on to the pillar box. They may use any handy disguise, go singly or in twos, but must not disfigure themselves. They score one for every Guide who gets home unrecognised. The side with most points wins.

A TRUE STORY.

The other day a Guide called at the house where her friend worked to find her alone trying to cook the dinner by candle light; the light suddenly went out while she was using the electric iron, she said.

They climbed up to the box and found three of the fuse wires had been burnt through, but nowhere any fresh fuse wire. The Guide knew ordinary wire would be dangerous, it must be very soft metal so that in any strain the burn will occur in the porcelain holder. She had heard silver paper would do, and they took some off the cheese, folded a strip of it and connected the screws. In a few minutes all the lights went on again.

Note. Silver paper is safe on account of its low melting point. Try a bit in a flame. If tin foil from the milk bottle is used, cut it spirally, not thicker than a match.

SECOND CLASS FIRST AID TEST.

Captain can make the necessary arrangements for this during the Spy game. The patients being first treated out-of-doors and then brought in where questions can follow in the quiet of an empty Guide Room.

NEXT WEEK.

We are going to tackle common emergencies. Electric fuses, gas leaks, water leaks, etc. So pick up all the information you can and bring along bits of lead pipe, gas joints, or anything else you like and can find.

Inspection will include Pocket Inspection for useful articles, but the pockets must not bulge!

THE GUIDER

PROGRAMME V.

INSPECTION.

Goal. Ready for emergencies.
Captain. "Our uniform stands for Service," inspects equipment.

BREAK GAME.

Goal. Exercise. Fun. Co-operation.
Chorus. The company races round the room in three's abreast, arms linked. If a chariot succeeds in touching the one in front the one bumped retires from the race.

Recruit's Test. "Signs and signals."
During this evening the Recruit must be second to none in obeying all whistle and hand signals. She will also follow up a woodcraft trail alone in a given time.

At night a torch light may be used and white paper where it is necessary to see a sign at a distance.

Note. In some large well run companies who elect their patrol leaders there is in existence a panel from which the Leaders are elected. If this panel is now used as a panel of examiners every one will benefit.

(1) The Recruits—because Guides having more time they will get more individual attention.

(2) The company—because Guides are generally stricter, and so the standard is kept up.

(3) The Panel—because if you feel you are needed and have a definite responsibility you are not likely to drift away, as Guides at fourteen not elected as Leaders so often do.

In the above test one would be detailed to watch the Recruit's response to the signals through the evening. Two others to lay a short woodcraft track down some quiet lane or in some garden, and to go back over the track after the test so that the Recruit really learns where she went wrong and why.

Note. The tests required to get on to the panel are decided by the Court of Honour. See A.B.C., p. 153.

EMERGENCIES.

Required. For each patrol. A bit of lead pipe,* gas piping,* fuse holder,* leaky bucket* or anything else the company has been able to procure. A bicycle with a leaky valve would all add to the fun of this.

One would be sufficient, to test it the Guide holds a glass of water under the valve, which hangs in the water.

About the room. Plasticene,* fuse wire,* soap,* adhesive plaster,* etc.

Captain, who has previously consulted a friendly plumber as to first aid in the emergencies she intends to deal with, now demonstrates the essentials, i.e., A knife pressed along a lead pipe leak will often close it for the time, but does everyone know where their water turns off from the main? Plasticene or plaster for gas leaks, soap for a bucket, etc. Captain now tells a story with a series of mishaps; at each she calls out a number and that Guide fetches the needed things and proceeds to repair the damage on her sample. The best mend wins.

BREAK GAME. Out of doors.

Goal. Value of accuracy.

Arrange for each patrol in turn to go to a given place, at night, when there are dispersed shadows from trees or bushes, etc., and count how many people they can detect in hiding from a given spot. (There really is no one in hiding.) Answers will vary, but rarely will they be right.

DIRECTIONS.

Goal. Preparation for First Class. Clear speaking.

Captain. "Last month you found out where all the important places of the town are situated. This week we want to see who can give the clearest directions to a stranger. The patrol wins which uses the fewest words, provided it is fool proof. Landmarks are not counted in the words as these should always be added when possible." Thus in the example the landmarks are in italics.

Example. Captain. "You are standing outside the Guide hut facing down the hill. A stranger passing asks the way to the station." Answer: "Go to the end of this road, turn left along the High Street, to a Railway Arch. The next turning on the right leads to the Station." 18 words. Or the company could vote for the best.

A TRUE STORY.

"The oil stove fell over, setting the carpet alight. 'Fetch earth,' said the governess, water spreads oil. The girls went into the garden and brought in small lumps of frozen soil, while the flames gained headway. Despair seized the governess as the flames reached the curtains, when suddenly two girls brought in a large pot of loose earth from the greenhouse, followed by more. One girl had used her eyes to some purpose, or was it that one girl had imagination, or was it that one girl had sufficient self control to stop and think, or was it that an emergency acts as a stimulus to some people, for that girl was the bottom of the school and of no account before, but she saved the house from fire, by remembering the flower pots and ordering the other to bring them in."

PROGRAMME VI.

INSPECTION.

Patrol as a whole.
Goal. Uniformity, which stands for Loyalty and strength. Stand at one end of the patrol and divergencies are the more easily seen.

BREAK GAME.

Choose as needed from A.B.C., p. 59.

BIRD OBSERVATION.

Goal. To arouse a lasting interest in birds. Second Class Nature.

A TRUE STORY.

A company of Guides were walking through a wood one dull November afternoon when some sparrow-like birds flew across. "Bullfinches," said their Captain.

"She imagines things," came the whispered answer from the rear, but Captain was as sure as if she had seen them in all their postcard beauty. She had seen that flash of white on their rumps as they flew past and knew it could be no other bird.

When the Guides have learned to know them by their flash colours they will know where to go to see them again by sunlight, just outside the copse with the sun behind, that's the place for the picnic in the spring before the leaves hide them. Even if it is only a robin, to sit and watch him sing and write down what it sounds like to you, so that you will know him again when he is hidden from sight, is a big discovery for most people.

NOTE. The flash colours are listed and suggestions of the common songs given in *British Bird Outlines*, 6d. at Girl Guides Headquarters.

Play idea. "The Bird Sanctuary."

Goal. To develop ingenuity. To learn by doing as well as by observing.

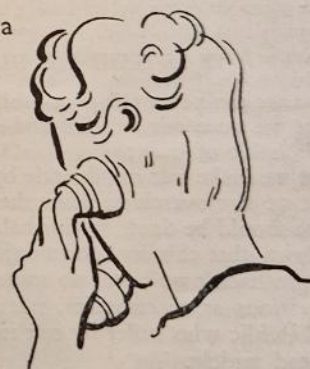
Captain. "In patrols you are all going to dress up

April, 1939]

THE GUIDER



“ . . . and such a lovely Spring day and I was glad I took my camera to snap the house and grounds. It is really amazing how SeloChrome has picked up the delicate tones and recorded the dazzling beauty of those daffodils. It's a fine film for landscape photography . . . ”



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THE GUIDER

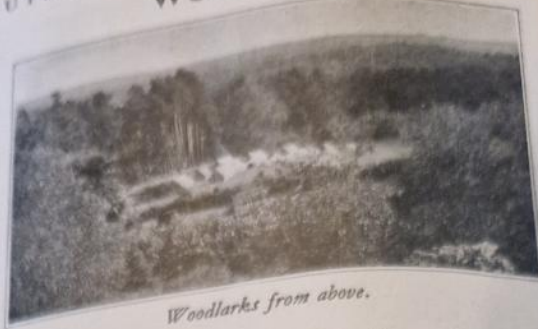
WOODLARKS

In the flesh colours of a bird, that is, the white and yellow seen on dull days, when the bird is flying,* or by other identifying peculiarities.*

On the table are some pictures of birds, where the flesh colour is not shown I have put a note underneath. Those is also a bundle of white* and yellow* crepe paper for each parrot, and bits of white calico* of a chaffinch. Captain demonstrates reproduction of a chaffinch. Two white handkerchiefs round each arm (wing bars). Two white stripes together at back (tail). Two white stripes. Coat tied together at back (tail). Two white stripes. Don't forget, Goldfinches, Coal and Blue Tits, and the When being small birds, they must be represented by small Guides. The latter being represented perhaps by a brown coat and a flag stick to keep the tail up.

*Ten minutes to dress up, and then 10 minutes to see how many birds you can recognise. Each Guide will keep her own score by collecting the signed initials of the Guides if her first guess was correct.

For other bird games and a Spring Competition which can be enjoyed by the Guides in their spare time, on the way home from school, etc., see A.B.C. under Nature, p. 108, 1938 edition.



Woodlarks from above.

THE RECRUIT'S TEST.

Goal. To build up their confidence in their power to resist temptation.

Captain. "You are soon going to make a big promise. Would you like a chance to prove you are the sort of person who can make herself do what she wishes to do? ... It is difficult, but I believe you can do it. Take this bag of sweets, keep it near you throughout the week and bring it back to me next Wednesday untouched. Also during this week you must not eat any other sweets, Guide's Honour."

NEXT WEEK.

Captain. "Next week we shall be using cord and rope. Each Guide be sure to have ready her two yards of blind cord*, and a piece of string.* Every patrol must have their 25 feet of life saving rope.*"

Note. Sash cord at 1d. a yard is plaited so does not kink, and is quite strong enough for life saving in water.

NOTE: An asterisk is placed by material needed for the evening.

IT IS SAID OF GUIDERS

That we can never talk of anything but Guiding.
That we bore our families and our non-Guide friends by this habit of ours;
That we make our minds stale by this habit of ours;
That we tire ourselves, when there is no earthly reason why we should be tired, by this habit of ours;
In short, that this is a thoroughly objectionable habit of ours, so hadn't we better do something about it?
Suggestions as to remedies, put forward by the great General Public who suffer by our iniquities.

- Read widely.
- Try to lead your neighbours to talk of *their* hobbies and interests.
- Think over what you read; read with your brain as well as with your eyes.

Other suggestions from Guiders or from the suffering families thankfully received.

Those who know Woodlarks will find it greatly changed when they visit it this summer. Those who have never been before will find it the most ideal camping place imaginable, especially designed and built for the physically handicapped.

The original brick shelter is now the dining room. An extra door has been made at the east end, and just outside this the new cook place is established.

The old wooden wash house has disappeared and is to be replaced with a brick building adjoining the new dormitory. This will be large enough to accommodate about 16 beds, so Woodlarks will now be able to accept more of those cripples who are not allowed to sleep under canvas. And they will find it very convenient having the wash house communicating.

It is sincerely hoped that more small Post companies who do not go regularly to camp will make use of this very convenient camp site for cripples. Even if you feel your company is too small to book the whole of Woodlarks, do write all the same and say you would like to! It is possible for several small companies to camp at the same time and share the buildings, the equipment and the 12 acres of country.

There is still a space free for booking from Whitsun till 18th June, and I do hope that some Post Guider who has never ventured yet to take her Guides to camp will make up her mind to come this year.

She will find a wonderful view over 9 miles of pine tree tops, a camp site of sandy soil, and bracken and heather country all around. She will find tents pitched, as many as she needs, straw and firewood provided, wheel chairs for her cripples who cannot walk, and beds for those who need them. Blankets, palliasses cases, personal cutlery, mugs, etc., and cooking equipment are also available.

The scale of charges is as follows:—

Rent for period of camp (as long as you like to stay) per head	...	...	...	6d.
Tents—per camp <i>not</i> week (each)	...	...	...	5s.
Beds	...	...	...	6d.
Ground sheet and palliasse cover (altogether)	...	...	...	3d.
Blankets (each)	...	...	...	1½d.
Cooking equipment	...	...	...	3s.
Personal cutlery and enamel ware (per head)	...	...	...	6d.
Wheel chairs; Fire wood; Straw	...	...	...	no charge
Electric light and electric water heater	...	...	...	1s. in the slot.

The date of the 7th "Woodlarks" for individual Post Guides and Rangers is now fixed for 19th-30th June.

GUIDING IN YUGOSLAVIA

The following article is written by an English Guider who has been for a year on the staff of the Anglo-Serbian Children's Home in Nis.

I CAN speak from personal knowledge only of Nis, where Guiding is considered as very new, though I am told there were Guides in Serbia during the Great War. Certainly there were Planinke (Yugoslavian Guides) a number of years ago, but they almost died out and have recently started again. The idea of Guiding is strange to this country and it is not considered suitable for girls to do such things as hiking and tracking and games. I ran a company in an Institution and even there we had objections from the parents. One of the Leaders came to me one day in great distress; her Mother had told her that she intended to marry her when she was eighteen (marriages are "arranged" here) but that no man would have her if she were a Planinke and did "mannish" things. The fact that Cooking, First Aid and Child Nursing would be useful to her had no persuasive effect on the Mother.

At first the Planinke do not appear to be specially keen Guides. Their uniform, very similar to that of our Scouts, is very nice and neat, but the girls often come to meetings with much jewellery and very made-up. However, on seeing their tests and on learning about their hikes and camping, one's opinion of them as Guides quickly changes.

The "Treci Razred," corresponding to our Tenderfoot test, is really harder than our Second Class. There are thirteen things to be done, for which the normal time allowed is one month to six weeks. The test includes as does ours, knots, tracking, Laws, etc., but to take for example the tracking, whereas we have about five or six signs to learn they have 15 to 20. The First Aid is even harder; the standard required and the amount they are expected to know is quite equal to our First Class test.

Strangely enough, perhaps as a reaction from their upbringing, the girls are far more interested in the outdoor side of Guiding. Games are not played in the schools; such things as tennis and hockey are almost unknown, and therefore team games of any description, work or play, are found most exciting.

It is amazing to find how quickly such games teach the children to "play fair"; this has not been hitherto considered part of their education.

In some ways the standard of Guiding is higher than at home. In England children are often Guides because their friends are, because it is fun to wear a uniform, because it is a fashion among their school-fellows, but are not really in-

terested or keen on the adventurous side of it. In Yugoslavia a girl must have real character and must be very anxious for adventure in order to brave the disapproval and ridicule of her acquaintances and, usually, the opposition of her family. The main aim of a girl's life is marriage; those who do not marry are considered as failures; it therefore takes a lot of courage to join an organisation which does all the things that are in general disapproved of as unsuitable for girls.

Before running a camp a week-end training course must be taken, but there are no other tests for Guiders. There are fewer luxuries in camp than in England, but far more tracking and gadget-making are done, and I feel that the majority of the Planinke are better prepared for life under canvas than English Guides are. They start with tracking, packing a rucksack, path-finding and observation, all included in the Tenderfoot test. For the Second Class test they have to make five different kinds of fire, cook five dishes in the open air, know the points of the compass, how to use the compass and how to find direction by means of compass, sun, stars or watch, know all about 10 animals, 10 flowers, 10 trees, be able to swim in three different ways, pitch and mend tents; they must be good walkers and able to run sensibly. They have to take good care of tools, and to be able to use axe, saw, rope, hammer, lanterns and to make and use about 10 different gadgets. This is merely part of the Second Class test which every Planinke must pass; if she goes on to the First Class test it will include a four hour examination on First Aid, camping for one month under canvas, and taking six Guides to camp for three days.

It is almost impossible to get Guiders, and the shortage is to a great extent responsible for the small numbers. The Ministry of Education will not allow a girl at school to attend any Planinke company other than the one attached to her school; this means that five or six companies are required even in a small town. If these could amalgamate

in one or two large companies under a good Guider, the numbers would probably rise considerably; at present the companies are small and in some cases have no Guiders but are run by older girls. In other schools there are girls anxious to join but there is no company attached to the school and no one available to start one.

The girls are pleased to have a chance of using their knowledge; while out for a walk one day with my Planinke we met a small boy who had



Captain and Company of the Dom Nis.

THE GUIDER

THE ATHLETE'S BADGE—Continued from page 112

a nasty cut on his head from a stone; they all wanted to attend to it, but only the two who could do the best bandages were allowed to touch it. They stopped the bleeding, washed it—very carefully—at a spring, bandaged it nicely, and feeling very proud we continued our walk. You may guess our horror when later on we met the boy again; the bandage had become a flag on a stick, and the cut was just as dirty and bleeding as before we had rendered first aid.

Another time up on the mountains we came across a snake and I am afraid we all ran away very quickly. About five minutes later two of the smaller Planinke started to go back in that direction; I inquired where they were going and was informed that Planinke should not run away from a snake; they were going back to find it and kill it so as to make sure it would not frighten anybody else. I don't think they ever quite forgave me for refusing to let them go!

WHAT A PITY IT'S IN THE GUIDE!

"Can't it be published in 'The Guider'?" So many Guiders never see 'The Guide'."

Now, that seems to me a pity—not speaking as the Editor of that small Cinderella of a paper, but simply as a Guider of some experience!

The question arose over the Guide Week ceremony—a full account of which is published on page 106. Possibly you feel, like the speaker, that it is "a pity"—but even if you do, will you take the trouble to send for that copy of *The Guide*, or order it from your local newsagent? When you have it in your hands, will you then do your day's good deed? Will you spend just ten minutes by the clock looking through the paper impersonally and critically? If, at the end of that time, it strikes you as not worth the twopence you paid for it, write to the Editor, and tell her just why. If it seems to have possibilities, introduce it to your Company, your Pack, or your Rangers, and point out to them why you liked it.

We are really anxious to get *The Guide* better known this year. It is written for Guides, to a large extent by Guides, and it has the Guide outlook. It is practical, we hope in places it is amusing, and it contains a great deal of first-hand information on Guide subjects, which should be in the hands of the Guides themselves. Money is always a problem in a Movement like ours, but the greater number of Guides can find twopence a week for anything they really need. Because it genuinely increases their all-round efficiency, many find they do need *The Guide*. Many more would do so if they received a little timely encouragement from their Captains. Will you this month make a point of seeing *The Guide* yourself, and judging if you can give that encouragement sincerely?

CATHERINE CHRISTIAN,
Editor, *The Guide*.

high throw sometimes helps to improve the length of the throw. A ball always travels in a perfect curve, and it can be seen that the longest throw will be attained when the ball is thrown halfway between the vertical and horizontal (diagram).

If the Guides or Rangers have difficulty with their throwing, ask an expert to come and coach them. Help may be asked from the local cricket club, physical training expert, Scoutmaster, etc.

Jumping and running will need practice, and here again help should be sought either from a physical training expert or the local athletic club. There are various styles for high jump, and each girl should be allowed to decide which suits her best and she should then concentrate on the practice of it.

Essential points for good running are that the body-weight should be forward (diagram), and that the runner should always be on the toes. A run of 100 yards in 13 seconds (13 seconds for Rangers) should not be attempted until the girl is in thoroughly good training, as the time will then be achieved without much difficulty, as the time allowed is not a record one but only that for a high standard.

Books recommended:—

Hints on Girl Guide Badges. (Brown, Son & Ferguson.) 3s. 6d.

Athletics: How to Succeed. (Evans Bros., Ltd.) 3d.

Simple Skipping Steps. By D. C. Clark. (Kirkwood.) 1s.

Recreation and Physical Fitness for Women and Girls. 2s. 6d. H.M. Stationery Office.

Rules books for games may be obtained from the Ling Association, Hamilton House, Bidborough Street, London, W.C.1. 3d. each.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE FOR GIRLS AND BOYS

Every Guide knows the axiom, "Self-preservation is the First Law of Nature," but how many recognise the importance of good health as the first line of defence in obedience to that law. Mainly for this reason National Health Insurance was first introduced in July 1912. That measure made no provision for young people entering employment between the ages of 14 and 16.

To remedy this omission the National Health Insurance (Juvenile Contributors) Act, 1937, was passed in December of that year and came into force on 4th April, 1938. Its object is to provide medical attention for girls and boys who take up employment between the ages of 14 and 16.

It is necessary for a girl to produce a Health Insurance Card to her employer as soon as she starts work. These cards can be obtained from an Approved Society or any Post Office.

The weekly rate of Health Insurance contribution is 4d., of which the employer pays 2d. and the employee pays 2d.

For this small contribution free medical attention and medicines are provided on starting work and will continue to be so provided until the age of 16½, or longer if the girl continues to be employed.

In order to secure the full advantages of the National Health Insurance Scheme a girl should join an Approved Society at the outset; in this way a girl may secure for herself valuable rights to benefits such as Dental Treatment, Glasses and so on after you reach the age of 16. A list of Societies can be seen at any Insurance Committee or District Office of the Insurance Department of the Ministry of Health.



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a Bed-time Beverage
drink the Best!**

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"'Ovaltine' was the only agent I could rely on to produce sleep," writes one doctor. "'Ovaltine' is the ideal night-cap," says another. "I have found 'Ovaltine' of inestimable benefit," is yet another typical appreciation.

You, too, will find that a bed-time cup of 'Ovaltine' will bring sound sleep every night. Even more important—it will improve the *quality* of your sleep and make it completely restorative and refreshing. Drink 'Ovaltine' to-night—and every night—and look forward to morning freshness and radiant vitality.

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1/1, 1/10 and 3/3 per tin.

P.434A



Sparkling eyes



Firm white teeth



Consider what there is about milk which makes it the supreme food of beauty. It is all clean, pure nourishment. It has nothing in it which will form fat in unwanted places, or cloud the clearness of your eyes and skin. Everything you need for shining health is there, in ideal proportion—even the mineral salts which make strong teeth. . . . Trust your charm not to luck, but to milk! Drink a pint a day. It is the great giver and guardian of good looks.

It's not luck—it's

Milk

HEADQUARTERS INSURANCE POLICIES

GUIDERS' INDEMNITY POLICY.

All Guides within Great Britain and Northern Ireland are insured under the Guides' Indemnity Policy, the premium for which is paid by Headquarters.

This means that all Guides are protected against any legal claims which may be made against them for accidents and/or occurrences to which they are liable, or for damage to property caused by those Guides. It is not an accident policy for the Guides themselves, and the condition must be proved due to negligence on the part of the Guide for the claim to succeed.

PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE.

The object of this Insurance is to cover the Moral Liability of Guides for accidents sustained during organised Guide activities throughout the year and illness occurring during the period of Summer Camps.

Headquarters holds the policy of the Personal Accident and Sickness Insurance, which runs for twelve months from November 1st and strongly recommends that all Guiders and Guides should be insured under it. Counties, Divisions, Districts, Companies and/or Packs should insure their total membership on an annual basis which will cover them during all Guiding activities throughout the year, including camp. If this is not possible then the total number attending any one camp may be insured for the period of the camp only—but on referring to the rates of premium it will be noted that the rate of premium per head is lower when insuring for the whole year than for camp only, therefore far better value for the premium paid is obtained by coming in on an annual basis.

Units insuring now on an Annual Basis are quoted a reduced premium of 25 per cent. to allow for the period already expired—on condition that they intend renewing at the full rate in November for next year.

Application for insurance must be made on one of the official forms to be obtained from the Secretary, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, and no applications for camp insurance can be dealt with until the premium at the rate of 3d. per head has been paid.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

Annual Basis	15s. per 100.	Camp only	£1 5s. per 100.
(Smaller numbers in proportion.)		(Smaller numbers in proportion.)	
Special rates are quoted for rallies, etc.			

Parties going to "Our Chalet" at Adelboden or on holiday elsewhere abroad (involving short sea transit) pay a premium of 4d. per head, unless already insured on an annual basis in which case no extra premium is required.

Particulars of the special endorsement to the Policy arranged for parties going to "Our Chalet" can be obtained from Headquarters on application.

Claims.

Headquarters must be notified immediately an accident or illness occurs. Failure to comply with this within seven days may invalidate the claim when made.

A form will then be sent to the applicant to be filled in. This must be returned to Headquarters as soon as possible. All bills and accounts for expenses incurred must be sent in directly the claim is complete, and wherever possible accounts should not be paid until the claim has been passed by Underwriters.

The existence of this insurance policy must not be disclosed unless unavoidable, as frequently charges are unnecessarily increased when it is known. Only if claims are kept as small as possible can the present low rate of premium continue. Guiders and Parents should act exactly as they would do if no such policy existed.

CHEAP RAILWAY FARES A NEW SYSTEM

By arrangement with the Railway Clearing House the blue application form for cheap vouchers is no longer required. Under the new system a voucher form will be supplied by Headquarters on request to any Guider of whom they have trace. This form has simply to be filled in, and signed by the Guider herself, and can then be exchanged at the station booking office for the tickets required.

Please note that it is still essential for arrangements to be made with the railway concerned at least one week before the date on which it is intended to travel. The Railway Clearing House reserves to itself the right to refuse issue of cheap tickets unless this condition is strictly observed.

If Guides are able to journey to camp mid-week, it will conduce to their own comfort and greatly relieve the week-end rush on the railways.

Camp Advisers in large towns would also help the Railways if they could arrange that Companies who are travelling in the same direction on the same day travel by the same train. Better arrangements can then be made for reserved coaches.

The rates are not available for parties travelling to and from London and the port on their way to the Continent. Fifteen-day excursion tickets are often available at about the same rate in connection with Continental bookings. Further information can be obtained from Miss Maunsell, 28, Gloucester Terrace, W.2.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

For parties travelling from the Underground (London Transport) Stations the Headquarters form must be forwarded, in advance, to the Commercial Manager, London Transport, 55, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1, and exchanged for one of their special vouchers. The forms themselves cannot be dealt with at the Underground Station booking office.

CAMP EQUIPMENT.

Whenever possible heavy equipment being taken to camp should be sent in advance and the railway companies are willing to accept all such equipment in advance of the party travelling without additional charge, i.e., at the same charges as when accompanied by passengers.

The following particulars must be given *beforehand* to the railway company concerned.

- Number in party.
- Station of departure.
- Nearest station to camp.
- Date of departure and return.
- Approximate time of starting, both on the outward and homeward journey.

It should be clearly indicated whether equipment is to be forwarded in advance; if so, the approximate weight, description of any exceptional articles, whether cartage is required to be arranged by the Railway Company at either, or both ends, and the date these services would be required.

When the baggage is to accompany the party, the approximate weight, etc., to be supplied.

Each package must be *firmly and distinctly labelled*, and if forwarded in advance, the labels to be so endorsed.

GUIDES CAMPING IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

Owing to the congestion of traffic on this route the Southern Railway have decided in future to prohibit the conveyance of camp equipment, such as tents, poles, trek carts, kitchen utensils, etc., to and from the Isle of Wight via Portsmouth and Ryde, also via Lymington and Yarmouth on Saturdays during the Summer season.

Guides camping on the Island who intend travelling on a Saturday must now forward their camp equipment in advance either on Wednesday or Thursday. On the homeward journey the equipment will be held at the entraining station on the Island and sent forward either on the following Sunday or Monday as may be convenient.

Guides will, of course, be able to take with them all personal luggage which they can handle themselves.



Aertex, as its name implies, is a texture that *lets air in* instead of shutting it out. And a body that is covered by a layer of air is protected against temperature changes. Aertex is made up of millions of air cells. You can see the light through them: you can feel the air through them. This cellular weave keeps the wearer fresh and comfortable under all conditions.

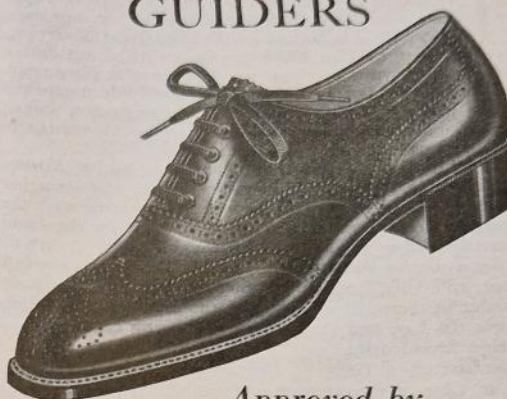
For outerwear and underwear: for men, women and children Aertex is first choice. But make sure of the Aertex label: there *are* imitations.

AERTEX

Look for this label on every garment



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HEADQUARTERS**

*for Style
Comfort
Wear and
Value*

The Gorrings Shoe has successfully withstood comparison and competition from every other shoe offered to the Guide Movement because, having set the highest standard at its introduction, it has maintained its superiority and is still the first in every respect. It possesses a degree of quality, smartness, fit, ease and durability synonymous with the name of Gorrings for more than three-quarters of a century.

Northampton made in Brown Willow Calf or Black Box Calf, stout welted soles and low leather heels. All sizes and half sizes 3 to 8.

Special Price for Guiders

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*Two minutes from Victoria Station on the way to Imperial Headquarters.
Phone: VICTORIA 6666 (24 lines).*

GUIDING AND ST. GEORGE

by
ALEC R. ELLIS

IN view of the interest which the lives of our patron saints have for all Guides, it is rather surprising that so little is known of the spectacular observance of St. George's Day which has been carried out during the past few years by members of our brother Movement.

During the last two years isolated Guide companies have joined in this ceremony of remembrance, but it would be a very impressive thing if the Movement in England were to adopt the idea officially.

It all happened at the World Jamboree, held at Arrowe Park in 1929, when one of the visitors to this vast gathering of the boyhood of the nations was so impressed with the potentialities for peace and goodwill that he then and there decided to join and pull his weight.

An Austrian Scoutmaster at the Jamboree was his tutor and this English Scouter is possibly the only Scouter in these islands who has the distinction of being taught the Law and the Promise and being enrolled by a foreign Scoutmaster.

He started a Crew of Rover Scouts in Liverpool, and in view of the circumstances in which Scouting had made its appeal to him it is perhaps not surprising that he had the wide view and the international outlook. At any rate he was one of those Englishmen who are passionately fond of customs and ceremonies, and it came perfectly naturally to him to celebrate the famous anniversaries of our calendar.

On the first St. George's Day after his entry into the Movement, he discovered to his amazement that although St. George was the patron saint of the Scout Movement, as well as the patron saint of England, the fact was one of those commonly termed "cold." None of his Rovers knew anything at all about St. George beyond some vague idea that he was mixed up with the slaying of a dragon, and it was not the custom apparently for the local Scouts to remember the day in any way.

So far as his Crew was concerned, he decided to alter all that, and accordingly he arranged a service of remembrance at which an appropriate address on the life of the saint was to be given. Parents and friends were invited to attend. This was the humble beginning of a very remarkable achievement.

The next year invitations to join in were extended to neighbouring Troops until it was discovered that the accommodation of the Troop Headquarters was totally inadequate. After some anxious thought he decided to arrange another service in a hall nearby, with a speaker of his own, the audience to be composed of the overflow from the first meeting. He arranged with the Scouter responsible for this second service that the order of service should be held and the various points in the ceremony observed at the same time.

The idea was a striking success and put into his head what seemed the fantastic idea of holding similar synchronised services for Scout Troops all over England, and eventually perhaps all over the northern hemisphere.

The idea was a snowball and each year since more and more Troops, and more and more countries, have

joined in a great synchronised celebration of St. George's Day.

Canada and the United States hold their services at the same corresponding time, five, six, seven and eight hours back. Groups in various parts of the Irish Free State celebrate the day of the English patron saint; a thing to make our politicians blink.

In Europe, Scouts in France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Hungary, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, join in at the corresponding time. A Troop meets at the tomb of St. George in Palestine, and last year Scouts in Western Australia, British Guiana and Kenya joined the service.

The commemorative evening is usually divided into



The stone marking the burial place of St. George in Palestine.

April, 1939]

THE GUIDER



THE STARS FORETELL-FASHION'S FAVOURITES



FIVE fabrics, each a favourite with the fashionable, each possessing a charm and freshness that marks it down —each one only 1/- per yard—make this the gayest, brightest Spring and Summer ever! For yourself and the children as well.

- "SPARVA." (Regd.) TAFFETA-DELUXE. Over 100 plain shades, over 100 printed designs; colour-fast to sun, sea and wash-tub. Excellent for casements as well. 36 in. wide. 1/- per yard.
- "SPARNO"-CREASE. (Regd.). The new crease-resisting fabric; never loses its freshness, does not crimp or crumple. Many delightful colourings. Dyed in the "29 Finish." 36 in. wide. 1/- per yard.
- "SPARVA"-SPUN. A printed material with a lovely lasting lustre all its own, that looks, wears and washes like silk! 100 beautiful designs. Guaranteed fast colours. 36 in. wide. 1/- per yard.
- "SPARVASYLK." Spun in fine Rayon in a host of plain and fancy weaves. Just ideal for your evening frocks and undies! 36 in. wide. 1/- per yard.
- "SPARVA"-LIN. An excellent utility fabric with 101 uses, from Summer frocks to Bedspreads! Washes just like linen; in over 50 shades. Guaranteed fadeless and permanent in finish. 36 in. wide. 1/- per yard.

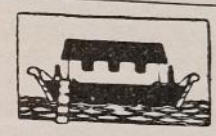
There are several imitations of these beautiful fabrics. Look for the name on the selvedge—it is your guarantee of good service.

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by
LEILA S. MACKINLAY



INTERIOR DECORATION

What does the term interior decoration mean to you personally? Does it suggest a life spent wielding a paint brush on doors and windows, or standing on top of swaying planks to make that lining paper go on to the ceiling? If you have no greater ambition than that, the best you can look forward to will be apprenticeship in a firm of Decorators followed by an eventual salary of about £2 10s. od. a week as a lady painter.

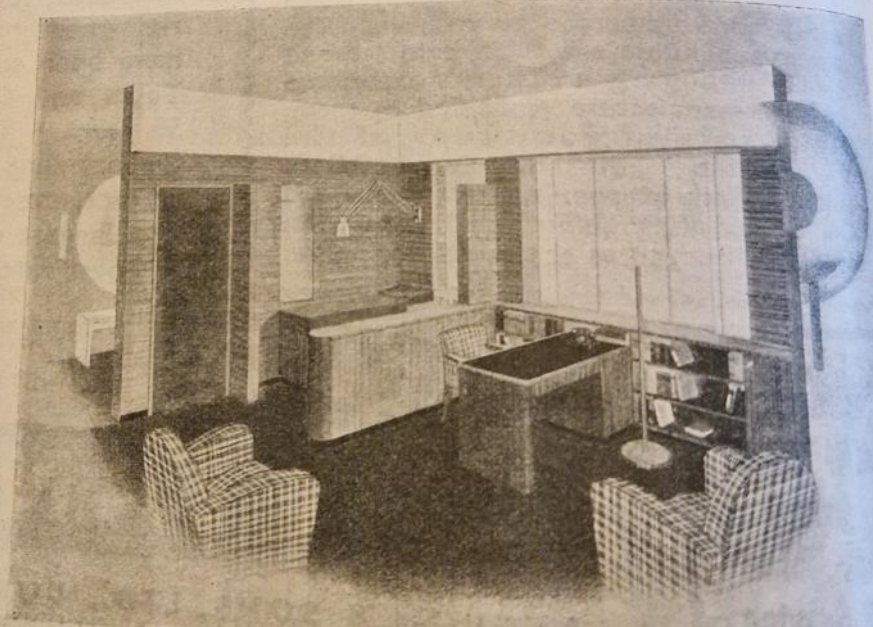
But—interior decoration can mean far more than that; for instance, devising, furnishing and colour schemes for modern flats. You can concentrate on *décor*, and work either in a design studio, or else on the showroom sales side of a big store. What qualities do you need to make a success of this profession? Naturally, a good education. One of the best training centres in London is The London School of Interior Decoration; their complete course lasts two years. If you have not reached a reasonable standard in freehand drawing, colour work and perspective when you apply, you will be asked to take a one-term preliminary course in design and draughtsmanship, at fifteen guineas. This will be followed in the normal way by an entirely comprehensive training at the rate of seventy-five guineas a year. During this period you will study practical design and building construction, handling raw materials and learning all the phases of furnishing. You will also absorb a certain amount of architectural knowledge, study heating, ventilating, costing and estimating, and visit every big fabric manufacturer in addition to places of similar interest. This provides useful contact with firms with whom you will work when you start on your own, which, as the Principal assured me, is the ultimate aim of most interior decorators.

A point to note about this school is that their unit system of instruction enables students to join at any time—vacancies, of course, permitting. At the completion of the full course you take the L.S.I.D. Diploma, after three months' practical showroom experience by way of preparation. For those who wish, there is also a post-graduate course of one term's duration. They have an Appointments' Bureau, and do their best to find students work on leaving. There are frequent vacancies in design studios,

showrooms of large decorating firms. Ex-students are also taken on by the London Design Centre and Affiliated Commercial Studio.

For those who cannot afford this luxury training, the best method is to become an apprentice to a firm of Practical Interior Decoration and take evening classes in one of the many Trade Schools in order to acquire a knowledge of structural architecture, upholstery and so forth, helping out this by self-study in the form of visiting museums and picture galleries. It is also possible to crash into this work by the more devious route of junior clerk and evening study. The various Polytechnics have courses at most reasonable rates. The Northern one in London has a School of Interior Decorating with a two- or three-year course at the figure of £7 a term, or £20 for the session. A somewhat similar one is to be found at the Regent Street, working out at 40s. a session. This depends upon which subjects you take, because you can make it more or less full-time study, by careful selection of classes. Certain technical institutes such as the School of Building, in Brixton, also offer nominal instruction.

The whole thing is very much a question of individual work. What are the prospects of success? The half-trained interior decorator does not stand an earthly! You must have business ability, historical and psychological knowledge, creative power and infallible taste. The demand for fully-trained interior decorators still exceeds the supply, because there are so many semi-amateurs at the game. The openings with specialised firms and in the provinces are, on the whole, promising, and you can



WHERE TO TRAIN

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BROWNING.

WHY, WITH A NOBLE PURPOSE (age 20-35), test you make the same mistake as Christ to Miss Carille, Hon. Sec., Women Candidates, The Church House, 61, Bryanston Street, London, W.1. (Salary: Pension.)

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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 Tutor. Federated Superannuation Scheme in force. There are also a limited number of vacancies for Nurses who have passed the Final State 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.

CITY OF LEICESTER. CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL, GWENDOLEN ROAD

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Owing to the rapidly increasing demands for Nurses all over the country, girls with school leaving certificates or of good education should make up their minds to become nurses immediately on leaving school.
The Leicester "Pre-Nursing Scheme" for girls leaving elementary schools and secondary schools have been arranged on advantageous terms in Leicester, so that nurses can prepare for a nursing career from the age of 16 to 19, and throughout this pre-nursing period are kept in touch with hospital work. It will be necessary for students taking these courses to reside in Leicester or within reasonable distance of it.
PROBATIONERS, aged 18, to start training at once, are also required. Apply at once to the Matron for full particulars.
Health Department, Grey Friars, Leicester. April, 1939. WILFRID CARR, Secretary.

HILL END HOSPITAL AND CLINIC FOR THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISORDERS, ST. ALBANS, HERTS.

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Hours of duty are 96 per fortnight, one full day off duty weekly, and 14 days' annual leave and one day for each Bank Holiday.
A leaflet giving fuller particulars and an application form may be obtained on application to the Matron.

WARWICK HOSPITAL, WARWICK

PROBATIONER NURSES required at the Warwick Hospital (affiliated Training School). Salary: £30 per annum for the first year; £35 second year; and £40 third year; together with board, lodgings, laundry and uniform. Forms of application from the Superintendent Nurse.

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The junior straight from the School of Decorating can presume to start at about £2 a week, with possibly three months' unpaid work by way of experience. After a year or so, the procedure is to adopt definitely the design studio line, or else concentrate in a showroom. The question of salary depends upon individual circumstances so much that it is difficult to quote any exact figure. The work, however, on the whole, is well remunerated, and it is exceedingly fascinating.

For further information: County Hall, Westminster.
Architects pamphlet, County Hall, Westminster.
Floodgate, L.C.C., County Hall, Westminster.
Proposals, L.S.I.D., 14, Marlborough Place, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE SPREADING OF GOODWILL. To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—Thinking Day this year had a special significance for all of us, and for that very reason it is well to remind ourselves that special efforts on special occasions are not enough. The urgent need for increased goodwill between nations offers a challenge which, as Guides, we gladly accept, and one which, at present, it is only too easy to keep in the forefront of our thoughts. Added to this come repeated appeals for moral re-armament, and often linked with them in our minds is the difficulty which many Guiders experience in helping their Guides to adopt a practical attitude towards their First Promise.

It must have occurred to many of us that Canon Elliott's League of Prayer and Service affords an opportunity for bringing home to the Guides the reality of the contribution which they can make, through this Promise, to the spread of goodwill in international relationships. The League is sponsored by no one creed or society. It already has a membership of two million people, of whom nearly twenty thousand are boys and girls. It receives a good press in one at least of the popular daily papers, which should help, in the minds of the children, to bridge the gap which unfortunately exists between things spiritual and things temporal. The League Prayer is simple, and suitable for use at Company Prayers or Guides' Own. Is it not possible that the help we can give, by becoming, with our Guides, members of the League, will be equalled by the help we shall receive in tackling what is for many people the most difficult part of Guide training?—Yours, etc.

ELIZABETH HARTLEY.

DAYLIGHT.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—As has been so often mentioned lately, we are an open-air Movement, and yet probably 90 per cent. of our Guiding consists of playing games in dusty Church halls, and then turning the Guides out into the dark streets at an hour when the younger ones should certainly be in bed!

Could not something be done, where an afternoon meeting is impossible, to hold at least some of our meetings at an hour which gives the chance of a little sun and air? (Say 5.30 p.m., or 4.30 with a "hike tea.")

Why do the little wretches have to hang about till 7 p.m. before they get started? Because they are waiting for that poor, over-tired Guider to get back from a long day at the office. These earlier companies would have to draw their Guiders from three classes:—

1. The leisured. (Who should be doing it anyway.)
2. The teachers. (Who at least get good holidays.)
3. The "Young marrieds."

These last are young and fresh. They have time for golf, they serve on committees, but we don't seem to want them, though they include so many of our best ex-Guides. If we had three Guiders to a company instead of two, an emergency in the home needn't leave the company stranded.

Best of all, perhaps the day may come when an enlightened education authority will grant Wednesday afternoon as a "hobby day," when those who aren't Scouts may take their choice between P.T., and carpentry, etc. Such an authority would be repaid a hundredfold!—Yours, etc.

M. P.

DEAR EDITOR,—In the January GUIDER the Chief Guide says "No man goeth about more Godly work than he who careth for the right up-bringing of his own or other men's children." We are concerned with the up-bringing of other men's children, but we are bringing "to which the Chief Guide refers."

It seems to be customary now, at all Trainings, to have a discussion on the patrol system. While recognising the unique value of this system as an educational method, it is surely necessary to realise also that it is but a method, and not the ultimate goal. At Trainings the thought that it might be concentrated upon the fulfilment of the Promise is often dissipated upon minor questions of conduct and patrol procedure. The world does not stand or fall by the patrol system. Yet Christianity will stand or fall in this generation by our interpretation of Christian love—the love of the Gospel that has never yet been universally applied.

If war had come in 1938, none of us knew what our next day's policy, if any, of the Movement as a whole. We have a vague idea that we stand for Peace, but no agreement as to why we want it, or how we intend to bring it about. If we are seeking security for ourselves and our belongings, by all means let us join A.R.P. squads and attend anti-gas drills. But if we recognise in peace a state of mind that would be produced by the universal application of social truth and love, we must do something concrete towards it, by beginning with ourselves. For non-violence does not mean passivity, nor cowardly acquiescence in wrong. It is the doctrine of absolute pacifism not only in time of war, but in every deed, word and thought of ordinary life.

As Guiders we have a wonderful opportunity of training children in the principles of non-violence, for the atmosphere at Guidings should be free from many of those little irritations that occur so frequently at school. We have, moreover, the out-door games, the stalking, tracking and camping which all develop fearlessness and self-control without which all talk of non-violence is essentially impracticable.—Yours, etc.

HILDA DUNN.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

To the Editor.

DEAR M. DAM,—I wonder if the columns of your correspondence pages will help me to find a successor to my job here, some of the older Guiders may remember me.

I want to find someone to act as Matron for a Boys' Hostel in this northern Alberta town. The hostel has been built to house boys from the rural areas who cannot finish their education in their single teacher schools, and who cannot afford to pay for board and lodging in the town. Their education, except in the case of Grade XII, the highest Grade, is free. The house has been provided by donations and is the property of the Diocese of Athabasca. It is well built, comfortable and warm, the Matron has two nice rooms, one with a fireplace; this is a great luxury in Canada. Her work is chiefly cooking and general supervision, the boys do all the house work and bring in all the food. There is no salary available and it would be a great help if the Matron could pay a small sum towards her board and lodging.

The boys are doing their utmost. One boy in Grade XII, who has to pay school fees, worked on the roads all summer to save up and has a job out of school hours, he also is credited with a small monthly sum as furnace man in the hostel, this means working from 6.30 a.m. until 5 p.m. with only a break at noon and then home lessons to tackle.

The Matron should be someone with a love of boys, a knowledge of economical cookery, and able to deal with small problems of discipline. Help in Sunday School and Parish would be greatly appreciated.

The school year is for ten months, July and August being holiday months, there are breaks of a week at Christmas and Easter. This place is beautiful at times, it is cold in winter but not unpleasantly so, there is little social life, but much live interest, and these young Canadians are well worth helping. It is an Empire building job, and would suit someone with a small income who wanted to do worthwhile social work. The fare from England—half fare on Canadian railways to church workers—would be about £40. expenses otherwise are very little.

Will anyone interested please communicate with The Ven. Archdeacon Little, D.D., Athabasca, Alberta, Canada.—Yours, etc.

RHODA RAINSFORD HANNAY
(formerly, Red Cord Diploma and Commissioner for Rangers in Scotland).

1939

1939]

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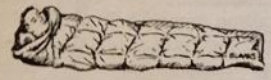
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The Play Lib, published by the Girl Guides Association and supplied free for a half-penny stamp, contains lists of plays, stories, mimes and music and is an invaluable help to Guiders.

School Drama. Edited by Guy Ross and Howard Hayden. (Methuen, 7s.)

This book is for believers in child-acting, in the sincerity and freedom and genuine fun of it if only the performers are allowed to be themselves. The Editor is a firm believer himself and he quotes a distinguished playwright to support his view that, for example, they can make the best of Shakespeareans. "For once in a while we meet Shakespeare face to face," this enthusiast is reported to have said after an all-boys production of "Macbeth."

The child actor, properly produced, certainly gives quite as much pleasure as the adult in his own, somewhat different, way, and audiences are beginning, quite rightly, to expect something of school plays. Parents may still give their vague praise, their meaningless smiles, their polite congratulations to the headmaster or mistress at the end of an incompetent show; but they say to themselves that whatever other virtues the school may possess play production is not one of them and that the children are wasting their time there when they act. They know that school plays should be very well worth seeing.

No educationalist could fail to be interested in this book. Its fourteen chapters, all written by different experts, cover the dramatic life of a child from the acting games of the kindergarten through mime, charade, puppetry to the real school play, which, nowadays, may mean *Hamlet* or *St. Joan* or *Noah*. Here are some of the titles; a Mime, Movement and the Ballad (Joyce Roscoe); On Choosing a Play (Dorothy Coates); The School Stage (Angus Wilson); Costume and Make-up (K. Nesfield Cookson); The Element of Speech (Elsie Fogarty); Religious Drama (Mona Swann); Some Suggested Plays and Books.

This book should find a place in every school library.

K. S.

School Drama. One shilling quarterly. College Magazine Service, 60, Worship Street, London, E.C.2.

This most interesting quarterly is the only paper that caters exclusively for the dramatic-minded in schools. Its Editor says it was established to supply a long-felt want, and certainly it has met with a great response. We Guiders who have, most of us, to "get up" an entertainment sooner or later would do well to take it in and get an idea of what schools, particularly elementary schools, are doing. The February-April number contains, amongst other articles, *Marionettes* by Mary Richards; *Religious Drama in Schools* by E. Martin Brown; *Production* by E. Stuart Munro; all full of information and advice by experts in the particular subject.

The Editor writes that he would be glad to hear what Guides are doing in the way of dramatic work. He would like to see photographs and to hear what plays are a success; and he would welcome letters and articles for his paper. Four shillings a year is not much for people genuinely interested in drama and a paper as good as this must have a large band of regular subscribers if it is to continue and increase its most stimulating work.

The *Mime Review* has now been incorporated in *School Drama*. We therefore await the next issue with increased interest.

K. S.

Thumberlina. By Cary Lamb. (University of London Press. 6d.)

Here is a very cheerful little play based on the Hans Anderson story, the very play for a large Brownie Pack where no one must be left out. There are fourteen people who speak alone and any number who croak and hiss and buzz in a very important chorus. The dialogue is particularly gay and amusing, also very easy to speak. Strongly recommended. About forty minutes.

K. S.

The Greedy Wish. By Kitty Clive and Anthony Angel. (University of London Press, 6d.)

There is an unusual Witch in this play. Fifteen parts and a number of Cats with plenty to do. About forty minutes. A good play to

act at a party or Social because the plot turns on a hungry wood-cutter's family and the King's dinner, and crackers or presents, or Easter Eggs would work in very naturally as a finish.

K. S.

Mime for Schools. By Isabel Chisman and Gladys Wiles. (Thomas Nelson and Sons, Ltd. 3s. 6d.)

Anyone who does or intends to do miming with Brownies, Guides or Rangers will find this book a help and a joy. The introductory and general remarks will be of assistance at all stages and there is an abundance of ideas to work on, both for beginners and those more experienced. There are suggestions for movements and poses for various ages, then stories suitable for miming, with helpful hints on how to do them—and what is especially helpful, on how to begin. The "free" stories have proved most popular with Guides and Brownies, and for a more formal occasion "charred" stories are given, with directions and clear diagrams.

For older girls "solo stories" are great fun, and there are some amusing suggestions given, as well as mimed scenes with directions, and more ideas to be worked out. Brown Owls will find the Traffic Control mime helpful in practising for the "Stop. Look. Listen" test, and it proved great fun when tried out with a pack. If you cannot buy this book, borrow it, but you will hate to return it.

Invitation to the Play. By Mary Cousins. (Thomas Nelson and Sons, Ltd., part 1, 1s. 2d.; part 2, 1s. 4d.)

These books contain poems chosen for their rhythm and acting quality. Beginning with easy verses such as Simple Simon, The Ferryman, or Friday Street, part 1 goes on to dramatised nursery rhymes and simple verse drama. Part 2 contains slightly more advanced verses, with directions for miming, and simple plays. Children would enjoy saying these either alone or in company with others.

J. H. D.

Songs and Stories for Acting. By Kitty Barne. (Brown Son and Ferguson. 3s. 6d.)

Mime is in the air. We are all doing it, or feeling that we ought "to do something about it." Some of us have already mimed with our packs and companies, and having enjoyed ourselves, are looking for new ideas and stories.

Others are looking for something easy to start on.

Whichever class we are in, we shall find help in Mrs. Streetfield's new book. What a relief it is when we see her name upon a title page. We know then that we shall find something worth doing, full of life, and thoroughly practical in conception.

Here are eight mimes, all with detailed directions. The music of the songs is given, and there is space for the producer to write her notes. There are charming illustrations by Mrs. Gervis, which not only give us an idea of the mime, but will also be helpful when we are arranging the dresses. And there are directions about costume for each mime. The mimes are varied in character. There are some old favourites in songs such as "The Golden Vanity," and "Richard of Taunton Dene." There are some new stories "The Big Brother," and "The Whistling Thief." The "Pretty Drummer" and "Pig Brother" are for a small caste. The ship's crew in "The Golden Vanity," and the dragon's tail in "Sir Eglamore" and "Saint George" can be expanded to the size of your company.

This book will be useful for Owls, too. Any rightminded Brownie will feel a sense of satisfaction at the moral tale of "Pig Brother," and I foresee that "Saint George and the Dragon," which can be rehearsed in sections, and can be acted by any number of Brownies and put together on The Day, will be acted at Revels all over the country this summer.

R. C. D.

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HEADQUARTERS TRAINING CENTRES



FOXLEASE

Training weeks have been renamed as follows:—
 Guide Weeks ... Guide Training.
 Ranger Weeks ... Ranger Training.
 Brownie Weeks ... Brownie Training, Guide
 and Brownie Training.
 General Weeks ... For Guiders of little ex-
 perience.
 Elementary Weeks... To include such subjects as
 Knotting and Splicing;
 Refreshers Weeks (for those who have already been to an ordinary training).
 Rangers; Brownies;
 Woodcraft (i.e. Stalking and tracking, observa-
 tion); wide games, involving the use of signal-
 ling; outdoor work for town and country Guiders;
 practice in emergencies; First Class; and any
 other subject asked for beforehand.
 Guide and Ranger ... Covering Guide and
 Ranger Training.



WADDOW

Waddow Programme for 1939.

1939. DATES.

April 6-11. Guide Week-end (Easter).
 April 14-21. Special Week for School-Guiders and University Clubs.
 April 25-May 2. Brownie Week.
 May 5-12. Woodcraft Week.
 May 19-23. Extension Training.
 May 26-June 2. General Week (Whitsun).
 June 6-13. Commissioners' Week.
 June 17-24. Guide Week (Saturday-Saturday).

June 27-July 4. General Week.
 July 7-11. Guide Week-end.
 July 15-22. Ranger Holiday Week.
 July 25-August 1. Guide and Ranger Week.
 August 4-11. General Week (Bank Holiday).
 August 15-22. Refresher Week.
 August 25-September 1. Brownie Week.
 September 5-12. Woodcraft Week.
 September 15-22. General Week.
 September 26-October 3. Guide Week.
 October 5-10. County Camp Advisers' Conference.
 October 20-27. Guide and Ranger Week.
 October 30-November 4. District Commissioners (Mid Week).
 November 7-14. Guide Week.
 November 17-21. Brownie Week-end.
 November 24-27. Guide Week-end.
 December 1-5. General Week-end.

Guiders who can only come for week-ends in the Spring are urged to apply, even if the training goes on for a week.

FEES, Etc.

(Applicable to both Centres.)

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

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

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, Horse Shoe and Wades Hill sites include a permanent shelter and sanitation. The usual permission forms are necessary.

Further information applicable to both Centres will be found on page 146.

April, 1939]

THE GUIDER

FOOD SUPPLIES FOR CAMPS

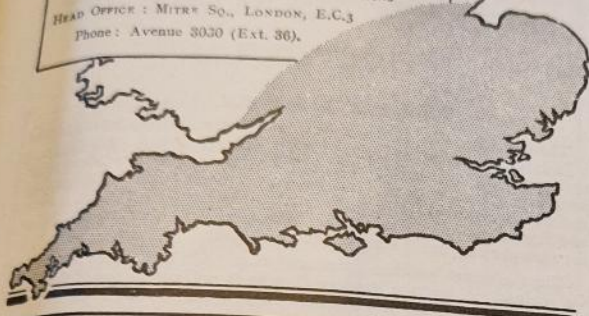
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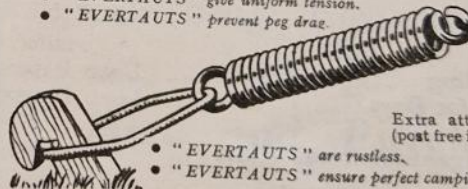


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THE GUIDER HEADQUARTERS TRAINING CENTRES

[April, 1939]

APPLICATIONS. But no applications will yet be considered below the line in these are still liable to alteration.
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 the applicant, together with a deposit of 5s., which will be returned if withdrawal is made two full weeks before the date of the course.
It has been arranged that three vacancies should be reserved for Scotland for all training weeks until the 20th of the month, in which the dates are first published above the line in THE GUIDER.

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.
For return fare exceeding £5, a grant of £1 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 34 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 24 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 the re-decoration of Scotland Room, Scotland; Notice Board, Miss Guggisberg.

Donations: Miss Mowat, Y.W.R.N.; Fylde Division for Fylde Room; S.E. Lancs. Guiders March 3rd-7th.

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.

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This offer applies only to orders placed during April.

Money refunded if not satisfied.

Broadway Surplus Stores, Manor Park Broadway, London, E.12

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ARTICLES AND REPORTS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND DRAWINGS for inclusion in THE GUIDER, LETTERS TO THE EDITOR and NOTES 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.

MISS, 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.

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 44d. 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 March 14th, 1939.

PRESIDENT.
The Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham, O.B.E. (Chair).
Her Grace the Duchess of Abercorn, D.B.E.
Mrs. Percy Birley, C.B.E.
Evelyn Lady Blythwood.
The Countess of Clarendon.
Sir Percy Everett.
Mrs. Houston Craufurd.
Lady Greig.
Mrs. St. John Atkinson.

By Invitation.
Mrs. Moody.
Miss M. de M. Leathers.

The appointment of Mrs. C. G. Cooper as Chief Commissioner for India was approved, the resignation of Mrs. Chadwick having been received with regret.

The following were elected to be members of the Council:—

Miss Anstice Gibbs.
Mrs. William Gosling.
Hon. Mrs. Methuen.
Mrs. de Quincey.
Miss Anne Shepherd.

The resignation of Mrs. Chitty, Commissioner for Lones, was received with regret.

The following Branch Commissioners were re-appointed:—
Mrs. Fairweather, Assistant Commissioner for Awards (Gold Cords).

Mrs. Mark Kerr, O.B.E., International Commissioner.
Mrs. Streetfeild, Commissioner for Music and Drama.
Hon. Ruth Buckley, Assistant Commissioner for Music and Drama.

Mrs. Fryer, Old Guide Recorder.
The Lady Somers, Commissioner for Schools.

Reports from the Commissioner for Kindred Societies, and from the Training and Camping and the Awards Committees, were received.

Routine and financial business was transacted.

The date of the next meeting was fixed for Tuesday, April 18th, at 11 a.m.

AWARDS.

Silver Fish.

Lady Haig, Provincial Commissioner, U.P., India.

Beaver Badge.

Miss G. Anderson, Captain 2nd Port of Spain Company, Trinidad, B.W.I.

Lady Baring, Island Commissioner, Isle of Wight.

Miss Dalrymple Smith, County Secretary, County Durham.

Mrs. McNaught, late Division Commissioner, Cairo.

Medal of Merit (For Good Service).

Mrs. M. E. Addison, Division Commissioner, Barnard Castle, County Durham.

Miss S. Potter, Division Commissioner, Port of Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I.

Miss N. Richards, Lieutenant, 1st Tenby Rangers, Pembrokeshire.

Miss D. Watson, Division Commissioner, Darlington, County Durham.

Certificate of Merit (For Gallantry).

Miss D. Scales, Captain 2nd Worcester Park Company, Surrey.
Miss D. M. King, Tawny Owl, 2nd Worcester Park Pack, Surrey.

On November 12th, 1938, the two Guiders concerned, who were walking on Epsom Common by the Stew Pond, observed the body of a man floating approximately seven yards from the bank. (The pond is about 11 acres in extent, and at this point is deep enough to be used for diving.)

The Guiders tried to reach the body with a log, but were unsuccessful. Noticing that a coat on the bank was quite dry in spite of heavy rain during the morning, they decided that life might not be extinct, and that immediate rescue should be attempted. Wading in by a grating, they found that the depth of the water was increasing rapidly, but by moving over to the right it was possible for them to reach the body when only waist-deep. With difficulty, as the body was very heavy, they lifted it up a steep bank on to the path. While Miss King performed artificial respiration, Miss Scales fetched the police, as there was no other help available. She stopped a lorry, and obtained a lift to the nearest telephone box, a mile and a half away. There was a police officer at the pond. At the request of the police, the station, Miss Scales walked back to the pond. On their arrival artificial respiration until he could obtain further assistance. On their arrival artificial respiration was continued by the police until the doctor arrived an hour later.

Guide Marjorie Merritt, 2nd Byfleet Company, Surrey.

Marjorie Merritt was walking along the bank of Byfleet Canal when she heard a scream. Maurice Mennell, a small boy of two, had fallen into the canal, which is five feet deep. Marjorie jumped into the water fully clothed and rescued the boy. Marjorie, who is thirteen years old, has taught herself to swim and is not a strong swimmer. She acted quite alone and with great presence of mind. We congratulate her on receiving the Certificate of Merit, which was well deserved.

Badge of Fortitude.

Ranger Betty Lavender, 5th Surrey Post Rangers.

Guide Jeanne Sykes, 46th Southport (Holy Trinity, Formby) Company, S.W.Lancs.

Ranger Lily Wilmer, 2nd Stoke Newington Ranger Company, London.

Gold Cords.

Cadet Patrol Leader Rosemary Davies, 1st Bishops Stortford Company, Herts.

Patrol Leader Edith Hargreaves, 6th Hampstead Company, London.

Patrol Leader Alice McLaren, 43rd Dundee Company, Scotland.

Patrol Leader Jane Morris, 13th Hove Company, Sussex.

Cadet May Keefe, North Croydon Division Cadets, Surrey.

Guide Mary Hill, 2nd Sudbury Company, Suffolk.

Guide Lucy Moore, 2nd Sudbury Company, Suffolk.

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

AWARDS.

Will Commissioners please note that the Commissioner for Awards is now The Viscountess Stopford, and that all communications concerning awards should be addressed to her.

A.T.S. OFFICERS' UNIFORM.

Headquarters Tailoring Department is now able to take orders for Auxiliary Territorial Service Officers' Uniforms in the official design and materials as approved by the War Office. These uniforms are made in either Khaki Whipcord or Baratheia and the overcoats are made of melton cloth.

Caps to match uniforms, shirts, ties and stockings are obtainable in the Headquarters Shop and its branches, and particulars of prices are given in the price list included with this copy of THE GUIDER.

April, 1939]

ORDERS FOR PROFICIENCY BADGES.

The Headquarters understands that many Badge Secretaries are under the impression that Proficiency Badges cannot be ordered in quantities of less than one dozen at a time. This is not the case. Headquarters is always pleased to supply Proficiency Badges, as they may be required, in any quantity from a single badge upwards. Will Badge Secretaries please note this?

SCOTTISH HEADQUARTERS.

Everyone connected with Guiding in Scotland is requested to write for all requirements to the Secretary, Scottish Headquarters, 15, Melville Street, Edinburgh.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

The address of Miss Heriot Maitland, Acting Scottish Commissioner for Camping, will be The White House of Aros, Aros, Isle of Mull; Telephone: Aros 31, from now onwards.

CHALLENGE TO ACHIEVEMENT.

Guiders, please remind your members that the Challenge office closes for good at Whitsun, which means that applications for final use should be made by end of April.

GUIDE WEEK.

For information concerning Guide Week, please turn to page 106.

BOOK OF RULES, 1939.

ERRATA.

Rule 54, *Gold Cord Award*, page 147, list of badges, lines 2 and 3, read—Sick Nurse or Emergency Helper or Probationer or Samaritan.

GENERAL NOTICES

FREE CAMP SITES IN SUSSEX.

The owner of Punchbowl Meadows, Whatlington Road, Battle, Sussex, will lend camp sites to companies of Guides or Rangers from the poorer parts of London, who would not be able to afford to go to camp but for this assistance.

The sites are available from Easter onwards.

During the crowded camping months, it is preferred that camps should begin and end on Saturdays to enable the greatest number to be fitted in.

The sites are as follows:—

1. The Equipped Site, with large hut and several tents for sleeping, three chemical closets, store hut, washhouses and shelter for meals, and full equipment for 30, including palisades but no plates or cutlery. Guides will be given preference over Rangers on this site.
2. The Unequipped Site, with hut (10 by 24 ft.), 30 palisades, and three chemical closets.

Punchbowl Meadows is $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Battle shops, and all tradesmen and postmen deliver at site. It is 7 miles from Hastings, and is in the midst of beautiful country. The site itself consists of nearly 40 acres of fields and woods. There is a small pond, just deep enough to swim in, with small boats. Main water laid on.

For all particulars apply to Miss Tanner, St. Hilda's East, 3, Old Nichol Street, Bethnal Green, E.2.

NOTE.—Guiders are particularly asked *not to apply for the site*

THE GUIDER

until they have made sure that they will be able to use it. If, as has happened, the site is booked early in the year and relinquished a few weeks before the date on which the camp is due, other Guides who might have come are deprived of a holiday. It should not be booked for very small camps.

FIRE LIGHTING IN THE NEW FOREST.

Hike fires are not allowed in the New Forest except on certain sites and under certain conditions, both specified by the Deputy Surveyor. A permit from the Camp Adviser of the District concerned is essential in all cases, and these are only issued to holders of the Camper's Licence or Guides who have passed the First Class Surveyor's "conditions" must be made a full week before the intended hike to the Camp Adviser of the District concerned, as before she signs the permit, it must have the signature of the Guide's own Commissioner and Camp Adviser.

N.B.—The Guider-in-Charge of Forests only gives permits for fire-lighting to Guiders camping or in residence at Forests.

OUR ARK

"OUR ARK," the new Hostel of the World Association, is now open. Applications for accommodation should be sent to: The Warden, "Our Ark," 11, Palace Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1. The terms are:—

	Single room.	Bed in room for two.	Bed in room for three.	Camp-bed in room for 6 or 7.
PER WEEK (charge to include bedroom, baths, breakfast, supper, and all meals on Sundays) ...	30/-	27/6	25/- (24/- for a longer stay than 1 month).	20/-
PER NIGHT (periods of less than a week. Charge to include bed, breakfast and bath) ...	4/6	4/-	3/6	2/6

Non-Guide friends can stay in "OUR ARK" when there is room, at an extra charge of 1s. a night, or 5s. a week. When writing to the Warden, please enclose a 1d. stamp if you require a reply.

CHEAP TICKETS FOR THE ZOO.

The Council of the Zoological Society has agreed to issue tickets at reduced rates to Guiders in uniform visiting the Zoos at Regent's Park and Whipsnade in parties in charge of a Guider. Applications should be made to The Secretary, Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1, giving the following particulars:

1. Date of visit.
2. Number of Guiders in party under 16 years of age.
3. Number of Guiders in party 16 years and over.

A stamped addressed envelope should be enclosed.

A voucher will then be sent which can be exchanged for tickets at either the Regent's Park or Whipsnade offices on payment of 4d. for those under 16, and 8d. for those 16 and over.

Guiders should note that whereas the public are not admitted to the Regent's Park Zoo on Sundays the vouchers for Whipsnade can be used for any day of the week.

COLLECTORS WANTED.

The Royal Free Hospital so badly needs money, and the cards in your packets of cigarettes mean shillings and pounds to the Hospital if you will only collect them instead of throwing them away.

When you have a good-sized parcel send it to:—

THE DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF READING,
Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE.

PAMELA ANSON, on March 4th, beloved Barn Owl, 12th Ealing (St. Barnabas) Pack, and formerly a leader in the company.

VERA E. STRINGER, on 30th January, at Ipswich, for 14 years Guide, Ranger and Lieutenant in the Suffolk Post companies.

MAVIS ROSE PETTITT, Tawny Owl of the 1st Raunds (Methodist) Brownie Pack, and for twelve years member of 1st Raunds (Methodist) Guides and Rangers. On Thursday, February 16th, very suddenly.

THE GUIDER

SCOTLAND.
CLACKMANNANSHIRE.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. J. P. Younger, Arnsbrae, Cambus by Stirling.
ALVA AND MENSTRIE.—Dist. C., Mrs. A. Porteous.
FALKIRK AND CAMBUS.—Dist. C., Mrs. Fidler.
CITY OF DUNDEE.
Dist. C., Mrs. G. Sturrock, 2, Airlie Place, Dundee.
CENTRAL.—Dist. C., Mrs. W. M. Locke, 60, Magdalene Yard Road, Dundee.
SOUTH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Cameron.
EAST LOTHIAN.
COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss H. Bowe, Skateraw, Dunbar.
SOUTH.—Dist. C., Miss D. Cairre, Broadwood, Gifford.
Preston District is now known as
PRESTONKIRK.—Dist. C., Miss A. Tweedie, Phantassie, Prestonkirk.
REGISTRARS.
COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss E. Grant-Suttie.
SOUTH.—Dist. C., The Hon. Girdel Scott.
PERTHSHIRE AND STENTON.—Dist. C., Miss D. Cairre.
CITY OF EDINBURGH.
Dist. C., Mrs. W. R. Milligan, 4, N.E. Circus Place, Edinburgh.
NORTH EAST DIVISION.—Dist. C., Miss K. Henry, 85, Glencairn Drive, Saltoun Street, S.I.
REGISTRATION.
NORTH WEST DIVISION.—Dist. C., Mrs. Johnston.
LANARKSHIRE.
COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. E. G. Y. Thom, Westport House, Lanark.
COUNTY SECRETARY (Posts).—Miss M. Hamilton, Marionlea, Woodridge Road, Falkirk.
REGISTRARS.
STIRLINGSHIRE.
COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss M. Mackenzie.
LAIRDSHIP AND BOTHKENNAR.—Dist. C., Miss D. Smith, Newfield, Beacons Cross, Falkirk.
REGISTRARS.
ULSTER.
CO. FERMANAGH.
COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. R. O. Hermon.
CHANNEL ISLANDS.
GUERNSEY.
St. Sampson's, St. John's and the Vale.—Dist. C., Mrs. Davey, Springfield Terrace, King's Road, Guernsey.
St. Sampson's, St. John's and the Vale.—Dist. C., Miss M. Leake, Jersey.
St. Helier No. 1.—Dist. C., Mrs. Lewis.
OVERSEAS.
AFRICA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
ASSISTANT COLONY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Pinder, Lusaka.
SOUTHERN RHODESIA.
REGISTRATION.
TANGANYIKA.
SECRETARY.—Mrs. Whitlam-Smith, c/o The Secretariat, Dar-es-Salaam.
DAR-ES-SALAAM.—Dist. C., Mrs. B. E. Frayling, Dar-es-Salaam.
REGISTRATION.
WEST AFRICA.
GOLD COAST.
ACCRA.—Dist. C., Mrs. Tatham, c/o The Treasury, Accra.
REGISTRATION.
IBADAN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Miles.
NIGERIA.
BRITISH WEST INDIES.
JAMAICA.
St. Ann (Upper).—Dist. C., Mrs. Stewart, Woodfields, Walkerswood, P.O.
COLONY SECRETARY.—Mrs. T. H. Lunsdon, c/o Messrs. Dairy Farm Co. Ltd., Hong Kong.
REGISTRATION.
NEWFOUNDLAND.
St. John's Central (II).—Dist. C., Mrs. A. Stevenson, Forest Road, St. John's.
BRITISH GUIDES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.
BRITISH GUIDES IN BELGIUM.
REGISTRATION.
ASSISTANT DIVISION COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Paris.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS—Continued from page 152

HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION.

Near Foxlease. Miss Hexter, the late Housekeeper, takes paying guests.—Greengates, Lyndhurst, Hants. From 2½ gns.
Lady with Norland Nurse and Little Girl gladly welcomes guests, convalescents, nurses, children. Attractive house near sea. Summerley Lane, Felpham, Bognor Regis.
Vicar's Sister (Ex-Commissioner) has 2 Cottages to let in Fishing Village, North Coast of Cornwall. Attractively furnished, modernised—electricity, etc. Wires re the above or accommodation will receive immediate attention. Write:—Miss Olive Stenson-Stenson, Port Isaac, N. Cornwall.
Furnished Bungalow to Let on Pagham Beach, near Bognor, suitable for large parties.—Apply Miss Parrott, 20, Bournville Road, Catford, S.E.6.
Guiders have Two Cottages to Let, periods or week-ends, North Wales, lovely scenery, sea five miles; special terms Guiders.—Apply Kidd, Norwood, Swinton, Lancs.

TO LET.

By the Week, fully furnished Caravan, etc. Moderate. Beautiful position, between Corfe Castle and Swanage.—Apply Don, c/o Corben, Underhill, Corfe Castle, Dorset.
Caravan (stationary), fully equipped two persons, 30/- weekly. Tennis.—Windyridge, Crowthorne, Berks.

TRAINING.

Girls Can Earn Good Living Out-of-Doors when trained at poultry farming. Sound tuition on large, modern farm; lectures, certificates. Fees 40s. per week, including board residence. Prospectus free.—Miss Harrison Bell, W.F.G., The Farm, Welwyn, Hertfordshire. Telephone, Codicote 230. (London 26 miles.)

ACCOMMODATION IN LONDON.

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.

HOLIDAYS ABROAD.

Easter in Bruges. From 2s. 6d. a day. Address—Directress, Retreat-house, Prinsenhof, Bruges.
Goodwill Holiday Parties. Twenty-two sociable British and Continental Fortnights, from £10 15s. Meals on Continental trains; afternoon tea and excellent Excursions included.—Programme from Miss Rosalind Brandreth (Ex-Captain), 52, Neven Square, S.W.5.

THEATRICAL.

Guide your Country with a performance of "The Masque of Empire." See page 135.
Beautiful Costumes, all periods, sizes, available for Guides at special rates from 2s. 6d. Curtains, scenery, properties. Free advisory bureau. Play-reading library. Send stamped envelope.—Citizen House, Bath.
"Brandy-Balls," "Remedies," "The Substitute," "Two Duologues," etc., 7d. each. "That Gap?" etc., 1s. 1d. each. Six on approval, 6d.—"Plays," Bramber, East Grinstead.
Shadow Plays, the latest craze. See page 135.

TYPEWRITING AND DUPLICATING.

Post Guider, wants typewriting, duplicating, general, authors' MSS.; experienced, price moderate.—Oates, 62, Durban Road, Beckenham. Beckenham 3735.
Programmes, Circulars, MSS. Also part-time work undertaken.—Stratford, 44, Liberia Road, London, N.5. (Canonbury 2801.)
Miss Midgley's Typewriting and Duplicating Service, 43, Oakington Manor Drive, Wembley. Your orders appreciated and promptly executed.

PRINTING.

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

BACK NUMBERS "THE GUIDER."

"The Guider," 1930-1937 inclusive, for disposal.—Mudie, 31, Green Lawn, Rock Ferry, Cheshire.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS



UNIFORMS FOR SALE.

Guides' Tailored Uniform, 32-in. bust, good condition; hat, belt, 30s. or offer.—Box 20, c/o THE GUIDER, IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS.
Guides' Costume and Overall, medium; almost new. Accept any reasonable offer.—Box 21, c/o THE GUIDER, IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS.
Guides' Tailored Uniform, 34-in. bust; 2 shirts, overalls, hats, belts; excellent condition. £3. Box 22, c/o THE GUIDER, IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS.
Tailored Uniform, bust 32 in.; Overall; accessories; good condition; 30s.—Box 23, c/o THE GUIDER, IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS.
Guides' Uniform, all accessories. Stock size; almost new. £2.—Box 24, c/o THE GUIDER, IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS.
Specially Tailored Commissioner's Uniform. Headquarters' best quality. 42s. Bust 36 in., waist 28 in., hips 42 in.—Box 25, c/o THE GUIDER, IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS.
Guides' Tailored Uniform, complete, good condition. 35 in., 38 in., 5 ft. 4 in. 35s.—Welch, Highbrook, Ardingly, Sussex.
Complete Guides' Uniform, medium; £2 or offers.—10, Carlisle Street, Bradford.
Guides' Costume, nearly new; bust, 34 in.; blouse, belt, etc. £2.—Gallant, 14, St. Andrews Avenue, Ashton, Preston, Lancs.
Captain's Uniform, Headquarters' make; perfect condition; skirt, waist 36 in.; length 34½ in.; hat, size 7; blouse, belt and lanyard. Offers invited.—Rev. R. G. Finch, Browne's Hospital, Stamford.
Guides' Tailored Uniform, medium size; navy, white shirts; overall, hat, accessories. 50s.—Rugg, 13, Frankston Road, West Southbourne, Bournemouth.
Guides' Uniform, stock size; belt, hat, overall. 25s.—Steer, 11, Regent Gardens, Barnsley.
Guides' Uniform, tailored; 32-in. bust; nearly new. £2.—Trimby, 17, Speer Road, Thames Ditton, Surrey.
Brownie Uniforms, suitable poor town Pack; cheap.—Phillimore, Tixall, Stafford.
Twelve Guide Tunics, hats, belts, ties, etc.—Mrs. Newton, Manningford Abbas, Marlborough.

FOR SALE.

Austin 16. Excellent, roomy, private, saloon. £25. Can be seen Aldwick Chapple.—Tel.: 279 Pagham.

SEAMANSHIP FOR WOMEN.

Young Woman Expert gives practical instruction in 32-ft. deep sea sailing yawl. No engine nor professional hand other than owner-Captain. Weekly—fortnightly periods. Berths for two. Operative North Sea—English Channel—Scillies.—Box 28, c/o THE GUIDER, IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS.

WANTED.

Urgently Needed, Captain for R.C. Guide Company, St. Helier, Morden, otherwise company must close. Write—Miss Heyburn, 75, Grove Road, Sutton, Surrey.
Old Uniforms Badly Needed Hoston Pack. Payment offered.—Pinker, 90, Canterbury Avenue, Sidcup, Kent.
Required Urgently, poor company, uniforms. postage refunded.—Trehitt, 26, Kildare Terrace, Bayswater, W.2.
Girl Guide Gazette, Vols. 1—4.—234, Huddersfield Road, Mirfield, Yorks.

To Guiders and Others. Wanted, in April, Guide willing to enter domestic service to train as Houseparlourmaid, country house, Wore.—Herefordshire borders.—Box 27, c/o THE GUIDER, IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS.

EMPLOYMENT OFFERED.

Assistant Matron required for Church of England Moral Welfare Shelter; 4 beds; cooking, household duties, supervision girls, good disciplinarian. State age, previous experience, salary.—Simpson, St. Faiths, Alexandra Road, Malvern, Wores.
Country Vicar's wife (Guider) offers post to Guide or Ranger to train as general maid. Two in family, baby two years. Own bedroom and parlour; electric light and gas cooker. Opportunity work with Guides and Brownies; own hobbies. Apply, stating salary.—Davis, Stone Vicarage, Tenterden, Kent.
Alert Employment and Typewriting Bureau (Principal a Guider), invites all seeking clerical or office positions, London or suburbs, to call: 20-21, Took's Court, Cursitor Street, E.C.4 (off Chancery Lane). No booking fee.

EDUCATIONAL.

Parents. The Misses L. and K. Cooke, Princess Christian trained, take entire charge children and babies; happy open-air country life and companionship on Downs. Nursery school for older children; Hospital and Psychological training.—Little Swanborough, Nr. Lewes. Phone: Lewes 757.
Home School. Entire charge taken of children during parents' absence.—Enquiries to Miss Blandford, Cable House, St. John's Road, Woking, Surrey.

CAMPING.

Sightseeing in Edinburgh. Guide hut available for small indoor camps; easy access to centre of city; water, gas ring, electric light and heat. Apply:—Mrs. Osborne, Kilknock, Davidson's Mains, Edinburgh.
G.F.S. Camp, Shap, welcomes parties of Guides and Rangers. Tents or indoor accommodation. Trips through Lakeland arranged at cheap rates.—Apply Miss Burgess, South View 3, Shap, Penrith.
Camp Sites, Amersham, Bucks. Ealing Division Camp Site. Large hut. Equipment 20 people. Details from Miss Watters, 45, Avenue Gardens, Acton.
Cottage Suitable for Indoor Camping. Walking distance sea; very reasonable.—Apply Rogers, Bassingham Court, Temple Ewell, Dover.
Guider, Lifesaver, experienced, 12 Guides, would join company camping August 7th-14th.—Box 26, c/o THE GUIDER, IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS.
Innellan Public Hall, on Firth of Clyde, to let during summer months. Suitable for indoor camp.—Particulars from John R. M'Cormack, Secretary.
Indoor Camping Accommodation available at Selby Farm, West Hythe, Hythe, Kent. Fully equipped; sea 2½ miles. Apply:—Warden.

CAMP PROVISIONS.

Camp, Alfriston. Let Wilde's supply your groceries and bread. Daily deliveries.
Sunny Seaford and District. For supplies of Groceries and Provisions at special prices, with prompt service and equipment.—Wood's Stores, High Street, Seaford. Phone: Nos. 18 and 19.