

# THE GUIDER

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## AUTUMN GLORY.

Amazed I stood as I beheld the hues  
Of silver birch and other woodland trees  
Against the soft autumnal sky. The glow  
Of setting sun, with quiet calm, indues  
The whole phantasmagoria with peace.  
I know no other season of the year  
That can so great a glory give, or show  
How nature in her whims & careless ease  
Hath borne in triumph her predestined role—  
No works of man such wondrous beauty show.

Frank Lakeman.

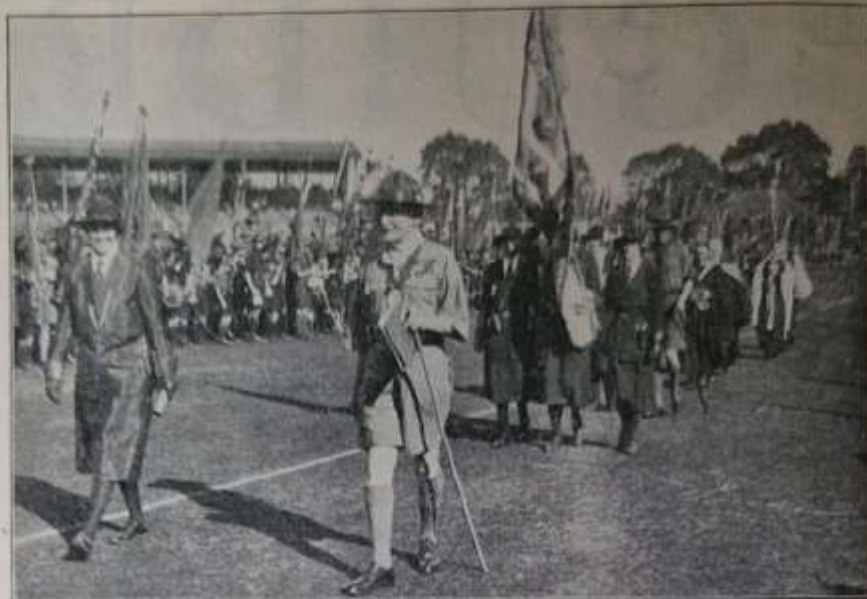
SEPTEMBER 1931

## CONTENTS

	PAGE
<i>Verse for the Month.</i> Decoration by CHARLES NIGHTINGALE	329
<i>Our Tour in Australia.</i> By the CHIEF GUIDE	330-333
<i>Let's be Businesslike!</i>	334
<i>The Airwoman Badge</i>	335-336
<i>Lettering.</i> By RACHEL LEIGHTON	336
<i>More Brownie Ceremonies</i>	337
<i>Starting a New Company.</i> By J. DALTON	339-340
<i>On Hike in Surrey</i>	341
<i>The Child Nurse Test.—Clothing.</i> By MRS. LANGTON HEWER	342-343

	PAGE
<i>Six Months to Go.</i> County Contributions to the Building Fund	344-345
<i>The Woodcraft Trail.</i> Edited by MARCUS WOODWARD	346-347
<i>Japanese Girls Climb Mount Fuji.</i> By DOROTHY PILLEY	348-350
<i>Help for the Building Fund</i>	350
<i>The Bookshelf</i>	352
<i>The Editor's Post Bag</i>	354
<i>Headquarters' Training Schools</i>	356
<i>Headquarters' Notices</i>	358





*The Chiefs at  
the Scout and  
Guide Service  
at Melbourne.*

*Photo*

*[Argus, Melbourne.]*

## OUR TOUR IN AUSTRALIA

*Last month the Chief Guide described her tour in New Zealand, ending when she "sailed out of Wellington's beautiful harbour." She now takes us with her to see something of Guiding in Australia. Next month we shall voyage on to South Africa.*

**A** FOUR DAY'S voyage, giving time for writing reports and letters, brought us across the Tasman Sea to Sydney, and into a new Guide milieu—just as keen, just as good, just as friendly—another big growing bit of the family.

I dare not go into many details about this tour in Australia, for I should need at least six issues of *THE GUIDER* to do it in; but the Chief Scout and I have issued a full report of our doings in Australasia which is obtainable for anybody wanting to have a detailed account of the trip.

A busy week was spent in Sydney, that vast city, the fourth largest in the Empire, with over a million people living in its area and with its houses spread over miles of country.

The outstanding feature of the Guide Week was the large Rally of Scouts and Guides, with over 11,000 taking part, and watched by an audience estimated at 45,000.

Many of those boys and girls had travelled for several days and nights in the train in order to take part in the festivities, and excellent arrangements had been made for giving these hospitality amongst the city Guides. This billeting of the visiting Guides will have done great good in bringing them all together in friendly touch as Guides of the whole State of New South Wales, and there is no doubt of the inspiration the country Guides will have received from seeing their sister Guides in such large numbers and, from that, realising themselves as part of a great whole.

An immense and very effective March Past took place in order to give us the chance of really seeing every company individually—and perhaps also for them likewise to see us!

First-rate displays took place as well, and altogether one felt that the Movement is becoming a very live power for good in that community, and being carried on splendidly in the right way.

And the same can also be said of the next door State—Queensland—only a twenty-four hours' journey away!

In Brisbane we experienced perhaps almost the most enthusiastic "civic reception" of the whole tour, and again a full programme kept us going for our all too short stay of four days.

A few Scouts and Guides here again had come long journeys, the longest being 1,040 miles, and it does give one something to think about when we consider the amount of effort and money such a thing means. And they were such a fine, splendid lot there, too, keen as mustard, cheery and capable, carrying on in the jolliest way during the several years' absence of their State Commissioner, and always with the idea apparently in their minds that they must keep the standard high and not "let her down."

It was a very wonderful journey up to Brisbane and back to Sydney, through mile upon mile of wild "bush," with here and there untidy open clearings for farms and small townships.

This "bush" has a very deep fascination to me, and consists of scrubby undergrowth alternating with huge



rolling park-like areas dotted over with masses of the most lovely huge gums towering up, their exquisite silver-grey boles flecked with shades of red and blue, making them look as if fairy shadows were being flashed across them by an artist's hand.

And the hand of man comes creeping in gradually further and further into this huge un-peopled country, and the first sign of his coming is the "ring barking" of these glorious monsters, a cut made all round the trunk which stops the sap rising, thus killing the tree which eventually will fall and be burned or will rot away.

Canberra was our next port of call, and every Australian mentioned I find, for it is a debatable subject, especially in these days of financial depression.

Canberra has a charm of its own. It is filled with the ghosts of generations that are coming after us, and hundreds of years hence it will be wanted and will take its place as one of the great cities of the world.

And it has already got a company of Guides and a troop of Scouts, anyhow!

Victoria produced a very complete and useful programme for our visit, comprising roughly the following chief events bottled into about a week.

Civic reception by the Lord Mayor for about 3,000 people with speeches in plenty.

Meeting with Guide Headquarters Committee.

Visit to Toorak College to see the keen School company which is one of the oldest in Australia and which supplies a steady flow of good Guiders to our ranks.

Visit to sick Rangers, Guides and Brownies in hospital.

Public meeting for women, for an address on Guiding.

Visit to Gilwell Training Camp for Scouters. Guide Commissioners' dinner.

Guiders' meeting and evening party.

Rally of about 1,700 Scouts and Guides.

Scouts' and Guides' Own out-of-door service.

Address to Teachers' Training College students,

and coupled with large tea parties, dinner parties, Press interviews, broadcasting, special talks with special people, and keeping up with correspondence, it kept one pretty busy.

As the State in which the Federal Guide Office is at present situated, Victoria is certainly very alive and good in organisation, in numbers and in spirit.

It has developed considerably in the last five years, largely, thanks to the big influence behind it of the Chief Commissioner, Lady Somers. Having been our County Commissioner in Herefordshire previously she came straight into office on her arrival in Australia, and has effectively drawn good people into her net, so that though she will be leaving Australia now, the work will continue to grow on the sound foundations that she has helped to lay so well.

The Federal Office as such is really more of a person rather than a place! Australia

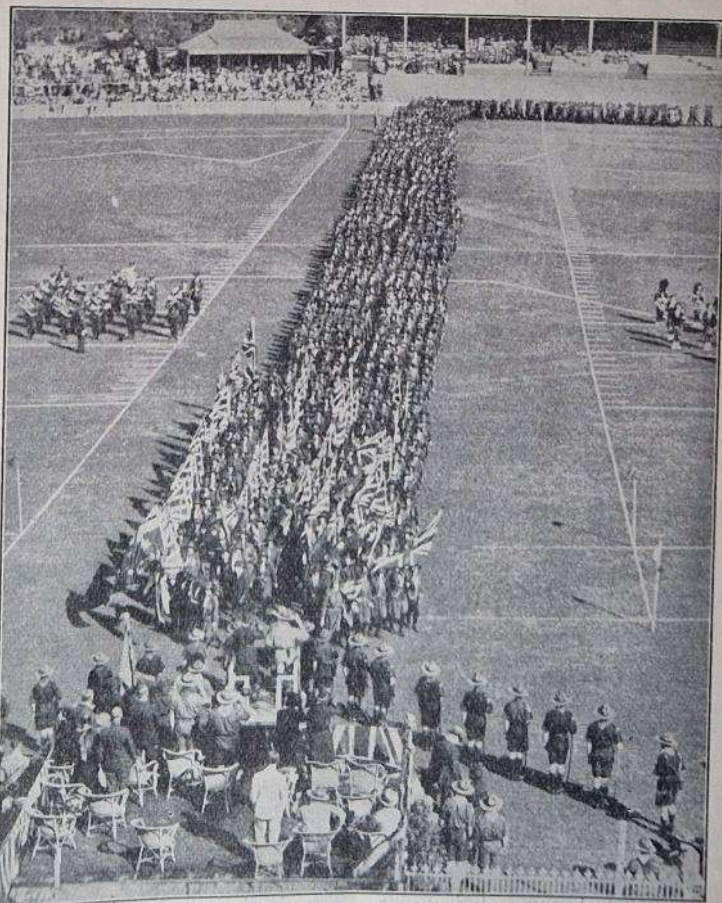
being so vast it is a practical impossibility for it to have an administrative central Headquarters for the whole Dominion and the only way is for each State to be entirely self-contained and self-developing.

But for dealing with the World Bureau, for arranging for a combined policy for all Australia, for literature, for keeping records, and even for such things as the Australian Bird Lover's badge, which is different from any others, of course, it is essential to have some central advisory body.

The Federal Council therefore exists on paper, meets about once in every eighteen months and consists of the Federal President, Her Excellency the wife of the Governor-General, Lady Isaacs, whom I had the honour to enrol at Canberra one day, the Federal Secretary, and all the State Commissioners *ex-officio*, and a few other elected members.

I would like to write many yards about the jolly spirit of the Guides, of the first-rate Guide displays at their excellent Rally, of the keen pluck of those who travelled from afar to be there for the great day, and so on, but I must continue my journey to the next State and land my reader into South Australia, or this account of our tour will become overlong.

Another happy, strong, sterling Guide world greeted me again here—and it was a greeting, too—not only by our



Rally at Melbourne, Victoria.



own family, but by the generous public where even the police had to be on duty and the streets cleared to let us pass.

I love Adelaide very much. It is a lovely town with broad, handsome streets, fine buildings, wide open spaces and parks, and delightful gardens running down to the river's edge—and even the river itself, though running through the centre of the town, has reeds along its banks, with wild birds nesting contentedly and beautiful black swans gliding quietly on its still waters.

And never have I had such a "Guide Week" before! Not an idle moment for any of us, and one joyous happening after another and each a triumphant success.

The Exhibition must be mentioned first and foremost, for I have never seen anything of its kind better done by Guides in any part of the world.

The courageous organisers had taken a large hall and more or less turned the Guide companies loose in it to do their best; and they had indeed done their very best. The outstanding features were first of all rows of small alcoves, about 10 ft. x 10 ft., which were to be decorated and furnished at a minimum cost—the thrift displayed to count very largely in the awarding of the prize.

The ingenuity, the artistic talent and the very real skill that was shown was very striking indeed and the results were quite charming little rooms which would have been assets to any house.

And secondly, a show was given of the most entrancing little models of camps, houses, and bungalows, made from old packing cases, bits of cardboard, match boxes, and just any old bits of things, costing practically nothing excepting the time and the enduring patience of those good Guides and Rangers with their busy brains and busy fingers for months beforehand.

One model had a history, for it had taken some months to make, and the township where the Rangers were at work upon it began to take a personal pride in its production. In the end therefore this precious model was taken the eighty odd miles to Adelaide by road in a lorry lent for the occasion, and some of the "uncles" (i.e. members of the Returned Soldiers' League who wished to help these Rangers) personally conducted it through the night to see that it should arrive safely and unhurt! The name of this house was "Pax Hill," and was more complete in many ways than the real Pax Hill where I happen to live!

But really this exhibition was striking in other ways as well, for there were excellent paintings, needlework, cooking displays and laundry work done and so on, and on the opening day a choir of a thousand Guide voices greeted our arrival, whilst a complete little Guide orchestra played "incidental music" in between times. What made this affair still more successful was the way in which the public flocked to see it, going away at the end of their inspection greatly interested and with quite a new impression of what the Movement is for.

The place was packed from floor to ceiling for several days and in the end, besides achieving its purpose of proving what Guides can do, it had netted in over £1,050 in money taken at the door!

Not content with this achievement the Guide people continued through the whole week with one thing after another. One glorious still night we had a perfect

Camp Fire with about 3,000 Guides sitting in a huge circle in the exquisite Botanical Gardens, followed next day by a grand splendid Rally, and there is no doubt that the inspiration that all those Guides will have gained then will stand them in good stead for many years to come.

I must, before passing on to Tasmania, just also mention one other item on the programme, and that was a small pageant of the history of South Australia which was composed by Guiders and acted by them at a delightful Guiders' meeting.

Personally, this item pleased me enormously, for in this new country there is apt to be a prevalent idea that there is no history in it. Of course, there isn't the old old history of the European countries, but there is history there in plenty if they can only look for it—of the wonderful venturers who sailed across the sea to find the new land, of the early pioneers who settled themselves in the country and started to make it what it is to-day, of the prospectors discovering the hidden wealth in the earth, the farmers who tilled and made the ground yield its harvests of grain and sheep, and so on.

And, what is more, this history is still so close to us to-day—some are even making it yet—and so Guiders can do much to foster the pride of their Guides in their home cities and townships if they can start them in the habit of keeping alive in their memories the brave example and plucky achievements of their forbears.

I have ventured to urge that this can be done so easily if the habit of companies making their own standards could be more fully established. In this way the Guides themselves will be led to study their own local history, they will take a closer personal interest in their locality, and in this way seeds can be sown which will bring a greater love for their home and engender a greater pride in their surroundings. And perhaps the biggest page in Australia's history can be found written in Tasmania, which was found first by the Portuguese and later by the Dutch, and was called "Van Dieman's Land" until quite lately in honour of its governor.

It is a very beautiful island about the size of England alone, and entirely different in character to the mainland.

It feels "cut off"—in fact it *is* cut off—by a night's voyage or more from Melbourne. But it is none the worse for that, and it certainly has its own very wonderful natural beauties.

Hobart, for instance, with Mount Wellington towering above it has also the most exquisite harbour, formed out of the river and an arm of the sea combined, winding through wooded hills with deep water right up to the jetties so that even large ocean-going liners can get right in alongside.

Launceston boasts its own special beauty spots, too, including a lovely wild rocky canyon with the South Esk roaring its way through high cliffs, and the country through which we travelled between those two towns reminds one of Scotland, with bits of England and bits of Norway thrown in.

Here Guiding goes quietly on, as good as anywhere, as shown by the delightful Rallies and first-rate display of Guide activities; and here, as elsewhere, there is the obvious beautiful earnestness of purpose in Guiders and Guides alike which makes one rejoice to call them "fellow Guides."



On our return from Tasmania we came to the last lap in our long trek, and perhaps the most interesting of all from the geographical point of view.

It may perhaps not be realised from looking at the map what an immense country Australia is, that it takes a week for a letter to get from Perth to Brisbane for instance, and that the one State of Western Australia alone is larger than the whole of the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia put together.

We climbed on board the train early one Friday morning and we landed off it again at Perth on the following Monday, travelling more or less continuously the whole time.

After leaving the sparsely inhabited country areas of South Australia at Port August, we travelled by the "Trans-Continental" train across a thousand miles of nothingness—just vast open spaces of sandy desert land, covered with sparse low grey scrub known as the Nullabor Plain. It is quite wonderful, and as far as eye can reach, mile after mile there is this empty world, empty of trees, and empty of water—the essential—and therefore empty of humans and even of animals.

For three hundred miles the line runs in an absolutely straight line, and in the blue-grey haze it is really quite like going to sea and getting completely out of reach of land with nothing to be seen from horizon to horizon excepting the thin streak of railway track on which the train is running.

About every fifty miles or so is a halting place, with wells and windmills and a few bungalows in which live the gangers who patrol the line. It is a lonely enough life for them, and for some reason the atmospherics of that part do not allow of broadcasting being well received.

However the train pauses for the engine to have a drink, the passengers emerge for brief periods of exercise, and the railway personnel thus gets into contact with other humans every three days.

At some of these stopping places we see a few aborigines—such pathetic specimens of a dying race, knowing no language save their own vague and un-written one, living in small hovels of piled up stones, and relying for sustenance on what can be begged from the passing train.

And so, pausing for a few hours to see the Guides and Scouts of Kalgoorlie, where a large proportion of the gold of the world comes from, we come at last to the Western State—another Australian world, only linked to its nearest neighbour by a thousand miles of railway line or by a six days' voyage by sea, and yet courageously joining hands with the other five States to form the Great Commonwealth.

It likes to feel that it is "different." The first question that is asked is, "Do you find us very different?"

But to be sure, I couldn't really honestly see anything noticeable in this direction. It was all just as delightful and friendly, if not more so! And, of course, Guiding and Scouting is going strong there, too, and again we had a splendid round of busy doings and meetings, conferences and parties and so on, all well up to standard.

One striking feature too was that here again the Government and Directors of Railways and Education had decreed that every facility should be given to the Scouts and Guides so that they might benefit by our visit, and though

in South Australia a week's special school holiday had been given when we were there, here, in Western Australia, the dates of the ordinary holidays were altered to coincide with our stay. Then, besides this effective co-operation with the school authorities, it was a great delight to us both to find that our visit to New Zealand and Australia had been the means of bringing about the closer co-operation between the Scouts and Guides.

Before this the two Movements had more or less kept themselves to themselves. But now it has been realised that of course, as both Movements were founded by the same man, having the same aim and ideals, it is essential for them to work in truest sympathy and understanding of one another's merits and value.

The leading Scout and Guide authorities had of necessity come together over the planning of our programme and now we look for a new development of further useful give and take between those at the helm, so that a combined front may be shown to the parents and public, etc., and greater mutual good is bound to come when it is seen that we are a united house with the one branch complementary to the other.

Oddly enough, it was whilst we were thus, on our own accounts, urging the holding of "Gemoots" at this end of the world that we heard from London that at Imperial Headquarters this same idea was becoming an accomplished fact, and that there had been a meeting of the whole of the Headquarters Committees of Scouts and Guides combined, thus giving a lead for Scouters and Guiders to learn more about each other's work and through this means to no doubt appreciate more how each branch can the better serve the cause we all have at heart.

And now a last word about Australia. The country is vast and it is young, and, like a child, it is growing up and finding its own level in the great world of nations.

It has some of the finest assets that a country can have and, at the present moment, things are not going very well with its inside—also like a child.

But its people come from sterling stock, they are descended from a virile race that has made history and stood by their country in the days of long ago, and as the new generation grows up and hears the call for hard work and sturdy endeavour against alarming odds I cannot believe that they will be found wanting.

So every Australian Guide may feel in her heart that she has her part to play in the development of her own beloved land, and that it is up to her to fit herself in mind and body for the task that lies before her.

And so you Guiders, you are building better than you know; your Guiding will cost you time and energy, and sometimes even it will cost you worry and real self-sacrifice, but it will not be in vain.

You can feel that you are doing something that is really worth while in the service that you are giving and I believe, too, that you may even without knowing it, find that you gain almost as much as you give.

At any rate, may I quote from a letter that I received the first day I landed in Australia, in which the anonymous writer said, "Guiding has helped me in a difficult time of my life. I can never be thankful enough for all it has meant to me, for through it I have found happiness, I have found friends—God's greatest gifts."





## Let's be Businesslike !

WITH September comes the opening of the Guiders' busy year, when the old companies take up work again and many new companies launch out for the first time on their promising careers. Well, there is one resolution that all Guiders, old and new, would do well to make at this point and it is simply—"to be businesslike regarding all matters relating to the company books."

After a month or two of work, we Guiders often find out that the statistics and records regarding the progress of the company are quite incomprehensible either to ourselves or to anyone else. For instance, our company register can either be a thing of beauty—clean, tidy, accurate, and therefore useful—or it can look like a playground for spiders and be absolutely unintelligible. So, to avoid constant corrections and inaccuracies, we might convert an ordinary note-book into a duplicate register for everyday use and only make our finished entries in the actual register every six months or so.

Of course, you will be sure to distribute your responsibilities, by handing over the charge of the company accounts either to your lieutenant or to the company treasurer, but they also should be encouraged to be most accurate. If your Guides are paying for their uniforms by instalments, for instance, it is most disturbing for one Guide to realise that someone has made a slip, and that another Guide's account has been credited with all her hard-earned payments. The mistake can doubtless be corrected, but such an occurrence does not tend to set the company a good example for care and accuracy. For a few pence, you can buy a counterfoil receipt-book, and where the instalment system is used for any reason, it is a good plan to give each Guide a receipt for her payments, because this teaches her the beginning of business-like methods.

Then you have also your book of transfer forms to look after, and in such a case where a counterfoil is provided, there is no excuse for errors. Of course, the transfers of all Guides coming into your company will also be kept and carefully filed.

Where Rangers are concerned, we find that a small note-book relating to the employment of each Ranger is of great interest; moreover, the information is sometimes of value when a specialised craftswoman or professional expert is required for some form of local service.

To return to the Guide company, we should show the Leaders that we expect them to keep their patrol-roll and subscription books up-to-date, similarly, we should take an interest in the work of the "Company Log-Keeper," in the "Librarian's Lending List," and in the inventory book in the charge of the "Keeper of Company Possessions."

In fact, wherever we can, we should try to inculcate reliability and accuracy, because these qualities make a tremendous difference in later life to the success of your Guides' careers in whatever employment or profession they may enter.

M. M.

## A Camp for Blind Post Rangers

"... A BLIND camp? You don't mean to say you take blind girls to camp?"

A few weeks ago I found this rather a poser. I had heard that blind girls enjoyed camping, but I, too, secretly wondered at it. Ten days at the camp at Foxlease reassured me. It must be rather a special camp, of course, and the cowshed site at Foxlease is ideal, with its dormitory for those who don't want to sleep in tents, its permanent wash-houses and roofed-in "dining-room." We had a good staff of sighted helpers, who were all good campers, which made the work light, and the Rangers helped in many ways, chiefly with the washing-up, peeling potatoes and scrubbing.

The days started with Colours at a quarter to nine, the Rangers holding each other by the belt, and, guided by their Patrol Leaders (who were sighted Guiders) forming a horseshoe round the flag-staff like any other company. This was followed by breakfast, a leisurely and cheerful affair, which stretched out sometimes until nearly 10 o'clock, after that badge work, taught by their own Post Guiders, until dinner time. Rest time was usually spent in writing letters and post cards, which some did themselves, in Braille, and others dictated; this lasted well up to tea time as a rule. After tea a walk in the forest, or games, or a rehearsal for "the concert," or an expedition to Lyndhurst or Brockenhurst, made the time fly until supper at 7. Then the camp fire, perhaps the best bit of the day, and so, with a hot drink, to bed.

That was the programme for an ordinary day, but there were not many of these. An outing to Southampton, to "see" the *Majestic* took most of one day, and how they enjoyed the drive, and the thrill of being in the biggest liner in the world, and the iced drinks which we all found necessary to restore us. Another day was spent at the sea, discovering the delights of paddling, and the appetite created by the sea air.

There is too much to tell, or I would enlarge on the enrolment by Miss Lee-Baker; on Sister and her tonics; on Aggie's soup and Laura's stories; on strawberries and tea-parties and many other things; but one thing must be told: at the sad good-byes when camp broke up, there seemed to be only one idea—"Now to start saving up for next year."

I don't think that anyone who saw them could have doubted that blind girls do enjoy camp, a blind camp, that is. The companionship of so many others who are facing life with the handicap that they know so well, but which even the most intuitive sighted person can never realise; the feeling that they are not missing anything, as everything is arranged as far as possible from the point of view of a blind person, the friendship they make in camp, seem to be what they most enjoy; the feel of the sun and the wind, the good smells, the birds' songs, more delicious for them even than for us with our clumsy senses; the music, and last, but perhaps not least, the tactful help of the Guiders, together make a holiday which they look forward to from one year to the next. Incredible as it may seem, if one could be picked out who perhaps enjoyed it more than any other, it would be one who is not only blind but also almost totally deaf.

R. TILLARD,  
Commandant of the Camp.





*A Moth Aeroplane :  
showing how civil  
aeroplanes are  
marked.*

Photo: "Flight"

## THE AIRWOMAN BADGE

*The new syllabus for the Airwoman Guide badge was set out in the April GUIDER. In the following notes, Mr. Murray-Philipson gives some practical suggestions as to what a Guide should study before entering for the test, and on which she should base further knowledge. Each clause in the test is taken separately in note form.*

### HOW TO BE OF PRACTICAL USE TO PILOTS.

1. Know how to assist a pilot to land, in the event of seeing an aeroplane obviously looking for a suitable place, owing to engine failure, fog, or gathering darkness.

The Guide should realise that the one essential thing for the pilot to know is the direction of wind, therefore when there is time, a small fire should be lit with the intention of causing smoke in the centre of the landing ground.

In emergency the Guide should stand with her back to the wind holding up a handkerchief in her hand so that the wind blows on it, keeping herself well to one side of field.

2. Know how to help when the machine is taxiing, i.e. taught the right and wrong places to hold the wings.

When touching the aeroplane the leading edge of the wing, at least six inches from the outer edge, is the right place to hold, and nowhere else unless in extreme circumstances. To turn round a light aeroplane lift the tail by placing the hands under longeron ahead of elevator. No part of the elevator itself must be touched. Under no condition must the propeller be touched, it may kick and hurt unexpectedly. Don't finger the fabric.

3. Know how to assist in tethering the machine for the night.

Set chocks behind and in front of the wheels; if a split undercarriage, rope or wire the central point to the ground, pass the rope or wire over the fuselage ahead of the elevator and fix it to ground at two points. Peg down each lower wing. The pilot will know how to fix the machine but Guides can be useful by helping to find material, chopping pieces of wood into chocks, etc., and providing rope when necessary.

4. Know what are chocks, their use, and how to remove them safely when the pilot wants to move off.

A chock is a triangular-shaped piece of wood which is placed against the wheel of an aeroplane to prevent the

machine running forward when the engine is run up before taking off. However rough the chocks some sort of attachment (i.e. rope or strong string) should be made to them so that the Guide can pull them out when the pilot has run up his engine and is ready to move off.

5. What roughly constitutes a reasonable landing ground.

A reasonable landing ground should consist of a comparatively flat space with a 600 yard run in every direction. In the event of there being no trees, telegraph wires, or other obstructions the space can be reduced for light aeroplanes. The length of run required is directly in proportion to the height of the obstacles to be cleared. So long as the surface is comparatively smooth it does not matter if the field has a slight slope one way or the other.

6. Know rough compass bearings of main towns and aerodromes within 50 miles of the company centre.

This explains itself.

7. Should be taught to keep people away from an aeroplane, etc.

One of the greatest handicaps to flying is the inquisitiveness of the crowd which always gathers wherever one lands if it is a bit off the beaten track. This also applies, of course, to R.A.F. aircraft in the event of forced landings.

Guides could be of real use if they knew that they must automatically keep people away from the aeroplane, prevent the wings, elevator and rudder being handled and at all costs keep people away from the propeller. Before the machine takes off Guides could be most useful in clearing people from the path of the take off.

### FOR PURPOSES OF OBSERVATION.

8. Should understand the difference between registration letters of civil aircraft, and markings of R.A.F. machines.

All R.A.F. and naval aircraft have red, white and blue



rings and a red, white and blue rudder. All British civil aircraft are lettered G-EB, G-AA, or G-AB with two additional letters. In the case of foreign aircraft the first letter signifies the country of origin, such as F for France.

9. *Should be able to describe roughly the difference between the following:—*

1. A *biplane*, which has two separate wings with the fuselage between them.
2. A *high wing monoplane*, which has one wing with the fuselage beneath it.
3. A *low wing monoplane*, which has one wing with the fuselage on the top of it.

10. *Should be taught to observe the number of engines.*  
This explains itself.

#### FOR PURPOSES OF WITNESSING CURIOUS HAPPENINGS OR CRASHES.

11. *Should understand the position and function of:—*

1. *The Wings*, which are set at an angle to the fuselage known as incidence, and these by reason of the forward drag of the propeller maintain the machine in flight. If the engine fails, flight can be maintained while height is lost, by lowering nose of machine.
  2. *The Elevator* controls the upward and downward movement of the aeroplane, i.e. if the elevator is pushed down the machine dives, if pulled up it climbs.
  3. *The Rudder* acts exactly like a rudder of a ship and moves aircraft to right or left.
  4. *Ailerons* are the movable part of the trailing edge of both lower planes which assist the machine to turn.
- The *elevator* and *ailerons* are joined to one control stick worked by hand; the rudder is connected to a rudder bar worked by the feet.

12. *Should practice rough judgments of heights, i.e. avoid obvious mistakes.*

This looks difficult, but Guides could be taught to avoid ridiculous mistakes such as this:—

A friend of mine was summoned for flying dangerously low and in court the policeman stated that he was so low that he had to duck his head to avoid being hit by the machine. My friend asked the policeman if it was a fact that he had been standing beside a telegraph pole at the time and on the policeman admitting that this was so my friend stated that he was above the telegraph wires while in the act of making a forced landing by about 30 feet. The policeman's estimation of height was obviously far out.

One can think of countless ways in which rough judgment of height could be studied, and it might be extremely useful for a Guide with her Airwoman's badge to be called as witness in a low-flying case.

H. R. MURRAY-PHILIPSON.

#### Lettering—continued from next column.

*Printing*, price 1s., by J. H. Mason, came out in 1926. The late Lewis Day has contributed many handbooks to this, and kindred subjects, *Alphabets Old and New* being one; but above all do not forget the standard book on Lettering mentioned in the first paragraph.

RACHEL LEIGHTON.

## Lettering

*In Class I, Section 3, for Guides in the All-London Guide Handicraft Exhibition, an entry for Lettering and Script-writing is invited, an example suggested being the Guide Law in script and decorated. Rangers also will have a chance to enter lettering and illumination in their class.*

IT has been said that if there is one craft which can be learnt without the practical aid and personal stimulus of the Craft-Master, it is Script-writing, because Mr. Edward Johnson, in his handbook on *Writing, Illuminating and Lettering*, deals with the subject so exhaustively and yet so explicitly and clearly, that the student can become expert in penmanship, by following the directions given within the covers of this delightful volume.

In days gone by, before the hurry-scurry and hurly-burly of modern times, the scribe sat at his desk, patiently, lovingly forming letter after letter on the precious scroll of vellum, or the sheet of thick rather coarse paper. Every letter was individual, its destiny was to fill a prescribed space, with beauty of form and balance, the whole effect of the page had to be even and pleasing to the eye. The placing of capitals, or "upper case letters" as they became, when printing superseded manuscript, were planned out and arranged so that the page presented a perfectly balanced whole. Every line ended precisely level with the line above and terminals of great beauty and variety were designed by each scribe to fill a void when the words were insufficient to space out the line. Printing type, as we all know, was based on the official writing of the scribe. That is why early printing is called "Black Letter." The wooden type was cut in imitation of the script of that day.

We have to travel very far down the centuries to discover what is now recognised as the finest form of lettering. Prior even to the days of Our Lord, the Romans had evolved that form of Lettering which still bears their name. They left much of interest to mark their long occupation of our little island more than 2,000 years ago, and amongst some of our most valuable heritages are the beautiful straight, clear, deeply-incised letters and numerals on the remnants of stone altars discovered from time to time, when ancient Roman cities are excavated.

A short article can only suggest a few thoughts to the aspirant scribe, it is impossible even to hint at the technique or to discuss the pen, quill, nib, reed or brush, or the angle of the desk, the light, paper, and the ink. The most one can venture to hope is that an interest may be awakened in this Classical Craft, which of recent years, thanks to men like William Morris, Edward Johnston, Lewis Day and others, is once again coming into its own, and predominantly so, in this our land. The Germans surpass us in most craftsmanships, but in this they seek out teachers.

Interesting exhibitions are held periodically at the Victoria and Albert Museum, promoted by the British Institute of Industrial Art. Recently some very fine examples of modern lettering were shown. This Institute publishes excellent Brochures and Reports: *The Art of Lettering*, price 3s. 6d., is one of this year's publications. *Notes on*

(Continued at foot of previous column.)



# MORE BROWNIE CEREMONIES

**M**ANY Brown Owls, particularly if they have new packs, find a great difficulty in introducing any kind of ceremonial into their programmes. The mere mention of ceremonies gives them a feeling of nervousness and uneasiness which quickly communicates itself to the pack, with the result that what ceremonies there are appear stereotyped and stiff and lacking in life and imagination.

On the other hand there are Brown Owls to whom their romance and imaginativeness offer a very strong appeal, and they are inclined to force them on packs not yet ready for them, and to give them a significance more suited to the adult than to the child mind.

Pack ceremonies have as their ultimate aim to help each Brownie when the time comes to understand and appreciate the Guide ceremonial and the deeper significance underlying it. This aim can only be realised by introducing ceremonies to the pack without self-consciousness or sentimentality, as the natural expression of their own feelings. Almost every ceremony marks the celebration of some pleasant occasion—the pack's birthday, the forming of a new Six, or the award of some badge, and obviously the pack's idea of celebrating are not quite the same as Brown Owl's, however "brown" she may be; therefore if the ceremony is to show any spontaneity it must emanate from them and not from her. This, of course, is distressing to the Brown Owl who comes straight from a training evening thrilled with the lovely new ceremony she has just learnt, but though she may teach it to her pack, word for word (if she has that kind of pack!), and they will dutifully perform it, it will always be *her* ceremony and not theirs. The value of seeing other packs' ceremonies at a training lies in the help it can give Brown Owls in the invention of their own; they will get ideas and a sense of form and rhythm, but it is unlikely that the ceremonial of any one pack will suit another without modifications, alterations, or additions.

Brown Owls know that results in a pack are very slow in appearing, and the feeling for ceremonial is, perhaps, the slowest of all. It takes, in fact, just as long as it does for the growth of a pack tradition of which it is one of the surest signs. No new pack needs a quantity of ceremonies; the Fairy Ring and Enrolment will be sufficient in themselves, till gradually Brown Owl can suggest how exciting it would be to have a "special 1st Northshire" way of welcoming Commissioners, or coming from their Six Corners to Fairy Ring. This excellent topic for discussion in Pow Wow may not at first be very fruitful, but after Brown Owl has thrown out a certain number of suggestions which will ultimately be reproduced by the Brownies as their own, there will come a time when the ideas and their methods of development will genuinely be theirs.

The early ceremonies of any pack, be they Star, Enrolment, or Flying-Up, will probably bear an almost monotonous resemblance to each other, for Gladys's fine suggestion of "And then we clap three times and stamp!" seems too good to be lost, and is accordingly introduced on each subsequent occasion, and having experienced the thrill of creeping closer and closer to

the Toadstool, and then yelling "BROWN OWL" into the ear of that unsuspecting and still sleeping lady, the pack will see that there is a legitimate occasion for its repetition very soon.

Above all, ceremonies must be short. A Brownie can be terribly solemn, for perhaps a minute and threequarters, but if the time is extended to even two minutes, the reaction will set in, and a terrific giggle can completely spoil the effect of even the most perfectly planned ceremony! If the pack feels that it requires noise for its celebration, let there be noise, for at Brownie age a shout certainly seems a more natural form of jubilant self-expression than the intoning of possibly over-sugary words in an uninspired monotone!

Every Brownie in the pack should, if possible, have a part in every ceremony, so that she can feel that she is an integral part of her pack. Many packs like to introduce a prelude to the universal enrolment ceremony, and these can be very delightful, provided that they do not include long sentences to be said by the recruit. She is already sufficiently "fussed" remembering the Law and the Promise, and it is not fair to expect her to learn yet more, the comparative unimportance of which it is difficult for her to grasp.

The two ceremonies given below have the merit of in-



Photo "Twist me and turn me and show me the elf . . ." (A. Martin)



cluding the whole pack, however large or small that may be, and of expressing a feeling for the particular occasion to which they belong. Brown Owls who are thinking of making use of them, however, are urged to vary them as much as possible to suit the needs of their own Brownies.

The first ceremony, for a Brownie who is going up to the company without Wings, but after three years' service with the pack, gives the Brownie herself a feeling of importance (justifiable on her last day with the pack!) and emphasises to the company the difference between receiving a Brownie, and an "ordinary" recruit. If it is not possible for the Guides to be present at a pack meeting or *vice versa* the ceremony can be adapted if captain goes to fetch the Brownie from the pack, when she would take the part here given to the Patrol Leader.

#### A GOING-UP CEREMONY.

The company, in horse-shoe formation is at one end of the room; the pack at the other end is divided into four rings. The "going-up" Brownie runs into the first ring, who say:—

*First Ring:* "In this year she joined the pack and learnt to be a Brownie."

(They give her a Recruit badge, and send her to the next ring.)

*Second Ring:* "In this year she won her first star, and was made a Second of the Fairy Six."

(They give her a star, and a piece of braid, and send her on.)

*Third Ring:* "In this year she won her second star, and her Golden Bar."

(They give her another star, and a 2nd Class badge.)

*Fourth Ring:* "In this year she won her third star and went up to the company." (They give her another star.)

The Brownie goes towards captain, but is stopped by her patrol leader who asks: "Brownie, what do you bring to the company?" The Brownie proudly shows all her stars and badges, but the P. L. shakes her head and says: "These belong to the pack, and must stay with the pack."

The Brownie goes sadly back to Brown Owl, who is now standing by the Toadstool with the pack in a Fairy Ring round her.

*Brownie:* "These are for the pack and not for the company!"

*Brown Owl:* "Shut your eyes while the Brownie magic works."

The Brownie lays all her treasures on the Toadstool, and shuts her eyes, while the pack dance round singing (to the tune of the Brownie Rhythm):—

"Brownie magic now is done

Three brown stars are turned to one."

Brown Owl hastily removes the stars and badges, and the Brownie opens her eyes to find one large brown star on the Toadstool. She picks it up, and runs back to the patrol leader, to whom she says "This will always show that I have been a Brownie!" The P. L. takes her to captain who welcomes her to the company.

The second ceremony, a "good-night" one, was devised for a pack which invariably refused cheerfully, but very firmly, to go home at the end of the pack meeting. "Where we have been," left them in the middle of the room, hopefully ready for more to come; "Arches" were not more successful. This ceremony succeeded at any rate temporarily, because it included the actual starting for home, as well as the preparations.

#### A GOOD-NIGHT CEREMONY.

When everyone is quite dressed and ready to go, Brown Owl starts some kind of "follow-my-leader" game, which ends with the pack, rather breathless, in one long and very straight line by the door (which Pack Leader will fling open at the psychological moment). Then everyone says together:—

"This is the way that Brownies salute,

(they salute Brown Owl.)

This is the way they stand (very straight and stiff.)

This is the way they all go home (the front Sixer fol-

lowed by the pack goes out.)

Ready to Lend a Hand." (Pack Leader firmly shuts the door behind the last Brownie.)

[For first article on "Brownie Ceremonies" see June *Guider*.—Bo.]

## A Holiday Camp

THERE is a strong branch of the British Legion in our village and my lieutenant and I are both on the Women's Section Committee.

At a meeting last May, our Secretary read a letter from the British Legion Headquarters asking Country and Seaside Branches to give holidays to the children of ex-service men from the crowded towns. The meeting thought this an excellent idea and said they would willingly pay, but no-one would agree to have the children in their houses. I caught my lieutenant's eye, took a deep breath, rose to the occasion, and said that we would take care of the children if we could get an empty house and run an indoor camp on Guide lines.

After that, things began to move quickly. The Men's Section hired the Parish Hall and Club Room for us for the first twelve days in August. The Guides were delighted and promised to take turns in sleeping with the children, lieutenant went round the village collecting money and promises of provisions, and I wrote to the British Legion Headquarters asking for twelve little girls aged from ten to twelve.

I was put into communication with the Mile End Branch and the Secretary said the children would be sent down on July 31st. In a very short time we had enough groceries, vegetables, fruit, milk and sweets given and promises to last twelve days, offers of meat and fish at cost price, and £4 in money for other expenses.

I had to hire blankets from the Army and Navy Stores, but otherwise we used all our Guide camp equipment—palliassees, screening, cooking things, and our bell tent in which lieutenant and I slept in the Rectory paddock, close to the Parish Hall.

They arrived all very excited and made friends with us at once. The next twelve days were taken up with cooking and eating large meals, expeditions to the town to shop, tea-parties with sports and games at various houses in the village, picnics and games with two neighbouring Guide companies, and a charabanc expedition to the Whipsnade Zoo.

I have sent this account to THE GUIDER hoping to inspire other companies with the same idea, as no doubt many more children from the big industrial areas would get a holiday if a company of country or seaside Guides would undertake to look after them, and where there is a branch of the British Legion I know they would be ready to help.

THURFRIDA WAKE,

Captain, 1st Weston Turville Company, Bucks.



# STARTING A NEW COMPANY



EVERY captain of a Guide company is using slightly different material, so there can be few "absolute rights" in Guiding; everyone must solve her own problems in her own way; these hints are only meant to be suggestions for the Guider starting a new company.

Do not attempt to start the company by getting together all the girls who think they would like to be Guides; it is much better to choose a few (say six or eight) who are really keen and have them for a few weeks alone until they are ready to help you, then the rest can be gradually taken into the company, they will be none the worse for having waited a little while. Never make it too easy to become a Guide, they should think it a privilege to join, not a concession. Probably the thirteen and fourteen year olds are the best material as a beginning for the new venture, they will be the keenest, and they will have plenty of time before them in the company. I believe it is a mistake to start with the fifteen and sixteen year olds as the potential leaders.

Your first few Guides will need a really thorough knowledge of the Tenderfoot test; remember that the standard you set for them now will be the standard they themselves will exact later. The first few meetings with the nucleus of the company is not just for test work, there is much to arrange and discuss, you can make them feel from the very beginning that it is *their* company, that they must have ideas and show initiative. Discuss every aspect of it with them, when and where shall the meetings be held? What do the Guide Laws mean? How shall we get the opinions of all the Guides to the Court of Honour? What shall we do at the meetings? Try to do out-door things right from the beginning, stalking, tracking, fire-lighting and observation are all enthralling occupations and need much practise.

Try to avoid having both grown-ups and children at a meeting to explain the Guide Movement, the children will hardly be interested to know how good Guiding is going to be for their characters. If possible arrange a separate meeting for parents and friends in order to explain to them the aims of Guiding and to supply the practical details of the time the children will be expected to give to it, the cost of the uniform, the things they will learn.

The first meeting at which you have your few trained Guides and the recruits who wish to join is all-important, first impressions count for so much with all of us. There can be no ideal programme, but here are a few suggestions for that meeting.

(a) Games to begin with help to overcome any shyness. The easily-learnt, rather noisy kind make people feel alert and happy. (e.g. "Bombing," and "Poisons," in *Team Games for Girl Guides*, or "Running Maze" and "Tunnels" in *Games for Guides and Guiders*.)

(b) They will like to learn something practical. There is immense satisfaction in mastering something new, and they have not come just for games. The trained Guides

could help with the teaching in groups, they might have a game later on what they had learnt.

(c) They will want to know something of what it is all about, they will perhaps like to hear of Guides in other countries or of the things other companies do. Pictures are a tremendous help.

(d) If they are really keen (and they will be), they won't want to wait until the next meeting, so give them something to do or think about for the next meeting. (Try doing Good Turns for other people; use a knot they have learnt; think of a name for the patrol; collect things for the patrol corner or box; make equipment for games; look out for examples of the Laws; meet on Saturday afternoon and have a track using the signs they have learnt, etc.)

(e) Finish punctually at the time arranged. Let them go home wanting more. Have a tidy, definite finish after the last item on the programme. (i.e. Stand in a circle and sing "Taps" or the National Anthem, then straight home.)

We may feel that our time is limited and that we have little to give the company. I think we may worry too much about this, some of the most successful companies seem to be successful just because captain hasn't very much time, and the Leaders have had to take a good deal of the responsibility themselves. This does not mean that there is nothing for us to do, only that a great deal of the organisation of the company can be done by the Court of Honour; whatever the Guider undertakes to do must be done unflinchingly, because she will expect the Guides to do the same.

One thing that we can never economise in is thought; neither is there any need to do so, it is laziness that prevents our thinking, not lack of time. We can think in the bath, while having our hair cut, in the train or bus; and these are some of the things every captain has to consider.

Firstly, just why we are doing it all, what we hope to get for the Guides out of Guiding, and if we are going the right way about it. Then about our Guides individually, Why does Jane look so dull? Is it because the meetings are really uninteresting, or has she adenoids? Emily is pathetic and shy, what can we give her to do in the company that will make her feel more important and self-confident? We must think too about the future, have some sort of a plan as to what we wish to achieve with the company in the next six months. Finally, and most important of all we must decide what are the really essential things for our company. Every Guider-to-be, before she does anything else, should read *Girl Guiding and Scouting for Boys* and learn what it is that makes Scouting and Guiding worth while. It isn't possible to summarise the essentials of Guiding, but I believe that there should be a few things at the back of all our thinking for our companies.

1. Guiding is fun and an adventure, and an out-of-door game. The things we do indoors are just a preparation for going out. The best adventures are prepared for to the last ounce (if anyone doubts this let them read the



*Golden Hind* life of Captain Scott). Never let the company become dull and lifeless, when this happens something has gone wrong, this is the moment to read *Scouting for Boys* again!

2. It matters infinitely more that our Guides should be friendly and courteous than that they should win a competition; and that should a team of four Guides win a shield for Ambulance and the rest of the company be unable to deal adequately with a small brother's cut knee, our shield is of small credit to us, we are out to make them *all* reasonably competent people.

3. That we are training them to take responsibility and show initiative, we should never be able to say "Of course my Leaders *think* they run the company, but really I manage to get my own way." We must have sufficient patience and a large enough sense of humour to wait for their ideas and to try their experiments.

4. That Guiding outside the meeting is just as, if not more, important than Guiding in the meeting, our Guides must feel from the beginning that they are not just being Guides from 6.30 to 8 on Wednesdays.

The adventure for the Guider is that however much she thinks and prepares she will never get just what she expects. We can avoid many mistakes but we cannot avoid them all, and every company must have its ups and downs; but it is partly the very difficulty that makes running a company so enthralling.

#### TENDERFOOT PRACTISES FOR A FEW PEOPLE.

##### THE LAW.

1. Everyone thinks of examples of Guides keeping or breaking the law (they could work in pairs), they write their examples on cards, which are numbered and passed round to everyone. The players write down the number of the card and write out the law they think is indicated.

2. During the week everyone tries to find in the papers examples which illustrate laws, these are produced at the meeting for discussion.

(Try from the very beginning to make the law seem something practical to *do*, never a set of words or examples to be learnt in order, parrot-fashion.)

##### THE UNION JACK.

Everyone has a red and a blue chalk and a pile of oblong pieces of paper. The players are divided into two groups. On the whistle, everyone picks up a piece of paper and draws any of the three flags she pleases, and writes on the back the name of the country and saint. As soon as a flag is finished it must be brought up and shown to Captain, if correct the player places it in the centre of the group; if wrong it is torn up and the player may go and look at coloured pictures of the flag before she makes the next attempt. Each player must do an example of each flag that makes up the Union Jack before she starts again. The group wins that has the most correct flags in a given time. The game may be continued by every group hiding its flags, and the captain telling a story about the flag, every time a flag is mentioned (or a saint, or country), *everyone* hunts for as many appropriate flags as she can find in the time, if correct the flags go back into the group.

(Let them pick out the different crosses from a Union Jack, colour separate flags and try to make a Union Jack out of them. Look out for Union Jacks during the week and see if they are all flown correctly. Guiders should read *Saints of the Flag*, 6d.)

##### KNOTS.

Divide into two or more groups, each group chooses a knot and arranges a display (on the lines of an exhibition), to prove that *their* knot is the most useful knot there is. They may do anything they can think of, stage demonstrations, give examples, do drawings, etc.

(Let them think of knots as a practical form of service, practise all kinds of things, putting covers on to jam jars, tying up parcels, etc. Never just do knots "in the hand" with little bits of string. Let them collect uses for the different knots and tell the others about them.)

##### TRACKING SIGNS.

In pairs or small groups draw on the floor or brown paper, a chalk map (real or imaginary), then with stones and twigs put in a trail using all the signs they know. Afterwards they can all look at and discuss each others'; why did they put this sign here? What does this mean?

(From the very beginning the signs should be learnt with real stones, twigs, etc., *not* chalk, it is a nuisance to rub out chalk, one may not always have it, and the temptation to chalk gates, etc., is sometimes strong. Make them feel that just as soon as possible you're going to go out and track; it is following a real trail that matters, not just knowing the signs.)

JOSEPHINE DALTON.

## Being Prepared

**A**LL of us can go one better than one of the "Do you Know?" books, which gives "Sisterhood and Service" as the motto of the Guides. One feels that the writer cannot have had much to do with the Movement, as he credits it with a motto which doesn't contain an active verb.

From the day she joins the company, the recruit begins to learn that she must carry a piece of string, in case she needs it, and by the time she is a First Class Guide she has been taught to deal with all the common emergencies, from an ice accident to a "stranger in these parts." It is very easy to keep an ideal in the form in which it is presented, never encouraging it to grow wider, because the more it enlarges, the greater effort is needed to try to live up to it, and so it is hard for a Guider not to keep her standard of being prepared at the same level as that of a Guide: never growing up in that respect, and being content to look at the motto from the child's point of view, rather than apply to fresh responsibilities as they arise.

It is interesting to look at one's own company, and consider how far it is ready for any unexpected visitor, should she arrive. Take for example a prospective Guider who is being sent to gain her first insight into company management, and comes to a meeting, full of enthusiasm and questions. May she see what a Registration form looks like? Captain is very sorry, but it is at home, waiting to be framed. Luckily the visitor has enough tact not to enquire how long it has been waiting, and asks to see the Company Register instead. It's disconcerting to find that the patrols have never been re-entered since they were changed in September, and that the new names have been added in pencil, and, embarrassing to explain that the space for accounts at the end will be filled in when the Petty Cash book can be found. It is also difficult to remember clearly which badge was being taken in February, when the Programme Book only says "Badge work" (Captain), and contains no record of the date of the test, or the number of Guides who passed it.

One is bound to make a certain amount of special preparation for a visitor, exactly as one takes a little extra trouble at home when someone is coming to tea, and it is only courteous to do it; but, there are certain things in a company, as in a house, which are routine work, and it is not "being prepared" to leave them undone. It is worth while trying to keep everything to do with the company in such a state that an unexpected visitor can be welcomed without apologies; of course, some evenings will not be as interesting as others, but then a chance visitor might strike cold mutton in any house! But it can be served on a tidily laid table. . .

E. R. T.





# ON HIKE IN SURREY

*The Pip Brook via Burford Bridge, Westcott, Megs Well and Dorking.*

THE Beck is hardly worthy the name of a river, but as a ramble that keeps fairly close to its course it will lead us through very pretty country, as we pick it up at Beckenham and go country-wards.

Almost as small as the Beck, but infinitely more charming, is the clear little Pip Brook which adds so much charm to the pretty country immediately west of Dorking.

It bubbles up in a romantic wood on the slopes of Leith Hill and from there till it joins the Mole under Box Hill, it is a sparkling, prattling, busy little stream of many mill-pools and dripping mill-wheels. The chief charm of it lies in these old mills, and their tree-bordered mill-pools in which the perch, for which Dorking used to be famous, lie under the overhanging boughs. It begins in Megs Well, an icily cold spring whose waters have all the medicinal properties peculiar to cold and pure water.

The last mill, at Pixham, under Box Hill, is of singular beauty though few travellers to Dorking see it.

You might throw a stone from Dorking Station (L. B. and S. C. R.) into the pool, and yet, of thousands who have visited Dorking, only a small percentage know Pixham mill-pool.

The neighbourhood of Dorking needs no recommendation as holiday ground for the Rambler. It is a pedestrian paradise to which, when in doubt, it is always safe to travel for a good walk. And the motor-bus, 107A, plus the L. B. and S. C. and S. E. C. railways give plenty of facilities.

Get off the 'bus about a mile beyond the Burford Bridge Hotel, at Pixham Lane, which goes off to the left, and has a directing sign to Bletchworth and Reigate. A short way down you come to the brook near its junction with the Mole.

There is an opening on the right which leads to a path up to Pixham mill-pool at this point. Take it and the continuing path; when beyond the pool look back for the view of Box Hill: a romantic one.

Then continue, cross a road, and go under the railway. Beyond, turn right up to the London road, and turn left a little way, to a path from an iron swing-gate, by a shed on the right.

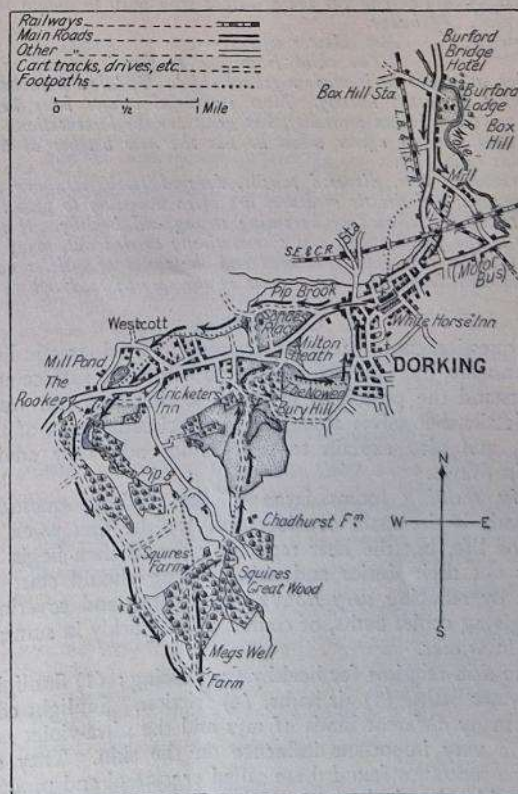
This is the willow walk; a famous Dorking promenade, which runs by another mill-pool. At its end is another transverse path, turn left up Mill Lane into Dorking town, opposite the White Horse inn.

Turn right, through the town, take West Street at a fork (to Guildford), and keep on out of the town, till by the pond on the right a sandy lane goes off where the main road widens to an avenue.

Follow this down to Milton Court mill-pool, bear left, and then forward, keeping to the main brookside path, crossing two others and the brook; you come out on Balchin's Lane at Westcott. Cross to opposite path, go alongside Westcott mill-pool, and reach the main road beyond.

Cross this and go up the Rookery carriage road opposite, passing two lakes which are fed by the brook, and, going uphill, through a wood to a rough lane at an angle.

Here turn left and follow this (direction: To Leith Hill) for over two miles, till you come to junction of ways at a lonely farm—Upper Merriden—the turning-point of the ramble. Here turn back along a rough track starting north between a giant ash and a big beech tree, and diverging through the woods from the Coldharbour one by which you reached the farm.





A little way down on the right a marked path enters the wood on the right, and leads to Megs Well, the source of the Pip Brook. If you fail to find it, listen for the sound of falling water. The well is now a sort of brick cistern, fed by a spring of icy water.

Return to cart-track and follow it down through the wood, bearing left with it, and then in the open, right, to the farm ahead (Squire's). Go by the cart-track, through the farmyard, and follow it out, crossing the Pip Brook *en route* to Logmore Lane.

Cross this to an opposite path, not the cart-track, up to the house, and take it, diagonally left, down to the Bury Hill lake, which can be seen in the valley below.

On reaching the path, which goes left of the embankment of the lake, go on to Milton Lane, and take the up-hill lane off to the right from it which leads to the Bury Hill carriage-drive.

Keep to the right along this to a right-branching foot-path, follow this to the Nower, and keep to the path to its exit on Hampstead Lane, which, a few yards ahead, runs into the Coldharbour Lane. Turn left a few yards, and then right, for South Street. Then left again for the centre of the town of Dorking.

Total walking distance, 12 miles.

(From *The Rambler's Guide to Riverside Walks South of London*. Price 1s.)

## The Child Nurse Test



In response to requests for articles on the Child Nurse test, Mrs. Langton Hewer, author of *The Baby of To-day*, has undertaken to write a series of short articles to help Guiders prepare the ground for their Guides who wish to obtain this badge.

Mrs. Hewer writes:—

"The child from two to five is known as a Toddler, as at five he is made a school child. Toddlers have been somewhat neglected latterly. Most successful efforts have been made to reduce infant mortality, but great are the lamentations of the school medical officer when he has the new batches of five year olds to inspect.

Discharging ears, diseased tonsils, decayed teeth, etc., are all too common, and drastic measures are often necessary to give the poor toddlers a chance of becoming strong and healthy. If the article in the July GUIDER was systematically carried out, many of these troubles would be prevented and the series of articles now opening will deal with other aspects of the care of toddlers.

### 1. CLOTHING.

This question could easily be disposed of by dogmatic lists of garments, but Guiders need to go below the surface and understand the principles involved so that they can work out details themselves according to the circumstances of the child, and also explain to the Guides *why* they advise certain things.

*Skin training* looms large in the clothing question. Warmth is the main consideration for the first week or two of life, but the heat regulating nerves then begin to carry out their duties and skin training should start its work by reducing *very slowly* the clothing and coverings and giving cooler baths, of course, more quickly in summer than in winter.

The skin requires for healthy functioning: (1) Sunlight, (2) water baths, (3) air baths, (4) friction. Sunlight contains many different kinds of rays and the ultra-violet rays have a very important influence on the skin. They act upon a substance found there called ergosterol and produce a valuable vitamin known as Vitamin D. This vitamin is

carried by the blood to all parts of the body, preventing and even curing rickets and tuberculosis. Vitamin D is, therefore, essential to the development and well-being of all growing children.

Cool water and air baths, followed by good friction of the skin are also of much importance. They keep the pores of the skin open to excrete waste matters from the blood and should be given daily. They also stimulate and harden the skin so that a toddler will be able to resist ordinary changes of temperature and will only catch cold from infection.

Clothing must therefore allow the skin to obtain light and air and should fit loosely so that free excretion is not hindered. There must also be freedom for all muscles and no tight boots, thick gaiters, tight bands, garters, elastics, etc., be tolerated or development will suffer.

It has been found convenient to think of clothing in layers—three layers in very cold weather up to about three years old, two layers in spring and autumn and in really hot summer weather one layer. Toddlers of three years and over rarely require more than two layers as they take so much exercise and keep quite warm. If, in ordinary weather they perspire, they have too much clothing.

Aertex or cotton cellular material is now much advised and can be obtained in both winter and summer weight, is easily washed and does not shrink and as it admits both sun and air to the skin, is ideal for making up as playing garments in summer, as well as for undergarments all the year round.

A suggested outfit for energetic toddlers, either boys or girls would be:—

#### Winter.

1st layer: Loose combinations, buttoned at the back, of knitted wool or cellular material, short sleeves to the elbow.

2nd layer: Warm open knickers to the knee, on braces, amply long in the body, with washable linings.

Jumper, square neck, elbow sleeves. If preferred a straight frock for a girl. Socks to the knee. Easy fitting shoes.

#### At night.

Pyjamas for both sexes of viyella or shrunk shirting flannel and if feet are cold loose knitted night socks which can easily be kicked off. One or two blankets according to the child's need as many well-trained skins keep quite warm with one thick one.

#### Out of doors.

A light weight woollen coat, but not knitted, as it does not keep out the wind. If very cold, long woollen stockings and gloves. If active exercise is taken, such as running with a hoop, the outer coat should be removed and be replaced when walking quietly. If very windy a cap to cover the ears may be necessary.

#### Spring and Autumn.

The same clothing, but of lighter weight.

#### Summer.

Cotton crêpe and artificial silk are said to come next to cellular material for the passage of ultra-violet rays and little tunics for boys and knickers and a frock for girls, with or without a fine cellular vest, is sufficient on warm days for public wear, with artificial silk short socks and light shoes. For private or garden wear the usual garments worn by tuberculous children lying on stretchers all day are sufficient. These consist of bathing drawers and a



linen hat. The cellular suits, before mentioned, are, however, as efficient and more becoming. In this climate a little jacket should always be available for a sudden drop in temperature. Panama or linen hats must be insisted upon, as serious illness may be caused by heat on the head or back of the neck.

At night pyjamas in summer-weight cellular material are very comfortable—or a thin artificial silk may be used—and one thin blanket is generally sufficient.

It must be remembered that every child must be considered individually. A thin, underfed child will feel the cold more than a fat, well-fed one and a cripple more than a normal child. Also children whose skins have been smothered by layers of clothes and who have not been

accustomed to cleanliness and rubbing will need a gradual alteration, but as a general working rule the less clothing needed to keep warm the healthier the child.

Children should not be allowed to play in the sun between 11.0 a.m. and 3.0 p.m. and it should be understood by Guiders that *reflected* light gives out the important ultra-violet rays as well as *direct* light, so that it is wise to use the shade of trees or a shelter as much as possible in hot weather as it is *light* not *heat* that is required, so that the early morning hours are the most valuable. Winter sun-baths are most valuable; they should be taken after a cool bath, before an open window with the sun streaming in and the children jumping and running about, while still in nature's garb.

The closing date  
for the  
**BUILDING FUND**  
is

The Chiefs' Birthday  
February 22nd, 1932

*We have still £20,000 to raise!*



### The Gleesome Guiders

(To be sung to the tune of "The Policemen's Chorus" in "The Pirates of Penzance.")

When Brown Owl is engaged in her employment,  
Teaching Brownies to be quick and lend a hand,  
Her capacity for innocent enjoyment,  
Is transmitted to a happy little band,  
All the Sixes find her quite a second mother,  
And her Tawny's there to help with all the fun,  
Oh, take one consideration with another,  
And a Guider's life is quite a happy one.

*Refrain.*  
Though we all have got our duties to be done,  
Yet a Guider's life is quite a happy one.

When an energetic captain's not a-camping,  
And lieutenants are not "knotting" all the time,  
They love to hear the company a-stamping,  
As they march on with the Colours, keeping time,  
When the Tenderfoots are ready for enrolling,  
And the rest have mastered Morse and badges won,  
It's a brainwave that is really most consoling,  
That a Guider's life is quite a happy one.

*Refrain.*

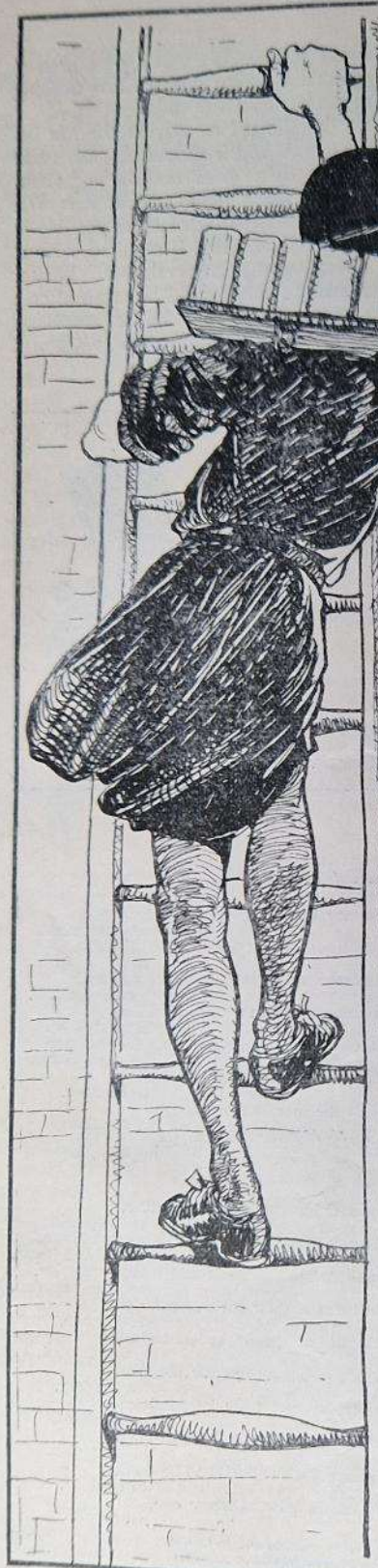
When the secretary is sending off her orders,  
And the Guiders have all sent her theirs in time,  
When the badge tests are all settled for the quarter,  
And accounts correct unto the nearest dime,  
When the minutes have been passed by the committee,  
As "O.K." and nothing further to be done,  
Then it surely is the moral of my ditty,  
That a Guider's life is quite a happy one.

*Refrain.*

When Commissioner has ended her inspecting,  
Seeing companies, "Eyes Right, Quick March and 'Shun,"  
When she's finished training Guide and Ranger captains,  
And has taught them all their duties, one by one,  
When the packs and companies at last are fitted  
Out with Guiders, who are eager for the fray,  
It must strangely but yet truly be admitted,  
That this work for her is just a kind of play,  
Though we all have got our duties to be done,  
Yet a Guider's life is quite a happy one.

[The above parody was written by a Guider and performed in character at a District concert at Dartmouth and Kingswear, organized in connection with the Building Fund. —Ed.]





BRICKS  
PLEASE

6

County.	Total amount contributed.	No. of Guides.	Average amount per head.	No. of companies and packs.	No. and percentage of companies and packs which have contributed.
<b>ENGLAND.</b>					
Bedfordshire	488 4 5	2,375	4/1	102	53
Berkshire	239 3 4	5,578	10d.	278	160
Birmingham	554 3 0	8,667	1/3	418	290
Bristol	491 10 2	4,454	2/2	200	105
Buckinghamshire	273 10 1	4,305	1/3	211	165
Cambridgeshire	102 15 6	2,191	11d.	103	69
Carlisle	27 19 0	905	7d.	42	24
Cheshire	1,162 10 6	15,250	1/6	690	424
Cornwall	267 14 3	2,765	1/11	155	112
Cumberland	124 19 1	2,660	11d.	127	78
Derbyshire	541 18 2	6,325	1/8	286	154
Devonshire	718 9 3	9,121	1/6	494	257
Dorset	353 5 5	3,764	1/10	221	129
Durham	428 10 1	11,411	9d.	495	239
Essex	712 13 2	13,001	1/1	582	305
Gloucestershire	752 17 2	4,024	3/8	211	119
Hampshire	1,193 12 0	14,479	1/7	709	437
Herefordshire	296 1 9	1,324	4/5	83	30
Hertfordshire	927 2 7	7,360	2/6	334	198
Huntingdon	83 10 8	749	2/2	33	19
Isle of Man	50 15 0	861	1/2	40	9
Isle of Wight	313 4 2	1,741	3/7	82	56
Kent	1,273 7 3	19,478	1/3	971	624
Lancs, N.E.	291 7 8	5,591	1/-	264	61
Lancs, N.W.	514 9 5	7,838	1/3	342	206
Lancs, S.E.	775 10 3	33,882	5d.	1,434	402
Lancs, S.W.	854 14 7	17,983	11d.	686	189
Leicestershire	202 10 3	4,007	1/-	189	88
Lincolnshire	296 2 8	5,739	1/-	285	137
London	3,241 19 1	63,306	1/-	2,523	1,431
Middlesex	1,844 16 6	21,878	1/8	932	587
Norfolk	331 12 11	4,776	1/4	304	177
Northamptonshire	238 15 11	5,070	11d.	266	111
Northumberland	204 3 8	7,578	6d.	324	162
Nottinghamshire	321 19 9	8,405	9d.	371	144
Oxfordshire	407 16 8	3,023	2/8	189	5
Rutland	9 10 9	125	1/6	11	115
Shropshire	366 14 0	3,212	2/3	174	208
Somerset	484 11 7	6,289	1/6	373	240
Staffordshire	392 3 8	11,469	8d.	532	175
Suffolk	458 16 0	5,334	1/8	284	514
Surrey	1,561 16 4	18,682	1/8	895	382
Sussex	1,287 15 0	13,958	1/10	729	200
Warwickshire	510 15 0	6,176	1/7	350	46
Westmorland	108 11 7	1,347	1/7	72	133
Wiltshire	215 19 7	4,067	1/-	220	131
Worcestershire	821 3 3	5,170	3/2	254	154
Yorks, E.R.	292 4 2	5,398	1/1	250	95
Yorks, N.R.	218 18 9	5,803	9d.	279	427
Yorks, W.R.N.	1,486 17 3	14,289	2/-	753	284
Yorks, W.R.S.	531 4 1	13,825	9d.	577	30
York City	58 12 6	1,388	10d.	62	
<b>WALES.</b>					
Anglesey	522 8 5	525	19/10	34	20
Breconshire	21 4 7	439	11d.	23	13
Cardiganshire	12 10 6	331	9d.	15	19
Carmarthenshire	46 5 3	852	1/1	44	28
Carnarvonshire	127 2 0	1,520	1/8	87	

#### NOTE.

In the October number of THE GUIDER of 1930 a similar table of contributions to the comparison of the two lists may show that in spite of an increase in donations from a county higher. The reason for this is that the average amount per head is affected by the fact that been used instead of those of 1929. A number of contributions having lately been received first anniversary, it was thought fairer to work the averages out on the latest figures available.



# MONTHS TO GO

£20,000

needed before

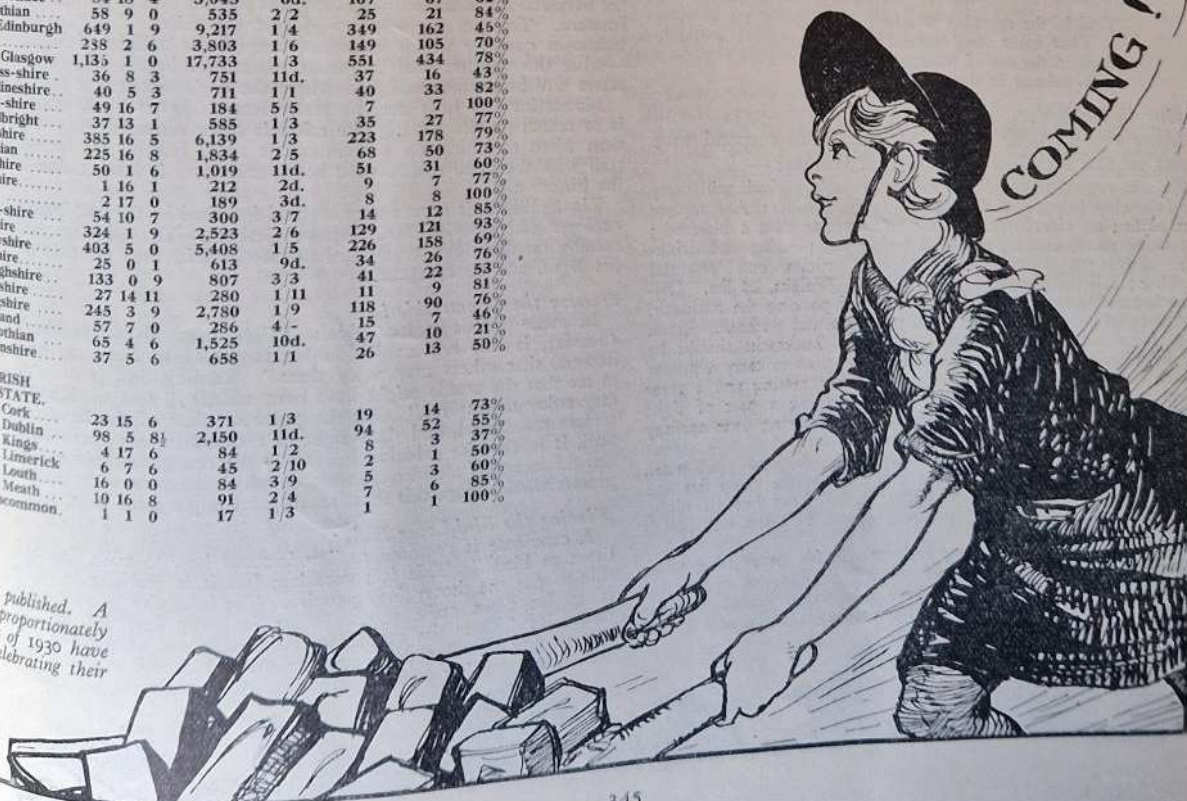
February 22nd, 1932

## County Contributions.

County	Total amount contributed.	No. of Guides.	Average amount per head.	No. of companies and packs.	No. and percentage of companies and packs which have contributed.
Northamptonshire	296 16 4	1,594	3/8	83	76 91%
Northumberland	93 13 8	1,216	1/6	64	37 57%
North Yorkshire	517 7 4	9,127	1/1	392	172 43%
Nottinghamshire	29 3 6	615	11d.	31	11 35%
Northamptonshire	114 5 0	4,320	6d.	178	43 24%
Northamptonshire	71 4 6	624	2/3	34	23 67%
Northamptonshire	18 18 6	1,195	3d.	61	35 57%
Northamptonshire	23 17 6	232	2/6	14	8 57%
SCOTLAND.					
Scottish Headquarters	105 17 0				
Aberdeenshire	34 16 11	1,527	5d.	66	25 37%
City of Aberdeen	55 4 9	2,560	5d.	100	72 72%
Angus	91 1 4	1,980	11d.	85	40 46%
Argyll	64 15 0	1,024	1/3	57	48 84%
Ayrshire and Bute	507 5 2	4,278	2/4	160	132 82%
Banffshire	23 12 11	806	7d.	25	22 88%
Berwickshire	8 18 2	568	3d.	33	6 18%
Brechin	11 1 0	303	8d.	15	7 46%
Clackmannanshire	55 16 1	725	1/7	31	30 96%
Dumfriesshire	116 0 3	1,201	1/10	47	37 78%
Dumfries-shire	127 13 11	2,267	1/1	74	45 60%
City of Dundee	84 18 4	3,045	6d.	107	67 62%
East Lothian	58 9 0	535	2/2	25	21 84%
City of Edinburgh	649 1 9	9,217	1/4	349	162 45%
Fife	238 2 6	3,803	1/6	149	105 70%
City of Glasgow	1,135 1 0	17,733	1/3	551	434 78%
Inverness-shire	36 8 3	751	11d.	37	16 43%
Kincardineshire	40 5 3	711	1/1	40	33 82%
Kinross-shire	49 16 7	184	5/5	7	7 100%
Kirkcubright	37 13 1	585	1/3	35	27 77%
Kinross-shire	385 16 5	6,139	1/3	223	178 79%
Midlothian	225 16 8	1,834	2/5	68	50 73%
Morayshire	50 1 6	1,019	11d.	51	31 60%
Nairnshire	1 16 1	212	2d.	9	7 77%
Perthshire	2 17 0	189	3d.	8	8 100%
Perthshire	54 10 7	300	3/7	14	12 85%
Perthshire	324 1 9	2,523	2/6	129	121 93%
Perthshire	403 5 0	5,408	1/5	226	158 69%
Perthshire	25 0 1	613	9d.	34	26 76%
Perthshire	133 0 9	807	3/3	41	22 53%
Perthshire	27 14 11	280	1/11	11	9 76%
Perthshire	245 3 9	2,780	1/9	118	90 76%
Perthshire	57 7 0	286	4/-	15	7 46%
Perthshire	65 4 6	1,525	10d.	47	10 21%
Perthshire	37 5 6	658	1/1	26	13 50%
THE IRISH FREE STATE.					
County Cork	23 15 6	371	1/3	19	14 73%
County Dublin	98 5 8	2,150	11d.	94	52 55%
County Kings	4 17 6	84	1/2	3	3 37%
County Limerick	6 7 6	45	2/10	2	1 50%
County Louth	16 0 0	84	3/9	5	3 60%
County Meath	10 16 8	91	2/4	7	6 85%
Co. Roscommon	1 1 0	17	1/3	1	1 100%

County.	Total amount contributed.	No. of Guides.	Average amount per head.	No. of companies and packs.	No. and percentage of companies and packs which have contributed.
County Sligo	3 0 0	115	6d.	5	2 40%
County Tipperary	0 2 6	27	1d.	1	1 100%
County Waterford	1 0 6	23	10d.	2	1 50%
County Wexford	1 0 0	22	11d.	1	1 100%
County Wicklow	8 4 6	278	7d.	13	6 46%
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.					
Ulster Headquarters	101 5 0				
County Antrim	19 13 6	1,326	3d.	65	9 13%
County Armagh	2 15 0	625	1d.	27	3 11%
Belfast City	42 16 3	4,722	2d.	181	18 10%
Derry Co. & City	19 1 0	895	5d.	40	11 27%
County Down	35 18 0	1,346	6d.	55	13 23%
Co. Fermanagh	0 2 6	104		8	
County Tyrone	29 11 6	654	10d.	37	16 43%
CHANNEL ISLANDS.					
Guernsey	41 3 6	641	1/3	23	19 82%
Alderney	0 17 6	71	2d.	3	2 66%
Jersey	5 10 0	314	3d.	23	7 30%

COMING!







# THE WOODCRAFT

BY MARCUS

## *Hiking in September.*

Many hold, with reason, that autumn is the best time of the year for hiking (after the spring-time).

Trails are peaceful again now. The dull, heavy greenery of midsummer begins to be touched with the tones of the summer's sunset. Shrubs are like the trees of the fabulous garden which bore jewels. Sky-larks and thrushes, willow-wrens and chiffchaffs, revive their songs, and young robins and old make music for us all the way. The lakes, the moors, the Sussex Downs, the beech-covered Chilterns, are at their bravest on a fine September day, and it is a month when we look for fine days, the air exhilarating.

September has her own birds and butterflies, and her own flowers, such as the orchids of chalk hills named ladies' tresses, and grass of Parnassus, and meadow saffron, while "the sign of the ivy blossom," newly-displayed, draws thirsty swarms of insects: at night, the eyes of moths gleam among the flowers like cat's eyes. We mark the first migrant birds which visit us for the winter, redwings and fieldfares, and note when we last saw and heard our departing summer bird guests. The trail to winter is a long one yet. It should be nearly Christmas before the last leaf falls from the oak. Meantime, the moors wear the purple:

And in the morning weather,  
Your cares shall spread their wings,  
Lost in the sea of heather,  
Whelmed in the wind that sings.

## *Hiking in General.*

Many readers have been kind enough to respond to a recent request for hints on hiking for Guides:—

First, as to rucksacks: A stout one, properly packed, will carry the following items, a full load for a strong hiker: A complete tent outfit; an eiderdown (lighter and warmer than a blanket); a cooking stove, cooking-pots and frying pan; eating and drinking utensils; a canvas bucket; toilet articles and essential clothing; a limited amount of provisions. Weight, 25 lbs. Distributing the weight evenly is the secret of packing the rucksack, and it is essential that it has pockets within and without. Linen bags for storing oddments are invaluable. Rucksacks should be carried high on the shoulders. It is a good plan to carry a pillow which can be inflated, most comfortable when resting and a great boon at night. Also it may be worth carrying a pair of light tennis shoes to put on when resting, when walking over springy turf, or on dangerously slippery mountain sides.

It is impossible to sleep with cold feet. A good plan when sleeping out is to heat a stone or a brick over the camp fire and cover it well in any wrap available: it will keep hot all night. Remember, in this country it is an offence to sleep out beside haystacks or in barns.

Bathing is best *after* a long day's march, for an evening swim takes away all aches: it is the crowning glory. A wonderful refreshment, when thirsty, is to have cold water poured over the back of the head. A golden maxim is: Resist thirst, and it will vanish.

Soldiers when route marching, often wear two, even three pairs of socks, pulling thick ones over thin ones, to prevent blisters. Often they rub soap inside the inner sock. Some believe it hardens the soles to soak them in petrol.

Mountaineering guides of Switzerland have a maxim: "Start as if you never meant to reach the journey's end!" To make haste slowly is the golden rule of hiking, especially on the first day out and early on every day. Half the pleasure of hiking is lost if all the time the mind is intent on counting the miles. Forget them! Go as you please—as far as you please and no farther. Half the fun of hiking is to have no programme. Loiter by the hour; stare and listen. Never care where the journey ends provided it is in a pleasant place. Ideal spots where the night may be spent should not be passed after sundown—unless one is absolutely certain of finding another spot as ideal. Unless you continually look behind, you may find difficulty in retracing a trail: the backwoodsman memorises landmarks behind him as he marches forward. Treasure the minutes—forget the miles. "X" is the unknown quantity which is the essence of the delight of hiking—what the weather will be, what adventures befall, what characters will be encountered, and where the day's march will end.

Mountains and hills may be really less tiring to climb than it is to march on the level. The mind is more distracted on a hill than when marching on a monotonous road, feet do not hit the trail with the same monotonous beats, and there is invigoration in the higher air.

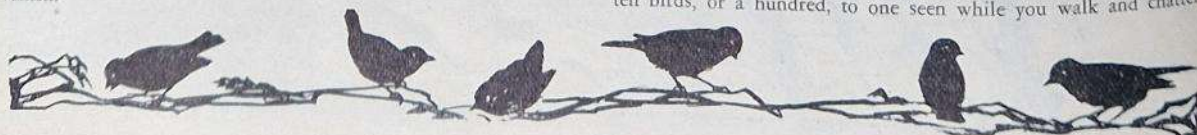
Zigzag hiking is great fun, a method invented by the well-known explorer and essayist, Mr. Stephen Graham. You take the first turning on the right, then the first on the left, then the next on the right, and so continue.

## *Preserve the Countryside!*

In some woods called Abbots Leigh, near Haywards Heath (Sussex), is this notice: "You are requested to leave the wild flowers, that others may enjoy them." Reading this, it occurred to me that the words might have been added: "And so that they may enjoy themselves." For the point of view of the flowers is seldom considered, and their right to a chance to sow their seeds. Still, it is a notice calculated to make the thoughtless picker stop and think, and if all who own woods which are pestered by flower-pickers would adopt this idea, much good might come of it.

## *Winning the Bird-Lover Badge.*

A candidate is required to "understand how to stalk, find and listen to birds." This is something, but it is much more to be able to put the theory into practice. The best way to stalk birds is to let them stalk you. What is really intended by this clause is: "Does the candidate practise the arts of standing still and staring?" For those are the arts which allow you to see ten birds, or a hundred, to one seen while you walk and chatter.







# TRAIL

## WOODWARD

The great thing is to go into a little ambush, if no more than a depression in the ground, disguising white hands, faces, or kerchiefs, and keep still, armed if possible with field-glasses. You may be quite in the open, though in a fold of the ground, on an open downland within a few yards of a pond, and still the birds will come to the pond to drink, and so will come in procession, in hot weather, the livelong day. Another good plan is to climb into a tree. The late Mr. Richard Kearton found that he could stalk within a few yards of birds unseen by them when he hid his head behind a great wooden mask (having eye-holes) resembling the trunk and branches of a tree, indeed, fashioned from a tree. A veil draping the head, coloured according to surroundings, is a wonderful aid to stalking, especially if one is also draped in an old green silk dressing-gown! And half the secret of stalking, finding, listening to and watching birds is knowing where to find them.

### *The Guide who Stroked a Thrush.*

In a suitable camouflage, one may approach so near to many a wild bird as to be able to stroke one; which reminds me of a remarkable story kindly forwarded by a Guide, some of whose work is with the cripple children of the Heritage Craft Schools at Chailly, Sussex.

"I had a wonderful experience" (wrote one of the Guides to Captain); "it had been raining, and Margaret, aged four, and I, went out between the showers. A thrush was singing till I thought his voice would burst. He was a most lovely thrush; we went quite near till I could see clearly that the spots on his breast were not spots at all, but arrow-heads. He went on and singing and I went nearer and nearer until I felt I simply must touch him—and he let me! You can't imagine how thrilled I was to stroke him as he sang! This was a great privilege, wasn't it? He even let Margaret stroke him before he flew away."

### *Bird Watching on a Bicycle.*

"It would astonish many to know what fascinating observations of bird life may be made from the despised 'push-bike.' I cycle for fifteen minutes every morning across country to work, and watch birds all the way; even in February I saw as many as thirty-one different birds.

"Hardly is the machine mounted before a chaffinch sings. At least three of the tit family haunt the road, often accompanied by a wren, whose song is so loud that it seems impossible it could come from so small a creature. Then I come suddenly on a green woodpecker delving for ants' eggs on the grass at the roadside; he rises alongside the bicycle, and appears in the sun more golden than green. Round the corner is a pair of magpies and a pheasant

patters away as he hears a warning 'shrike, shrike' from a jay. Crossing a common, a merry party of lesser redpolls is encountered, hanging to the branches of a silver birch, looking like the ornaments of a Christmas tree. A melodious 'tweedle-di-you' is prelude to the song of the most melodious wood-lark. A kestrel hovers as if supported by an invisible thread. A tree-creeper runs up the trunk of a Scots fir like a speckled mouse, while a tiny goldcrest hunts for food among the pine needles above."

C. M. A.

### *The Stars in Their Courses.*

Nearly overhead and exactly south we see in the starry heavens this month the Cross of Cygnus, the Swan, in the part of the heavens where the Milky Way divides into two streams. A small star in the constellation (61 Cygni) has the interest that it is the nearest star to the earth in the northern sky: yet its light needs ten years to reach us. The bright star of the constellation is Deneb: it is glittering white.

One of the smallest groups is finely seen this month, Delphinus, the Dolphin, with four glittering stars making a diamond shape, or the shape of a coffin, hence an old name, "Job's coffin." It is easily to be picked out, below Cygnus and to the east of Aquila.

A clear view of the southern horizon at night allows us to see, due south, the constellation Capricornus, the Sea-Goat: a line from Vega in Lyra through Altair in Aquila produced to about the same distance leads to the Goat's head, two bright stars together. It represents in the sky the goat which nursed Jupiter. It comes to the meridian in mid-September. In an old fancy this constellation forms "the gate of the gods," through which the souls of men ascend to heaven.

### *Our Beauty-Questing Brownies.*

The following notes are from the "Beauty Quest Books" of the 1st Cottingham St. Mary's Pack (kindly forwarded by D. K. R., B.O.), who writes: "We have had these 'Beauty Quest Books' ever since you suggested them in THE GUIDER some three years ago, and we are all just as keen on beauty-questing as ever. Nearly all the Brownies—forty-four strong—keep Nature-diaries."

"I saw 6 rats all running after each other throw a field and they left a grove and you could have traced them."—"The other night there was a very large star which shone brighter than all surrounding it: all round it seemed to be bowing down to their king."—"In my garden I have a lupin with 765 flowerets on it: it is 25 inches in length."—"I found a sparrow's nest lined with wolfhound's hair."—"Yesterday after it had been raining the sun was trying to show through the clouds and just at the edge it was a silvery colour. This is where the proverb comes into use."—"I saw a little animal like a beaver in the grass. It was yellow brown with flapping ears, quaint little legs, and a long tail."—"When the sun was setting it looked like the blue sea, with sand round the border."

### OUR WOODCRAFT COMPETITION.

Readers this month are invited to contribute notes on the subject of Woodcraft problems which arise on the trail (such as finding the way—following foot-tracks—or unravelling clues to woodland tragedies), and to make suggestions as to special problems which Guides might endeavour to solve when trekking in autumn. Prize books will be awarded to contributors of notes which are printed. Address letters, The Woodcraft Trail, THE GUIDER, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.







**D**URING the last few years, mountain climbing and ramb-ling have become a passion to the youth of Japan. Most of us still think of the girls of Japan as dainty, fragile creatures in exquisite kimonos and unable to exist without sun-shades. Butterfly beings, in fact! And if we think of Fuji, we certainly do not asso-ciate it with trains of girl climbers, far enough, indeed, from weak and fragile!

Once Fuji, the only mountain in the world as famous as Mount Blanc and the Matterhorn, was really sacred. And not so many years ago no women were allowed higher than a certain point. Just why this was so has not been fully explained. However, nowadays, all that has changed. Woman not only goes right up and into the crater, but whole classes of girls from the schools are encouraged to make the ascent, with a meek, usually spectacled, scholarly-looking master in charge of the expedition.

I happened to be stranded for four days with such a party at what is called the Eighth Station and could not enough admire the spirit of the band. The ascent of Fuji is divided into stations, rather shack-like buildings, about a thousand feet apart. The whole thing is a terrific lift from the sea. You walk up a well-graded path until you find yourself over 12,000 feet up. The path is cinders and if you look under the thick leaves of the bushes that hedge it all through the lower reaches you will find that the plants and trees are everywhere growing out

## JAPANESE GIRLS CLIMB MOUNT FUJI

By DOROTHY PILLEY,

*Member of the Ladies' Alpine Club.*

of what looks like the debris swept from the grate last night, pink and purple and russet the cinders glow when wet—and wet it was when I was on the mountain.

Above 6,000 feet, the forest, which has been carpeted with all sorts of flowers and with strawberries, dies out; soon, even the dwarf rhododendron gives up and you are on a per-

fectly bare slag heap and too big for your mind to take it in. It towers up so endlessly above one that—to quote England's dullest poet, though a friend of Coleridge and Wordsworth:—

"How steep the path! how arduous the ascent!  
It needs the evidence of strict deduction  
To know that I shall ever reach the top."

Cottle wrote this about Helvellyn, what he would have written about Fuji it is hard to say! He would have needed to rely still more on strict deduction.

On a fine day the path would be brightened by a chain of white-clad pilgrims, in huge straw hats and straw sandals, interspersed with students in grey uniforms and peaked caps like our postmen, women in long graceful kimonos turned up and showing a shell-pink or azure under-kimono and battalions of school girls in gym. tunics.

But when I was there a brilliant day clouded over early and at the Eighth Station—where one sleeps to get the sun-rise next morning—the worst storm for many years struck



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and held us. A violent wind drove endless sheets of rain as from a hose-pipe up the slopes. Hardly had I torn off the wet cloths which that morning had been a well-designed mountaineering costume when the sliding doors were rolled back again and in came a crowd of sodden girls.

They had come up for two perfect days, no change of clothes and little more with them than the fans you can get stamped with beautiful seals at each of the stations. The huts are the barest shelters, low, barn-like places, hung with the banners of various clubs which have made the pilgrimage. At one side is the shrine to the Mountain Influence and in the middle of the floor is a square, slightly sunk hearth where charcoal and sometimes a few faggots give only a very local warmth, though a very pervasive smoke. It is wise to keep your head as near the ground as possible or your eyes will run in the most pathetic way.

In spite of all this, I have rarely seen a merrier party. The girls took the discomfort as part of the adventure although damp cold at 10,000 feet is not a very good joke! Through the next three days they were a thoroughly sporting group who kept the rest of us lively in spite of the unabated foul weather outside.

On the fourth morning all hope of better weather failed in our hearts. It was now or never for the summit and then a quick flight down to the warmth of sea level. I expected the girls to hesitate. But out came their Alpine stocks and great reed mats that are worn as skirts and capes over sheets of oiled paper to keep out the wet. The spectacle soon took on the charade effect of people wearing the bath room mats; a group of pre-historic lake dwellers seemed to gather about me as we pulled aside the doors and plunged into the white level rain. It was exactly like a shower bath—one of those that squirt upward as well as down! The next hour taught me a good deal about Japanese steadiness and pertinacity and when after looking in at the summit shrine we crawled almost on hands and knees against the blast to look into the crater, they were a very elated crew indeed.

But my astonishment grew to its height during the descent. Untrained girls nowhere else would be expected to run down eight thousand feet in three hours without strain or mishap. The Japanese way of life on the floor, with its constant kneeling and rising must certainly make the leg muscles active in descent and the whole body supple and resilient. Still, the descent of Fuji at speed is an uncommonly trying test. Even a quick run down the snows of Mont Blanc to the Grand Mulets is less arduous. Yet none of this group of girls seemed to think they had done anything unusual.

My impression is that if they were to take to general mountaineering, they would be extremely successful and there is plenty of room for camping and ridge wandering in the Japanese Alps. Valleys and gorges, waterfalls, pine and beech forest and flowers galore, miles upon miles of wild country to delight any girl's heart.

It would be a grand thing if some time in the future a party of Guides from England could come out to taste these delights and bind closer the links with the Guides of Japan.

"Everyone should keep a mental waste paper basket, and the older he grows the more things he will consign to it."

SAMUEL BUTLER.

## Help for the Building Fund

GOLDERS GREEN DISTRICT.



It may have seemed a bold scheme to think of filling the Ionic Cinema at Golders Green at 11 a.m. on a Saturday in March, for the purpose of exhibiting the Scout Jamboree Film and the Guide Film, "The Fourth Law"; but Fortune often favours those who are prepared to take a certain risk, and the result justified our hopes. The ground floor abounded in Scout and Guide uniforms, and the welcome presence of sympathetic and interested parents and friends helped very materially, as uniforms paid 6d., whilst others paid either 1s. or 1s. 6d.! As a result we cleared £15 for the Headquarters' Fund.

So much for the credit side of our account! On the debit side stand out several items, which cannot be settled in hard cash, and which we have done our best to meet with by sincere gratitude: first, to the Council and Manager of the Ionic Cinema, whose courtesy and consideration made it possible for us to use the building, and who not only supplied us with music, but even threw in, as a surprise, a Micky Mouse Cartoon in the interval, and who only charged us £3 for lighting, the services of the operator and of two commissionaires; then, to the Local Association who supported us so generously.

The showing of the Films was well advertised by large posters, for which the 2nd Hampstead Garden Suburb (Henrietta Barnett School) Rangers were responsible. These were distributed with small handbills to each captain in time for public display. Each company was given a number of tickets to sell, and did its best to get rid of them in a profitable way; and, on the day itself, Guides and Rangers collected tickets and money at the doors, while others superintended the seating inside the theatre.

It was thoroughly good fun! Both films are well worth seeing and we felt that we were giving people good value for their money—two hours, for 6d., 1s., or 1s. 6d.!

If you want an idea, what about adopting this one in your district?

[Films can be hired from both the Scout and Guide Headquarters. Particulars will be sent on application.—Ed.]

## THE FLOWER COMPETITION.



THERE is still time for readers to win the silver rose bowl! The Six Favourite Flowers competition remains open until September 30th. The bowl is on view in Headquarters shop and each day is filled with fresh flowers. We hope that a greater number of entries will be received during September than during August, for probably some people missed the notice in last month's GUIDER owing to camp. What is most encouraging is when we receive "family" entries—i.e. four or five lists and a postal order for 2s. or 2s. 6d. Write down your six favourite flowers and send the list together with name and address and sixpence (postal order or stamp) to "FLOWERS," c/o Girl Guide Headquarters, 17 & 19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1. The prize will be given to the person whose list contains the six most popular flowers according to the order of general voting.



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1. Choose your best snaps and send them to us, mounted or unmounted, not later than the 15th October, 1931. The envelopes containing entries should be addressed:—

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2. There is no restriction on the nature of the subjects which may be submitted, but the pictures which stand the best chances of winning prizes are those which depict some interesting phase of camping, hiking or Guide activities. Stereotyped photographs stand the least chance of winning prizes. We want pictures which illustrate the unusual, the jolly, and the attractive aspects of the life out-of-doors, and the beautiful spots chosen by campers and hikers.

3. Any number of entries can be submitted but in no case will more than one prize be awarded to any competitor. (No member of our staff will be allowed to compete either directly or indirectly.)

4. Entries can only be accepted from bona-fide amateur photographers (Guiders or Guides) who must have taken the pictures submitted. The necessary developing, printing, enlarging or mounting may, however, be completed by others.

5. Every photograph submitted must have written on the back (in block letters) the full name and address of the competitor and the number of the company to which attached. In no event should photographs exceed whole plate size, i.e. 8½ inches by 6½ inches.

6. Prize-winners will be notified direct on or before October 31st, 1931. Prize-winning entries will be reproduced in our 1932 Catalogue of Tents and Camping Equipment.

7. We reserve the right to reproduce all or any of the entries received, subject to suitable acknowledgment. The copyright of all prize-winning entries shall pass to us without further consideration, and the negatives must be surrendered to us on request.

8. Entries can only be returned if accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.

9. Our decision shall be final and indisputable. All entries will be accepted subject to the conditions given above.

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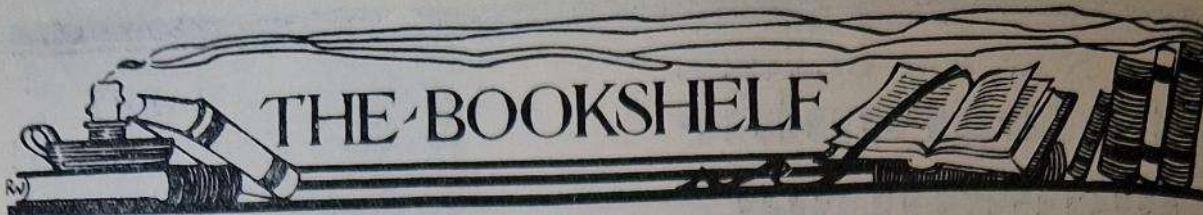
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## THE BOOKSHELF

### TRACKING.

*Training in Tracking.* By "Gilcraft." (Pearson. 5s.) Stocked at Headquarters.

Was there ever a Guide company that did not revel in stalking and tracking? And how captains have longed to know more about it, so that they may really understand this fascinating branch of Guide work and pass it on so that their Guides may really get the full enjoyment of it, and in so doing reap the great educational benefits that it should give.

Here is just the book on the subject that we have been wanting. It has a foreword by the Chief Scout, explaining why he lays such great importance on tracking in Guide and Scout training, and chapters starting with the simplest games and exercises leading up to the more exciting and complicated developments. Although probably a great deal of the exercises appeal more to boys than to girls, there is enough to give any Guider the help she wants, and her company will get the fun and interest they should find in woodcraft.

V. M. S.

### A BOOK OF IDEAS.

*The Girl Guide Book of Ideas.* By E. M. R. Burgess. (Brown 2s.) Stocked at Headquarters.

A glance at the list of contents shows at once that this little book is indeed a mixed medley of "ideas." Over 30 different subjects, as well as five short plays, are crowded into its 180 pages. "Ideas for the Patrol Corner," include hints on log books, corners, etc., some of which we have met already in *Pages for a Patrol Leader*. These are followed by a few pages on Tenderfoot and Second Class, and some well-known methods of judging heights and distances. "Ideas for the Open Air," touch on camping, hiking, signalling, etc., and even Sports Day camp photography. "Ideas for Indoors" include sing-songs, displays, a few games, yarning, how to make an aquarium, and feeding the birds in winter.

Some of the ideas are certainly original, but a good many cover old ground already gone over in other Guide books or pamphlets.

The details are fairly accurate, though the Union Jack should not be referred to as the King's Colours, and it is perhaps a pity to print a test paper on such a subject as Nature Study. But possibly this is merely an "idea" to give an extra fillip to the Guide reader who is already Second Class.

H. B. D.

### EXPLORING ENGLAND.

*England of the Windmills.* By S. P. B. Mais. (Dent. 7s. 6d.)

"The wind bloweth where it listeth, and wherever the wind blows you may find a windmill."

This is one of the reasons Mr. Mais gives for preferring to explore this aspect of the loveliness of England rather than her castles and cathedrals.

Starting in Sussex, Mr. Mais takes us from the old windmills, Jack and Jill, on Clayton Hill, across the Downs into Ditchling to Oldland Mill, and so on and on in a delightful "chase of the windmills."

He roams through a number of counties, including Kent, Surrey, Suffolk, Norfolk and Lincolnshire, in chapters that are intended for walkers and not for the drivers in cars, though at the end of the book other windmills are discovered at wide-apart distances, and the motor car cannot be disdained.

We are taken over many untrodden tracks in this book, which is certain to interest those who not only want to get away from the high-road, but also have the germ of discovery in their blood, and delight in finding out rare and beautiful things by map and their own keen eyesight.

This book is charmingly illustrated in line by Mr. F. L. Bussell.

### AN ANIMAL STORY.

*Animal Friends.* By A. F. H. Baldry, F.Z.S. (Arrowsmith. 5s.)

This is the story of how the film "Animal Friends," was made at the Zoo by the author with the help of Jane and Jill, aged nine and four. The writer set out to show that children are not inherently afraid of animals (the fear being imparted by suggestion from adults), and that animals are not naturally antagonistic to human beings. In the cases shown in the story he was entirely successful, at any rate with the children. The animals of course were used to human keepers before they met with Jane and Jill. These two young people were equally at home with lions, snakes and dragons, not to mention wolves, bears, monkeys and penguins. They must have had the time of their lives while the film was in the making, but one's chief admiration is given to their parents.

The photographs are excellent and should encourage people to see the film itself. It may also encourage some to follow the example of Jane and Jill, in which case there may be trouble, for, as the author emphasizes, sane caution, not bravado, is the necessary element in the business; that, and the sincerity of conviction without which the affair would have been merely a stunt. That it was not, makes the book worth reading.

R. F. H.

### PHYSICAL TRAINING.

*Physical Training.* By D. W. Mitchell. (Brown. 2s. 6d.)

This little book was compiled from notes given in the form of lectures to Guiders and Patrol Leaders in India.

The book, as the author explains in her preface, is therefore not intended for students, and is written in as untechnical a style as possible. It is designed to help Guiders abroad or in far-off districts in which they can get little or no practical help in the subject.

Physical training does not come definitely into actual Guide training, but Guiders who try to help their Guides to improve their general carriage would be much helped by it, and interested in it.

### COUNTRY DANCES.

*The Apted Book of Country Dances.* Edited by W. S. Porter, Marjorie Heffer and Arthur Heffer. (Heffer. Instructions 3s. Tunes 2s. 6d.) Stocked at Headquarters.

This new book of twenty-four country dances comes as a welcome addition to those already published. They are selected from an old collection of dances published from 1774-1779, which was rescued from a cupboard-full of old books sold at a sale for 1s. Of the 180 in this collection, only the best have been selected by the Editors, and since at this late 18th-century period the association of tune with dance was very loose, poorer tunes have been replaced by better ones from the same collection when necessary.

The instruction book contains the tune above the dance, a detail which should be useful for Guide companies which have no piano, and the arrangement of the tunes, in a separate book, are pleasant and fairly easy to play.

The dances in the original were all in the favourite triple-minor form of the period, but where the third couple takes little or no part in the figure, the editors have altered them to duple-minor progressives or set dances for three couples. They are for the most part fairly simple, and would be well worth adding to a company's repertoire.

L. N. D. LA T.



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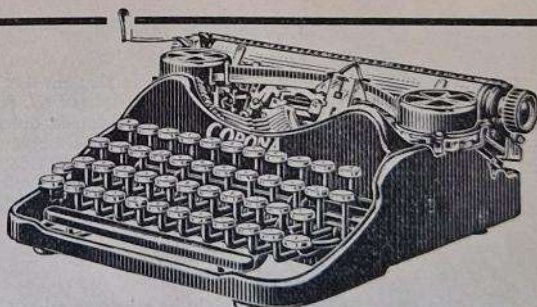
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G.13





### AN IDEA, NOT AN APPEAL!

*To the Editor.*

DEAR EDITOR,—Having seen various requests and offers in THE GUIDER, the Guiders of this district wonder if you would publish this letter.

Owing to the shortage of money and general hardships following the earthquake, we feel unable to urge our Guides to buy books, which would be a tremendous help to them. Should any readers have stray copies of papers, or any Guide or Brownie books, which are not wanted, we shall be delighted to receive them.—Yours, etc.,

H. A. LOE,

*District Commissioner, Hastings, N. Z.*

Hereworth, Havelock North,  
New Zealand.

[We understand that certain duties are payable in New Zealand on all printed matter entering that country. It is suggested that Guiders who may be sending out books should make inquiries at the Post Office if they wish to prepay this duty, which is approximately one-third of the present value of the books.—Ed.]

### LAVENDER.

*To the Editor.*

DEAR EDITOR,—We want to announce again that the 1st Westmorland Lones are offering lavender at 6s. per lb. (or 6d. per oz.) to anyone who may care to purchase it from them, in aid of the Building Fund. Orders to Mrs. Ingham, Augill, Brough, Westmorland, will be dealt with in strict rotation.—Yours, etc.,

ENID INGHAM,

*County Commissioner for Westmorland.*

### A VISIT ABROAD.

*To the Editor.*

DEAR EDITOR,—We thought it might be a help to other Guiders to know of our trip to Merligen on Lake Thun. It really turned out to be so easy. Of course, the arrangements beforehand take a lot of time, but it is well worth it.

We booked our rooms well in advance at the Hotel des Alps. Proprietress, Madame Losenegger; then approached the Church Travellers' Club about fares and route. We found them excellent, they reserved our seats all the way for a fee of 5s. each way. Their representative met us at Ostend and Bâle, which made the journey very easy. There was plenty of time at Bâle for breakfast, and we arrived at Merligen at 10 a.m., having left Victoria at 10.30 a.m. the day before.

Madame Losenegger met us at Merligen and conducted us to the hotel. She was very helpful and could not do enough for us.

Merligen is a tiny place on the lake side, amid lovely scenery; the steamer stops there and the tram passes the hotel door.

There are plenty of walks and trips to be done. We stayed there eight days, visiting Grindewald, the Lauterbrunnen Valley, and making many expeditions to other places.

The cost per head was £10, including all the excursions, no teas.

I should be pleased to answer any questions about our trip if anyone is interested.—Yours, etc.,

GLADYS A. STACEY,

*District Commissioner for Bushey.*

4, Avenue Rise, Bushey.

# THE EDITOR'S POST BAG

## GUIDING IN ALDERSHOT.

*To the Editor.*

DEAR EDITOR,—May I, through THE GUIDER, ask if there is any ex-Guide, or Guider, without a company, living in or near Aldershot, who would care to run or help to run a company in the Aldershot Command District. We are very short of Guiders here, the reason being the frequent moves of Army people. No sooner do you think a company is nicely settled than your captain comes with a long face and says, "We're ordered to Singapore" or Catterick or Hong Kong, and you have to begin all over again.

There is no connection with military organisation in any way, and the companies admit and welcome children of civilians as well as Army.

I can give full particulars to anyone who cares to apply and assure them that they will be doing us and the Movement a real good turn if they will help. Previous experience as a Guide or Guider is desirable, but not essential.—Yours, etc.,

Z. M. CHRISTIE,

*District Commissioner, Aldershot Command.*

Monksway, Farnborough, Hants.

## FOUND.

*To the Editor.*

DEAR EDITOR,—Can you please find room in THE GUIDER for this notice, please.

"Found: after the Surrey Guiders' Conference held in March at the Central Hall, Westminster, a gauntlet glove for the right hand. Please apply to Miss Fox, Wayside, Chipstead, who apologises for not having inserted this notice before."—Yours, etc.,

KATHLEEN FOX.

*To the Editor.*

DEAR EDITOR,—I enclose a list of those things left behind at the Convent after the Catholic Ranger week. They may be claimed from Mother St. John.

Red Tenderfoot, blue haversack, mackintosh, book—*The Garden of the Soul*.—Yours, etc.,

MERE MARIE ANCILLA.

Convent de la Retraite du Sacré Cœur,  
Bruges, Belgium.

## A GOOD TURN.

*To the Editor.*

DEAR EDITOR,—Can you do us a favour through the columns of your widely-read magazine. On August 1st, my wife and I were travelling south from Hull. We were held up at Sheffield for some time. While there, a train from somewhere drew up alongside with saloon coaches in which a company of Guiders were travelling. In one saloon the Guiders were having lunch and the captain very kindly handed my wife some tea in the cup of a thermos flask. While she was drinking, the Guiders' train went off and though we tried to hand the cup back to some of the girls in the next saloon the distance was too great and so the kindly action of the girls resulted in the loss of their cup.

Now, I should like to thank them very much, and when we returned home, my daughter, who has been an officer in the Girl Guides, suggested that your magazine may be the best means of getting into touch with them. I shall be very pleased to return the cup to them with my best thanks and wishes if they will communicate with the address below. Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

J. E. WHITELOCK.

20, Newcomen Street, Southcoates Lane,  
Hull, Yorks.



# Guides!

## 'Try Cloutage'

THE NEW IDEA IN  
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"Cloutage" is the decoration of bags, boxes and other articles made in leather, by means of nails with artistic heads. For boxes the nails are simply tapped in. For bags and other "soft" articles the nails have split shanks—like a paper fastener, and are simply turned over at the back of the leather. It is the most fascinating feature of leatherwork introduced ever.

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The Cloutage folder fully explains and illustrates the subject, showing the nails and describing how to use them. Finished specimens are reproduced in full colour. Write for a complimentary copy, also for the Cloutage design book.

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SPHERE  
OF THEIR  
OWN**

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Also a range of delightful shades, fast to Sunlight and Sea Water, suitable for Bathing Costumes, now stocked in our Sirdar Crochet Wool.

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Send 5/- for sample set of 20 small "Vety" Crayons. Sample large Crayon (any colour) 1/-. Instructional leaflet free. Call and see free demonstration.

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"What's this? One across, a word of five letters, 'used in fine embroidery.'"

"Why, 'SYLKO,' dear."

No one who uses Ardern's "Star Sylko" is ever in doubt. The beautiful and permanent silk-like lustre and the rich, fast-to-washing colours, make it ideal for the finest embroidery.

In balls: fine, No. 8; medium, No. 5; coarse, No. 3; from Needlework Shops. Free shade card from Lawrence Ardern Ltd., P.O. Box 413, Manchester.



For a stranded thread specify  
**ARDERN'S 'GROVE' LUSTRE.**

# Ardern's STAR SYLKO

**£300 IN CASH PRIZES.** See "Fancy Needlework Illustrated," bi-monthly, price 2d., from Newsagents and Needlework Shops.





Waddow.

# Headquarters' Training Schools



Foxlease.

## FOXLEASE

Owing to the demand for training at Foxlease, Guiders who have booked places are asked to notify the Guider-in-Charge as soon as they know themselves if they find they are unable to come, in order to give the people on the waiting list a chance of taking their places.

### DATES.

- Sept. 1-8. General Training (entries closed).
- Sept. 11-18. Ranger Training.
- Sept. 22-29. Refresher week for Guiders of five years' service and over (waiting list only).
- Oct. 8-13. C.C.A. Conference.
- Oct. 16-21. Commissioners' Training.
- Oct. 23-30. Brownie Training.

No applications will be taken for the following weeks until September 10th. County Secretaries may apply for special vacancies between September 1st and 10th. Such vacancies will only be kept provided the names and addresses of entrants and the usual 5s. deposit are sent with the applications.

- Nov. 3-10. General Training.
- Nov. 13-20. Ranger Training.
- Nov. 24-Dec. 1. General Training.
- Dec. 4-11. General Training.

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

### APPLICATIONS.

All applications for a Training Course should be made to the Guider-in-Charge, Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants, and must be accompanied by full name and address of each applicant, together with a deposit of 5s., which will only be returned if withdrawal is made two full weeks before the date of the Course. No applications for any Course will be dealt with until an official notice has appeared in THE GUIDER.

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

Guiders are asked to note that when a training week is marked closed it is no longer possible to consider applications, even when Guiders are willing to sleep out. The Guider-in-Charge cannot undertake to train more than a certain number of Guiders, so the main factor is not really accommodation but numbers.

This does not apply to Overseas Guiders, for whom special vacancies, within limits, are kept.

### C.C.A. CONFERENCE.

Please note that applications must be sent to the Secretary at Foxlease by County Camp Advisers as soon as possible, and not later than September 25th. One representative will be accepted from each County, which should be the County Camp Adviser if possible.

Any County wishing to send a second representative may send an application to be placed on the waiting list.

**N.B.**—Any suggestions for the programme, including subjects for discussion, should be sent to Miss Ward, Cae Dai, Denbigh, as soon as possible.

### FOXLEASE COTTAGES.

The two cottages at Foxlease are to be let by the week to Guiders requiring a rest or a holiday. The larger one contains two double bedrooms and one single, a sitting-room, furnished by Canada, a bathroom and a kitchen. The charge for the cottage is 3½ guineas per week.

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

These charges include light and coal. Guiders cater and cook for themselves entirely. If they wish it, Mrs. Craze, the gardener's wife, is willing to board them at the rate of 28s. to 30s. per head, in addition to the above charges. A charge of 5s. deposit fee is made for booking to the cottages. 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 Cottage and "Link" to wear uniform.

Any applications or inquiries to be sent to the Secretary.

### "QUIET ROOM" AT FOXLEASE.

At the Diploma'd Guiders' Conference this year it was suggested that there should be a "Quiet Room" at Foxlease, and it was decided that one of the attics should be converted and used for this purpose. Any contributions towards furnishing, etc., will be gratefully received.

### PRESENTS.

Donations for Quiet Room: Mrs. Jacobs, Miss Butland, Miss Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Nethaway, Miss Barnes, Miss Hexter, Mrs. Skemp, Chiffchaff Patrol, July 10-17; Table Mats, Miss Duthie; Furniture for Berkshire Room.

## WADDOW

### DATES.

- Aug. 28-Sept. 4. Brownie Training.
- Sept. 8-15. General Training.
- Sept. 18-25. General Training.
- Oct. 2-6. General Training week-end.
- Oct. 9-12. Lone Guiders' Conference.
- Oct. 16-19. General Training week-end.
- Oct. 27-Nov. 3. Brownie Training.
- Nov. 6-10. Commissioners' Training.
- Nov. 13-17. General Training week-end.
- Nov. 24-Dec. 1. General Training. Refresher week for Guiders of five years' service and over.

Weekly.	FEES.				
Single rooms	...	...	...	...	£2 10 0
Double rooms	...	...	...	...	2 0 0
Shared rooms	...	...	...	...	1 10 0
<b>Week-end only.</b>					
Single rooms	...	...	...	...	1 0 0
Shared rooms	...	...	...	...	0 17 6

### 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, and for three or more £4 4s. a week; 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.

### APPLICATIONS.

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

No applications for any Course will be dealt with until an official notice has appeared in THE GUIDER.

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

### PRESENTS.

Flower Bowl, Miss Robertson, Midlothian; Vases, Farnworth Guiders; Table Napkins, Anonymous; Vases, Country Dancing Class; Table Napkins, 34 Lindsey and 1st Y.W.C.A. Guides, Yorkshire W.R.S.; Donation, General Training Week, July 17-24; Morning Tea Service, Miss Harrison, Yorkshire W.R.S.



September, 1931]

THE GUIDER

# Do YOU make money in YOUR Spare Time?



**Read here how easily you can do it - Then START AT ONCE!**



**H**AVEN'T you often wished for some really practical and pleasant way to turn your spare time into pounds? Now, wouldn't it be a blessing to you to earn enough money of your own to make you free from worry—able to indulge yourself in some of the comforts and luxuries you have so often longed for, and, at the same time, save a few pounds for those "rainy days"?

A wonderful new opportunity is open to you NOW. National Confectionery Industry—the big organisation that teaches men and women how to make and sell Home Confectionery—is seeking New Members.

All over the country—in large cities as well as the smallest towns—hundreds of our Members are now comfortably off as a result of devoting their spare time to Home Confectionery Making. You, too, can be happily occupied in the fascinating, profitable making of Home Confectionery that sells easily, steadily, and at amazingly high prices.

## SPLENDID EARNINGS

Many Members of the National Confectionery Industry have their own little "factory" in their own homes in some room or corner of a room, and sell their products through our Distributing Department; while others have opened profitable shops. Here is what some of our recent Members write: A Kent Member of the National Confectionery Industry wrote: "I am altogether pleased with the Course, and within three days of receiving my first lessons was receiving large orders of sweets similar to the first batch."

And another Member in Devon writes: "I have been very successful with my lessons, getting First Prize at the Woman's Institute Exhibition at Axminster."

Still another in Pembrokeshire says: "I am getting on splendidly with the work, and orders are coming in from as far away as Worcester-shire."

Another in Oxford says: "Your instructions are foolproof. I sold nearly everything I made. My sales were £25 for two weeks."

Still another in Bucks writes: "I may say I am more than satisfied with your Course, which is so simple and straightforward. I felt very sceptical about sending for it, as I have been 'had' so many times. Everything has been successful. I started selling before I finished my second lesson. I've sold about £20 worth already."

These are only a few of many hundreds of Members happily engaged in a pleasant way of making money by producing Home Confectionery. There is no way to tell how much you can earn. It depends upon the time you spend and the energy you put into the work.

## PROFITS ASSURED

You take no risk whatever in becoming a Member, and you have everything to gain; for we undertake to purchase your sweets at the highest wholesale rates. That is just why you should waste no time in getting full particulars of our organisation.

No woman need want for extra money now. Many of our Members have earned 10/- to 40/- a day at this new kind of work that is fascinating and easy to do in your own home in either spare or full time. Hundreds are now making a wonderful success of it. Many are earning handsome profits; some are doing it purely for pleasure.

## NO SPECIAL ABILITY OR EXPERIENCE REQUIRED

Many people have the impression that some special ability is required for making National Confections. This may be true with ordinary methods, but our "New System" is entirely different. Most of the Members of the National Confectionery Industry had never made a sweet before.

The complete plan of operation that this organisation gives to its Members, its wonderful, simple and fascinating course of instructions, and the help of the Members of the Staff as well as the many co-operative advantages, all combine to make success easy. Anyone who is willing to make a conscientious effort cannot fail to realise a good income from the work. The work is made so simple by the NEW METHOD that anyone can do it, for it is merely a question of following our plan and simple instructions.

In addition, each Member receives a complete Outfit without extra cost, which enables you to commence with the work at once, and begin earning.

Another important element in the success of the men and women of the National Confectionery Industry is that we guarantee to buy Members' sweets, so no canvassing is necessary: also the co-operative buying privilege that enables Members to secure raw materials at special low Membership rates. It is impossible to describe here, however, the complete plan of operation and all the helpful features. As many tell us, they had not dreamed that such a wonderful way of earning money at home existed.

## NOW—AN OPPORTUNITY TO JOIN

The Membership of the National Confectionery Industry is now to be increased. This will be good news to the many who have been eager to join.

No special qualifications are required. It makes no difference where you live, or how much time you may have to spare. If you think you might be interested in Home Confectionery Making and Selling, either for pleasure or for profit, you are invited to send for the beautiful book entitled "The Happy Highway to Success," which explains in detail the plan that GUARANTEES you SUCCESS. Post the coupon at once, as time is limited. Enclose three penny stamps to help pay postage, etc.

To NATIONAL CONFECTIONERY INDUSTRY, LTD.  
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Send me, without obligation, your free book, "The Happy Highway to Success," details of your Free Outfit Offer and Guarantee, and proof that I can earn from £5 a week. I enclose 3d. in stamps to help pay postage, etc.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

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**POST THE COUPON TO-DAY**

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

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

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

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

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

## AWARDS

*Blue Cord Diploma.*  
Miss Dorothy Manchée, of London.

## HEADQUARTERS' NOTICES

### THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' CONFERENCE.

A Conference for County Commissioners will be held at Headquarters on Friday, November 20th, at 11 a.m.

County Commissioners are asked to send in subjects for discussion to the General Secretary, not later than November 2nd. They are also asked to notify the General Secretary by that date whether they will attend the Conference, and if so whether they will require luncheon on that day.

Programmes will be sent to County Commissioners in due course.

### "GUIDING FOR THE GUIDER."

An entirely revised edition of this little sixpenny booklet has just been published, in which Guiders will find that certain chapters have been omitted and others included.

The publication of *The Commissioners' Book* and the little pamphlets on ceremonial, subsequent to that of *Guiding for the Guider*, involved a certain amount of unnecessary overlapping; Guiders will now find that the last mentioned booklet no longer contains chapters for Commissioners, or others on ceremonial; a new chapter on Woodcraft is introduced, and there is much new material under old headings.

*Guiding for the Guider* is now issued in a blue "Guide" cover, the Lone Branch looking upon yellow as its colour for such small publications.

### CLOSED MONTH FOR CORRESPONDENCE.

#### September.

It has been decided that the month of September shall be kept as a CLOSED MONTH for all correspondence connected with the work of the various branches of Guiding, i.e. Rangers, Brownies, School and Cadet companies, Lone Guides, Extension and Post Guides, Kindred Societies and Auxiliary Guides.

Letters will therefore not be forwarded to the Commissioners for these Branches this month.

Correspondence in connection with Camping will, however, be carried on as usual by the Commissioner for Camping.

Will Commissioners and Guides make a special note of this and pass on the information to others.

### THE HEADQUARTERS' 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 3.30 to 5 p.m., and parties are catered for by arrangement. Tables can be booked in advance. (Telephone: Victoria 6860.)

### SCOTTISH HEADQUARTERS.

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

All the necessary equipment, etc., is kept there, but it is impossible to stock every new book advertised in THE GUIDER. They are always willing to order these, but must charge postage.

## PROFICIENCY BADGES.

The Boy Scouts have set the lead in a very interesting direction. They are discussing the question of having a Moratorium, or a Five Year Plan, as regards the syllabuses of their Proficiency Badges.

Like them, we feel that the present method of altering Proficiency badge syllabuses from time to time is very unsettling to both Guides and Guiders, who are constantly in doubt as to the latest revision of a particular test. It is therefore suggested that we have a Three Year Plan. This means that for three years no alteration will be made in proficiency badge syllabuses, except when it is necessary to bring them up-to-date in any detail in conformity with progress made in a technical subject, e.g. Air-woman or Rifle Shot.

Suggestions for the improvement of any Proficiency test will be welcomed up to the end of the year—December 31st, 1931—and the opinion of Guiders of all ranks is invited.

Then all suggestions will be finally considered by the Committee in time for the 1932 Rules, after which no alterations will be made until 1936.

The sooner that suggestions are sent in the better! We do not want to be snowed under at Christmas time!

Each criticism of a badge test *must* be practical and constructive. As the Scouts say, "Just telling us that a test is rotten is generally stale news!" And do not deal with the technical badges unless you are an expert in that subject yourself. Ask advice of an expert if you are not satisfied with the test.

One more request—please write (preferably type) your suggestions on one side of the paper only, each criticism dealing with different badges on separate sheets, and your name and address on both. You can imagine how helpful this will be.

Till December 31st, 1931, then, and the sooner the better! What does everybody think about it?

## GENERAL NOTICES

### LECTURES.

The attention of Commissioners, Diploma'd Guiders, Auxiliary and Ranger Guiders is especially drawn to a course of 6 lectures which will be given by Miss Swaisland (British Social Hygiene Council), at Girl Guide Headquarters, 17, Buckingham Palace Road, on September 16th, 18th, 22nd, 25th, 29th and October 2nd, at 8 p.m. Fee 1s. for separate lectures or 5s. for the course.

These lectures come as the result of a special request made by Guiders present at the Conference of the Auxiliary Branch, who then had the privilege of hearing Miss Swaisland's address.

In the forthcoming course of lectures Miss Swaisland will deal with facts of physiology, biology, and the practical implications of the 10th Guide Law, with the object of helping Guiders in the sometimes difficult task of talking to their companies on these subjects.

The first two lectures will be devoted to the elementary part of the work (in accordance with the wishes of many Guiders), and the latter ones to the more advanced aspects.

It would be a great convenience if Guiders wishing to attend would send in their names, stating if they wish to take the whole course or only certain lectures, to Miss Clemow, Dorton, Thame, Oxon; in order that the lecturer may have some idea of numbers.



**COUNTY BORO' OF WEST HAM  
WHIPPS CROSS HOSPITAL, LEYTONSTONE, E.11  
Probationer Nurses.**

Applications are invited from well-educated women to train as Nurses. Age between 19 and 30 years. Salary for three years £10, £35 and £40, with board, lodging, laundry and indoor uniform. The Hospital is recognized by the General Nursing Council as a Training School for Nurses, and the curriculum is on the lines of the syllabus issued by them. Lectures are given by the Medical Staff, Matron, and Tutor-Sisters. A limited number of Nurses, on completion of their training, are afforded facilities for qualifying for the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board in their fourth year. Applications are to be made in the first instance to the Matron of the Hospital.—CHARLES E. CRANFIELD, Town Clerk, Public Assistance Offices, Union Road, Leytonstone, E.11.

September, 1931.

**PROBATIONER WOMEN NURSES** (age between 18 and 35) required at The Manor, Epsom, Surrey (L.C.C. institution for the mentally defective). Thorough training given for certificate qualifying for higher nursing positions, and in certain cases for R.M.P.A. examination in school work. Pensionable. Wages commencing 40s. a week. Uniform free. Resident (charges for lodging and meals) and non-resident. Write to Matron (Div. 136) for application form containing full particulars.

**THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, BIRMINGHAM  
Training School for Nurses.**

(Approved by the General Nursing Council.)

Lectures given by the members of the Honorary Medical Staff, who are Lecturers at the University of Birmingham, and by the Matron and Sister-Tutor. Vacancies occur at various dates during the year. Candidates must be strong and well educated. For full particulars, apply to the Matron.

**HERTFORD COUNTY HOSPITAL  
HERTFORD, HERTS.**

(Complete Recognised Training School.)

Increase of staff required for extension of hospital. Well educated PROBATIONERS WANTED for 3 years' general training. Uniform provided after trial period. Salary £20, £25, £30. Federated Superannuation Scheme in force. Two scholarships for midwifery training given yearly. Apply to Matron.

**NORTHAMPTON GENERAL HOSPITAL  
Probationers Required.**

Must be women of good education. Age 18-30 years. Salaries £20, £25 and £30, in addition to medical attendance, board, lodging, laundry and material for uniform after a trial period. Probationers are coached throughout their training by the Sister-Tutor. Applications should be made to the Matron.

**GRAVESEND & NORTH KENT HOSPITAL  
(100 Beds)**

Recognised Complete Training School for Nurses. Well-educated Probationers Required. Salary £24, £28 and £32 p.a., with uniform. Resident Sister Tutor. Nurses already on the supplementary part of the State Register are taken for two years' training. Apply, with stamped foolscap envelope, to the Matron.

**DELICIOUS FRENCH COFFEE.**

**RED**

**WHITE**

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For Breakfast & After Dinner.

To make, use **LESS QUANTITY**, it being much stronger than **ORDINARY COFFEE**

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**Burnetts**

have specialised in pure wool fast dye Navy Serges for nearly 60 years. For men, women and juveniles in light and heavy weights. Prices from 2/8 to 25/11 per yard. Also in Colours. **Guiders' COATS and SKIRTS 80/-**, in superfine lightweight botany coating serges. **Girls' COSTUMES from 39/6 BLAZERS, &c.**, to measure. The excellence of E.B.'s Fabrics and Tailoring is confirmed by satisfied clients:—

"Very well-satisfied with the wool which I had." Mrs. K., Margate. 21/7/31. "The Sherborne Tunic arrived safely"

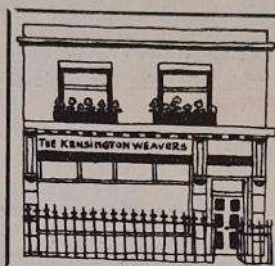


and I am very pleased with it. . . I shall certainly recommend your firm to my friends." Mrs. A. M. H., Blackheath, 13/7/31.

**KNITTING WOOL**

**BARGAINS, POST FREE.** 10/- for 3 lbs. or 5/- for 1½ lbs. For Jumpers, Socks, etc. Various shades. Odd Lots ½ lb. to 2 lbs. Heather Mixture 3/3 lb.; White, Grey or Navy, 3/4 lb.

Patterns, Measure Forms, etc., sent with pleasure. **EGERTON BURNETTS, G. W. Warehouse, Wellington, Somerset.**



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Miss Dorothy Wilkinson, Miss Phoebe Wilkinson, Mrs. Cecil Brown.

Handwoven Material made to order. Matching a Speciality. Scarves. Tweeds. Dresses, Coats, Skirts. Lessons in Spinning and Weaving. Materials and instruction in connection with Class V, Section XIII, Girl Guide Handicraft Exhibition.

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—then take BANTAM COFFEE with you because:

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2. Highly concentrated.
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4. Can be made in the cup in a moment.
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Obtainable from Grocers or Post Free from



**BANTAM Coffee**  
BANTAM WORKS, LEEDS

**AMAZING VALUE in  
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1 D. Vest, Marls, 1½d. Silky, 2½d. Crochet oz. Wool 3½d.

Rug Wools, 6-ply and Cable, 1/- 1/3 1/6 1/11 per lb.

Write for Free Samples and Illustrated Rug Guide.

**NEWCASTLE WOOL CO., 160, New Bridge St., Newcastle-on-Tyne.**



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Buy English Toys

We have many new ones.

Send for our Illustrated Price List. It will amuse you.



## OFFERS OF HELP WANTED.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science is this year holding its Centenary Meeting in London, from September 22nd to 30th.

The Council of the British Association, of which our own chairman, Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan, is a member, has done us the honour of inviting the help of Guiders in the Reception Room, which will be in the University of London building, South Kensington, each day in two shifts, from 9 till 1, and from 2 till 6. Their work will be to give out invitations, programmes, letters, etc., to explain about the expeditions, to answer questions, and generally to help strangers.

Uniform must be worn, and Guiders helping for the first time are asked to arrive a little early, in order that their duties can be explained to them.

Some offers of help have already been received, but many more are still needed. Will any Guider who can assist in this way, write before September 10th to Miss J. M. Welsford, 5, Strathay Gardens, London, N.W.3, stating which days and hours she can give, and enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply.

After this date, Miss Welsford will be abroad, and all enquiries should be sent to Miss Marx, 7, Morpeth Mansions, Ashley Place, S.W.1.

## CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE

CATHERINE POLLOCK, Lieutenant, 25th Ross-shire (1st Kyle of Lochalsh) company, on July 16th, 1931.

EDITH MAY JOHNSON, B.A., Lieutenant, 2nd Wellington (New Zealand) Post Rangers, on June 13th, 1931.

## THIS MONTH'S COVER.

OUR Cover Photograph—*The Picnic*—was taken by Berttram Wickison, Alverstoke, Berkhamsted Avenue, Wembley Hill.

## Advertisements

Communications for this column should be addressed to THE EDITOR, "THE GUIDER," 17-19, BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1, not later than the 15th of the previous month. Letters in answer to Box Numbers to be also addressed to Headquarters, c/o "THE GUIDER," fully stamped for forwarding. Headquarters cannot be held responsible in any way for advertisements. The charge for advertising in this column is at the rate of threepence per word, reference to Box Number, if included, to be reckoned as five words.

## UNIFORMS FOR SALE.

**Guider's Complete Uniform:** good condition; small size; cheap; approval; postage. Box No. 12, c/o THE GUIDER.

**Guider's Uniform:** excellent condition; belt, hat; 58s. Cooke, Manor Cottage, Fareham, Hampshire.

**Guider's Uniform:** headquarters tailored; medium; hat 6½, shirts, belt; £1. Box 15, c/o THE GUIDER.

**Guider's Tailor-made Summer Uniform:** stock size; practically new; £2 2s. or offer. Verry, Hutton, Essex.

**Guider's Uniform:** stock size; cost five guineas; 36s. with hat and belt. Apply Hurmester, 6, Collingham Road, S.W.5.

**Guider's Coat, Skirt:** tailor-made; £2; average size. Lewis, 6, Darnley Road, Holland Park, W.11.

## GUIDING.

Will any Guiders volunteer as captain and lieutenant for a small new Guide company (girls 14 to 16 years) in a Domestic Service Training School (quite near West End Metropolitan Station)? This company must meet in the early evening from 5 to 5.30 p.m. until 6.45 p.m. The girls have few amusements and value their Guiding very much indeed, but the company will have to be disbanded unless Guiders can be found. The discipline is very good, and the company suitable for young keen Guiders. Y.W.C.A. company. Write Miss Hatton, Y.W.C.A., 17, Clifford Street, Bond Street, W.1.

## IN SEARCH OF WORK.

**Guider Requires Post:** driving car; assist Commissioner with Guiding. Box No. 13, c/o THE GUIDER.

**Two Guiders:** 28 and 34; positions together; educated; refined; domesticated; experience housework; references. What offers? Box No. 14, c/o THE GUIDER.

## EMPLOYMENT OFFERED.

**Domestic Service near London.** Commissioner (Scotch) having supervision of high-class institution near London, has vacancies from time to time for reliable maids. Preference given to Rangers. Close personal contact. Details gladly sent to any Guider or Commissioner. BM/BSol., London, W.C.1.

## TRAINING.

**All Saints' Nursery College, Harrogate. A.N.T.C.** Students trained on the same lines as the Mothercraft Training Centre, Cromwell House, Highgate. One year's course, fees £100. Apply Matron.

## ACCOMMODATION IN LONDON.

**London, 5, St. Mark's Square, Regent's Park:** bedroom and breakfast, 6s.; 30s. and 25s. weekly; homelike, comfortable rooms; good service. Phone, Primrose 4245. Miss Hilda Temple.

**Homelike Hostels for Business Girls in London.** Girls can find safe and comfortable accommodation, separate cubicles, good food, at the following hostels: 8, Fitzroy Square, Tottenham Court Road, W.1; 9, Bulstrode Street, Welbeck Street, W.1; 116a, Baker Street, W.2; 12, Fitzroy Street, Tottenham Court Road, W.1; 31, Draycott Avenue, Sloane Square, S.W.3; 47, Prince's Square, Bayswater, W.2. Moderate terms. Close to tubes and buses. Apply Superintendent. (Send stamp.)

**Rest-Harrow, 40, Ritherdon Road, Batham:** hostel for business girls and students; bed-sitting rooms, dining-room, lounge, etc.; very moderate terms. Phone Streatham 9014.

## HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION.

**Scarborough.** Delightful guest-house; fine position, South Cliff. Guiders especially welcome; proprietress Guider; special rates for Rangers, Guides and Brownies out of holiday season. Syllabus Dept. G, High Cliff, Scarborough.

**Valetta, Walton, Clevedon.** During the winter months two flats are available in the Guiders' Rest-house for Guiders or their friends. Full service and inclusive terms if required. Miss Malcolm cannot let under four weeks except with inclusive terms.

## THEATRICAL.

**Beautiful Acting Clothes** for hire, all sizes; historical, pageant, fairy; special terms for Guide concerts from 2s. 6d. Write Hon. Secretary, 2, Chandos Buildings, Bath.

**No Royalties.** Short amusing plays: "Teas Provided," "Beauty Balls," "Remedies," "Mum's Outing," 7d. each; "Village Shop," 5d.; two dialogues for 7d. Miss Jackson, 220, London Road, East Grinstead.

**The Latest Craze in Shadow Plays.** See page 340.

## PRINTING.

**Printing.** Special offer. Calendar tabs, 1932. Brownie and Guide designs, 8d. per dozen. Private greeting cards. General printing as usual. Write Hon. Sec. or Ranger Printer, Chelsea Girl Guide, 135a, King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.3.

## TYPEWRITING AND DUPLICATING.

**Duplicating;** circulars, notices, programmes; 50 copies 2s. 6d., 100 4s. Miss Nancy MacFarlane, 44, Elderton Road, Westcliff.

**Duplicating** quickly executed; reports, programmes, notices; 50 2s., 100 3s. 6d. Testimonials, 4 copies of one, 3d., 25 1s. 3d. Stratford, 44, Liberia Road, London.

**Post Guider** wants typewriting, duplicating, general, authors' MSS.; experienced; price moderate. Oates, 62, Durban Road, Beckenham.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Bazaar Stands.** Secretaries should write for details and hire box of Ye Olde English Village, erected in the form of Scenic Bazaar Stands, which transform your hall into a delightful and artistic setting. Ye Olde English Fayre Co. (Dept. A), Francis Terrace, Junction Road, London, N.19. Telephone, Archway 1226.

**Printed Pencils and Balloons;** samples and lists 2d. Robertson, Ridge, Marple, Stockport.

**Pencils** stamped with your own wording; list free. Greta Pencil Mills, Kewick, English make. At our own factory.