THE GUIDER

November, 1936 Vol. XXIII No. 275 The Gazette of the Girl Guides Association

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER)

Published Monthly for Commissioners, Guiders and Rangers

Price Threepence Monthly







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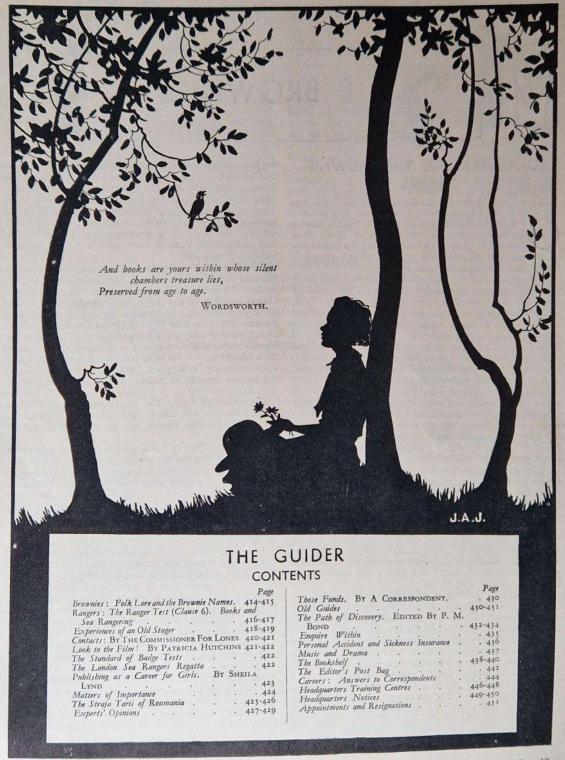


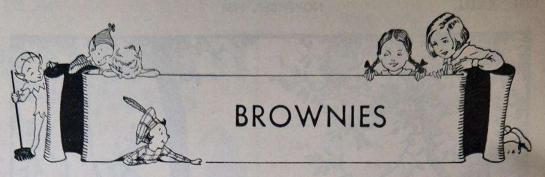
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FOLK LORE AND THE BROWNIE NAMES

By K. M. BRIGGS.

NE of the chief things the modern child is missing is the tradition of stories handed down from Mother to Child. Children rely for the knowledge of the classics of Fairyland upon teachers, nowadays,

rather than upon parents and grandparents.

If you try to find out what stories your Brownies know you will discover the oddest jumble. They probably know some of the best-known of the Nursery Tales, a few Greek Myths, a fair amount of modern stuff and some Animal Legends, some real and some made up. But the last thing they know, as a rule, is their own local Folk Lore. The wider range of stories that the children gain from their teachers is an advantage to them; but it is a thousand pities that the real Folk Lore should die out, as it will do if not committed to the children.

We ourselves do not always know enough to fill this need for local stories and true Folk Lore; but it is a fascinating occupation to search round in our own district for stories and traditions still remembered by the old people. We may find that all living tradition of fairies has vanished from the country-side. Superstitions about ill-luck, ghost stories and stories about witches and the Devil seem to have more survival value. But stories about fairies are so much more attractive that it is worth while collecting some of them from books and handing them on to the Brownies. The local Public Library often has books from which we can draw our local Folk Lore.

In addition to the local traditions the Brownies own stories and the stories of their Six Emblems are interesting to them and useful for us to know. Folk Lore provides an excellent source from which to draw ideas for ceremonies. For this reason I will give a few notes on the

Folk Lore of our own packs.

The Brownie. To begin with the Brownie himself :-He is a solitary fairy belonging to the North of England and the South of Scotland. He is ragged, shy, nocturnal and industrious. Where things are left untidy he will set them to rights; where they are left tidy, I am sorry to say, he will generally untidy them. A house is lucky which has a Brownie in it, for the Brownie is generally wholly devoted to the interests of his master. The mistress of a farm near Jedburgh was once taken suddenly ill, and her husband waked one of the men to fetch a nurse. The man went slowly and sleepily down to the stable, too slowly for the anxious zeal of the Brownie, which seized his own riding crop, laid it about his shoulders, and rode off itself to fetch a nurse. The farmer was so grateful for

the Brownie's promptitude, which had saved his wife's life, that he had a green coat made and laid out where the Brownie could find it. The Brownie put it on and vanished away, never to be seen near Jedburgh again.

It is always rash to offer Brownies clothes. As a rule a bowl of cream may be safely left for them, but even that offended the Brownie of Bodsbeck, and he carried the luck of Bodsbeck away to Leithenhall. A bowl of clean

water is always safe.

The Boggart is very nearly akin to the The Boggart. Brownie except that he is hardly ever found doing a good action. He is almost the same as the Poltergeist in his behaviour. He knocks down china and hurtles it about, plays practical jokes and stamps up and down, trailing invisible silk skirts after him. They say that a Boggart has a long, pointed nose, and a Brownie has only two holes for nostrils; otherwise there is little to distinguish them except their behaviour. A Brownie has been known to descend into becoming a Boggart. Indeed, at any time the Brownie is capable of rather Boggart-like tricks when offended.

Mrs. Ewing's tale, *The Brownies*, is an excellent variation of the Folk theme. It is, of course, the foundation of the Brownie Branch, and has a strong appeal for

children.

The Sprite. "Sprite" is a general term for a spirit or supernatural being and has more literary than Folk Lore use. It is best applied to such a fairy as Ariel—a good spirit attendant upon a white wizard. The technical distinction between a white wizard and a black one was that a white wizard employed only magic and conjurations while the black wizard had sold his soul to the Devil. Sycorax was a black witch, whose gross work Ariel was unable to do, though he was subject to Prospero's spells.

The Elf. Elves are a Scandinavian importation into this country, though they came over at an early time. The Elves had a country of their own," Alfheim," reigned over by Frey, the gentle god of spring. They were tricksy, harmless little people, whose chief work was among flowers. They got into mischief if they were left alone, but they loved their schoolmaster, Frey, and learned from him such small tasks as they could perform. There is a German story in Grimm of the Elves who worked for a poor shoemaker, but as a rule they are outdoor fairies.

The Gnomes. The Gnomes are German fairies, who never actually came to England. They are miners and workers in jewels. Generally miserly, cross-grained and ill-disposed to mortals, they are capable sometimes of benevolence to those who take their fancy. The little Grey Man in The Golden Goose perhaps belongs to the family of Gnomes. The Cobs of Cornwall also belong

CORONATION SOUVENIRS.

ing Souvenirs for the Coronation Year 1917:

The Headquarters Shops are selling the follow-

1. A special Coronation emblem to be worn

above the right hand pocket of the uniform.

A special design pennant incorporating the Union Jack, the Tenderfoot Badge and

parts of the Canadian, Indian, South African

and Australian flags. These pennants are

suitable for cars and tents and there is a

smaller size pennant with the same design

in grey and blue with the monogram of His Majesty the King on one side and a

3. A very charming hand-made pottery mug

Tenderfoot Badge on the other side.

An illustrated list giving more particulars and prices of these will be included in the Docember

for bicycles.

The Fairy. "Fairy" is, of course, a generic term and applies to the whole race, from the tall, majestic O'Shee of Ireland to the tiny trooping fairies of Gloucestershire. The fairies most suitable to Brownie Mythology are the little trooping people who visited houses at night time. Clean water had to be left out for them to wash their babies, otherwise they used the milk. They were great lovers of order, and would often leave silver sixpences for the maids who cleaned the hearth well and left the house in order.

The Leprechame. The Irish Leprechaun is the Fairy Shoemaker. He belongs to the Gnome family, for he has crocks of treasure hidden in the raths. He will vield some of his wealth to those who eatch him and hold him to ransom. William Allingham's poem, The Fairy Cobbler,

gives a good description of him The Little People. The Little I The Little People is a description of the small trooping fairies most used in Ireland, though in Sussex the fairies are called The Little People of the Hills and in Scotland The Wee Fowk. The term arises from the belief that it is unlucky to

mention the fairies.

The Kelpy. The Kelpy assumes various forms in different parts of Scotland, all of them malevolent. Generally the Kelpy is in the form of a horse, which tempts the unwary rider to mount him, and then dashes away and plunges with him into a stream. A Kelpy may be forced to work for man if a pair of branks, or iron-studded shafts, be thrown over his head. It is said that one of the Grahames of Morphie once forced the Kelpy by this means to drag stones for the building of his castle. He worked the poor creature unmercifully hard, so that, when it at length escaped from the

branks, it paused in its flight and cried: Sair back and sair banes

Hauling the Laird o' Morphie's stanes. The Lairds o' Morphie ne'er shall thrive

Sae lang as the Kelpy be alive."

Since that day, it is said, heavy misfortune came upon the Grahames of Morphie, so that they never had any pleasure in their castle.

In the Hebrides the Kelpy often takes the form of a handsome young man, and the Kelpy of the Conan was a woman, though as a rule the equally dangerous water

nymph is held separate from the Kelpy.

Pixy. The Pixies are southern fairies. They haunt more out of doors than indoors, and delight in misleading night-bound travellers. But occasionally Pixies can play a Brownie's part. There is a story of one in Devonshire who worked in a farm like a Brownie, and, like a Brownie, was laid by a suit of clothes. He put it on and sang:

" Pixy fine, Pixy gay, Pixy now will run away."

With which he departed, never to return.

Imp. Imp was originally an horticultural term, meaning

an offshoot. It is used in Folk Lore to mean the offspring of the Devil—more particularly the Demons and familiar spirits which accompany witches. It may be used for any small malevolent spirit, such as the Impet in Tom Tir Tor. Imps are generally black.

Bubarbod. This appears to be the Welsh Robin Goodfellow, and is the most nearly allied of the Welsh fairies

to the Brownie.

Ghillie Dhn. "The Black Servant" is a Highland fairy. He is mentioned by Kirke in The Secret Communwealth. He is a solitary spirit who finds lost children and

sets them on their road home.

Tylweth Trg. Tylweth Teg is the Welsh for the Fair People, or fairies. They seem to have all the usual characteristics of the fairies. They steal babies and leave changelings in their stead. They pick and steal at Fairs and visit farms to milk the cattle. It is their dances that leave the Fairy Ring, and mortals joining them are made invisible, and carried away into Fairyland unless they are rescued. They wear the traditional Fairy Green. At the

same time they have the fairy love of order, and reward the tidy maidservant with a silver sixpence. So long as the children are protected from them no man resents their thefts, for they bring good fortune with their visits.

This is the bare outline of the nature of our Brownie Fairies. Those who find them interesting will find many fascinating stories in such books as Keightley's Fairy Mythology and English Fairy and Folk Tales.

NEW PUBLICATION.

BROWSER HYMN SHEET. Price ed.

Many Commissioners and Owla have asked for a Hymn Sheet suitable for use at Brownie services, pack holidays and in the club room. A sheet containing fifteen hymns is now to be obtained. From this sheet it will be possible to select hymns for use on many different occasions. There are hymns that are well known to a great number of children, as well as some that may be new to many. The tunes of the less familiar hymns are simple and would be easily learnt by Brownies. Owls who look for ways of helping Brownies to understand the first promise will enjoy teaching them to their packs during meetings.

EXTENSION NOTES.

Extension Guiders will be delighted to hear that an Extension Training Week is to be held at Foxlease from April 2nd—9th, 1937. This date has been fixed during the Easter holidays so that Guiders who are also teachers may be able to come, and it is hoped that there will be a record number of Extension Guiders at the Tesinger. record number of Extension Guiders at the Training.

"THE GUIDER" PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION,

Owing to lack of space we regret that it has been impossible to publish the list of Prizewinners for October in this issue. These will appear in the December number. We hope that readers will accept our apologies for the delay and for any disappointment which has been caused.



THE RANGER TEST

CLAUSE SIX.

Must have studied and understood the Promise and Law from the Ranger point of view.

THE Scout training is threefold," writes a Scouter of much experience, "of body, mind and spirit. The most important of all is the spirit.'

Here at the outset we are faced with a very real danger, that of a purely ethical treatment of our Guide Promise and Law, both of which have been so wisely left to each of us to think out for ourselves. It has been truly said that if either to Guides or Rangers we interpret them as a mere code of morals, leaving out God the Inspirer and the Inspiration, we are making life more difficult for them as we are giving them the ideal without the Power which makes that ideal possible. We are taking away the Dynamic Force and leaving only an empty shell.

What are our Rangers consciously or unconsciously seeking for to-day? Is it not a religion that is very real and very personal-nothing less than the service of Christ the King? They need to find the bigness of adventure in His service; to realise that it requires great courage to be a good Christian, ready to stand alone if need be, one who can bear to be laughed at and will still take a pride in her faith. They want to see religion as a very joyous thing; the greatest adventure of all in a rather hum-drum, monotonous life, an adventure that will last long after their days in the company are over . . . It is we who must emphasise the strength, the beauty, and the bravery of it all, and get away from the half-apologetic attitude in which we so often approach the "training of the spirit."

In the present days of a swiftly shifting population we shall be doing a great deal if we can link our Rangers up in the fellowship of their own denomination, showing them by our example that an active full membership makes certain demands which must be readily and cheerfully undertaken. There is far too much nominal Christianity to-day, and in their own experience Ranger Guiders will have already discovered that it is where much is expected that much is given. The very fact that the majority of our Ranger companies are open to girls of all denominations is in itself an opportunity for practical loyalty. No Ranger Guider would ever dream of trying to sway her Rangers towards her own opinions, but there are vast opportunities of guiding those who are aimlessly drifting towards the light that they themselves can see most clearly.

"How-in the comparatively short time that we have for actual Rangering?" asks the new and puzzled Guider. The answer may be divided into two parts: the opportunities that arise in dealing with the individual, and

those with the company as a whole.

With the individual we have opportunities of discussing the meaning of the first Guide Promise and so getting at her interpretation, the chance of finding out where her loyalty lies or in which direction it is tending, and whether or not she has yet achieved adult membership of her own denomination. Along with our growing knowledge of the girl it is perhaps unnecessary to add that it is also her opportunity getting to know us. Shy as we may be in speaking of our faith, surely it is only fair to her to let her see where our own dependence rests and that we are merely expecting of her what we know to be essential for ourselves?

The fact that we are ready to make an effort to speak and it often is a very real effort!—will bear fruit sooner or later when a Ranger seeks us out for advice because she knows that we shall listen with sympathetic interest even if we cannot immediately solve her problems. By talking the matter over she is able to clear her mind and we can at least prevent her from brooding. In some cases we may, with her consent, be able to seek further advice from those of far greater experience than ourselves.

The opportunities that arise in the company as a whole may be briefly summarised as follows: the talks at enrolments, the use of the Rangers' Own, and prayer at the close of company evenings and in camp. Enrolment talks are often a stumbling block to those who usually enrol their own Rangers: "They've heard me say the same sort of thing so often "—but does that matter? The newly-enrolled recruit has not heard and it is her evening, apart from the fact that over-emphasis can hardly be laid upon the true foundation of Guiding. We should be surprised if we realised how little of the average "talk" we, ourselves, really carry away with us, and some chance anecdote or phrase may go home where we least expected to aim it. We may not be eloquent, but our Rangers will know that we are sincere. They will come to accept it as a matter of course that "Captain cares about such things."

The understanding of the Law from the Ranger point of view gives us a wide field for inspiration. Each Law can be linked up with the Promise on the one hand, and the Ranger's life on the other. But she must have studied it herself. Our part is to give her the lead, by discussion, suggestion or argument. Our aim should be to induce her to think for herself, not merely to swallow

our ideas and opinions.

Prayer, either in camp or at the Rangers' Own, can and should be a corporate act. Perhaps this is most fully achieved if as many as possible take part both in the actual choice of prayers and in leading them. A Ranger who has overcome her natural shyness and diffidence can make her very real contribution in this way and in some companies choice of theme and prayer, reading, speaking and discussion are all shared by Rangers and Guiders alike.

In no other part of our Rangering are we more truly "Guiders," feeling the way ourselves with the certain knowledge that it is our example-what we are-that matters supremely, much more than what we can ever be given to say. Results are seldom apparent, but if we can remember that "no honest work is ever a failure; we must do our best and leave the result to God," then we shall have courage to go on and there will be two quite definite results for us. We shall see Guiding as something wonderfully and increasingly worth while, worthy of all the time and energy we can put into it; and we shall become more and more convinced that it can never be done in our own strength. We shall realise that God is merely using us as His instruments and is working through us, and it is when we are wholly conscious of this that we really begin to pray for our Rangers. Our prayer will not only be for the individual girl in difficulty, but for one and all, systematically week by

week, and the whole of our Guiding will be in itself an offering-a lifting up to Christ the King. It will all be done in the spirit of service; done in His Name for His children by those of us who have made the same first Guide Promise: "To do my duty to God."

HELEN B. DAVIDSON.

these authors. They both write in a fine manly style which is very easy to read and after having read each story one has learned a little more and understood a little better the traditions of the service.

Next to these are two books by Frank T. Bullen, and if only my shelf was bigger there would be ten books there, not two! Bullen was the mate of a whaler at the end of the last century and when he "swallowed the killick" he became a writer-and what a wonderful writer! Some of his descriptive passages are, I think, amongst the most beautiful in the English language. Some time ago I was told by an old sailing ship skipper that Bullen wrote the only sea books that a real sailor could read and enjoy because "he knew what he was talking about!" But nobody could find his books dull, they are packed with excitement, and one is all the better for having come in contact with his clean, courageous and kind outlook on life. Yes, his books are ideal reading for the crew.

His most well known is Cruise of the Catchelot, but the two on my shelf are Frank Brown, Sea Apprentice and Young Nemesis.

The last book of fiction is "Sinbad": Pipe all Hands. He rather reminds me of Bullen and I'm sure my skipper friend would approve of him too.

THE CHIEF GUIDE'S VIOLIN.

The Chief Guide's Violin has been awarded to Doris Forrester of the 7th Hove Guide Company. Full particulars of the award will be given in next month's Guider.

> The next volume is Sea Escapes and Adventures, by "Taffrail." This is a fine collection of true tales of heroism at sea.

> Next to this is a very fat book: Masefield's poems. And what finer sea poetry can one have to discuss with the crew than that? The salt-water ballads are full of a breezy sea atmosphere, and then there is that grand long ballad : Dauber.

> Next to this are a few slim volumes, which are none the less very helpful: The Shanty Book (as stocked at Head-quarters), Brown's Flags of all Nations, Sea Rangers, Sea Pie (by Gilcraft), Brown's Book of Signalling, and Knots, Ties and Splices. There are many books on knotting, some having coloured illustrations which are rather useful, as in the ordinary black and white drawings it is often hard to determine which end is which.

> Next to these stands Blue Days at Sea, a collection of essays by H. V. Morton on his experiences as a visitor to the fleet. Like all his books it is very delightful reading.

Then we come to A Study of Seaweeds (Macmillan and This is rather learned but has good illustrations. I wish I had a good book on Sea Birds to stand next to it, but unfortunately have not obtained one yet.

Finally there are three books on the nautical language of the more respectable kind: The Origins of some Naval Terms and Customs, Naval Customs, Expressions, Traditions, and Superstitions (Gieves Ltd.), and Sea Slang, by Frank C. Bowen. This last is my favourite and we find it most useful as a reference book for "ship names" for members

of the crew.

There are so many subjects connected with the sea, each with its own literature; a book on exploration may appeal to one or *The King's Navy* to another, but these are the books which I have found most useful, although there are many others which are a delight to read and to

B. CONAN DOYLE.

BOOKS AND SEA RANGERING

HAVE collected a fairly large number of nautical books, but there is one shelf of very old "friends" which I have found particularly useful in Sea Rangering. First-and what Sea Ranger would not put it first? there is a very battered copy of Manual of Seamanship and next to it Tait's New Seamanship and Ships and Shipping. These three books are, I think, the best handbooks on general nautical knowledge. Tair's has two special features which recommend it to me: at the end of each chapter there is a blank page for notes and a page of technical questions guaranteed to deal a deathblow to one's self esteem! Ships and Shipping is the perfect book to take with one when camping by the sea, as it is very compact. It has many interesting chapters on such things as "Weather Wisdom," "Distances between important Ports," and "List of Important Lighthouses off the British Isles"—a very interesting chapter as it enables one to distinguish one lighthouse from another by the number and timing of the flashes. Besides matter of this kind, the book contains very efficient lists of all the ships in the sailing, mercantile, and naval fleets. When camping on the Isle of Wight this year we were most interested in the shipping constantly passing up and down the Solent; we didn't need to look up the Queen Mary in the "book of words," but on sighting such a vessel as the Columbus it was interest-

Next to these textbooks stand nine fictional books. Six of them are naval: Naval Occasions, A Tall Ship and The Long Trick, by "Bartimeus"; Michael Bray, A Little Ship and The Scarlet Stripe, by "Taffrail." All these books are to be had in very cheap editions and personally I think that every Sea Ranger recruit should read some book by one of

ing to ascertain that she was a Norddeutscher Lloyd ship,

of 32,254 tons, built in 1922.

EXPERIENCES OF AN OLD STAGER-XI

WANT your help." The Meadowfield captain sounded so serious that her friend looked at her in some astonishment. "Can you give me your definition of a First Class Guide?"
"She has been defined for us

tairly often by the powers that be, hasn't she? The definition I like best is 'someone who sees where

help is needed and is prepared to give it."

"Exactly!—prepared to help in an emergency, and able to recognise that it is an emergency without having to wait until someone else points it out and pushes her forward

"You sound a little morose. What's the matter?" inquired the

"I am. We've made some bad mistakes in my company in the past over First Class, and now when at last I thought we'd managed to avoid them we're up against something else pick a few Guides and coach them hard, and lately we've got over that by working with the idea that everyone aims at being First Class whether she is ever likely to achieve the actual badge or not. (What you were saying the other day.) Then they always used to consider swimming to be a special side-line and now school swimming is helping us there. But we're still up against this indoor testing.

What do you mean exactly?"

"Well, the examiner takes them in rows—a dozen or more together, and they're told 'Here's your accident; deal with it,' or 'What's the length of this room?' (Never any reason for wanting to know-you can imagine how much more it would appeal to a child to have to plan it out for a concert or whist drive.) And the so-called emergencies!—well, they're so badly acted that they have to be explained in detail before the poor Guide

are the player to be explained in detail before the ploof Guide can grasp what she's supposed to be doing.

It's no more a test of Be Prepared than it is of flying!"

"Like most other things in Guiding, it would be much better done out-of-doors," the captain remarked. "And with just a few at a time. Why don't you raise the question at the next Guiders' meeting?"

"I have and I shall again.

"I have, and I shall again Meanwhile I've got three who are on the point of being tested and that's where I need your help. I want it to become a tradition in our company that you can prove that you really are prepared, so I wondered if we could evolve a surprise test between us and try them out before they enter for

ee 'official' one?"
"Excellent. And I'll bring along a few of my seniors too, if you don't mind. They're nowhere near passing any tests at present, but I want them to get that idea of being prepared firmly rooted."

So the two Guiders put their heads together.

To the surprise of Molly, Mary and Phyllis (who had



been told that they were to be outside their company headquarters at a certain hour on a certain day for the Be Prepared Test) a four-scater car swept up to the door with Barbara in uniform by the much muffled driver.

Your captain sent this for you," the Peewit Leader said, twisting round in her seat to open the side door. "Do you mind all going in the back? The driver's a bit deaf and I have to tell him where to go.'

The Meadowfield Guides scrambled in with broad grins on their faces. They knew something about disguises and it was obviously not the thing to inquire yet who the muffled-up driver might be.

"Those gloves must be hot!-and just look at his

scarf," they whispered to each other.
"It isn't captain—even if she's padded," Molly declared. They soon had something else to think about. The car stopped at cross-roads on the outskirts of the town and Barbara turned round to them for directions.

"Which is the London road?—he wants to know And where does that one go to? . . : How far away is it? . . . And now we want G-, could

you draw him a very rough map?"

There was quite a considerable wait by the roadside during which the driver discreetly removed one glove and adjusted the bushy brown moustache that showed above his muffler. He was sitting upright in his seat, staring rigidly in front of him, when the Guides were ready to go on again.

They were some little distance from the town when the car stopped once more. This time Barbara jumped out and held the door open for the others to follow her.

"My captain said would you show me about using a compass, please. It's setting it and finding the direction of that road; and finding the South with a watch; and and how to find the North by the stars, if you'd explain . One each, please."

Again the driver of the car turned his head in the opposite direction and appeared to be studying the

Molly, Mary and Phyllis were at their brightest. If

the kid wanted all this information, she should have it! But they were not quite so well prepared for her next proposition. Just as they were expecting to be led back to the car, she produced an ordnance map and handed it

to them.
"Your captain said would I tell you to follow the road that leads towards South Lea Farm (yes, it's marked on that though it's only a side lane, and we shan't drive

up it). We'll wait here, thanks . . . "
"Ta-ta. See you later," Molly called out airily over her shoulder when the three had set their map and were starting off together.

As soon as they were out of sight the driver drew off his gloves, unwound his scarf, and threw back his coat

with a long-drawn sigh of relief.

"Phew!—it's hot! . . . Barbara, why do we choose the warmest day in summer for these little adventures?"

"I don't know, Captain. You were marvellous. But I thought your moustache was coming off when we got to that open bit where the wind was blowing. Wouldn't it have been a joke if it had blown back into their faces! . . . I wonder how Audrey is getting on round the corner. When shall we know?"

'Not until they come for us. The telephone box was a couple of hundred yards back along the main road.

I wonder if they noticed."
"I think they did. I heard Molly saying something about observation . . . What sort of crash have they got round there? It's their captain, and your car, and Audrey and her bike, isn't it? Is Crissie there too?

"No, she couldn't get off work to come, unfortunately. Our next adventure must be on her half-day . . . I expect it's 'some crash' from what they were planning beforehand—look, here comes one of them already. They're being pretty smart about that .

A breathless Mary arrived by the car a moment after the driver had hastily donned his disguise again.

"I say—there's been a car smash just round in that lane! Which way's the telephone? Molly said I was to ring up the hospital—or can you, as you've got a car?" And then (rather doubtfully), "would your driver come and help us?"

"He'll take a telephone message if you can tell us

where the nearest call-box is, and who to ring up, and what to say, and all about it . . ." Barbara had been well coached in her part and was standing expectantly with notebook open and pencil poised in hand. "Is that all you want said?" she asked finally.

"Yes, I think so. Now I'd better go back. Are you coming too?"

Barbara glanced at the driver for her cue. He slightly raised his left hand.

Yes, all right. But I'm not much good at first aid, you know."

Both patients were reviving by the time that the driver came strolling round the corner into the lane. He was hatless by now and had removed his moustache.

("They'd have known me by my legs and my walk, not to mention my voice," she explained to Barbara afterwards.)

"Now then, what's all this? A car half across the road and a bicycle in the ditch! First aid necessary too, I see. Kindly explain exactly what you found when you arrived on the scene and what you have done since; and then I shall want you to measure up the road and

give me your opinion as to which party was in the wrong town, are you?—as they're not sending an ambulance. Well, I shall want a map of the route from the approach road to the hospital-three maps, please, then I can choose the best.'

"Oh, Captain, that's marvellous!" she heard Barbara

say in hushed tones behind her.

Tea was a pleasant interlude. Both cars, with Audrey's bicycle slung on the back of the larger one, had driven to a really ideal spot on the banks of a cool, lazily flowing Once there the three rather jaded competitors were allowed to stretch themselves on their backs while Barbara and Audrey helped the two Guiders to unpack

the tea basket.
"No more shocks at present," their captain told them. "We're not going to produce a snake out of this basket and expect you to cope! You can all eat your tea in peace and feel quite happy about it."
"Thank you, Captain." Loud sighs of relief before

"Thank you, Captain." Loud sighs of relief before Molly added, "But it was fun, you know. Once we saw that it wasn't anything really frightful, having to do something like that on the spot made one feel rather

grand inside."
"Well, you three knew what you were about. And after all you have had to work pretty hard at the technical part to get your Ambulance badges," their Guider reminded them.

"We're going in for that in the autumn, aren't we, Captain?" Barbara put in.

"Yes. Do you people really like working hard for something?" the captain asked them unexpectedly. Molly, Mary and Phyllis exchanged glances. "Some of us do and those the life."

"Some of us do, and those that like to can take badges," Molly answered. "We all do, that's why we're here, I suppose. Isn't it, Captain?"
Their Guider nodded. "Yes. The whole of First

Class is a pretty stiff test, as it always has been. Barbara's captain will tell you how in her Guide days you either had to pluck and truss a chicken or skin and clean a rabbit. You wouldn't like that, would you?" (seeing their faces). "But it's just another way of being prepared."

After tea they walked down stream to a wider part of the river and the Meadowfield trio had to use their brains again. This time they had to estimate and measure the height of a tree to be felled on one bank and thrown across to the other to act as an improvised bridge. Then they had to measure the width of the river itself, and judge the rate of the running water in mid-stream.

And now what about quite a different sort of test," the captain was beginning, then burst out laughing at the sight of their anxious expressions: "Don't look like that!

—I was going to ask you how you'd like to cool yourselves and your brains with a swim?

"Oh, may we?—How lovely!—But what about bathing

The captain turned her head. "Did you remember,

"Yes, Captain. They're all in my rucksack." It was then that Molly, with a beaming face, produced the secret that she had been keeping with great difficulty

all the afternoon. "I've got mine on underneath already. Captain said that we were to Be Prepared."

(To be continued.)

CONTACTS

WONDER why there is still, in the minds of some people, the idea that Lones are rather different from any other Guides, and anyway have nothing to do with anyone except themselves? I think, maybe, it is because we are too apt to work in water-tight compartments—active Guides here, Lone Guides there—and to forget that in Guiding there are no such compartments, but that all are one in the great sisterhood.

Perhaps this segregating of Lones from actives is partly the fault of one or other of the branches, but more due to the fact that each knows little of the other and neither is quite sure how it can help the other and, being very busy and occupied with its own work, leaves the other to do its job. This is a pity, as both could gain so much from the other.

In this country co-operation between Lones and actives should not be difficult. Unlike some countries we have very few, if any, really isolated Lones. There are not many of our Lones who go for many weeks on end without seeing another Guide. Where we find a Lone who has not had any intercourse with active Guides I think we can safely say that the workings have gone wrong.

Now let's get it quite clear what is due to each side to ensure the workings do not go wrong, and to ensure that every member of the Movement, whether an active or a Lone, gives to and gets from Guiding the best that each is capable of.

To begin with, it is very difficult for a Lone to give her best to Guiding, or to get the best from Guiding, if she is never to come in contact with active Guides, therefore it is essential that she should be in contact with a local company if one is near. Every Commissioner should know the names and addresses of every Lone in her District—this is where the Lone Secretary comes in—and she should see that each of these Lones is attached to some company in the District where she can go when time and opportunity allow.

I feel sure that an active company with a Lone visiting it will find its outlook widening and its interest in the Movement increasing. The Lone will come in with fresh ideas and a wider contact with people generally, gained from her Company Letter, which circulates among Guides who are more scattered than those of an active company, and therefore have, perhaps, more varied interests.

This contact with active companies is very valuable to the Lone, for not only is she able to put into practical use much that she has learnt on paper, but, and far more important, she gets the encouragement and inspiration which comes from personal contact with others.

Where there are District Courts of Honour it would be most helpful if the Lone Guiders could attend. Again by this widening of outlook both sides would gain immensely and each would learn of the other's activities.

May I plead with Commissioners to give Lones in their Districts the chance of helping in Guide activities? To be asked to help sell programmes at the Guide Concert, or direct people to their seats at the Guide Rally, does mean a lot to a Lone and incidentally releases your active Guides.

A Lone so often feels a little "out of it," rather as if she was looking on at the Movement but not taking any real part in it, and when she finds that her *belp* is wanted it is a tremendous joy to her.

The Lone branch is of the utmost importance to the Movement for without it many keen Guides would be lost to Guiding. It forms a home for those who through force of circumstance cannot do active Guiding. It was never intended to take the place of active Guiding, and can never be more than a second best but, I venture to think, quite a good second best! Lone Guiders fail if, when it is possible for their Guides to return to active work, they do not do so. The whole aim of the Lone Guider is to return her Guides to active work whenever possible.

There should be no difference between Lone and active companies. The Commissioner receives reports of her active companies so she should receive reports of her Lones. As she inspects her active companies so she should inspect her Lones; and here we come to another problem where Lones are concerned: how is a Commissioner with no knowledge of Lone work to inspect and offer constructive criticism, as well as praise of the Company Letters? "It seems to me so marvellous that anyone should do Guiding on paper, that I am lost in admiration of the Company Letter and quite incapable of criticising it, chiefly because I know I could not do anything half so good myself," was a remark I heard one Commissioner make when asked to do more than say "how nice" when inspecting the Company Letters. Yes, but does not the same apply to Commissioner's work with the active companies? Do not a great many Commissioners realise that they could never cope with an active company, never be as inventive, never thrill the Guides with the spirit of adventure as so many Guiders Yet they inspect the active companies, they make friends with the Guiders and Guides and the children love to welcome them to a meeting. Here again is that feeling that Lones are different. Active Guides are Guides; that's all right, they can be visited and so on, but Lones, those strange people who tie knots and have Patrol corners on paper, it's best that they should be left to the people who understand them!

Now then, Lone Guiders, what have you done to help your Commissioners to overcome this ignorance and fear of Lones? Compiling your Company Letter has become a fairly simple thing for you, you know what you are aiming at and have got pretty good at transferring an active meeting to paper. But maybe your Commissioner has not got your power of expression on paper, and therefore it's your job to see that before she inspects, she should have some idea of what she is going to look for in her inspection.

Periodical inspection of Company Letters by Commissioners is really most important. No Commissioner would dream of not inspecting her active companies and helping her Guiders by her friendly understanding and her sympathetic criticism; we want the same for our Lone companies.

What about training? It is a very well recognised fact that active Guiders need periodical training to keep fresh; how much more do Lone Guiders, who are trying to give the spirit of Guiding on paper without the inspiration of the atmosphere of the company meeting,

need it! All Lone Guiders should attend District Guiders' meetings and should have equal opportunity with active Guiders to attend Guide trainings.

We do want to get this idea that Lones are a separate part of the Movement out of everybody's head. No one part of the Guide Movement can be separated and isolated from another, each is necessary to the other, and each essential to the well-being of the Movement.

> AUDREY T. CHITTY, Commissioner for Lones.

LOOK TO THE FILM!

By PATRICIA HUTCHINS.

PILMS? Dark and often stuffy cinemas—surely the entertainment we take so much for granted can have little to do with Guiders and Guides whose work is as outdoor and practical as possible? So it seems at first. But as much as our everyday lives, at school, work or play, are affected by ideas which as Guides we believe to be good and worthwhile, so the far-reaching influence of the cinema can undermine or extend those laws on which the Movement is founded.

At every company or patrol meeting there are always those who have lately seen films, in school or out of it. The expression, "but I saw it at the pictures "indicates that what is seen is nearly always believed; but the real danger of the film lies in the unconscious assimilation of ideas which later seem our own. To a great number of people at an age when romance is a natural and harmless pre-occupation, adventure, love and married life are presented with no possible relation to ordinary experience. In many stories it is not always the good who win or the bad who suffer, for an indifferent film cannot afford to be so straightforward.

So much for the entertainment cinema in general. Now let us see how the film is used constructively. A great deal has been done recently by those interested in education to prove the value of the film as an aid to teaching. First of all it was necessary to know how much the children remembered of what they had seen on the screen. Successful experiments carried out in St. Pancras in 1912-34 showed that those children who had seen certain films remembered details far more accurately than those who had been read the same information. This eventually led to the London County Council Education Committee spending f.1,000 last year on experiments with classroom films and "mass demonstrations"—the latter sounds complicated, but really means a programme of specially aelected films, shown to a large number of children at the same time.

Many of the mass demonstrations have a central theme—Man, Agriculture, Nature, etc.—and certain portions of fiction films containing accurately-reconstructed scenes of historical life are shown to make history more vivid and interesting. Whenever possible, the subjects of these displays are prepared in the various schools, and questions put to the children when they have seen the films. It is planned, as part of a three-year programme of educational development, to continue much on the same lines, and very careful reports will be made on all experiments.

Special matinees on Saturdays and holidays are now being organised for school children by the London Head Teachers' Association and these are made up of a news-reel, a short film or two, and a full-length picture—maybe one of the wild westerns. George Arliss, or some of James Cagney's films, and—but you've guessed!—Mickey Mouse. In time it will be possible to arrange for such entertainment matinees in all the larger towns.

The film as a means of choosing a career has been used in several schools. The Ministry of Labour are sponsoring a film on Vocational Guidance for young people, showing the conditions under which boys and girls from the depressed areas live and find work in the south. This will eventually be shown all over the country.

In every city news-cinemas are being built, or are already showing to thousands a programme made up of news-teels and short films of general interest. The idea is rapidly being developed, and soon each out-of-the-way market town will have its "news theatre," and the companies concerned welcome suggestions and criticism as to the type of programme most appreciated. At the same time there are a number of larger cinemas which show Travel and Nature films with their full-length pictures. These "shorts" can be of great value both for the Guider and Guide, and it is up to them to see they get the best at their local cinema by sending in requests, and then seeing that the films are well supported.

The "Secrets of Nature" Series, and various bird-life and other animal or plant films are of particular interest, for the camera has supplied the means of observation denied to the most enthusiastic watcher. It can sit for hour after hour before a nest without getting cramp or wanting to sneeze; it can photograph the gradual stages in a dragonfly's evolution or watch a flower's growth through days or even weeks; then, by acceleration of the separate pictures as they pass through the cinema projector, these wonderful changes happen before our eyes. We can thus piece together our own observations and gain from the film both suggestions for new methods and a fresh atimulus for further study.

The travel film brings us into touch with other nations and their customs, and adds to our knowledge of the conditions under which other people live. Then again, "documentaries"—such as Night Mail, B.B.C., Shippard, and so on—have proved that everyday things can be highly dramatic. They give us a greater appreciation of the varied organisations by which our civilization is served, and enlarge our contact with the men and women who are part and parcel of their efficiency.

It is hoped to publish in The Guider from time to time a short list of recommended films, and to point out facilities which occur for parties of Guides to see special displays. For instance, the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, shows a programme of one-and-a-half hours' duration continuously from 10.15 a.m. to 6 p.m., which is made up of Empire and general interest films. On application to the Secretary a party of Guides may enter free, and the London Passenger Transport Board supply details of cheap "party tickets" at 51, Broadway, S.W.1.

It is not enough to bewail the "evil influence of the cinema" and do no more about it. Properly used, the film can be a strong force in shaping international understanding and prosperity, and we should make the most of all opportunities of seeing the best films available.

WHAT'S ON AT THE CINEMA?

FACE OF BRITAIN SERIES

Production: G.B.I. Distribution: G.B.D.

SHIPYARD.

Oxford Film Society, Scala, November 29th, 1 day; Petersfield, Savoy, November 9th, 3 days; St. Albans, November 17th, 1 day; Steynings, Village Hall, November 9th, 6 days.

THIS WAS ENGLAND.
Croydon, Classic, November 5th, 3 days; Tring, Regal, November 5th, 3 days; Woodford Bridge, November 17th, 1 day.

FACE OF BRITAIN.
Hayling Island, Savoy, November 2nd, 3 days; Midhurst, King Edward San, November 13th, 1 day; Tring, Regal, November 26th,

Critzens of the Future, Hayling Island. Savoy, November 5th, 3 days; Tring, Regal, November 30th, 3 days.

UNDER THE WATER. (French.)
Cambridge, Arts Theatre, November 9th, 6 days; Margate,
Film Society, November 15th; Rochdale, Hippodrome, November

UNFINISHED SYMPHONY. (Original German Version.) Brighton, Regal, November 22nd, 6 days.

THE STANDARD OF BADGE TESTS

THE matter of Girl Guide examinations is one of vital interest to the Guider and to the Guide; it is also one about which there has been much criticism from the "outsider" concerning the standard of work attained.

The writer is one who has worked in various capacities in the Girl Guide Movement, including that of Badge Secretary in a large city, since within a year of its inaugura-

The first aim of the examinations should be to interest the girls in the various activities included in the game of Guiding and any attempt to standardise them as is done in school examinations, such as the school certificate, is undesirable and unnecessary.

The Chief Scout has written and emphasises in his speeches that every ordinary boy or girl should be able to gain the necessary badges to become a first class Guide or Scout, which means, of course, that there must be a great deal of elasticity in judging the efforts of boys and girls who come from such varying social conditions. An examiner should be able to estimate what effort has been put forward and what preparation has been made to achieve the result, and it is on these points rather than on the results that emphasis should be laid. That is, "Intention" plays a far greater part than in any other examination.

If preparation has not been sincere and the effort put forward not satisfactory then there should be no hesitation in failing the Guider or Guide. From personal experience there is often great reluctance shown on the part of the examiners to fail candidates. This is to be deplored as it tends to make the examinations valueless and to lay the examination system open to severe criticism.

There are also obligations on the Guider if the Girl Guide examinations are to be worthy of the great Movement. For example, it has been observed that a Guider when entering the Guides has asked whether any Guide is having cookery lessons at school and has then said that those girls can enter for the Cook's Badge. It may be that such girls had had only one or two lessons but without further enquiry they enter for the examination and, of course, are quite unprepared for such a test. Again, a Guider sometimes does not think of preparing her lists for examinations until the notice of the date for the examinations to take place has been received. This means that it is too late for satisfactory preparation to be made and she sends in her Guides in the hope that some of them will be lucky enough to pass. This latter course is to miss the aim of all Guide work, which is essentially character training and building. The fact that a Guide quite unworthy of the particular badge has gained it is distinctly harmful in every way. Further, gaining a badge should not mean the end of study of a subject but rather the beginning; the badge indicates that sufficient knowledge has been gained to enable the candidate to go further in the subject and become really proficient.

THE LONDON SEA RANGER REGATTA

HE tenth London Sea Ranger Regatta was held on Regent's Park Lake on September 26th. We were very fortunate in having Mrs. Janson Potts, the Commissioner for Rangers, present and in having judges provided by the Thames Sea Scout Committee.

This annual event has gone a long way since its origin in 1924, when only two ships—S.R.S. Good Hope and S.R.S. Wren—competed for the Dame Katherine Furse Cup. This year thirteen London ships were represented and seven ships from various parts of the country-from such places as Gloucester, Eastbourne and Cambridgeentered for the visitors' race.

All the competitors were navy blue shorts and blouses but each crew had its own racing colours which they carried as a pennant in the bows of the boat. A flagstaff was erected near the finishing post on shore and at the end of each race all eyes were fixed on this, and there were loud cheers when the winning colours were hoisted.

Almost all the races had very close finishes in spite of the fact that during some of them the general public took it into their heads to sail, scull, or canoe slowly across the course oblivious of the Sea Ranger boats racing towards them and the frenzied shouts from the shore.

One of the most remarkable things about the regatta was the very efficient signalling system. Sea Ranger signallers were stationed at each end of the course and their semaphore was the subject of much envious comment.

The cup is presented to the ship with the most aggregate points; there being races in punting, canoeing, double and single sculling, and a boat handling event which is judged on style. The winners were S.R.S. Shannon, judged on style. S.R.S. St. Vincent being second and S.R.S. Golden Hind third. The visitors' race was won by S.R.S. Berwick, the prize for this being a model ship.

After the results were announced there was a general migration to another Sea Ranger institution—the Regatta Tea. Here a most pleasant surprise was awaiting us in the shape of Miss d'Avigdor, who unfortunately could not attend the Regatta; a great disappointment to all, as it was her last Regatta as Ranger Pilot.

The tea was most hilarious—specially for the competitors who were now able to break their training diet, and friendly proceedings reached their climax when everyone shouted for a speech from Miss d'Avigdor. She was greeted by

thunderous applause which was repeated when she introduced her successor, Miss Hopkins, who was also called upon for a speech. The gathering broke up with the lusty singing of A Life on the Ocean Wave.

PUBLISHING AS A CAREER FOR GIRLS

Ву

SHEILA LYND

NE of the least agreeable of my tasks in the firm for which I work is the interviewing of people who are looking for jobs in publishing. To young men I usually find myself saying that there is no hope for them, because most of the work in publishing firms is done by girls; to girls that there are no "prospects" in publishing since, except in the case of my own firm, most managers' jobs are held by men. It is true that there are not many openings in publishing, because publishing is unfortunately a luxury trade, in that most of the people who would like to cannot afford to buy books; and a comparatively small luxury trade at that, because the people who could afford to buy them mostly prefer to spend their time and money on more "luxurious" things.

But of course it is not true to say there are no jobs going in publishing—there are, and jobs which need great intelligence too. The chief difficulty with most of these applicants, however, is that they come with no qualification for publishing work, except that they "like books."

Now liking books is certainly an important qualification for anyone who wants to make a career of publishing: unless you like them, you will never have any ideas about them—about books that ought to be written, about how books should be published, and how the "market" for them is to be found when they are published, and unless you can take this sort of interest in books, you will never make a career of publishing, although you may carry out a job in a publishing firm very efficiently.

But you will get no chance of expressing such ideas as may result from your "liking" books, unless you can first be efficient at a job.

In the first place, any girl who wants a job in publishing should know shorthand and typing. To be sure, there are jobs in publishers' offices for girls who can only type, or even for one or two who can't do that, but such dull, dead end, tidying up sort of jobs they are that even if you took one that was going, to get into a firm, I should advise you to learn shorthand and typing so as to get on to something more interesting, and better paid, as soon as possible.

With these, and a sufficient supply of common sense and intelligence, you ought to be able to make a success of any of the secretarial jobs with which you should aim to start in a publishing firm. What sort of work are you going to aim at though, if you want to make a career of your work?

First, there is the production department. This is concerned with the technical side of book production and if this is what interests you, you ought to make a special study of printing and typography, and acquire some experience of types, papers, bindings and so on; (I believe there are courses on this subject run by the L.C.C. or the Central School). This is certainly the department for a girl with artistic feelings to aim for—but it is also an arduous one, in which she will need all her wits about her.

Then there is the publicity department. Here books are sent out for review, and suitable papers for the different books have to be chosen; publicity notes, concerning books and authors, have to be written and sent out; catalogue descriptions have sometimes to be prepared and usually (but not in my own firm, so I can't speak too definitely on this point) the publicity department has to design the advertisements too—so some artistic talent, knowledge of types and layout is needed there. The main thing, however, which anyone in such a department needs is to be able to "put across" books and to see where each book will find its chief market.

Then there is the sales department—in which all the work of actually selling the books is carried on. The planning of circulars to the Trade, of special opportunities for making sales—for example, arranging for special displays of political books to coincide with a political congress, or of books by a local author in his "home town"—are the special jobs of a publisher's sales department, which distinguish it from the sales department in any other kind of business. (You see how the need for an enthusiasm for books runs right through the work.)

Finally (for I won't talk of the accounts department, which is the same in every business), there is the Reader's job, that of reading and judging the manuscripts that come in and advising the publisher whether he should accept them. For this you need not only good judgment of books but also good judgment of the public. For not only should a reader be able to say whether a book will be commercially successful, but he should be able to convey what type of public a book would appeal to—for on this the manner of publishing a book will largely depend. This is the job that most people who apply for jobs with publishers think they can do. Unfortunately, the proof of the pudding is in the eating, for it is a question of good judgment and nothing else, and whether you have this can only be proved by knowing you pretty well personally—so if that's the work that attracts you, the only thing to do is to get into a publishing firm and prove what a sensible and sensitive person you are where books are concerned.

These are the various kinds of work done in a publisher's office—but they are by no means the whole story of publishing. For a good publisher does not merely depend on the manuscripts which come to him to make up his list. He also plans books which he thinks should be published and arranges for them to be written—in fact this is both the most important and the most interesting part of his work.

The difficulty that faces a girl who wants to make a career of publishing is that at present very nearly all these sort of responsible jobs are held by men, so that there is very little chance of a woman's rising to the top of her department, and either earning such good wages, or doing such responsible and interesting work as her sisters in journalism, or advertising, or even in literary agencies,

where there are many most capable and successful women at the head of things.

But there is no earthly reason why women should not only succeed in one of the various departments I have described, but succeed in being publishers themselves. In fact, this is the advice I would give to any girl who wanted a career and not merely a job: if you have the sort of artistic or literary ability necessary for running the production or publicity sides of a publishing business, think twice before you plump for publishing—the fields of advertising, for example, are far wider and richer. But if you have the grasp of the whole subject, and the inventiveness where books are concerned, and if you are really ambitious and enthusiastic, go into publishing determined to become a publisher yourself. There is no reason why you should not succeed, and no other job will so much interest

MATTERS OF IMPORTANCE

THE Editor has very kindly spared me some space this month to talk about two very important things: the Ring of Adventurers in the Royal Albert Hall on October 3rd, and the Christmas Stocking Trails in December. It is true that one is in the past and the other in the future, but they are equally important in every other respect.

First of all may I take this opportunity of thanking all Guiders who helped in any way on October 3rd. There were so many that it has been quite impossible to write to them personally, and there are a very big number I would like to say "Thank you" to, but I would not be able to find out their names and addresses. Firstly there are the 93 stewards who put in such splendid service in selling programmes and showing Guides to their seats, and a few of those had been at work for hours beforehand, getting everything ready before the doors opened. Then there are the splendid people who brought Extension Guides or Rangers with them and who took such good care of them when they were there, and the sporting people who brought Guides from very long distances and who were travelling for hours both ways. There are the Guiders who made all sorts of plans so that their Guides could listen in when they were disappointed about getting tickets, and those nice folk who wrote after it was all over to tell us how much they and their Guides had enjoyed it. There have been just as many happy letters from listeners in as from people actually in the Albert Hall, which is particularly

I know I need not tell you how bitterly disappointed we were not to get everybody in. I am sure you have seen explanatory letters in THE GUIDE and I do not need to start explaining all over again here. I was particularly sorry that the notice in the September GUIDER said that there was still room if you applied at once, because as you know all the seats had gone, and could have gone twice over by the first post on September 1st. I expect most of you realised that that notice had had to go to press long before September 1st and that we never anticipated such a rush. You all put up a record this time for "getting down to it" you know!

Please accept our apologetic regrets and very warmest thanks through this letter.

Christmas Stocking Trails. And now for the Christmas Trails. I have heard that several counties are getting active already and I hope that there will be a still bigger number of Trails this year, for the need in the poor parts of London and the distressed

areas is as acute as ever. I know that you have all run Trails so often and so I know that you have an eed any details about what to do from me, but I would be glad if you could try to send us your routes for publication in THE GUIDE. The Trail idea came from THE GUIDE originally and it is far more exciting to let each small Trail be part of something bigger, as it can through the paper, than to run your own in a very quiet and rather cornered way on your own. Do let us share the fun if we possibly can, and if we enjoy sharing I can assure you that our Brownies, Guides and even Rangers enjoy it a hundred times more. They see the routes of some of the Trails in THE GUIDE and cannot understand

The day chosen for the Trails is December 5th, and though we quite realise some counties and Districts may have to run theirs on December 12th, it would be much nicer if it could be one day for us all. Details of routes should be sent to me at once if possible, but certainly not later than November 14th.

As Guiders you can do a great deal in advising your Guides and Brownies about the contents of their stockings, and make them realise that a few nice things are far more acceptable than a lot of trash. One wee girl in London would have been far better without her "gift" of a stocking last year for this is what it contained (I believe the poor babe cried and cried because she had been told it was coming and was looking forward to such a wonderful surprise. Read the list for yourself):

- 1 pair child's socks, white, had been worn but not washed.

why their own is not there.

- 1 spinning top, very old.
 1 pair boy's socks, clean, but smothered in darns and with still a good many holes left.
- 2 odd shoe buckles.
- 1 child's knitted cap, soiled.
- 2 pairs suspenders, both very dirty.
- 1 broken needlecase, no needles.
- 1 broken necklace, evidently out of a cracker. 1 bath cube.
- r much used, very dirty and badly broken paint box, utterly useless.
- 1 bone whistle, very dirty.
- I well used and badly broken pocket comb. 1 ball knitting silk, knitted and unravelled.

Surely no Guider had overlooked the contents of that stocking? The whole thing was so utterly filthy that it gave me creeps and it can only have been put together by some very small person who wanted to surprise her Guider by producing a stocking all by herself.

Do help them and advise them and give up a little company meeting time to do the thing properly. The children respond so marvellously, but after all, we are grown-up and have got some idea of what the very, very poor children will like best and can easily give the necessary

I do so hope there won't be anything approaching that stocking in awfulness this year.

> BARBARA BLANDFORD, "CAPTAIN" OF "THE GUIDE.

THE STRAJA TARII OF ROUMANIA

Being the sixth of a serie's of articles on Youth Movements.



His Majesty King Carol II, as Grand Strajer, among the Guides.

TATILITY (Guardians of the Country) constitute the national Youth Movement of Roumania, which was formed by King Carol II in 1934. His Majesty is the Grand Strajer, Head of the

The reasons for forming this movement were two: in the first place it was seen that political organisations on both sides were making intensive propaganda, and were trying to get the young people to join them. in common with all people who have the interests of youth and the whole country at heart, recognised that boys and girls should be kept clear of political factions till they are grown up, and of an age to think and to choose for themselves.

In the second place, it was recognised that the efforts of the schools were not sufficient to give to the youth of the country the whole and integral education which is the birthright of all citizens. The schools, beside spreading culture, have to deal with the moral, religious, and national education of youth; they have to form character and to train the individual to be useful to himself and to the community. But the schools alone cannot fulfil all these obligations; the teacher, however excellent, has not time for all these tasks, and the education received in the home is not always sufficient to fill the gap. The schools, therefore, need an auxiliary which will complete the education and supplement the work of the teachers. Especially is this necessary in Roumania among the rural

population, where the need is so great, and where the schools cannot cope with the problem of giving education as well as instruction.

His Majesty the King, conscious as always of the needs of his people, responded to this need by creating the National Office of Education of Roumanian Youth, and by setting up the movement of the Straja Tării. By a law passed on May 9th, 1934, all Roumanian boys and girls, between the ages of 7 and 18, are members of the Straja Tării and are obliged to carry out the same general programme: national, moral and physical.

The movement works in close co-operation with the schools, and in order to secure leaders an appeal was made to the teaching profession. Many nobly responded to it, and the bulk of the leaders are teachers. They have to go through a special training course of at least three weeks before they can start their groups, and they can come back for further training in later years.

The Office of National Education is directed by a Council, of which the King is the head. On the Council sit the Patriarch of Roumania, the Prime Minister, the Ministers of Education and of National Defence, the Director of Physical Education, the President of the Roumanian Sports Federation, the representatives of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, and representatives of certain other societies concerned with youth or with education.

The functions of the Office of National Education are:

(1) To provide for the education of the youth of both

sexes from the national, patriotic, civic, and physical

(2) To direct, co-ordinate, and control all the existing organisations which have to do with young people, so that their efforts should converge, without overlapping or confusion of effort, towards the same end, national unity

and progress.

The methods employed are: Sports, games, folk song and dance, handicrafts, excursions, camps, domestic work, land work, etc. The programme of the Straja Tării is to a large extent founded upon Scouting. Decentralisation is carried out by means of the Patrol system. Six Strajere form what is called a "Nest," three to fifteen Nests form a "Swarm," two or more Swarms form a "Cloud."

All the units of the locality form a "Band," and all the units of a province form a "Phalanx." The national

movement is called the "Great Phalanx." Every unit must hold at least thirty meetings a year. The greater number of these are small and informal, held out-of-doors in summer, indoors round the fire in winter. The meetings are always full of fun and laughter, with

games, dancing, and story-telling. Each meeting begins and ends with the ceremony of raising and lowering the

flag.
Other meetings are collective ones, when several units join together. All the units must learn certain songs, drills and exercises, so as to be able to join together in massed ceremonies on great occasions. Their the old Roman salute, with outstretched arm (which was used in ancient times by bands of athletes), and their greeting is "Sanatate" (good health). The Străjere wear as uniform the special costume of their province or district.

Their annual celebration is on June 8th, when a great festival is held in Bucharest; contingents come from every part of the country and the King takes the salute. Smaller local festivals take place on the same day in the provincial centres. During the week preceding June 8th competitions are held in all kind of activities and the winning teams receive their awards at the festival.

The activities of the Străjeri include first aid, for use in illness or accident or in defence of the country. learn measures of protection against gas attacks.

They go for excursions and camps, so as to know the different parts of the country and to practise the out-of-

They learn how to find their way by the stars and by compass; how to recognise animals, birds, trees, etc.; how to make fires and cook; how to make the rush mats so much used in camping in Roumania. The girls learn sewing, washing and ironing, knitting, gardening, growing plants in pots, etc.

They all have to know the history of their country, especially the lives of the three Kings of the dynasty who have made Roumania into a nation. They pay homage to those who fell in the Great War, and they learn to treat the national flag with honour and reverence; the flag is raised and lowered at the beginning and end of

They must learn to love, not their nation only, but their region; they have to preserve for the future the old songs, dances, and traditions of their neighbourhood. They must be good members of their community, kind

and friendly, and living in harmony with their neighbours. The leaders are recommended to study the individual character of each child and to develop its power of obser-

vation and self-control. They seek to instil natural vation and self-control. They seek to institutate dignity, courage, hard work, thrift, and respect for the property of others. The children are encouraged to be property of others and to obey and respect their loyal to their families and to belt them in their parents; they are expected to help them in their work in the fields and in the home, to celebrate their name-days and to gather round the head of the family on the great festivals of the year.

One of the main aims of the movement is to help the social development of the villages. Thus the young men learn personal hygiene, to keep in a good state their own dwellings and the path leading to them. They can help their communities in the following ways: levelling the roads, keeping up the footpaths, keeping the bridges in repair, planting trees and freeing them of caterpillars,

making playgrounds and swimming baths.

The girls learn all the domestic arts which will help them to become good housewives and good mothers.

In the villages where there is at present great mortality owing to ignorance of the rules of health, the Strajere can learn to know about contagious diseases and how to prevent them from spreading.

Collectively the Strajeri can organise choirs for the church, look after the village wells, the graves, and the

memorials.

Religion plays a great part in the movement; the Strajeri are expected to be loyal and fervent members of their church, to take part in all its ceremonies, and to cultivate their own religious life. Great attention is paid to physical education and to the development of mens sana in corpore sano. Each Străjere is expected to do exercises daily, either in his class at school or else in his own home. Games are much encouraged, as well as athletics, and sports such as swimming, boating, etc.

The movement is not political nor is it militaristic. It is designed to create discipline, moral and physical, to perfect civic education, to form character, and especially to help in improving conditions in the remote villages.

One of the most interesting features of the movement is the way in which it has established co-operation with the movements already in existence for young people.

Instead of suppressing them or making it difficult for them to continue their work, the Office of National Education has incorporated them within the national movement, leaving to each its independent organisation, and its own methods, provided it agrees to certain general rules making for unity throughout the nation.

The organisations included in the main movement are: the Scouts and the Guides, the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A., and several other associations for sport or for education.

The Scouts and the Guides have a place of honour in the movement, especially since the programme of the Străjere is based on the methods which they first originated. The representatives of the Scouts and the Guides sit on

the Council and have a large share in determining its policy. The Scouts and Guides are looked upon as a corps d'élite, the advance guard, consisting as they do of volunteers, whereas the Strajere are the conscripts of the movement. The Scouts and Guides wear their own

badge and uniform, and make the Scout and Guide Promise. The words spoken by the King show the rôle assigned to the Scouts and Guides in the scheme:

"In this new organisation the Scouts and Guides occupy a place of honour and form the backbone of the education which we aim at giving to all the children of

EXPERTS' OPINIONS

Every year as the Book Season approaches it brings with it the same question: "Who shall we get to write on Books for THE GUIDER?"

It is never an easy subject to decide, most Authors and Journalists are busy people, and the field of choice is narrowed by the fact that the writer must have a definite knowledge of the books children like, and, preferably, some idea of the work and aims of the Guide Movement.

In past years we have been successful in producing writers who had these qualifications. There was no reason to suppose that we should not have the same success this year. But, while considering the question, came the idea that the children themselves are surely the best possible people to tell us what young people enjoy reading.

So we found nine girls, their ages varying from ten to seventeen and educated in as far different schools as possible, and asked them to tell us, quite naturally, what types of books they enjoy most.

Here are their statements—we hope that you may find them useful as a guide in your choice of Christmas presents this year—Editor.



Eileen Hogan.

Puss in Boots.

I like the story because it is exciting and we not know what Puss is going to do next. Hiawatha.

It is very exciting also I like learning the funny names of the people. derella.

The story is nice because Cinderella and the Prince dance very nice. But when the two ugly sisters come on the scene you will roar with laughter.

Teddy Tail by Teddy Tail.

I like it because there is funny pieces in it.

Jolly Jack by Jolly Jack. It is very fine because there is usually Pirate stories in it which make me feel like I'm one.

I like the books of William because he is always up to tricks.

The Brownie Story.

I think it is very interesting and I like the part where she looked in the mirror.

The Three Mice.

I like it because the three mice have to hide from two rats husband and wife. The story is very comical.

The Little Elf Who Lived in a Tree.

I like it because there was a little girl who was very lonely and the little elf use to play with her and keep her company. I think that was very nice.

Little Red Riding Hood.

It is a very sweet story because little Red Riding Hood is always trying her best and picking flowers for her Grannie but she disobeyed but we always have to forgive like Little Red Riding Hood's mother did.

> EILEEN HOGAN, (10 years), Clifton Road Council School, Southall.

The books I like best are the books of Schoolgirls misteries and ghosts which haunt old houses. Books of schoolgirls who find clues and discover things. Another book I like is a book of Girl Guides.

I like books of Schoolgirls misteries because they are exiting when they find clues, ghosts are exiting especialy when they haunt monasteries and other ghostlike places. Girl Guides books are nice too when they help people in distress when at camp and in places where they have not been before.

Girl Guides that are ill and make an effet to do something which they are

very ill through trying afterwards. Books of unknown lands where a party of people go to explore and find a treasure buried centuries ago. Stories of girls captured by horried bandits and told that if they will give up something very great to them they would suffer hardness.

Another book I like is a book of

history telling you about Alfred the Great and King John who sighed the Magna Charta at Runnimede near the Windsor. He sighed it on an island in the river Thames

Books about Englands coal mines and the

mountains. Books about other lands.

The books of fun I like best are Teddy Tail Annual, Jolly Jacks and Ruperts Monster Annual. All these books are about the fun about their adventures

Another book I like is a story of a girl's life at sea, how she manged to get food, how she was wrecked on an island. Nothing on it but rocks and seaweed. She ate food what wild birds brought. This was bits of dirty

bread and pieces of paper.

Another story I like is the storie of an orphan and her aunt put her in an orphanage, there they were very cruel to her but her friend took her out and she lived with them.

> MARGARET SACH. (10 years), Western Road Council School.

I like the story because it is exiting and its ritton by Henry Longfellow. The book I like as well is called the Mammoth Wonder Book. I like it because it has some fairy storys and is exiting. I like Teddy Tails by Teddy Tail, I like it because it has most nice stories and some are fairy stories and murder stories and thrillers. I like them stories very much and it has comic pieces in it which I like. Also I like the book called the Playbox Anial it is a very good book for it is full of good stories, and stories about giants and fairies and goblins, and other stories about detectives, and it has the most nice stories.

Another book I like is called *The Mad Hatter* it is a good

story and it is a fairy story.



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My best story is called David Copperfield it is a very nice

I like also My Book of Wonders of the World it is a very exiting book and it is about all the wonders of the world.

EILEEN STORER, (10 years), Clifton Road Council School, Soutball.

I like reading the books of school stories and ghost One book I like very much is one about a very faithful dog called Flash and his mistress Valerie, and I like the story most because of Flash the faithful dog. Another story I like is Mistry Camp it is mistry and a Guide Story that is why I like it.

I have read some ghost storys but they are all something to do with bording school, and I do not like them so much as Guide storys. I do not like storys about killing and stabbing people. In the library there is a book called Trapped on Mistery Island and it is a horrid book it is all mad tales. I used to like fairy tales when I was small, but I do not like them now. I love boys books and aspeshel I like one called Mistery of Gannt House. I read it when I went on my holerdays. My mother bought me a book for Christmas called Schoolgirl's Own it tells you how to play tennis and hockey and netball and swimming and indoor games. I took great intrest in this book becouse I know a little about all the games and so I learned how to play them.

> IVY HEAVEN, (10 years), Western Road Council School, Southall.



Patricia in Camp.

THE KIND OF BOOKS I LIKE TO READ AND WHY.

The kind of story I like best is a story in which school life and adventure are all mixed in one. I like the hero and the heroine in the story to get a square deal and I do not like the kind of story in which three or four heroes die and the last scene is where you are looking at their graves. The Mill on the Floss is a

story like that. I like all Angela Brazil's stories and I think she was rather a clever writer—her stories are always bright and cheery and there are some good dramatic scenes in them. I like some of Charles Dickens' works, such as David Copperfield and Oliver Twist. The others I think are too dull and morbid. I do like stories to have a cheery tone

The book of poems When We Were Very Young by A. A. Milne I think is very amusing and some of the poems

in it make me laugh heartily.

I like poems about the country, for example: "The Year is Young" by H. M. Waithman, which is in a book at home called *Those Midsummer Fairies*. Here are a few lines from it which will show you what I mean.

The year is young and the world is gay, The sun shines out with a golden sheen, The sweet birds twitter and sing all day, And endless delicate shades of green Are creeping over the woodland brown, For life is waking in 'Leafy Town.

I like also Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island and think it is thrilling, especially the part about the mutiny, think it is thrilling, especially the part about the midny, I like too Lewis Carrol's Alice in Wonderland and Alice through the Looking Glass. Some of the chapters are so very funny. Fairy stories I like still and do not think very funny. Fairy stories I like simply and 12 years old. I am too old for them yet, although I am 12 years old. Patricia Overton,

(12 years), Holy Cross Convent, Wimbledon.

BOOKS.

It is very hard to recommend books; for different books suit different moods. Sometimes one feels like a novel, while at other times it is the last thing in the world

one wants. I like most books, thus it is impossible to mention all the various sorts I have read; but on one point I am decided, I dislike Scott's novels. It may be that I studied Woodstock at school, or perhaps I read them when I was too young, anyhow they bore me. Bad school stories have the same effect, whilst bad love stories make me sick. On the other hand I enjoy a good detective story, and among my favourite authors are: Agatha Christie, Philip Macdonald, and



Anne, in Riding Kit.

Dorothy Sayers, while occasionally I feel like a "blood and thunder." Then I turn to Sydney Horler, Paccard and Antony Berkley, for I am afraid that I am rather bloodthirsty, and enjoy all such writers as these and Captain Mayne Reid, Dumas and Captain Marryat. We all have moments when we need an amusing book, and here my mainstays are Stephen Leacock and Richmal Crompton, I love her William books, with his adventures, also I think they are excellent if you want cheering up.

Another of my favourite writers is P. G. Wodehouse, whose book, The Coming of Bill, I have just re-read. Another I have almost finished is the exact opposite type of story; it is The Vultures, by Henry Merriman, while a few days ago I read one by Henty, and before that a modern love story. My aunt gave me three books entitled Evelina, Gulliver's Travels, and Naval Occasions, the last-named I enjoyed immensely, for it is an entertaining story of the work-a-day life in the Navy. Last Saturday I read A Girl from the Pampas, and I also borrowed Red Wagon, from the School library. The latter I did not like, and I have come to the conclusion that books on circus life do not suit me and are rather dull. Thus you see my library is varied.

Some people look down on periodicals, such as the Schoolgirl, and Boys' papers, but they are very enjoyable if you have a headache or a cold and want something light, that can take your mind away from yourself. The same can be said for annuals and good love stories which fill up odd moments and which so many people condemn.

But I think we should leave bad books alone. "Evil communications corrupt good manners" is a quotation of St. Paul from Menander. Evil books corrupt at once both our manners and our taste; therefore they should

BOOKS I LIKE BEST.

Of all the books I have read Travel and Adventure stories are my favourites. Not only are these stories exciting, but they are very instructive. You learn quite a lot about other countries and their people. Books wistien on Travels in Africa or India are perhaps the best of all. There are so many tribes in these two countries, all with different habits and customs that it makes you feel that reading about them is not enough. You feel that you would like to go there and see them for yourself. read about shooting Elephants and Tigers, Leopards, etc.; to mention only a few of the wild animals to be found in these countries, but to the hunters themselves it is sometimes very dangerous. It is rather difficult for us to try and think what a jungle is like with its masses of thick trees and wild beasts prowling around. Also snakes waiting to lash there poisoned fangs at anything coming near them, an unknown thing in this country. Then we read about the missonaires that go out to these countries to preach to the Heathens, who look upon Idols as their Gods. Missionary work is very hard indeed, as the villages are sometimes a long distance from one another. The roads also are not too good for travelling.

IRENE ETHERINGTON,

(14 years), Saint Mathias, Warwick Road,

THE BOOKS WHICH I LIKE TO READ.

Each individual has a different taste in reading matter. Some may like studious books, or a quiet romance, while others prefer an adventure yarn, or a thrilling mystery story. The different types of books are so numer-ous, that it is a long job to name them.

Personally, I like a good thrilling detective tale, where the motive remains hidden to the end. Suspicion falls upon a certain person, and the reader is worked up to a climax, and then just when the blow is about to fall, or an arrest is to be made, suspicion is suddenly diverted to somebody else in the case. Gues are found in prominent places, casting doubt on different alibis, witnesses are found to be acting suspiciously, causing the detective in charge to keep special attention on these individuals. Altogether the story creates tense excitement until the end, when the guilty person is generally found to be the one the reader least suspects.

Adventure yarns are also very good literature. Excitement, drama-and perhaps-Romance combined to make interesting reading.

On the whole, I think that I prefer these thrilling stories in spite of the tries of many people to dissuade me against reading such exciting books. Many seem to against reading such exciting books. think that these kind of books should only be read by males, but I think that an exciting story is much nicer, and helps an evening to pass much more quickly, than by reading a serious one.

Although I prefer the stirring kind of book, I expect the readers of the quieter books, think their choice is much nicer, but still, I believe in the old story "Every man to his own choice,"

MAY BATHURST,

(16 years), Glowester Road, Secondary School, Packham.

BOOKS I HAVE READ.

Ever since I was small, I have always been interested in books. In fact, I was hardly ever seen without one and this fact still applies to me to-day. About eight years ago I read books such as: The Maser Hours School by Angela Brazil and The Fourth Form Rebel by Christine Chaundler, but to-day my constant companions are either modern plays, such as Hay Faver by Noel Coward, crime stories, such as The A.B.C. Marders by Agatha Christie, or novels by Galaworthy, Beatrice Kean Seymour or Cecil Roberts.

Angela Brazil, whom I have already mentioned, used to be a great heroine of mine and my favourite book of hers was The Manor House School.

Christine Chaundler is another good writer of school stories. The Fourth Form Rehel and The Reputation of the Upper Fourth were both favourities of mine.

Gradually I gave up reading school stories and reverted to Little Women, Louisa Alcott's most famous book, and its sequels Lattle Men, etc. Each character is well portrayed and the stories amusing, yet full of pathos. It was not until I had read the latter series that I came upon Susan Coolidge's books on Katy, What Katy Did, What Katy Did Next, and What Katy Did At School. Yet my favourite book was still Where the Rainhow Ends, to my mind it then surpassed all others! Water Babies by Kingsley was another treasured book, but Peter Pan by James Barrie had no place on my list. I have never cared for Kenneth Graham's famous book The Wind in the Willows, not for Cecil Alden's books on Dogs. Animal stories have never appealed Yet nowadays most children from ten to fourteen to me. years prefer them.

Anne of Green Gables by Montgomery had hardly been spoken of until the film was made, then they were sold in thousands. This story is writen on the same lines of Little Women-mingling pathos with humour.

I have never been able to find a point in favour of the Doctor Do-Little books, yet they appeal enormously to some children.

Gradually I came to enjoy books, such as : Jeffery Farnol's Broad Highway and Money Moon, Galsworthy's Farsyle Saga and its sequels. Then when I was about sixteen and a half I began to take an interest in Cecil Robert's works. I thought The Guests Arrive, Spears against Us, and David and Diana were the best. I soon appreciated H. V. Morton's . . . books and Buchan's Thirty-Nine In Search Of Steps, etc.

My chief interest nowadays is reading modern plays. by famous playwrights, such as : Noel Coward, Somerset Maugham, Gordon Daviott and J. B. Priestley.

HONOR COOKE,

(17 years), The Studio, Wimbledon.

A MAGAZINE FOR CRAFTSMEN.

Art and Craft Education. (Published monthly by Evans Brow, Ltd.

This beautifully produced magazine is for the teachers of arts and crafts in schools and so possibly will not have quite the appeal to readers of Tus. Gunnar that other publications have. It is, however, so excellently produced, with such lovely illustrations, many of which are in colour, that we are pleased to recommend it to all in the Movement who are intensed in Art.

THOSE FUNDS

BY A CORRESPONDENT.

EEKLY subs.! What a problem they present to every captain. Company Fund, Camp Fund, Uniform Fund (what about that new uniform for the Coronation Rally?) and all the other funds for which someone has to collect each week.

How are these to be collected? Who will keep the money? Where are the account books and members' cards to come from and who will pay for them? Many a Guider puzzles her brain over these problems but, fortunately, there is a simple and satisfactory solution to them, and it is this.

Choose one of the National Savings Methods for collecting funds and apply to the National Savings Committee for affiliation as a National Savings Group. All the various subscriptions can then be collected through National Savings and the Guides can also use it to save up for themselves for such things as Christmas or careers, etc. The money will be banked with the Post Office Savings Bank or a Trustee Savings Bank; all necessary account books and members' cards will be supplied free of charge, no need for Captain to go on paying for them as usually happens at present! There is no affiliation fee or membership fee.

The Best Way.

Choice may be made from among the various National Savings methods. Probably the most convenient will be the Penny Savings Bank method. Under this an account will be opened in the name of the company in the Post Office Savings Bank or a Trustee Savings Bank, and all monies received from the Guides will be paid in to that account. The interest on the money deposited, which will be at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum on every completed pound, can be used in any way the company thinks fit. Each Guide will be given a card, or book, in which her subscriptions and withdrawals will be recorded. If preferred she can be given a card—or book—for Camp Fund subscriptions, another for Company Fund subscriptions, another for Uniform Fund subscriptions, and so on.

It is, of course, possible to form a separate National Savings Group for the collection of each fund and some companies have started National Savings Share-Out Clubs specially for Camp Funds. Under that method also, the weekly subscriptions collected from the Guides are banked with the Post Office Savings Bank or a Trustee Savings Bank in the name of the company and are shared out annually, shortly before the Guides go to camp. The interest earned on the Savings Bank account can be used for the benefit of the company or in any way that the members choose.

But it is not only in the mechanical collection of monies that the existence of a National Savings Group can be of use to a company. It is of definite service in helping Guides to make a reality of the law "A Guide is Thrifty." By providing a practical means of getting ready for future events it encourages them to exercise forethought and self-discipline in the handling of their money, however small the sum, to make the most of what they have so that it may meet the needs not only of to-day but of to-morrow.

The National Savings Movement is widespread throughout the country and has the approval of the Chief Scout and the Chief Guide and all those who have a knowledge of the real needs of people. Already there are 37,000 National Savings Groups, a figure which includes many hundreds among Scout and Guides.

Further Particulars.

The Secretary of the National Savings Committee, Sanctuary Buildings, Westminster, S.W.I, will be glad to send any Guider full particulars of National Savings Methods. Enquiries sent to that address in an envelope marked O.H.M.S. need not be stamped and will be very welcome.

OLD GUIDES

A S conditions vary so much in each locality, Head-quarters are most anxious that there shall be no red tape nor a set scheme laid down for Old Guide groups.

In some cases county, division or district groups are being formed, in others companies already have their own schemes for keeping in touch with their old members and the two following reports may give ideas to those who are thinking of starting an Old Guide group or circle attached to their own company.

IST PUTNEY (Y.W.C.A.) COMPANY.

"We celebrated our 21st birthday last year and I endeavoured to get into touch with all those who were once members; although many had been lost sight of over 70 invitations were sent out and about 30 actually came on the day. A standard was presented to the present company by 50 old members of the company (and worked by 12 of them) as a birthday gift.

"We decided to have an Annual Re-union in the future while some who had left fairly recently wished to meet more often with the older members of the Ranger company—hence 'The Veterans.'

"It was decided that :-

"Membership to the 1st Putney Old Guides Circle should be for all old members of the company who have at heart the welfare of the company and who wish to keep alive the Guide Laws and Promise in their own lives. Those who have been five years in the Ranger company; or have, from it, been warranted as Guiders or Old Wolves, will be known as 'The Veterans.'

"Activities.—Annual Re-union for all members of the Circle, and quarterly meetings for 'The Veterans.'

"Service.—Ways by which members may like to help Guiding in general, and the company in particular, will be suggested from time to time and it is hoped that all those who are able to lend a hand will avail themselves of the opportunity.

"Uniform and Badge to which the member was entitled when serving as an active member of the movement may be worn and 1st Putney Old Guide tie.

"Summary of Events. - June 1935, 21st Birthday Celebra-

tions. October: meeting of 'The Veterans' (to which all members of the Circle were invited who could not attend the birthday celebrations). February, 1936: Veterana invited to company's 22nd birthday. March: Veteran meeting. Whitsun: Camp for Veterana and Rangers. June: Annual Re-union of Circle. July: Hike for Veterans. October: Circle invited to Annual District Church Parade.

"At the Annual Re-union it was decided that 'the' Old Guides Circle should organise a dance in the autumn in aid of the 1st Putney Company Funds (for camp equipment)'; this was fixed for October 29th. Another suggestion was made that each of us should make or give at least one toy or knitted garment for the Guide stall at the Xmas sale of work at the Y.W.C.A. early in December. All articles not sold to be given to the Guide Christmas Stocking Trail or for some other Good Turn."

N. M. CARTY, Late Captain 1st Putney Y.W.C.A. Company.

IST STREATHAM HILL COMPANY.

"In 1932 an Old Guides Association was formed amongst those who had been Guides since the commencement of the company in 1910. The response was very gratifying. We have worked our 'St. Thomas O.G.A.' with a secretary and committee and we meet once a year in St. Thomas Hall where we used to have our Guide meetings. We have 131 members and at each re-union we have never had less than 70, and letters from many who were too far away to come, including Canada. At the re-union in 1934 we had the pleasure of a visit from Miss Baden-Powell. Most of our O.G.A. members are married or unable through other causes to continue Guiding actively, but one or two of us are still doing active Guide work either in the District or elsewhere. Eight of our original 12 who met for the first meeting on November 23th, 1910, are still with us in this Association."

V. D. WOLFE, Late Captain 1st Streatham Hill, 1910-1923.

I am continually being asked if Guiders who are doing "active Guiding" may join Old Guide groups and if Rangers who are also Guiders or Cubmistresses in other companies and packs are eligible if they still want to keep in touch with their old company.

Here again there need be no hard and fast rule, for I am quite certain that past and present Guiders would tremendously appreciate the chance of meeting together sometimes and therefore active Guiders will always be welcome at Old Guide gatherings. Guiders and Rangers who are also Lieutenants or Tawny Owls, will naturally not be able to attend all Old Guide activities as their time will (or should) be taken up working with their own companies and packs, but it is most natural that a Ranger who is now a Guider will occasionally like to feel she can meet her old friends who were with her in the Ranger company, and there is no reason whatever why they and other Guiders should not join in Old Guide activities when it is possible.

JOAN FRYER, Headquarters Recorder "Old Guides."



Build-up Health against Winter's chill

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

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

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SKELETON LEAVES AND HOW TO PREPARE THEM

By WM. A. BAGLEY.

AVE you ever tried making "skeletons" of leaves? Whilst it requires great care, it should not be beyond the capabilities of the average Guide, and like everything else, "practice makes perfect."

Guide, and like everything else, "practice makes perfect."

The idea is to pick away all the green fleshy matter, and leave the delicate lace-like veins. The simplest method is to soak the leaves in water for about three months, so as to rot away the green matter. It is quite likely that one's interest will have waned after all this time, and so a quicker chemical method has been devised.

The leaves, by the way, should be full-grown, as this means that the various veins are as firm as possible. Those we get in late summer are ideal. I have had the best luck with oak leaves, but I cannot say for sure whether these are the easiest to work with. It is best to prepare a lot.

First of all find an old enamelled saucepan, and put a quart of water in it. Into this put a quarter of a pound of ordinary washing soda and dissolve it. Then add a quarter of a pound of slaked lime. You can get a big pennyworth of this at most oil shops. Not all of the lime will dissolve, but you must keep the solution stirred up, and then boil it for ten minutes. Leave it to cool without abelian.

without shaking it. You will find that much of the lime has sunk to the bottom, leaving a clear fluid on top. This clear fluid must be drawn off. The easiest way seems to be to get an old type of fountain-pen filler (a glass tube with a rubber bulb), and siphon the fluid up a drop at a time. Be careful not to shake the saucepan so that the fluid becomes cloudy.

Throw away the deposited lime, and pour the clear liquid

in the saucepan again. Place the leaves in it and warm up until just below boiling point. It must be kept thus for an hour, and then allowed to cool. This process makes the green matter so soft that it comes away fairly easily.

Carefully take out one of the leaves and lay it on a slab of glass. It must be handled with care. With a soft small brush, tenderly brush the leaf, and you will find the green matter coming away. "Patience" is the watchword here. In your anxiety to get a "skeleton" you will probably spoil the first few leaves, but persevere! The delicate lace-like beauty of the "skeletonised" leaf is worth the trouble taken.

Start on the finest parts of the leaf first. If you start on the strongest parts you are likely to tear away the delicate parts afterwards. Needles may be used to manipulate the leaf when processary

By this chemical process the "skeleton" will be a dingy brown colour as a rule. It's easy to whiten it, though. You must soak it in a weak solution of either hydrogen peroxide (used in toilet), or chloride of lime (used as a disinfectant). After a quarter of an hour take it out and dry in the symitch. Repeat if processory.

it out and dry in the sunlight. Repeat if necessary.

The best way to mount the leaves is to put the very tiniest dab of Secotine under the thickest parts of the skeletonised leaf, and mount them on black cardboard. An envelope can be made from cellophane (the transparent wrapping around cigarette packets, etc.). If ever I see



MELE

432

LEAF PRINTS

Holly





EDITED BY P. M. BOND

a collection of these skeletonised leaves I know that their owner is a very skilful and patient Guide.

Skeleton leaves do not end, I hope, our interest in leaves. When autumn paints the leaves in marvellous tones of red, yellow and brown, I suppose you gather sprays for decorative purposes. Have you often wished that these sprays were more permanent instead of going sere so quickly? Here is a way to do this.

Remove the leafstalks very carefully from the main stems. You should note which leaves come from which stem, as they are to be replaced afterwards, and beech leaves on a maple stem would look a bit queer. The leaves are now soaked for a time in glycerine, and afterwards dried between sheets of clean white blotting paper. done, they are allowed to dry, and are glued, with a tiny dab of glue, to their original stems

Treated in this way they will last throughout the winter.* You can easily make prints of leaves without a camera. If you haven't a proper printing frame a sheet of glass placed on a sheet of thick cardboard and held there by wide rubber bands does equally well. You will need a sixpenny packet of printing-out paper such as "Enitone"

paper (size 31 in. × 21 in.).

The paper must be exposed to the light as little as possible, and always in a shady spot. Wrap up the unused paper in its lightproof wrappings. Place the leaf on the shiny, sensitised side of the paper, and lay the two on the cardboard. Place the glass on top and hold all firm with the rubber bands. The diagram shows the idea. Now take the lot out into the sunshine. The paper will soon turn a deep brown, and in a few minutes quite dark. If the paper is removed, it will be seen that the leaf appears in white on a dark ground. On some thin leaves the yeins show too.

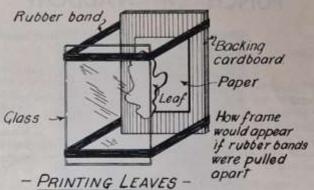
This print must be washed in a hypo solution, otherwise it will not be permanent. You will find directions for "fixing" on the packet. Hypo is cheap enough. Wash the print well in water afterwards. In the hypo bath

lot lighter, so you must print the papers far darker than you intend them to appear eventually.

A collection of these prints makes quite a fine show, and demonstrates the wonderful variety of Nature's handiwork.

handiwork.

* If sprays of autumn beech leaves are placed in a jar containing equal parts of glycerine and water, the stems will drink up the mixture, after which the leaves will neither shrivel nor fall off. (Ed.)



A BIRD GAME

By D. STEINTHAL.

Children often find it hard to start dis-tinguishing birds in the open, quick flight turns them all to " little brown things." This game was in-vented to give a clue to observation, and

by noticing three birds particularly during the meeting, a Guide can teel she has made a beginning. White markings are prominent so are chosen first, but other characteristics can be adapted

The captain will need Nature Observation Pictures (published by Fredk, Warne & Co., 25, at Guide Headquarters), three placards marked "Garden," "Woodland," "Field," beads for marks, chalk, about twenty bits of twig, grass blades, flowers or flower leaves from a winter garden. Before the meeting she detaches the house-sparrow, chatfinels robin, blue and great its from the garden folder and numbers them up to five, five birds from the woodland folder and five from the field folder, and numbers the garden folder and five from the garden sparrows. them in the same way. (In this case the game is planned for three patrols of five.) All the call notes are under-lined in red (a few have to be added first). For her own use

she makes a list of bird numbers, call-notes and where white is seen (e.g. on head, body, tail).

Placards are placed as far apart as possible at one end of the room and the correct bird pictures arranged in front, the flowers near the garden, twigs near the woodland, grass near the field group. At the other end of the

room a diagram of a bird is drawn on the floor with chalk. Captain explains "You are going for a bird walk through

your garden, across fields to a wood, and strange to say the birds happen to be numbered. Will number One of each patrol specialise in the bird marked '1' in each place, noticing its call-note and where it shows white, number Two notice Number 2 birds, and so on. When the cuckoo calls each patrol must go to a different type of country, and when it calls again move on to the next." (About two minutes is allowed at each.)

When the Guides have returned Captain continues "I am going to imitate a call-note which three of you will recognise as belonging to one of your special birds. Run to where you would expect to find it, bring back a flower, twig or grass blade, and put a hand or foot on the diagram where your bird shows white. When finished call out the name of the bird."

Beads are given as follows: 1 bead to the one who first finishes correctly, 1 for indicating the correct white markings, one for the correct type of country, one for the

Of course the next stage will be to go out and see whether any of these birds can be discovered in the open.

SOMETHING TO LOOK FOR

Trees. As the leaves fall, one notices that next year's buds are already visible. These are usually found in the angle between the leaf stalk and the twig, but look at the Plane buds and discover their special peculiarity.

Flowers. Quite a lot of people do not know the flower of the Ivy. It is found in late autumn, but it is no good looking where the ivy is regularly cut. It flowers freely where it reaches the top of a wall or climbs a tree. Notice how the leaves at the top of the wall differ from those at the bottom.

Birds. Starlings are now much increased by immigrants from the North. At sunset they may be seen flocking in hundreds to their roosting place. Try to follow a flock and discover where they roost, and if possible from how wide an area they have collected.

PUNCH OF WADDOW

Commissioners Guiders who contributed to provide a new pony for use at Waddow may be interested to see these pictures of the Fell pony which was obtained as a result of their generosity.



Punch is a game little piebald and well suited to his job, for he is a most sure-footed mount to ride. and a very gallant little worker in harness.





ENQUIRE WITHIN

OT many letters have been received as yet for our new page, but we hope, when it is better known, that it will prove a popular and useful addition to the paper.

The object of this new venture is to encourage Guiders to send in their queries to The Guider so that the replies may be published for the benefit of others. Names will not be published with the reply, but when sending in questions for the page, the name, rank and company (or pack), must be given. Anonymous letters will not in any circumstances be considered. The envelope should be marked clearly in the top left hand corner "Enquire Within," and addressed in the usual way to the Editor, The Guider, 17, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.I.

May a Ranger Guider examine for the new Tests, if she has not passed them herself?

A warranted Ranger captain may pass her Rangers in the Ranger Test and in Section B. of the Star Test, even though she may not have entered for them herself.

Is a theoretical knowledge of the use of a public telephone sufficient for a Post Ranger recruit who is quite unable to reach a Public Call box, or a telephone of any sort?

A theoretical knowledge of the use of a telephone is good in the ordinary way, but would not be sufficient for the Ranger Test. The following alternative to this clause for Post Rangers is given in the new edition of *The Extension Book.* ". . . or know at least six ways of sending urgent messages."

- (a) Is it correct to use the whistle to control Brownies at a pack meeting, and (b) is it correct to "dismiss" Brownies at the end of the meeting (with a step forward and a salute)?
- (a) The use of the whistle at pack meetings is definitely discouraged. Packs should be encouraged to make up their own pack calls (e.g. Twit-tu-whoo = silence; Tu-whoo, Tu-whoo = run quickly). Brown Owls need to insist on a quick, ready response to the calls, and they must be taught to every new recruit. Most packs enjoy making up their own calls and respond to them very quickly. If the whistle is kept for use in the company it is one of the

things to which the Brownies will look forward; it is also another step in growing-up.

(b) Brownies do not dismiss at the end of a meeting in the same way as a Guide company. This is quite out of keeping with the simpler form of Brownie Ceremonial. Brownie packs, with Brown Owl's help, make up their own ceremonies, including a good-night one if they wish. This very often ends by the singing of Brownie Taps (published by Headquarters, price 1d.) in the Fairy Ring, and at good-night a quick salute and the Brownies vanish to their corners and then home. There should be nothing formal about these ceremonies and they should be the children's own expression for the special occasion. (See the article on Ceremonies, by K. M. Briggs in the April Guider, 1936.)

Does a Pack Leader, who is no longer an active Guide, receive Service Stars?

If she is of Ranger age the Pack Leader need not be an active member of a company (see *Book of Rules*, page 26) and would be entitled to a Service Star, but a Pack Leader of Guide age should also be an active Guide.

Must Guides know all the dances in the Folk Dancer Badge, or may they choose one out of each group?

The Guide should know all the dances in the list. The paragraph in the Book of Rules reads: "... should be able to perform any dances in the following list ... as selected by the examiner, in any place in the set."

This may sound very difficult, but it is not always realised that Folk Dancing is a specialised subject and the badge should only be attempted by those Guides or Rangers who show a real interest in, and aptitude for, this kind of dancing. To these the list of dances would not present any difficulty. This does not, of course, mean that country dancing should only be included in the company programme for those interested in it. Signalling is included periodically in every company programme, but how many Guides go in for the Signaller Badge? In the same way country dancing should, and does, form an important item in the company programme but only those who are really proficient should be encouraged to take the badge.

PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE

Please note that the present policy of the above insurance expires on November 8th, and all those associations insured on an annual basis should renew their premiums for the year 1936-1937 on or before that date.

The object of this Insurance is to cover the Moral Liability of Guiders 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, 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.

This policy runs for 12 months from November 8th of each year

Application forms, stating particulars required, must be obtained from The Secretary, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

Annual Basis - - £1 per 100 Camp only - - £1 5s. per 100 (Smaller numbers in proportion.)

When applying for a camp insurance, premium at the rate of 3d, per camper must be enclosed.

Applications for camp insurance cannot be dealt with till the premium is paid.

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

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

Schedule of compensations may be obtained on application to Headquarters.



DRAMA MUSIC AND

Reviewed by MRS. ERIC STREATFEILD.

GIRL GUIDE ORCHESTRA. Rita Sharpe, conductor of the Girl Guide Orchestra and Choir, appeals for the loan of a violin, viola, 'cello, bass and drums. New members will be welcome.

The Girl Guide Orchestra and Choir is available for all Guide foresters.

30, Fielding Road, W.4.

The Giri Garage Guide functions.

Apply, The Secretary,

Miss E. Neilson,

Fielding

Specially reduced tuition fees for Guiders.



MUSIC

The Percussion Band from A to Z. By Charles Bavin. (Evans Brothers, Ltd., 5s. 6d.)

The Percussion Band appears to have been the first of all bands. The ancient Egyptians, the Assyrians, the Hebrews all had their bands with hot numbers that made their hearers dance, and they were percussion; cymbals, drums, tambourines, triangles were banged and struck and shaken then as they are to this day. Nothing could survive so many hundreds of years without an appeal to something very fundamental in a human being; we feel the swing of rhythm in the cradle and bang a drum as soon as we can crawl to fetch it, and with some of us, rhythm and making a noise remain pleasures till we go down to the grave. Here, then, is a book to say how this pleasure is to be acquired, how to start and run a percussion band, where to buy the instruments, how to arrange the players and how to deal with them from three years old up to the grandmothers of the W.I. (who seem to be firm supporters of percussion bands). It can be very great fun and this book is written, evidently, by an expert, therefore heartily recommended.

The Pursuit of Music. By Sir Walford Davies. (Nelson. 7s. 6d.)
This book on music is especially addressed to young people; that is to say to people musically young—in years they may be as old as the hills. Sir Walford Davies explores the nature of music with us in his engaging B.B.C. way; giving illustrations (to be played, not looked at), explaining, commenting, sharing his flaming enthusiasms. Gradually the enormous landscape looms out of the fog; here and there it shows clear, becomes almost familiar; in a year or two, if we read this book and go on listening, not just allowing a or two, if we read this book and go on listening, not just allowing a symphony to wash us away like a tidal wave, we shall feel positively at home in it.

This is a book all listeners should read. The Music Lover badge is specially designed to turn the casual indiscriminating child who switches on the wireless as she switches on the electric light to brighten the scene while she does her sums or chats with a friend or finishes a book, into a listener—someone who can be thrilled, translated, magicked by music, who will in the end learn the emotional response to it that means re-creation in the true sense of that misused word. The art of listening has to be intelligently practised like anything else if it is to be acquired. We all know the joy of a country walk with a friend who can teach us to look; in this book we are with another friend, one who can teach us to listen. This is a book all listeners should read.

No Man Knows where Love will Light. German Folk Song. Arranged Brahmn. (Oxford University Press. 2d.)
One of the Clarendon series edited by W. Gillis Whitaker. The chorus is in two easy parts. Rangers might note a song that could be sung and actual be sung and acted.

Robin's Last Will, British Folk Song, (td.) Arranged Herbert A song Brownies might sing and act.

Little Child Jesus. 2 Part Christmas Carol. By Edgar Moy. (Arnold. 3d.) An easy song that would accompany Christmas tableaus.

DRAMA

The Magic Piper. By S. A. Fawcett and E. M. Eccles. (French. 1s. This play gathers its inspiration from the Pied Piper. In this case he pipes three children into the realms of their particular fancy; the small one into a fairy wood full of gnomes and elves with a witch, a giant and a talkative rabbit. She has a fairy queen to rescue her and plenty of fairies to dance and sing. The next child, a boy, goes to sea and meets Indians and Buccaneers; the third, an older gilt, urfles it in an eighteenth century ball room. All three are piped home again just as a crisis is to occur, in time for the epilogue.

A full length play taking as many as eighty girls, with singing and dancing, and plenty of chance to act. The music has been specially written by Miss A. Greenwood and can be hired. It should not be difficult to produce as the play falls naturally into three parts which might well be rehearsed separately.

Drama Through the Centuries. By Arthur B. Allen. (Allman. 6s. This book on drama, which is particularly designed for schools where play production is part of their literature scheme within the curriculum of the school, uses the historical approach. The reader starts with an interesting chapter on the earliest beginnings of drama, the symbolic dance, the mime, mystery and miracle plays; then on through Marlowe, Shakespeare, Dryden, Sheridan towards Shaw and the moderns with a useful chapter on one-act plays. Part II shows that the author is an expert at producing plays under school conditions. "It's the second performance that so often cracks. The actors have got swollen headed."

A schoolarly not practical book

headed . . ."
A scholarly yet practical book.

Two Mimes from Folk Songs. By Kitty Barne. (Curwen. 1s.) Do you always read a preface first? In this little book it will repay us tenfold if we do, for Mrs. the whole purpose of Mime when she writes: "The essential thing is that the child performers should use their naturally vivid imaginations and their instinctive sense of rhythm; then both the music and drama of the songs will come to life."

The two mimes are The Frog and the Monse and Flowers in the Valley. The first would suit a small pack for there are three principal characters, Master Frog, Mistress Mouse and Uncle Rat, and as many others as required may be included as Uncle Rat, and as many others as required may be included as Uncle Rat, and as many others as required may be included as Uncle Rat, and as many others are the propriate actions face the words of the song. Uncle Rat walks up and down, bands behind his back, still in a rage. Master Frog tiptoes in, unseen, to make frenzied signals to Mistress Monse. What joys in store for Brownies!

There are eleven parts in Flowers in the Valley. After reading it we want to dash out and start planning the mime with the pack right away. Guiders working up for their Brownie Instructor's certificate will find Two Mimes useful.

WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS.

WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS.

Guiders who are planning a Christmas treat for their companies should not forget Miss Conti's beautiful patriotic fairy play.

At the opening of a new reign, and with the coronation so near, the play is particularly appropriate, stirring as it does all the ideals of patriotism. No Guide should be deprived of this wonderful opportunity of beholding Sr. George in all his glory!

Guiders who wish for further details regarding the play should turn to page 447 where the advertisement appears.



PSYCHOLOGY.

PSYCHOLOGY.

The Troublesome Bey. By Dr. H. S. Bryan. (Pearson Ltd. 3s. 6d. net.) (Stocked at Headquarters.)

It is not necessary to be a prophet to predict a great success for this book. The Troublesome Boy has been written, so the author tells us in the preface, with the object of helping Scouters who want to know more about the handling of boys, and particularly bad ones, and it certainly succeeds in doing this. Much of what Dr. Bryan says about boys can be applied to girls, as readers of The Guider already know. Guiders will also appreciate some shrewd advice to Scouters which appropriately comes at the beginning of the book. "A certain amount of self-examination is necessary. We have to ask ourselves, "What are we really in the Movement for?""

There is an interesting chapter on character training, and the boy who steals, the boy who lies, the nervous boy, the dull one and the backward one all come in for a good share of attention. The complaint is sometimes heard, that most books that are written about boys and girls contain plenty of good descriptions of the various problems to be faced, but not enough about the ways to deal with these problems. (Probably because a method that is successful in one case, applied to another, may not work at all.) But Dr. Bryan, while never losing sight of the fact that character training is a question of individual training, manages to include in his books so many suggestions, ideas and little stories of his own experiences, that we are certain to find something that will help us with our own particular difficulties.

For a modest 3s. 6d. can be obtained a book that is full of practical advice, sound psychology and great insight of the principles of Scouting.

RELIGION.

RELIGION.

The Road. By H. C. Sherwood. (W. Heffer & Sons, Ltd. 1s.)

This small book is a collection of short services, designed for the use of groups gathered together for corporate prayer, and would prove invaluable for gatherings of Guiders, Rangers or Club Leaders. It is the outcome of experience:—six men living in a vicarage in the country, with a tutor chaplain, the vicar and his wife—the men preparing for ordination and having their share in the work of parish, house and garden. At the very centre of their corporate life is a beautiful little chapel, with clear windows that look out on the lawn, and woodlands, covered in the spring with aconites and snowdrops. The altar is a manger—beside it is a doorway, open in summer for sight of a beech and cherry trees, but whether shut or open, reminding the users of that chapel that beside the altar of sacrifice stands the door of service, and that even our Eucharists are not an end in themselves, for our own edification alone, but are a means of strengthening us, so that we can go out from them to the service of Christ and His Kingdom.

so that we can go does the services taken in this little chapel. The Road is the outcome of the services taken in this little chapel. Thus the prayers in this book have all been tested out, and have stood the test. The services have been taken by many different people; they would not, however, be of much use in the hands of a person too insensitive to see the connections which make each service into a whole.

a whole.

It has been said that at the centre of the life of the little group who have used this book is the chapel. It would have been truer to say that in the centre of their corporate life is God.

If we are to understand the spirit that inspires this little book we should turn first to the appendix (page 70). "The character of these services is devotional and their chief concern is with God. All concentration on ourselves is a hindrance." In these few words we

have the secret of true prayer set before us. "Nothing nourishes the life of the spirit more than dwelling in thought on God and His activity. It is far more valuable for spiritual growth than much penitence and petition." In the Preface the author says:—"I am sure that one of the most powerful aids to individual spiritual growth is the regular participation in a worship that is concerned with God and His children, rather than with ourselves."

Silence plays a vital part in these services, "so that, in the stillness cach may be released from surface distractions." The practical suggestions, given in the appendix, for conducting corporate worship are admirable. It is pointed out—a fact too often forgotten—that the reader should prepare himself, or herself, carefully before taking these services and hints are given as to how this should be done. Each short service has been given a title and these titles show us the central ideas running through the various services. "The Joy of God," "The Creative Work of God," "Man's Expectancy, God's Opportunity," "The Renewing of the Mind," "The Glory that is Man's"—these few titles will show us something of the rich field of devotional prayer and praise from which we shall be able to draw, if we use The Road in our Guider and Ranger meetings for corporate worship. worship.

FOR RANGERS AND OLDER GUIDES.

FOR RANGERS AND OLDER GUIDES.

Life Calling. By Mrs. A. C. Osborn Hann. (R.T.S. 2s. 6d.)

Knowing Mrs. Osborn Hann as we all do, through her jolly stories of Guide life, we can be pretry sure that when she writes on serious subjects she will not preach. This is a thoughtful book, written for girls who are just setting out on the adventure of life, and finding it rather bewildering. Mrs. Hann deals, in a sane and helpful way with such subjects as The Purpose of Life, Friends, Work and Play, Happiness and Pleasure. The Difficult Age, Discontent and Health, Personality and Power. In all of them the note of personal experience rings clearly, and she certainly gives us all plenty of food for thought.

With seventeen years' experience as a Guide and Ranger captain, Mrs. Osborn Hann knows well the problems and difficulties which trouble girls, and in this little book she writes with delicate understanding and helpful sympathy. In this age of rush and restless search for pleasure. It is good to pause awhile and think things over with an understanding friend. This book should appeal to older Guides and young Rangers. Guiders also will find suitable material for talks at "Guides' Own."

M. M. W.

M. M. W.

NATURE.

British Animal Tracks. By J. S. R. Chard. (Pearson. 3s. 6d.)
This book, beside giving large size pictures of the footprints of all the British wild animals, deals comprehensively with the whole art of tracking, making it possible for anyone who studies it to find for themselves the haunts of the badger, the stoat, the squirrel, or any other of our own wild folk. All the preliminary hard work has been done for us, and we can start straight away playing one of the most entrancing and instructive of games, that of hide and seek with Nature's wild folk, with as it were the key to success in our hands. Every page is full of interesting facts; Scouts and Guides will find if they study this book that they too can obtain that uncanny power of following an animal's track and even possibly deducing its age, sex, and occupation, which they have perhaps often wondered at in some gamekeeper or naturalist they have met.

A. M. M.

A. M. M.

The Insect Man. By Eleanor Doorly. (Published by Heffer. 3s. 6d.)

The Insect Man provides a delightful way for children to make the acquaintance of Henri Fabre and his work. It is the story of three children who tour the south of France with an elder sister in order to see all the places where Fabre lived and worked, and to find out all they can about him. They meet people who remember Fabre during his lifetime, and hear from them what he was like, while their elder sister tells them in his own words about the strange and fascinating creatures he studied.

The book shows the fine and lovable character of the man, disappointments, ready to help anyone who came to him to learn, sonal advancement in his tireless search for knowledge.

The book will certainly lead boys and girls who have enjoyed it to read Fabre's own works when they are older.

P. M. B

STOCKED AT HEADQUARTERS

For Brownies and Wolf Cubs

THE PETERSHAM STORY BOOKS ABOUT REAL THINGS

Written and Illustrated by Maud and Miska Petersham The Story Books of Coal, Houses, Iron and Steel, and Clothes. 4 volumes. 2/6 each

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TWINS 2/6

For Guides

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Noel Streatfeild

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A novel for young people of three children on the stage. Illustrated. 6/- With this book, treasure-hunting in the great museums becomes exciting. Illustrated. 5/-

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TWO BOYS GO SAILING

Conor O'Brien

An exciting boat-sailing story that will appeal to all lovers of the sea. Illustrated. 6/-

For Rangers and Guiders

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Godfrey Harrison

The diary of an amateur bird-watcher on holiday. Illustrated. 6/-

LITTLE FLOWERS OF ST. PANCRAS

Hugh Talbot

Anyone who has taken small children to camp will laugh long over this book. Illustrated. 5/-

Christmas Books for Small Children

THE LITTLE BOY AND HIS HOUSE

Written and Illustrated by Stephen Bone and Mary Adshead

7/6

NUMBER LAND

Christy Bentzon and Marie Hjuler. Illustrated

Write for illustrated catalogue of children's books to:

J. M. DENT & SONS LIMITED

Aldine House . Bedford Street . London

ANIMAL STORIES.

I,out decem Chit. By Phyllis Kelway. (Published by A. & C. Black, 3s.)

Black, 38.)

Choldren will have this scory of three brushers and sixters upon are out to pronect the tuby bents and bears about their bears that through some minuthvirum bave from thermelyes cophare in a wicked world. Ill, the beater of the three, is an endering patton, who thorough quer and patton wasching has grown to understood the wild life of the inche and woods around her, until she feels herself to be one with in. The book is full of those little details this show a real intenset with surveys life and one knows that many of the incidents are taken thron the author's own experiences in heinging up haby crumwres. There is a good deal of too, soo, to the children a worlder with and inal triumph over an evil psacher who have about their father's enam.

warfare with and man trumpo over an every their father's enaire.

The book is charmingly illustrated with Miss Kelway's own life-like drawings. It will certainly inspire children with the thrill and fascination of proceeding and earing for small creatures, though Miss Kelway is far too experienced in the waywardness of young wild things to make all her little waits." Itve happy even after.

P. M. B.

Mackage the Traditionales. By H. Mortimer Barton. (Morzy Press. 18.)

Bears of all kinds have a great fascination for children, and older folk too, and in Mackage the Traditionales we have a delightful story of the life of a Caradian black bear. From his cubboost, when he learned wooskraft at his mother's side, we follow Maskwa through many adventures in forest rives and cruel Northern winters, are theilled by his meetings with other wild folk, until as a grizzkel vertean, he gives his tile hencotally for the sake of his mate.

Few people know and love wild creatures as does Mr. Montimer flatten, and we know that his vivid descriptions of forest life are the result of personal experiences in the wild. This is not "just another Nature story" with instructive notes acamend through it but a very real and enthrealling somance.

M. M. W.

STORIES TO TELL.

A Tale is Everything. By R. K. and M. I. R. Polkinghorne. (University of London Press. 5s. 6d.)

stry of London Press. 4s. 6d.)

This is a book that will arisfyevery Brownie's yearning for the rule that is most, for it is packed full of attractive about stories that Brown Oul can tell quickly in a few spars moments, but in the telling she will be avalaning the enthusiasm of the pack for all kinds of increasing increasings, some of a partially known but much of it new and fresh. The drawings illustrating the various chapters will delight the eye of the child and illuminate the whole subject matter. The title is most agree—a Tale in Everything, for in less than 200 pages the Brownie's interest has been aroused in matters as varied as stars, music, weather, startes, forwers, cravelling, homes and the kindred subjects of food and dress.

nd dress.

The lives of other suitable stories and poems attached to the various asparrs should be most useful to those Brown Owls whose expression of the wast treasures of myth and legend is rather limited.

This is a book that ought to be in the Pack Library, for the Brownie.

berself will like to see sod handle in

Densing Without a Matter. By Cocil Trew. (Black, 38.)

This remarkably cheap book is designed for people who want to draw but have neither time to opportunity to strend classes. They will find it as good as many a matter. The artist who is head of the Air Department at the Imperial Service College, Windsor, is evidently experienced in what young people require. He has chapters on perspective, treatment, the human figure, and mind drawing, trees, sky, wane, architecture, drapers, abering, design and ornament pentry will the whole field is covered and at enquiring, experimental child can find something to help her, whatever she may want to draw it as full of the most pentiled elementary advice; what paper to use peeceds to get; how to arrange the drawing board; how to choose the subject and, having chosen it, how to set about getting it down on paper.

An admirable book both for a Movement such as Girl Guides whose purposes it is to encourage children to much themselves and its get their encouration at rise hand. Entranta for the Artist's Budge should take area of this book.

PICTION:

The Lagran Go North. By Catherine Christian. (Cansell. 7s. fel.)
The sorter of risis bouch has written many stocies for Time Guttin and it a reaction of the Guide family. It is not cet this account, invaries, that this book can be recommended, but on account of its own meetin. It is a really excellent historical deveel, and the story is such a theilling one that it is almost improved in Palestra. In the first consure the souther has deswin on fradiction as well as documented history. Paul of Tarson appears in the first pages, and it may be a surprise to some to meet him lates in Heissie. Joseph of Armuthes, who is chosely examented in transform with Gastanistary, also plays a part in the mory. Martha and Mary Magdalon are deposted. It ving in raile at Massalles, but the main characters in the feed are Dertervan, a Rooma soldier, who eventually marries a littlesh princets.

Wer in Distain, and the figlies of men and armutin in the Accosa in Roote in the presone of the Einperent Norto, and to the excitament of the story, which is written in language so easy and natroni thus we feel we really know the people. This is a great celled after some periods.

Petrola.

Relief Shee. By Nood Strentfeld. (Dent & Sons. 64.) (Stocked at Headquarters.)

This is a delightful and very original story of three children Pauliese. Petrova, and Posy who are thrown cogether or one family, and who all three take up the stage as a carner with varying digress of inclination and of success. The children are real people—not too good and not not naughty—and the grown ups are equally well realised, especially the old muse. It is impossible not to follow with excitement the various vicusitudes of the ioint heroines and one longs to know what happens to each of them afterwards.

Incidentally, though this is the least of its murin, the story is educational as well as emergraining. Manty of us have had little idea as to the ordinary life of the children whom we have admired and applaused on the stage, and Miss Strentfeld talls us this in detail it is comforting to know how well their health, characture and education are looked after by a morbed-y—almost a grandmunberly—County Council. Somebow we did not expect to find such solicitude in a public body such as the LCCC and we shall have greater aftersion for it in the future.

Browner, All. By Subil B. Owsley, (Blackie, no 643) (Stocked)

Brownie: All. By Sybil B. Owsley. (Blackie. 1s. 6d.) (Stocked at Headquarters.).

This is an attractive and healthily matter-of-fact book for the eight-year-old, whether she be a Brownie or nost—after reading it she soom will be!

It is the story of a very jolly pack, with a most sensible Brown Owl, who, though loved by her Brownie, did not necessarily geometring and a halo, as is so often the case to school and Guide women. The adventures of "Georgians" alure George, alure fina, are all the main theme of the book. Georgian, born on St. George's Day, has naturally a special gift for highting dragons and her partious coult makes it a point of honour that she should know everything there is to be known about the Union Jack and its crosses. Georgian is a most lovable little girl, whether she be turn-boy George or cuddlesome fina.

There are only minor criticisms to be made. These concern the

There are only minor criticisms to be made. These concern the cover. Surely there is something very strange about Berown Osel's uniforms? And inn't Mins Topham's Brownse, attractive as she is, mather too young even for the new seven-year milestone. A glance from an expert would have picked out these points at once—it is a pity that artists no seldom refer uniform questions to the right goarders.

quarters.

Nevertheless, these criticisms are only slight, and the contents of the book are more important than its tecket. Brown Owls will enloy the story, and Brownies will love it.

M. T.

Jone, Will You Belove. By Vera Burclay. (Burns, Oates & Wash-

Jane, Will You Belove. By Vera Burelay. (Burns, Oates & Washbourne. 3s. 6d.)

This is a delightful story, told in Miss Barelay's own amusing etyle and with her usual sympathy and understanding of children. Unfortunately, though it tells of Jane's adventures in camp, there is absolutely no Guide or Secure interest, and the technicalnies of camping, which are well described, most of its already know. It is also perhaps rather too young for the average Guide, and would appeal more to the grown-up. Reading it from the point of view of a non-Guide, I enjoyed it immessately, and hope that Miss Barchy will give me the opportunity of meeting Jane again, Joe and Collette, who accompany Jane to camp, are, of course, old friends, and just as charming as ever.

M. T.

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NELSON E



THE PATROL SYSTEM

To the Editor.

Duck Environ,—I have just returned from taking a Patril Leaders' Training followed by a Guiders' Training for a country area and feel literable impured to ask though Tire Getima. "Why do some Guides ever go to their company meetings?" and "I is it really true that the thrill is fast disappearing from many companies?"

With the Patrol Leaders we discussed." The Patrol Leader's Job." and "How can Patrol Leaders help Caprain?" and I quote from the result of this discussion. "We have never trained a recruit." "Captain never asks our help in the meetings." "We have never been for a track." (These Patrol Leaders could not even make the tracking signs or recognise them; they were all village children.) "We sometimes teach First Aid to our Patrols."

With the Guiders of these Leaders we discussed "How to bring adventure, fon and thrill into company meetings" and here again I am queering a few of the so-called reasons given by the Guiders for not taking their Guides out-of-doors, especially during the winter,

"We could not be sure on Guides would behave properly; they are inclined to make a great deal of noise coming to the meetings as it is."

"There would stee to be such a lor of argument in a "Dispatch Run."

I will not take up apace to begin to comment, but is all this a trason for our decrease in numbers, and are these companies run on the Patrol System?—Yours, etc.,

Distanta'n Guines.

North.—The letter published above speaks for itself. As we are, first and finermot, a Youth Movement, we feel it is only right that youth should be allowed to state its opinion of the situation described. Similar questions, therefore, will be published, as a competition in a forthcoming number of Tun Germs and Guides will be asked to answer them and state what they really sout from Guiding. The results will appear in the Jamoury German, as, unformantely, there will not be tune to collect them for the December number. The facts will be published in Tun Germa as entirely fictional and the number will be treated simply as one of the weekly competitions.—Entires.

THE RANGER GUIDER'S JOB.

To the Editor.

Davis Entros.—May 1 please correct through Tim Guinna a misprint in The Ranger Guider's July, caused by a printer's error or possibly by my own carelessness in correcting the proofs?

On page 74, line 22, the word "companies" should be "countries."

The last clause of the first section of Ranger Tenderfoot Test ("Most know the World Flag and what it stands for.") suggestion (d) should read — "Camp with Rangers or older Guides from other countries." —Yours are Yours, etc.,

M. M. MONTETTH.

CHRISTMAS TREES.

To the Editor.

DRAW Extrem.—Once more! I think I can find a few Christmas trees that might be of use to companies or packs that could not afford to lay before trees.

If the Gorder of such a company or pack would like one will she

(1) Her own name and address.

(a) The name of the company or pack.

- (s) Two labels with string stracked, addressed to the place to which the true has to be sent.
- (4) The date on which the tree is to be used. (I may have to send it a little earlier on account of transports)

(1) The size of the tree wished for.

(6) is 9d, to corver cost of transport, eail, etc. If there should be any balance it will be given to the funds of the 4th Win-dernsers (Calgarth) Company and Pack in the Erbel Headley Orthopordic hospital.

If I am wrable to scod a tree, I will return the money: unless anyone is kind enough to say I need not.

If anyone needs an acknowledgment or answer, please send a stamped and addressed card,

The trees may not be a very good shape, but I hope, when they are decorated, that they will give much pleasure to those who see them; and I send my best wishes with them.—Yours, ere.,

High Burgin, Windermere

(Miss) Aure Donce

GUIDE BOOK LISTS IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES

To the Edwar.

DENE Entron,—May I bring to the notice of your readers a acheine started some months ago by the Standerland Public Libraries.² A book List, specially for Scoues and Guides, has been published and issued free. It includes more than 250 voluties, covering such subjects as camping, signalling, hiking, handicraris. Books are also reconstructed for Scouters and Guiders in the Adult department.

Could not the responsible people in other large cities suggest the publication of a Scout and Guide list by the Public Libraries. It would be a definite encouragement to Scouts and Guides to read if they knew they would find books on the subjects that interest them.

COMPETITION:

To the Editor.

DEAR Eneron - Will Brown Owls who run packs in orphanages and institutions kindly give me their advice.

A teacher friend of mine, after helping as Tawny in an orphanage pack, has now become Brown Owl. She finds that the pack tradition has been hull up on keen competition between the Sixes. A counter is given to the Brownie who opens the door for Brown Owl; another counter is offered for the most obedient Six, yet another for the Brownie who opens the windows. In fact, the Brownies now expect counters for every little act of courtesy.

How would other Brown Owls set about breaking this custom and substituting one that includes the thought that Brownies are courteous because they are Brownies.

I may add that these Brownies are not bossterous and the new Brown Owl longs to give them activities that will help them to expand, even for a helef hour, beyond the orphanage discipline.

They learn to darn and make beds and wash up as part of their daily jobs. Can Brown Owla suggest some adventurous types of games that can be played? The orphanage grounds are spacious and the Brownies can go where they like. Yours, etc.,

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Will ampierers who wish for personal replies to letters, please enclose stamped addressed emology and the sum of fall, as these special replies involve with octea results. Empiries should be sent in three works before publication date.—Exercin.

Asceroes.

It is impossible to uell you whether you will like dietaphone work or not. Some typists find it rather montunous and tiring but it has certain obvious advantages. You can work at your own pace and repeat dietations as often as necessary—this in itself should relieve the typist of any anxiety about the speed of her shorthand when taking mores for an employer who speaks quickly. Many offices are now using dietaphones and we think you should be prepared to undertaine this work if necessary. If the other conditions under which you work are good and you are happy in your present office it would be foolish to give up on account of this change. Like most modern inventions, dietaphones have good as well as had points from the point of view of employer and shorthand typist. INTERRESTED.

Innecested writes to say she is very much interested in Careers, Can we tell her if there is any way of preparing to be a Careers Adviser in a School?

in a School?

Carriers Mistresses in the few girls' schools which employ them at present, are recruited from the ordinary teaching staff. This is rurely, if ever, a full time appointment and in most schools only a few periods a week are devoted to this work by one special member of the Suff who is considered suitable and asked to undertake it by the Headmistress.

Accurate knowledge of trainings and employment conditions cannot be acquired by a desultory reading of magazine articles on the subject and some more intensive work on employment is necessary. This should include a study of suitable training schools—methods and cost of trainings, the necessary qualities for certain professions and the constantly changing supply and demand for different types of workers. This practical information about careers should be supplemented by a thorough knowledge of grams, leans and scholitiships from public and private sources for various trainings and the regulations governing the award of such funds.

There is an important psychological elettert in careers work.

There is an important psychological element in careers work. It is necessary to learn how to avoid the mistake of trying to fit the aquare peg into the round hole. This constitutes one of the important superis of our employment problem and should be the primary consideration of all careers advisers.

KATHLEEN COX.

Kathleen Cox is a State Registered Nurse and writes to ask what are the necessary qualifications for the post of school nurse under a

county Council.

In the London County Council the permanent school nursing staff is recruited from the temporary school nurses. Candidates must be general trained State Registered miries. The C.M.B. is not essential but a Health Visitor's Certificate and experience with children and some training in fever nursing are very desirable qualifications.

Candidates should not be over 36 years of age and applications should be made to:

The Matrini in Chief, Public Health Department, L.C.C., County Hall, London, S.E.t.

In London the school nursing staff works five days a week and the pay is at the rate of 8s, a session. There are the usual school holidays. At present there is a long waiting list of waitable applicants under the L.C.C.

AMBITIOUS

Ambitious writes to ask about the possibilities of studying for agricultural work in her spare time. She is at present an Assistant in a small market garden.

Ambitious abould refer to an article on Land Work in the October Gittors. We agree with her that prospects are poor for the untrained gardener but think she should explore all the possibilities of getting grams or scholarships under the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to enable her to train.

We would like to draw her attention specially to the final paragraphs of our article referring to bona-fide agricultural workers and special grants.

grants.

Hopeful's query seems to be identical with that of Ambirious, Please refer to this reply.

Captain writes to say that she would like to do scientific work but a University training is out of the question. She is 18 years old and has matriculated. Her special interests are Chemistry and Physics which she has studied to Higher School Certificate Standard this year but she must now find work as soon as possible and cannot afford any further training.

Has Captain ever thought about becoming a laboratory assistant? Although these posts do not as a rule lead on to responsible scientific work of a highly paid kind, there are many openings for young women in laboratories which offer interesting work of a practical scientific nature. In addition they frequently provide opportunities for further study.

scientific nature. In addition they trequently product of forther analy.

The usual qualifications required are a good general education up to Matriculation standard, followed by advanced work in some branch of science according to the type of post. Advanced classes are available at Technical Schools and Evening Institutes for very small fees. The Intermediate science examination for a University degree is the minimum standard which should be aimed at.

These posts occur in laboratories connected with the Air Ministry, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, in Schools,

These posts occur in laboratories connected with the Air Ministry, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, in Schools, Hospitals, and Public Health Laboratories.

Posts in Pathological Laboratories of Hospitals under Councy Councils are sometimes advertised in the public appointments columns of the newspapers. For these it is generally necessary to have passed the examination of the Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratories. Salaries for around probabilities and advertised to the Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratories. have passed the examination of the rathological and Dacieriological Laboratory Assistants Association. Salaries for senior rechniciaria in such posts range from about £200-£300 per annum, but these are only obtained after considerable experience.

School Laboratory Assistants should earn about 33s. a week to wart with, rising to about £3.

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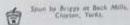
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DATES.

November 17-24. Brownie Training.

November 27—December 1. Ranger Guiders' Training. (Week-end.)

January 8-15. Brownie Training.

January 19-26. Guide Training. January 29—February 2. Ranger Guiders' Training. (Week-end.) February 5-9. Brownie Training. (Week-end.)

February 9-March 2. Spring Cleaning. March 2-9. Guide Training.

DATES.

November 6-10. General Training and Conference. (Y.W.C.A. Guiders.)

November 13-17. Guide Week-end.

November 20-27. Guide Week.

January 29—February 2. Winter Training C.A.s and Experienced Campers. (Application through own C.C.A.s.)

February 5-9. Guide Week-end.

February 12-16. Brownie Week-end.

February 19-26. Guide Week.

FEES, ETC.

(Applicable to both Centres.)

Weekly.											Week-ends. (Per day.)
	rooms				***	***		£2	10	0	Single rooms Double rooms
Doub	le rooms	+++	100	***	***	***	***	2	0	0	Shared rooms
Share	I rooms	***	***	***	***						Extra meals: Breakfast Cars may be garaged at

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

Single rooms	***	***	 		***	-	6
Double rooms	***	***	 		***		
Shared rooms				***	ATT	0	0
Extra meals: Bre		944	 ***	- 000	1000	8	0

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 four camp sites with drinking water laid on. The North Riding, Canada and Wood sites include a permanent shelter and sanitation. The usual permission forms are necessary.

APPLICATIONS.

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

All applications for a training course should be made to the Secretary, Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants., or to the Secretary, Waddow Hall, if withdrawal is made two full weeks before the date of the course.

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

Further information applicable to both Centres will be found on page 448.

"Where the Rainbow Ends"

IN ITS TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR!!!

ITALIA CONTI

PRESENTS

This Patriotic Fairy Play featuring St. George AT THE

HOLBORN EMPIRE, W.C.1

Special Matinee Season commencing

WEDNESDAY, December 16th, 1936 and Daily at 2.15 till

Saturday, January 23rd, 1937, inclusive

THRILLING ADVENTURES — BEAUTIFUL FAIRIES ROGER QUILTER'S LOVELY MUSIC

Popular Prices (including Tax):
Orchestra Stalls 7/6, 6/-; Dress Circle 7/6, 6/-, 5/9;
Pit Stalls 5/9, 3/6; Gallery unreserved 1/6

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MISS ITALIA CONTI,

Holborn Empire, W.C.1

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

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

THE R. HOS. THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON: "Every boy and girl in the British Empire should see this splendid patriotic play."

THE RT. REV. LORD BISHOP OF LONDON: "'Where the Rainbow Ends' is the most beautiful play in the world."

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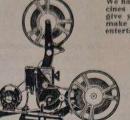
Tel.: Gerrard 1616.

This old-established Studio have moved to larger premises where they will supply all materials for craftwork Demonstrations will be given periodically in all the latest

Xmas Exhibition and Sale from December 2nd to December 21st

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There's fun in the Company where there's MOVIES!



We have a fine range of REAL home cines at very low prices, and will give you expert advice on how to make the most of this thrilling entertainment.

PATHESCOPE 'IMP'

Gives splendid pictures—flicker less and brilliant. Shows 9.5 mm. films which can be hired at very low rates from our film library. The 'Imp' costs only 92/6.

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Oxo provides the meat-basis of soups in the handiest and most economical form-saves time and trouble.

Oxo soups assure the enjoyment of the meal, aid digestion and promote nutrition from other dishes.



THE GUIDER

HEADQUARTERS TRAINING CENTRES

GUIDERS, PLEASE NOTE.

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

GRANTS ON RAILWAY FARES.

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

For return fare exceeding £2, a grant of 5s. will be made. For return fare exceeding £3, a grant of 10s. will be made. For return fare exceeding £5, a grant of £1 will be made.

(b) In cases where a Guider, who wants to go to a particular type of training week, finds that no such week is available at a time possible for her at the training centre nearest to her home, but it 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 £7 22. per week.

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

A charge of 5s. deposit fee is made for booking the cottages, and this is forfeited should the booking be cancelled. Guiders wishing to bring their cars can garage them at Foxlease by arrangement, at a charge of 5s. per week, or 1s. per night.

It is not necessary for Guiders staying at the Cottages to wear uniform. Any enquiries should be sent to the Secretary, Foxlease.

PRESENTS.

Photograph of Waddow, Waddow Hall; Book of New Forest, Miss White (Hants.); Locust Tree, Mrs. Emmet Large (Hants.); Snake Pencils, Miss Watson (Durham); Glasses, Miss Dillon (Durham); Fottery Jar, Fareham District Camp; Table Runner, Miss Lichtensteinaste (Lithuania); Glass Vases, Miss Chilton Thomas (Surrey).

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.

Picture, Miss Green (Dorset); Rug, Miss Whipp (N.E. Lancs.); Books, Dr. and Mrs. Postlethwaite (N.E. Lancs.); Donations for Books, September 1-8, First Class Training; September 1-18 Guide Training; Donations for Roses, September 25-29 Commissioners' Week-end; Miss Wallace (Glasgow).

В	FOR NEW GUIDER		
Title.	Author.		Notes.
	LORD BADEN-POWELL LORD BADEN-POWELL		The Official Handbook. The Official Handbook for Boy Scouts.
Policy, Organisation and Rules		rod.	Containing Syllabuses of Badge tests, etc.
The Patrol System for Girl Guides	ROLAND PHILIPPS	6d.	Explanations of the Patrol System. Just revised.
Guiding for the Guider		6d.	Notes on Second Class work, etc. General Information on Com- pany Organisation.
An A.B.C. of Guiding Practical Psychology in Character	A. M. Maynard	9d.	ran, Organisation.
Development Colour Ceremonial Games for Guides and Guiders Brown Magic Education through Recreation	H. B. DAVIDSON V. RHYS DAVIDS L. P. JACKS REYNOLDS	4s. 6d. 3d. 6d. 2s. 3s. 6d.	Pamphlet on Drills with Colours For Brown and Tawny Owls, For Ranger Guiders, Citizenship for Ranger Guiders

THE



GUIDER

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

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

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

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

Tink Guide 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 Tuesday, October 30th, 1936.

Present:—
Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan, G.B.E.
The Lady Baden-Powell, G.B.E.
Mrs. Percy Birley.
The Lady Blythswood.
Lady Butler.
Sir Percy Everett.
The Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham, O.B.E.
Mrs. St. John Atkinson.
Lady Thomas.

BY INVITATION.

Miss Allan. Miss Bray.

Miss Bray,
Miss Carey,
Mrs. Chitty,
Mrs. Crichton Miller.
Miss Hanbury Williams,
Mrs. Houison Craufurd.
Mrs. Janson Potts.
Mrs. Mark Kerr.

Miss Knight. Miss Leathes. Mrs. Moody. Lady Read.

The appointment of Miss Hall as Assistant Commissioner for Lones was approved.

It was agreed that applications for the Badge of Fortitude for Guides who are not members of Extension companies be sent direct to the Commissioner for Awards and not to the Commissioner for Extension

It was agreed that the Miniature Tenderfoot Badge might not be worn in uniform, and might be purchased only by members of the Girl Guides Association in the British Empire through the usual channels.

The reports of the Training and Camping Committee and the Coronation Camp Committee were submitted and approved.
Routine and financial business was transacted.
The date of the next meeting, Tuesday, November 10th, at 2.30 p.m.

was confirmed.

AWARDS.

Special Service Badge. (Good Service to the Movement.)
Mrs. Bartlett, Commissioner for Rangers, Western Australia.

Blue Cord.

Miss Weir of South Africa. Mrs. Duncan of Southern Rhodesia, Miss M. L. Bennett of Staffordshire.

Eagle Owl.
Miss Lattey of Sussex (awarded in July).

Gold Cords.

Company Leader Dora Washington, 29th Southport Company,

Ranger Patrol Leader Kathleen Boyden, Welling District Rangers,

Ranger Patrol Leader Lilias Holsten, 1st Meopham Company, Kent. Patrol Leader Ruth Harris, 7th Hove Company, Sussex.

For Gallantry.

Patrol Leader Milly Whitelaw, 252nd Glasgow Company.

Patrol Leader Milly Whitelaw, 252nd Glasgow Company,
Milly Whitelaw, aged 16, Patrol Leader in the 252nd Glasgow Company,
was walking by the canal on the evening of August 2nd, 1936, when she was
told that a four teen-year-old girl had fallen into the water. Milly threw
off her coat, dived in and swam to the rescue of the child. Though Milly
could swim she knew nothing of life-saving, and, as the child clutched her
they both went down and were in danger of being swept over into the lock.
However, after the second attempt Milly managed to get the girl, now
unconscious, to the bank, when others helped to get her out of the water.
Milly instructed an onlooker on the application of artificial respiration
and the child was taken home.
The canal, at the point of the accident, is estimated to be at least 30 feet
deep and 20 feet wide; it is really stagnant, and quite overgrown with
weeds.
Milly showed tremendous courage and is to be congratulated on her
perseverance in the face of great difficulty and danger.

Guide Daphne Harriman, 8th St. John's Company, Guernsey.

Eric Ingronille, aged 7 years, was playing with a ball on the Longstone Slipway, Guernsey, when he let it fall into the sea. In trying to retrieve it, he fell into the water, which was about six feet deep, and was carried out by the tide.

Daphne Harriman, seeing the accident, plunged in fully clothed and swam out to the child just in time to save him from drowning.

Daphne, who is aged 14, and is a Guide in the 8th St. John's Company, can swim, but had had no instruction in life-saving.

She is to be congratulated on the speed and courage of her action which certainly saved Eric's life.

Patrol Leader Annie Paynter, 3rd St. Ives Company.

Geoffrey Peters, aged 3 years, was playing on the lifeboat slip when he fell into St. Ives harbour. There was a strong swirl, as the tide was running and he was carried out some way.

Annie Paynter, aged 13 years, saw the incident and plunged in and rescued him. She is to be congratulated on her promptitude and courage, owing to which the child suffered no harm.

Ranger Second Irene Duffield, 14th Cricklewood Ranger Company.

Aanger Second Irene Duffield, 14th Cricklewood Ranger Company. Irene, who is a Patrol Second in the 4th Cricklewood Ranger Company was walking on the tow-path when she heard the cry of a man in the river. She realised that he was in difficulties and was being carried away, the water being ten feet deep. Although unable to swim, he had gone to the rescue of a boy who was in difficulties. He was holding the boy up and treading water when Irene saw him.

She took in the situation at once, removed dress, shoes and watch, dived in and swam 10 yards to their rescue. Unaided, she brought them safely to the bank, though the boy had fainted and the man was verv exhausted. People on the tow-path helped them out of the water, and Irene applied artificial respiration on the man, while others took the boy to hospital. Irene's swift action and bravery undoubtedly saved two lives and she is to be very highly commended.

Brownie Joyce Sellars, 1st Chalfont St. Peter Pack.

Brownie Joyce Schlars, aged 8 years and 5 months, rescued her baby brother from drowning in a water tank on the afternoon of August 14th. The children were playing in the garden and Maurice, aged nearly 3 years, strayed away from the properties of the same o

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

DIPLOMA'D GUIDERS' CONFERENCE, 1937-

It has been decided not to hold a Diploma'd Guiders' Conference in 1937, as it was felt that everyone would be very busy, owing to all the extra activities in connection with the Coronation.

GUIDERS' INDEMNITY POLICY.

During the past three years Headquarters has paid the premium to insure all Guiders in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland under the Guiders' Indemnity Policy; this is being continued for another year (until October 1957.)

This policy covers Guiders against all legal claims which might be made against them for accidents happening to Guides in their charge. It is a third party policy and not an accident policy for the Guiders or Guides themselves—the accident must be considered to have been due to negligence on the part of the Guider for a claim to be made.

GENERAL NOTICES

THE EXTENSION HANDICRAFT DEPOT.

Last year a notice in The Guider asking Commissioners to arrange for work from the Extension Handicraft Depot to be on sale at their Annual Meetings and Conferences met with so good a response that a record number of parcels were sent out, and the sales in the Depot were considerably higher than in any previous year.

Will you be equally thoughtful this year, and write to Headquarters to ask for work to be sent to you "on sale or return." Buy at least one of your Christmas presents from the Handicraft Depot.

Tell your friends about the Depot, or ask for a price list to be sent to any who might be interested.

SHOPPING WEEKS AT THE BRANCH SHOPS.

There will be special "Shopping Weeks" at the Headquarters' Branch Shops, when work from the Extension Handicraft Depot will be on show.

Please make out your Christmas lists, and be sure to visit the shops on these dates.

Liverpool, November 23rd-28th.

Leeds, December 5th-12th.

Cardiff, November 23rd-28th.

HEADQUARTERS SHOP.

The Pilot Cloth Coars for Guiders that Headquarters are offering at 30s, are excellent value, and just what one needs for wearing to company meetings and church parades in the bleak, chilly days that are ahead. They are amply cut to allow for wearing over full uniform and the material is fully tested.

Coats are also available in Guide sizes at 21s., and because of their regulation cut they are equally suitable for Guide meetings and school. Thrifty mothers would be well advised to see H.Q. coats when buying their daughters' winter outfits.

Guiders can also challenge the rain and confidently guarantee to remain dry, judging by the recent display of Rainwear in the H.Q.

For those who like a raincoat, there is the "Alwetha" belted coat at 2 gns., plus 2s. 6d. for outsizes, whilst those preferring a mackintosh will find three good models from which to choose. There is the "Hiker" mackintosh at 10s. in a very light weight "Indiana," a better quality "Indiana" at 21s., and the "Milwata" model also at 21s., which has a ventilated yoke lined with aertex material which gives a free current of air and prevents condensation, which is a tremendous advantage.

Called to Higher Service.

MRS, MACHINLAY, beloved Brown Owl, 3rd Musselburgh Pack, and Badge Secretary for Musselburgh, on September 22nd.

SCOTTISH HEADQUARTERS.

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

THE HEADQUARTER'S RESTAURANT.

The Restaurant at Imperial Headquarters is open to all Guiders and Guides and their friends.

Luncheon is served from 12 to 2 p.m. Tea from 3.45, and parties are catered for by arrangement. Tables can be booked in advance. Telephone: Victoria 6001.

The Restaurant is not open on Saturdays.

THIS MONTH'S COVER.

OUR Cover Photograph—Rebearsal—was taken by Mrs. Lyne, Hereford.

THE GUIDER PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION COUPON.

NOVEMBER, 1936.

I desire to enter the attached photograph in

I agree that, should the photograph be awarded a prize, the copyright becomes the property of Imperial Headquarters.

Signed

This coupon should be attached to each photograph entered in the competition.

Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, October, 1936.

October, 1936.

ENGLAND.

BIRMINGHAM,
Assistant County Secretary (Finance).—Miss D. C. Mellor, Roselands, 15,
Newbold Terrace, Learnington.

BRISTOL. RESIGNATION. LONE SECRETARY.—Miss M. H. Gent.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

PRINCES RISBOROUGH.—Dist. C., Miss K. N. Brown, Terrick House, Aylesbury.

RESIGNATION.

PRINCES RISBOROUGH.—Dist. C., Miss V. Daniell.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

SOUTH-EAST CAMBRIDGE.—Dist. C., Miss M. Dent.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF CARLISLE.

STANWIX.—Dist. C., Mrs. Macdonald, Scaurbank, Stanwix, Carlisle.

CORNWALL.—Div. C., Mrs. Garrard, Rose Dean, Liskeard, Reston.—Dist. C., Mrs. Wagner.

DERBYSHIRE.
RESIGNATION.
DERBY CENTRAL.—Dist. C., Miss M. Hyde.

Dist. C., Miss M. Hyde.

DEVONSHIRE.
Place, Plymouth.

Tonehouse.—Dist. C., Miss Hulbert, 13, Western College Road, Mannamead, Plymouth.

Please note that the North-West Exeter District will in future be known as St. Thomas, Exeter.—Dist. C., Miss, Craig, The Lodge, Alphington, Exeter.

NORTH-WEST EXETER.—Dist. C., Miss B. J. Parkin.

SOUTH DEVONPORT.—Dist. C., Miss. Poster.

STONEHOUSE.—Dist. C., Miss. Foster.

GLOULESTENEMENT.

Forest of Dean,—Div. C., Mrs. Pentland, Whitelands, Rudford, Gloucester.

ODIHAM.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hedley, Wogsbarne, Rotherwick, nr. Basingstoke,

HAVANT,—Dist. C., Mrs. I.uard.
ODIHAM.—Dist. C., Miss I. H. C. Jamieson.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS No. 3.—Dist. C., Miss M. I. Cleghorn, Hurstwood Lodge, Tunbridge Wells.

Tunbridge Wells,

RESIGNATION.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS NO. 3.—DIST. C., MISS E. Warnington.

LANCASHIRE—SOUTH-EAST.

FAIRFIELD AND HUMER OFENSHAW.—DIST. C., MISS P. Wroe, Crondall, Brackley Road, Heaton Chapel, Stockport.

GORTON.—DIST. C., MISS M. Monks, 8, Rutland Street, Gorton, Manchester.

GORTON.-Dist. C., Miss D. M. Scott.

LANCASHIRE-SOUTH-WEST.

LANCASHIRE—SOUTH-WEST.

The following re-arrangements and new appointments have been made in Liverpool Central Division:

Liverpool Central No. 1.—Dist. C., Miss D. L. Leach, 279, Prescot Road, Fairfield, Liverpool.

Liverpool. Central No. 2.—Dist. C., Miss D. V. Fordham, Liverpool College, Grove Street, Liverpool.

Liverpool. Central No. 3.—Dist. C., The Hon. Beryl Cozens-Hardy, 27a, Green Bank Drive, Liverpool.

Liverpool. Central No. 4.—Dist. C., Miss P. Dicks, 156, Princes Road, Liverpool.

Liverpool. Central No. 5.—Dist. C., Miss M. Christian, Mount Eventine, Woolton Park, Liverpool.

Liverpool, Central No. 6.—Dist. C., Miss L. Lough, 13, Croxteth Grove, Liverpool, No. 7.—Vacant, Physical Training College, Barkhill Road, Aigburth, Liverpool.

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STREATBAM COMMON.—Dist. C., Miss A. M. Willway.

UPPER HOLLOWAY AND TOLLINGTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Tabuteau.

UPPER HOLLOWAY AND TOLLINGTON.—DIST. C., Mrs. Tabuteau.

MIDDLESEX.

NORTH-EAST MIDDLESEX.—Div. C., Miss V. Crofton, 12, Evelyn Gardens, S.W.7.

This is a new Division containing the Districts of Edmonton and North
and South Tottenham.

SOUTHOATE.—Dist. C., Miss E. A. Joslin, 12, Goring Road, New Southgate, N.11.

RESIGNATIONS.
SOUTHGATE.—Dist. C., Miss M. Carpenter.
WATLING.—Dist. C., Miss E, Hooker.

Newcastle West.-Div. C., The Hon. Mrs. Cyril Liddell, 4, Manor House Road, Jesmond, Newcastle.

Newcastle West.—Div. C., Mrs. Knyvett.

OXFORDSHIRE,
RESIGNATION.
COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss D. E. Smith.

SHROPSHIRE.
OSWESTRY TOWN.—Dist. C., Miss E. D. M. Robson, 35, Ferrers Road, Oswestry

OSWESTRY TOWN.—Dist. C., Miss G. M. Cartwright. Shrewsbury Town East.—Dist. C., Miss E. Murrell

SURREY.

LONE SECRETARY.—Miss C. E. Thompson, Orchard House, Caterham.

S.W.14.

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RESIGNATION. LONE SECRETARY. - Mrs. Walters,

SUSSEX.

RYE.—Div. C., Miss D. Courthope, Whilligh, Sussex.

FOREST (MID DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss. C. M. P. Reed, The Warren, Handcross.

Lone Secretary.—Miss P. M. Buckell.

BRIGHTON.—Div. C., Mrs. Gordon-Watson.

WARWICKSTIKE.

Please note that:

Miss J. Harris, County Badge Secretary, has married and is now Mrs. R. C. White, Holm Lodge, Winchester, Hants.

Miss E. K. Peirson, District Commissioner for Coventry West, has married and is now Mrs. C. Hugh Beney, Herondale, The Firs Estate, Coventry.

RESIGNATION.

WILTSHIRE.
RESIGNATIONS.
SOUTH DIVISION.—Asst. Div. C., Miss F. E. Randolph.
SALISBURY CITY.—Dist. C., Miss F. E. Randolph.

BARBOURNE.—Dist. C., Miss J. Jerram, Carisbrooke, Battenhall Avenue, Worcester,

Worcester,

Resignations.

Barbourne,—Dist. C., Mrs. Watson.

Tenbury.—Dist. C., Mrs. Roper.

YORSHIRE—WEST RIDING NORTH.

SHIPLEY AND BINGLEY (New Division),—Div. C., Miss E. M. Dibb, 24, Bromley

Read. Skinley.

Road, Shipley.
Shipley.—Dist. C., Miss M. Briggs, 30, Wellington Crescent, Shipley.

RESIGNATION.
SHIPLEY.—Dist. C., Miss E. M. Dibb.

YORKSHIRE—WEST RIDING SOUTH.
DONCASTER.—Div. C., Miss M. E. Peake, Bawtry Hall, nr. Doncaster.

RESIGNATION.
DONCASTER.—Div. C., Mrs. Pickering, J.P., M.B.E., A.R.R.C.
YORK CITY.

St. Peter's,-Dist. C., Miss I. M. Mockett

WALES.

CARNARVONSHIRE.

LLANDUDNO.—Dist. C., Miss G. Fleet, Claremont Road, Llandudno.

LLYN PRNINSULAR.—Dist. C., Miss N. Butterworth, Claremont Garage, Moría Nevin.

PENMAEMAWR.—Dist. C., Mrs. Shennan, Plas Celyn, Penmaenmawr.

RESIGNATIONS.

CARNARVON, LLANRUG AND BONYNEWYDD.—Dist. C., Mrs. Thomas.

PENMAEMAWR.—Dist. C., Mrs. Holland.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

MACHYNLLETH.—Dist. C., Miss M. Pugh, Cymeran, Glandyfi, nr. Machynlleth.

RADNORSHIRE.

COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. D. Carroll Jones, No. 1, Midland Bank Flats.

Llandrindod Wells.

SCOTLAND

AYRSHIRE AND BUTE.

RESIGNATION.

GIRVAN.—Dist. C., Miss H. Todd.

DUNBARTONSHIRE.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Miss Ellis Napier, Milton House, Bowling.

RESI DIVISION.—Div. C., Miss Ellis Napier.

LENZIE.—Dist. C., Miss A. McKeggie,

No. 1 (North-West Division).—Dist. C., Miss M. Gourlay, 2, Kirklee Terrace, Glasgow, W.2.

No. 6 (South-East Division).—Dist. C., Miss I. Wallace, 5, Mansion House Road, Langside, Glasgow, S.2.

No. 7 (South-East Division).—Dist. C., Miss I. Turner, 180, Prospect Hill Road, Glasgow, S.2.

No. 6 (South-West Division).—Dist. C., Miss H. Glen, 7, Sherbrooke Avenue, Glasgow, S.1.

Gaasgow, S.1.

RESIGNATIONS.

NO. 6 (EAST NORTH-EAST DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss E. McIntosh.

NO. 6 (SOUTH-EAST DIVISION).—Dist. C., Mrs. T. Craig.

NO. 6 (SOUTH-WEST DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss E. F. Newberry.

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(continued from page 452)

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All communications with regard to Advertisements should be addressed to "The Cuider," Advertisement Department, 19 & 19a, Cursitor Street, London, E.C.4.

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Printed by the Surrey Fine Art Press, Redbill, and Published by the Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.I.