

# THE GUIDER

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## A Sound of a Going

There is a sense of journeying  
upon the trees.

So many yellow sails are set —  
so many red !

There is a hush that waits  
on signals —  
a silence leaning towards the moment  
when the trees shall sound  
and all the leaves flutter and go.

The days gather like coloured leaves  
upon the hills.

There is a sound of passing —  
the bugles of departure blow.

Henry Bellamann.  
(from "Cups of Illusion")

OCT 1931



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# OUR TOUR *in* SOUTH AFRICA



*The Chiefs at Port Elizabeth.*

I AM basking on the deck of our homeward bound ship. The blazing sun of the Equator is baking me through and through, the oily blue sea melts into a hazy horizon, and my mind wanders away into a kaleidoscopic dream of long journeys, arrivals and departures, radiant Scouts and Guides, friendly meetings, Camp Fires and what nots, and would that I could condense into readable space the wonderful and happy experiences of this world tour just concluded.

Guide folk, in their generous loyalty, tell us that our coming is a help and an inspiration. But the boot is quite on the other foot. It is *THEY* who are the inspiration, and the most glorious example of plucky noble service to their country and their kind.

Throughout the length and breadth of New Zealand and Australia we were meeting continuously with new-found Guide friends, and realising for the first time from actual close quarters how firmly they were building up our Movement in those far-off lands, and how good is their work for the building of the character of their children.

But on our all too short visit to South Africa it was just a case of landing back at home again! It was good to be there once more after a four years' absence, and though our tour was merely a matter of calling in *en passant* for a hurried glimpse, we have gained an invigorating impression of the progress of Scouting and Guiding in that time.

Both Movements have developed a good deal—the Scouts perhaps even more than the Guides—but that is another story, and news of their doings can be found in *THE SCOUTER*.

But having dragged them in, I would like to mention that, just as in Australia and New Zealand it has been a new idea for the two Movements to co-operate fairly fully, here, in South Africa, closer touch is also gradually being encouraged.

We had joint "Scouts' and Guides' Own" services; there were joint Scouters' and Guiders' parties; joint Rallies, of course; and also, as a final joy during our last days in Cape Town, a joint Cub and Brownie Revel, as well as a Commissioners' "Gemoot" with which to round off our trip in the best possible way.

I am venturing to stress this point because here and there I have still found a lurking shadow of a queer jealous aloofness, where Guide folk will wish definitely to be counted as "better than the Scouts"; or perhaps *vice versa* the Scouts will want to be considered "bigger than the Guides," and so on.

There should be no question of that sort of rivalry, when we are all out solely for the good of the boy or the girl, and the good of the *whole* is what counts most. Such an attitude of mind is so definitely against the spirit of our game, and cannot fail to have unpleasant harmful reflections.

Surely it doesn't matter which we are doing, as both are equally important, for it is only in joke that the Chief Scout dares to say that "if all the future home-makers and mothers were trained into perfection as Guides there would be no need for the Scouts to exist at all"!

There is of course no idea of our becoming a co-educational movement, but a "co-operative educational movement" is certainly a goal to aim for.

Well, to return to our tour. A rough idea of our somewhat hurried programme may be gathered from the fact that out of the fortnight in the country six nights and three days were spent travelling; I attended thirteen Rallies of Guides and Wayfarers, three Camp Fires, two Guides' Owns, seven meetings with Guiders, and nineteen "other functions" as well, such as visits to schools, planting trees, seeing Guide camping centres, etc., with, as often as not, speeches thrown in!

I wish I could describe them all to you—they were all so interesting and delightful—but I don't think the Editor would like me very much if I started in on such a plan!

When talking to Brownies I always feel that it is perhaps worth while to urge upon them that it is the little things that count. And so perhaps sometimes, even in our grown-up lives, it is the littlest things that are the sweetest and greatest in the end.

One of the nicest moments I have had of late came to me at some quite delightful Brownie Revels in Durban, when I asked the happy little beaming brown souls what they had thought the Chief Guide would be like.

Up went a hand. "Like a Guide," came quickly from



one. "I thought she'd be like you," came yet another; and then number three announced in ringing tones: "I thought she'd be like MAGIC!"

Never was I more conscious of my feet of clay; but relief came quickly in the shape of an entrancing Brownie who rushed up, just as I was leaving the garden, and shoved her face into mine with an impulsive fat kiss.

To me Durban was and is a very splendid Guide Division, with fine personnel, a beautiful live spirit, and sturdy achievements as its record.

One of these is the material fact of having bought a delightful "baby Foxlease" where Guides may camp for week-ends all through the year, and where Guiders can come together for training and refreshment of mind and body.

Its value and its charm are very great; Fair Fell is its name, and though near enough to the town to be easily accessible, it stands hidden in its own grounds, whilst a generous neighbour, who showers kindnesses upon the Guides at all times, has now also given the surrounding acres so that for all time our Guides of succeeding generations may enjoy the benefits of its peaceful inspiration.

It was good to be back in Johannesburg again, to feel the clear crisp air, to see the dazzling white pyramids of the gold mine dumps along the Reef, to look out over the glorious sunlit spaces to the Mahalisberg Mountains lying in their purple folds twenty miles away.

Being six thousand feet above sea-level makes Johannesburg so exhilarating that everybody appears to live in a busy whirl, working or playing with immense vigour, and endeavouring with all speed to what is called "wear themselves out."

A very beautiful war memorial, in conception as well as in design, here takes that most valuable of all forms—a perfectly equipped children's hospital. And, as in so many other corners of the globe, its furnishing is completed by the introduction of Scouting and Guiding for the patients, which is carried out kindly and thoroughly by a relay of Scouters and Guiders, Rovers and Rangers.

Here in their beds these members of our family greeted me with wan but beaming faces; and further "Extensions," with that brave stoic courage of their kind, were gathered into the wards and gardens of the Hope Home, which gives to its inmates the further care and help towards complete recovery of their blessed health.

One noticeable change in South Africa in the last four years has been the increase in the use of the Afrikaans language. By the Treaty of Vereeniging in 1902, which brought the hastened end to the ever-regrettable Boer War, it was arranged that the Dutch South African people should continue to use their own language.

When the Union of South Africa came in 1910 it was agreed that both languages were to be used throughout the whole country, and the old original patois Dutch language was developed into that now known as "Afrikaans."

Four years ago people spoke the one or the other more or less, but to-day it is expected that all shall be bi-lingual.

In Scouting and Guiding, which knows no barriers of language or nation, the two white races can and do come together, quite a large percentage of our Guiders are in many centres those of "Afrikaaner" families, and one can but hope and pray that, by thus meeting in goodwill and happy understanding on the common ground of Guiding, lasting friendships

will be made which will make for a united South African womanhood in the years to come.

There was a fine muster of both town and country Guides for a big "Scouts' and Guides' Own" in Johannesburg, over 5,000 being present, many of whom had come long distances at a big cost of time, energy, trouble and money; and the Guides of Mafeking even did two night journeys in the train in order to be there, bless 'em.

Sermons were given in both English and Afrikaans, and the re-affirmation of the Promises was led, also in the two languages, by two First Class Guides and a fine self-possessed First Class Brownie.

Bloemfontein perhaps gave me the "campiest" welcome, in the shape of a most enjoyable friendly Rally, far from any "madding crowd," and when the formalities of inspection were over, company competitions in lighting fires, boiling billies and having tea was the most important item on the programme. After my ninth tea it was time to talk of going home!

Besides the official doings at the larger towns on this rushing journey through South Africa, we would now and again find cheery little groups of Guides awaiting us at stations along the line, too far away to be able to join in with the inspiring bigger festivities, but keen as could be and carrying on with a fine spirit in their far-away farms and dorps.

And OH, THOSE GUIDERS! What an example they are to us, "playing the game" as they do, month in month out, unseen, unnoticed and unsung, giving their devoted service so that, through their efforts in the character-training of the Guide sisterhood girls of South Africa may become the more worthy of their heritage.

Stormberg is perhaps not a very noted railway station, but personally I have good cause to remember it. Here, pausing for ten minutes for our engine to have a drink, we inspected a very delightful lot of Scouts and Guides and Brownies, ending with the usual cordial farewells.

As our train pulled out, however, we found that such farewells were quite unnecessary, for ten motor-cars had been commandeered, and the entire "parade" escorted our train for ten frenzied miles, rushing at thirty miles an hour down the road alongside the railway track, and arms, hands, and, I think, legs, hats and hankies, waved from every available corner of the rushing cars,



*Sunbeams and Wayfarers singing for the Chiefs at Port Elizabeth.*

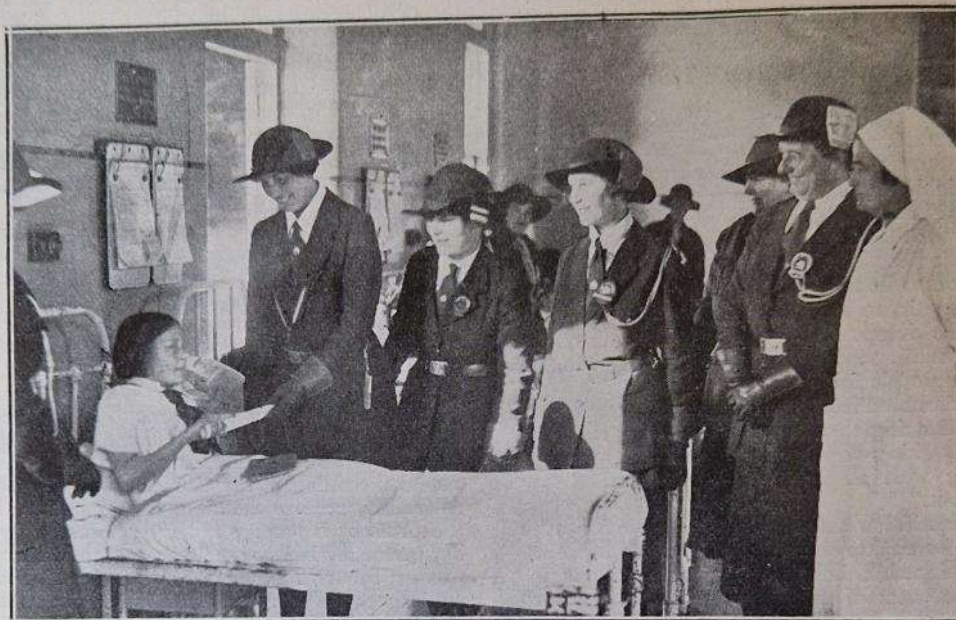


until the next station of Molteno was reached and a panting, excited hand-shaking reunion was held of the chasers and the chased!

I mentioned in my report of our tour in Australia that the Education Authorities there and in New Zealand were so exceptionally kindly disposed towards our Movement, how they gave facilities to Guides to attend Rallies, and so on, never failing to show that they looked upon us as allies in their educational field.

in which the terrible creature later burned his feet on the camp fire, and bandages had to be applied to his legs and ears as an illustration of the "Friend to Animals" Badge!

Then I would like to tell more of the plucky energy of the Guides who came down to East London from Port St. Johns, which necessitated a two-nights' journey in the train and a sixty-mile motor drive at the end of it. To those accustomed to the large towns and small distances of Great Britain it may sound quite "Alice in



*The Chief Guide at the Children's Hospital, Johannesburg, June, 1931.*

This is not the case in South Africa, unfortunately, and as yet no great move has been made towards soliciting their support.

But it is a hopeful fact that many of the leading schools and colleges have good school companies; and principals are more and more showing real sympathy. In fact, on my arrival in one town I was told that a headmistress who had been described as almost "anti-Guide" four years ago, had been "simmering" for some time, and had been "brought to the boil" and enrolled only the week before!

Also in Grahamstown, the great educational centre of South Africa, the Principal of the Teachers' Training College has just founded a Cadet Ranger company. This augurs well for the future, for this has not been undertaken lightly, and those students who join will be scattered into different parts of the Union, and through their voluntarily joining hands with us now we may visualise them as future allies and helpers in the promotion of Guiding later on.

I simply must not take the space in which to mention all our ports of call, nor can I speak as I should like of the many kindnesses that were shown to us by all our old friends throughout the tour.

I would love, for instance, to tell more about the unique "Hippopotamus" display at the Maritzburg Rally, when the vast and fearsome beast upset the Guides' cardboard boat into the imaginary river, making Life Line and First Aid work imperative. One very pleasing touch was that

Wonderland-ish" to contemplate attending rallies with journeys of that kind.

Oh, and I must just mention some wonderful needlework done by an Extension Guide at Grahamstown, who, since her hands are crippled, now threads beads and makes charming neatly embroidered mats with her toes.

And never have I seen more entrancing handcrafts than the model beds made by the Port Elizabeth Guides and Rangers—exquisite little things about 18 inches by 10, complete with hemstitched bedclothes, draw-sheets, monogrammed pillow-cases, padded mattresses, and with framework, castors, and even the springs made by deft Guide fingers.

And Port Elizabeth Division, too, has its own Guide Hut, a few miles away by the exquisite Schoenmakers Beach, where they may picnic and camp and learn to love and study the out of doors.

It is all so good, and so happy, and though this time I had but a cursory fleeting glimpse of places and people, there can be no doubt of the fine spirit and deep purpose that lies in the Movement in the Union.

It has been no easy task, building the Movement in this country of difficulties and problems, where many influences are at work against all progress.

There has been apathy on the part of those we would rely on for support; definite disapproval on the part of the more old-fashioned "public" which does not and will not see what Guiding is for; there is lethargy on the part of many who could give service, but will not; there



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is even active dislike from a certain section which wishes to look upon the Movement as an implanted thing from Great Britain, instead of realising that, as a plant will grow from a seed carried far afield, the sisterhood in South Africa is developed by South Africans with South Africans and for South Africans.

But it is growing steadily all the time, making headway in spite of minor difficulties, and even perhaps becoming strengthened and more virile through having to overcome these.

And one of the best and biggest bits of progress that I have found most noticeable is the change of heart towards the "Associated" Movement, the Wayfarers.

As is well known to the readers of THE GUIDER, it has not been possible in this country of conflicting feelings the Guides owing to race prejudice on the part of the adult white population. This colour problem is the most complex in the world, has as many facets as a diamond, and nobody who has not lived right amongst it in South Africa is qualified to judge of rights or wrongs.

But the perfectly magnificent growth of the Wayfarer Movement, and its close and friendly association with the Guide Movement, is a most heartening step forward. At almost every centre that we visited the Wayfarer leaders kindly allowed me to see their girls, cheery, well-disciplined groups, with eager outlook and bent on strong endeavour in the comradeship of their own well-adapted work.

Their numbers run to thousands now, and our con-

gratulations are due to those who have built up this growing Movement. Guiders, ex-Guiders and Rangers are, I am glad to find, taking a large share in the service of Wayfaring, and at the Cape I was told that "they could have done nothing without the help of the Guides."

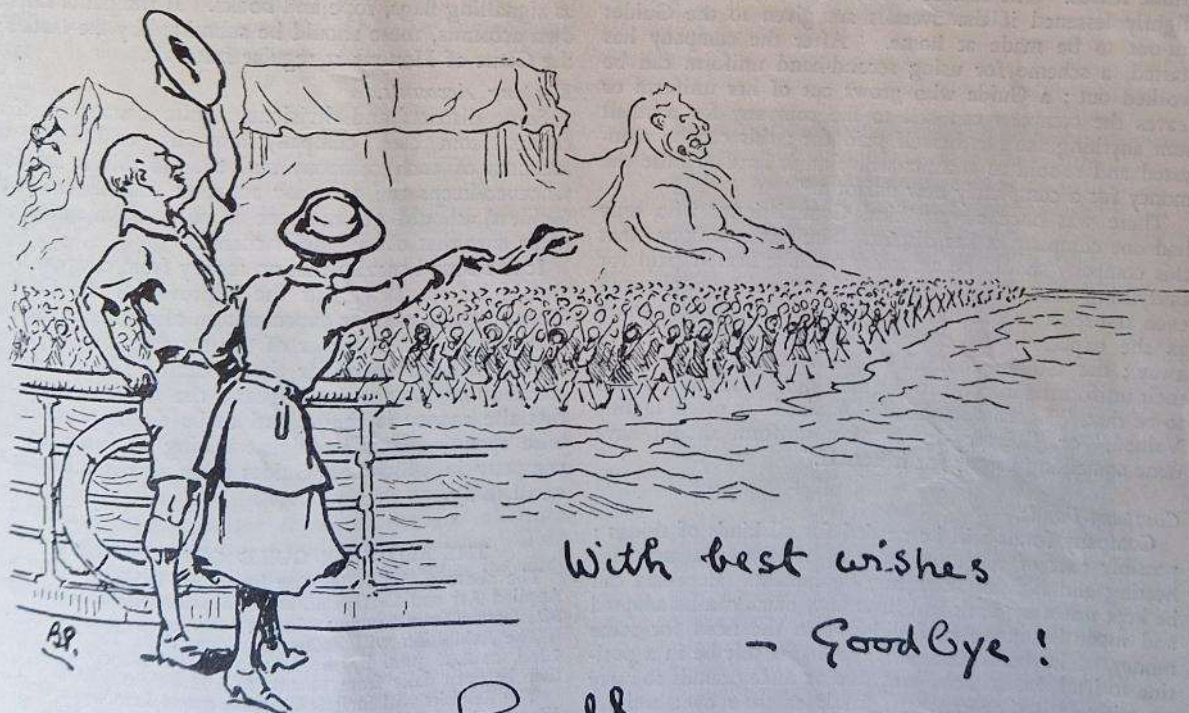
Thus great progress is coming, and it is good to find such advancement in this most valuable Movement and such friendly co-operation going forward with ours.

It is no easy task being at the helm of growing Movements. I speak rather feelingly, and all Chief Guides and Chief Commissioners and other leaders know that one is expected to have the strength of giants, the patience of Job, and the wisdom of Solomon—or more!

Where feelings run high, individuals as well as bodies of people—such as the "Government," for instance—are always held to be in the wrong or in some way to blame for something.

But happily in our Guide sisterhood we have been marvellously immune from argument, and with the loyal support of all our team we are perhaps achieving—in South Africa as well as elsewhere—more than can be rightly gauged at this juncture.

And it all comes right if we are in the right. As a Guider wrote to me from Natal lately: "Guiding is like that. We go on day by day doing the little things to hand, and then suddenly—like a man who is climbing a kopje and concentrating on the little rocks in his way—we discover that we have arrived quite a long way up, and the Vision Splendid begins to unfold before our eyes."



With best wishes

— Good Bye !

Ofare Baden-Powell

Baden Powell  
of Gilwell



## FINANCE FOR THE NEW COMPANY



(A very new Guider on being asked what she most wanted to know, said that she "didn't understand about the money." These notes are intended as hints for the Guider who is just starting a company and contain nothing for the Guider who has run a company for some time—she will have made her own plans long ago.)

### *Paying for Uniform.*

One of the first thoughts of the new recruit is, "When can I have a uniform?" For some companies this is an easy question and the Guides can easily afford to pay for their own uniforms; for others it is an almost unsurmountable difficulty, and uniform a distant dream. In between comes the average company who can afford uniform, but only by gradual stages. The most usual scheme is for the Guide to bring a small sum each week towards the cost of her uniform, obtaining it in bits as it is paid for. Many companies defray the cost of certain portions of the uniform out of company funds (i.e. belt, emblems and badges, tie), these are company property and revert to the company if the Guide leaves. The cost of the rest of the uniform can be slightly lessened if the overalls are given to the Guides cut-out to be made at home. After the company has started, a scheme for using second-hand uniform can be worked out; a Guide who grows out of her uniform or leaves the company can sell to the company for a small sum anything she has herself paid for; this can be renovated and re-sold to recruits who find it hard to raise the money for a completely new uniform.\*

There was once a very kind Commissioner who only had one company in her district. She was so anxious that this company should be a success that she herself paid for everything that they needed, uniform, room, books and even transport to the meeting; but instead of flourishing as she expected, the company quietly but surely faded away; the Guides couldn't take the trouble to put on their uniforms and come to the meeting. The moral seems to be that, "Benefits too Easily Obtained are often Lightly Valued," or, "Every wearer of a uniform should have done something to pay for it herself."

### *Company Funds.*

Company funds will be needed for all kinds of things; possibly part of the uniform, rent of room, payment for heating and lighting, company equipment. Expenses can be kept down by work and ingenuity, much can be adapted and made but there will still remain the need for some money. The Local Association will probably be in a position to lend the new company two or three pounds to carry on with until they can earn funds of their own and repay it.

There is a sentence in the *Rules and Policy* which should

\* [For special prices for uniform to be obtained from Headquarters, see back page of cover. All these goods are British made.—Ed.]

always be in our minds when thinking of ways and means, it is this: "The Spirit of the Movement is that, on the part of the girls themselves, money should be earned and not solicited." It is of the utmost importance that the Guides should not expect something for nothing, and that they should realise that the things which are most worth while must be worked for. This applies to our ways of raising money; if we have a sale of work and the things people buy come to pieces in their hands as they walk home, or if we give an entertainment and charge two shillings for a show that would be dear at sixpence, we are giving very poor training to the Guides and showing very poor Guiding to the public. Any money received for our services should be honestly earned and Guides should give good value for the money they make.

### *Patrol Funds.*

In a company each Guide usually contributes a penny every week. This is collected by the P. L.'s. and entered in the patrol roll call book. In many companies this money goes into company funds and is handed over by the Patrol Leader to the captain who signs the Leader's book. Other companies have patrol funds as well as company funds. The patrol keeps the pennies and their own patrol accounts and they pay for their own badges and such equipment as they keep in their patrol boxes or cupboards; such things as signalling flags, rope and books. If the patrol keeps its own accounts, these should be submitted by the Leaders to the Court of Honour at regular intervals.

### *Keeping Accounts.*

Some districts and divisions require a statement of accounts from each company annually, others have the accounts of each company audited. If this is not done, whoever keeps the company accounts (usually one of the Guiders), should get someone to check them annually, to make sure that everything is correct.

It is a sound maxim that no money from company funds should be spent without the approval of the Court of Honour, small current expenses can, of course, be excluded if necessary. The keeper of the accounts should produce a clear balance sheet for the Court of Honour and the company at least twice a year; the Guides should feel that the money is theirs, and theirs the responsibility of wise spending and intelligent raising of funds, and the company in which the Guides learn this is achieving no small thing.

J. DALTON.

### THE RED ROSE GUILD OF ARTWORKERS.

The above Guild is holding its annual Exhibition and Sale of Applied Art and Craftwork, at the Houldsworth Hall, Deansgate, Manchester, from October 22nd to 29th.

The Exhibition will be formally opened on Thursday, October 22nd, at 2.30 p.m. by the Lord Mayor of Manchester, and will then be open daily from 11 a.m. to 7.30. Admission 1s.

The Exhibits will include Embroidery and Lace Work, Furniture, Illumination and Christmas Cards, Jewellery and Metal Work, Leatherwork and Bookbinding, Pottery and Tiles, Glass, Toys, Weaving, etc.

Guiders can obtain any further particulars from: The Red Rose Guild of Artworkers, 8, Tib Street, Piccadilly, Manchester, and those who are interested in handcraft will find this Exhibition well worth seeing.



# SCOUTING

*We feel certain that Guiders will welcome a page of news of the brother Movement in THE GUIDER. News paragraphs from Commissioners, Guiders, Scouters, Owls or Cubbers telling of co-operation or other items of joint interest will be gladly received.—ED.*

## THE FIRST WORLD ROVER MOOT.

The September *Scouter* published a graphic and interesting account of the First World Rover Moot held at Kandersteg in August, when 2,600 Rover Scouts from twenty-two nations "forged a further link in the chain of human understanding and world goodwill."

The Chief Scout had a new secretary in Peter Baden-Powell; and the Chief Guide and Heather and Betty were there too, the first family reunion since the Chiefs sailed for New Zealand last January.

Some lucky Swiss Guides occupied a chalet and helped in the canteen, and were specially visited, of course, by the Chief Guide, as you may see illustrated on this page.

Just as the Cheshire Guiders turned-to as hospital staff for the Jamboree at Birkenhead, so the Swiss Guides "did yeoman—or perhaps better, Guide—service" for the brother Movement at Kandersteg, as *The Scouter* puts it.

It is jolly to feel that the Scouts know what "Guide service" really is, and value it.

"If you see anyone going about with a long face, kick 'em," was the gist of the Chief's opening talk!

There wasn't anybody to kick, but what invigorating advice! (Guiders—please note.)

\* \* \* \* \*

## SCOUTING GAMES.

I draw again from *The Scouter* to remark on Mr. Spiller's amusing article on Scouting games, illustrating how disguises can be made use of in playing them. The Chief Scout suggests this in *Scouting for Boys*, and a troop of Sea Scouts proved that the simplest disguises are the best.

Only male disguises were allowed, and four "secret service men" had to bring "dispatches" to the Scouter posted at a cross roads, the rest of the troop guarding that position, which was in the middle of an open common.

One Sea Scout disguised himself as an ordinary Scout, and got through. Another was spotted as a youth on a walking tour in panama hat, spectacles, pullover and flannel trousers. He got through only by sprinting.

A third collected a couple of schoolboys and all three dressed in flannels, took out a cricket ball and bat. Two pitched the ball to the batsman and fielded it as they strolled successfully across the common.

Several more good examples are given, and after the game was over the writer says that every one of the defenders asked to "try next time."

This would be fun for a Guide company, too.

\* \* \* \* \*

## MOUNT BADEN-POWELL.

A peak in the Los Angeles National Forest in California, officially designated recently by the United States Geographic Board as Mt. Baden-Powell, was formally dedi-

cated this year. Thousands of Scouts camped near the base of the peak for the Memorial Day week-end.

Clinton C. Clarks, of Pasadena, California, conceived the idea of naming the peak in honour of the Chief Scout of the World. The idea met with instant favour with Scout officials on the west coast and a formal request was forwarded to the United States Geographical Board at Washington.

In announcing their approval of the name the Board said, "While it was not the policy of the Board thus to honour citizens of other nations, they were more than pleased to name this American mountain peak in honour of Baden-Powell who, because of his splendid achievement in giving to the world a movement for the youth of all lands, could well be considered a world citizen, justly meriting any honour which we can bestow upon him."

Major Frederick R. Burnham, of Los Angeles, the explorer and personal friend of the Chief Scout, with whom he served in the Boer War, delivered the dedicatory address. Major Burnham has been made an honorary Scout of the Boy Scouts of America in recognition of his out-of-doors activities.

Fifty Scouts hiked to the top of Mt. Baden-Powell, where a flagpole and cairn of stones have been erected, and unfurled the National Colours simultaneously with the dedication ceremonies at the foot of the mountain. A squadron of aeroplanes circled the mountain at the same time.

Mt. Baden-Powell has an altitude of 9,389 feet and is the eastern peak of what were formerly the two North Baldy peaks. The peak now designated as North Baldy is two miles west of Mt. Baden-Powell.

T.



*The Chief Guide at the Guides' Chalet at Kandersteg.*



# RANGERING

## The Housekeeper Test.—I THE WEEKLY BUDGET

By EDITH TAYLOR.

(Division Commissioner, North Liverpool.)

THE object of this article is not to give details of weekly expenditure for certain incomes, but to give such information as is necessary for the planning of "weekly budgets," and such as will lead to thoughtful and intelligent distribution of money at the disposal of the housewife.

This portioning of money is as essential for one's own private salary or allowance as for the income of a large household, and should become a habit from the time one earns a salary or has an allowance.

Take, for instance, a girl of twenty years of age, earning a salary, living at home and paying something for her "keep"; she should plan the spending of her income thus:—

Pay to mother.

Travelling expenses to work (if any).

Clothing (something should be put aside each week for this).

Insurance or savings.

Charities.

Incidental expenses (such as entertainments, postage, etc.).

Holidays (some money put aside each week).

It may appear difficult to divide up a small income in this way, but all the headings are essential in one's life and, however small the sum, each one should have its proportionate part of the whole. Accounts should be kept of each week's expenditure, and if this has become a habit, many of the difficulties of allotting the family income later will have been overcome.

To go on to the "weekly expenditure" of a household, the first and most important heading is "Food." An eminent professor has recently said that the first essential in the life of a child and in the rearing of healthy men and women is "food," and that, although housing and environment are most important, good food means more to the young and growing child. By "good food" is not necessarily meant expensive food, but suitable food. The headings might then be as follows:—

Food.

Rent (including rates and taxes).

Fuel and light.

Education (if children attend the Council School this heading may be omitted).

Clothing.

Insurance or saving.

Provision for sickness.

Charities.

Incidental expenses (travelling, entertainments, postage, etc.).

Holidays or "outings."

The allotting of the weekly money under these headings is influenced by many factors, such as:—

The amount of money at one's disposal.

The number in the family.

Whether there are children in the family or all adults.

The place of residence—whether in the town or in the country.

It is a difficult matter therefore to give any very definite rules for the apportioning of an income, but the following typical case may be helpful:—

### FAMILY BUDGET.

Number in family .. .. . Father, Mother and three Children.  
District .. .. . Industrial town.  
Income .. .. . £4 per week, minus 7d. Unemployment Stamp,  
9d. Health Insurance Stamp  
= £3 18s. 8d. net.

	£	s.	d.
Food .. .. .	1	10	0
Rent and Rates .. .. .	0	16	0
Fuel, light, cleaning materials .. .. .	0	6	8
Education .. .. .	0	10	0
Clothing .. .. .	0	8	0
Insurance and savings, provision for sickness .. .. .	0	8	0
Charity, incidental expenses, outings or holidays .. .. .	0	8	0
	£3	18	8

An accepted Standard Division, which should be modified according to circumstances, is as follows\* :—

Food .. .. .	20 to 50 per cent.
Rent and rates .. .. .	20 to 25 per cent.
Clothing .. .. .	10 to 20 per cent.
Household expenses—fuel, light, wages, cleaning materials, laundry, etc. .. .. .	5 to 10 per cent.
Personal expenses—tram fares, toilet, stamps, newspapers, etc. .. .. .	5 to 10 per cent.
Occasional expenses—doctor, dentist, holidays, etc. .. .. .	5 to 10 per cent.
Savings—anything from .. .. .	5 to 30 per cent.

(To be continued.)

## Ranger Service

THE Bournemouth Ranger Council has once again demonstrated in no uncertain manner their complete comprehension of Ranger Service, for they invited an Extension pack of 22 Brownies from the Manor, Epsom (L.C.C. Institution for Mental Defectives), for a Pack Holiday and gave them a marvellous time.

A beautiful house, standing in delightful grounds on Canford Cliffs, had been procured for the camp by the Ranger Council and there twenty-two wildly happy and delighted Brownies enjoyed the first real holiday of their lives.

Some idea of the wonderful organisation may be gathered from the fact that the house had been completely empty. There lacked nothing for comfort and yet every thing provided, beds, chairs, even each electric light bulb, had been lent from different sources.

All the Rangers in the district had contributed towards the cost of the Pack Holiday and each Ranger company either separately or jointly took it in turns to cook and serve most excellent meals under the direction of an exceedingly capable quartermaster.

Huts on the beach had also been provided and the Brownies paddled to their hearts' content. Pony rides were another thrill. Even the municipal authorities lit up their wonderful fountain half an hour earlier so that the children might see it without interfering with bedtime!

It must have been an anxious time for Miss Jones, Miss Pitman, and their competent staff of Guiders, who were in residence all the time, but a heavenly one for the Brownies.

GRATEFUL BROWN OWL.

\* N.B.—Adjustments will be necessary in insurance contributions according as they are increased or decreased by law.



# WHY NOT MAKE YOUR OWN LANYARD?

By J. M. SMEATHMAN  
(S.R.S. Drake, London)

*The first of a series of articles which will interest everybody.*

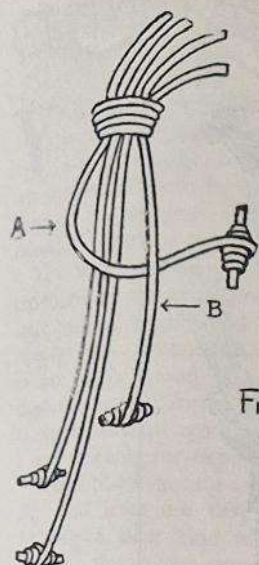


FIG. I.

I. **SEA RANGER'S** lanyard must display not less than eight different knots and plaits, but these attractive lanyards need not be confined to Sea Rangers.

Ranger and Guide Patrol Leaders may like to make them, too. A good lanyard takes two hanks of Plater's Line (stocked at Headquarters), but it is advisable to practise each plait and knot in ordinary string before attempting the real thing. The lanyard maker's motto should be "Pull Tight." A loosely woven lanyard is usually uneven in width and looks untidy.

The work is begun with the part of the lanyard which goes round the neck. Divide each hank in half. Knot the four ends loosely at about one-third of their lengths. Wind the four long ends on to bobbins made of cardboard, wood, or something similar.

Begin with the following plait:—

**Boatswain's Weave.**—The two centre strands are used as a core, and must lie flat, never crossing one another. Call the outside left end A, the outside right B. (Fig. 1.)

Lay A across the core, from left to right, and pass it under B.

Next pass B under the core, and up between the core and A on the left (Fig. 2). Pull tight.

A and B have changed sides, so the action is now reversed. A is laid across the core from R to L, and under B. B goes under the core from L to R, and up between the core and A. Pull tight every time, and the result will look like Fig. 3, which is purposely drawn rather loose to show the pattern. It should be pulled as tight as possible in the actual working.

It is always obvious which end is A and which B, because A emerges downwards, whereas B comes up through the loop.

A variation of the Boatswain's Weave is the Rolling Boatswain. These may both be used effectively in the neck by working two inches of each alternately. The

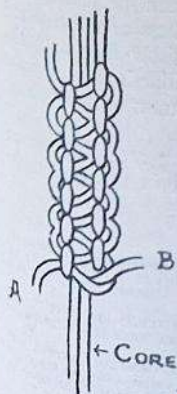


FIG. III.

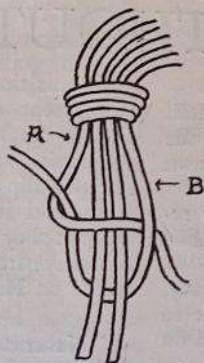


FIG. II.

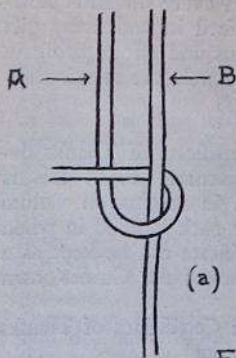
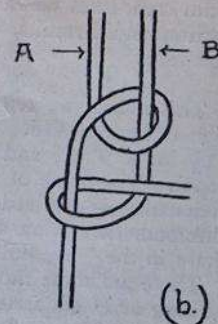


FIG. IV



(b)

Rolling Boatswain is made in much the same way as the other, but instead of beginning by putting A across the core every time, first from the left, then from the right, the *left-hand* end is laid across every time. Thus the weave is repeated as in Figs. I and II, the action never being reversed. This makes the variation in design and also causes the plait to twist or roll. When sufficient plait has been made to form the neck, untie the loose knot at the beginning, bring the four short ends alongside the four longer ends, and join all together with a Turk's Head. The chapter on the Boatswain's badge in the Badge Book explains how to do this. There will now be eight ends with which to work.

A design in half hitches may be introduced here. Begin with two strands only, A and B. Hold A taut, and tie a half hitch on it with B. Then hold B taut and make a half hitch on it with A. If A is passed over B to make the half hitch, then B must be passed over A in the same way.

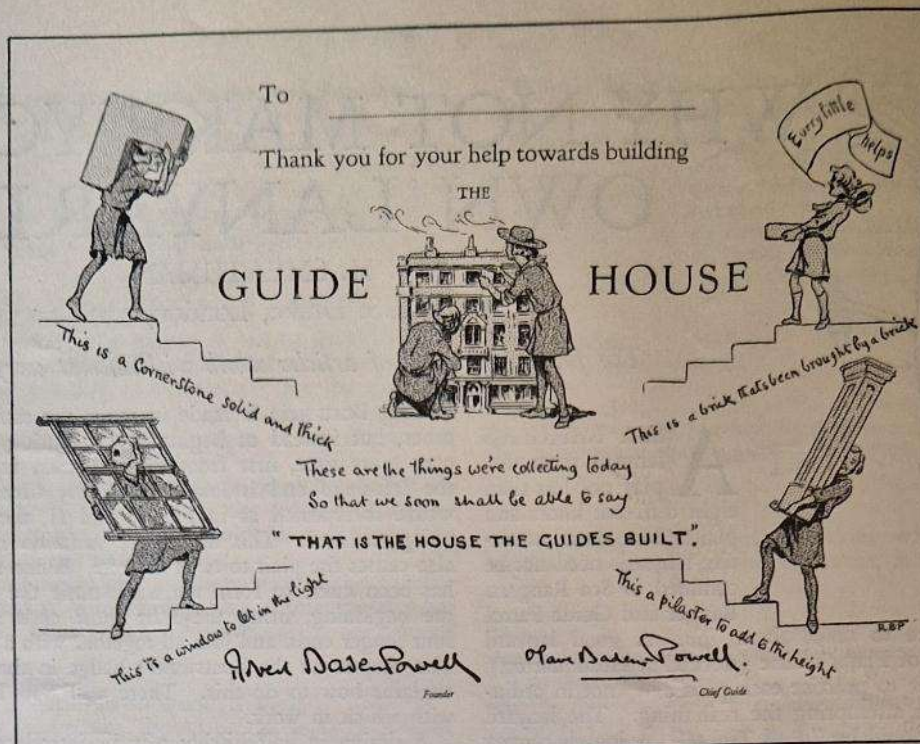
After working three inches of this, put A and B aside, and begin the same with another pair of strands. Continue until all the strands have been worked in pairs to a length of three inches. Lay all the strands together again ready to begin a new stitch.

(To be continued.)

## YOUR OWN.

Your temper. It is yours. Never lose it. Keep it—below your chin. When you are in the right you can afford to keep it; when you are in the wrong you can't afford to lose it. Keep smiling, and keep your temper. Remember nobody else wants it—it's yours.





## NEVER A DAY WITHOUT A DONATION

### THE BUILDING FUND.

We published last month a statement showing in detail the wonderful response in the United Kingdom to the Chief Scout's appeal to the Movement to build its own Headquarters.

The total now stands at just over £54,000, a truly remarkable achievement, when one realises that no public appeal has been made.

In view of the economic crisis throughout the country, it is fully realised that counties may find it difficult to raise further large sums before the closing of the Fund on the Chiefs' joint birthday—February 22nd, 1932.

At the same time we are still short of £20,000 before the total of £74,500 is reached, and every donation however small, from those who *can* afford it, and every gift from companies whose entertainments and efforts bring in such splendid results, will be doubly welcome at this difficult time.

This month we reproduce the Certificate of Thanks designed by the Chief Scout. The actual size of this is 11½ in. x 9 in., and it is printed in colours on vellum paper. The name of a company or pack is filled in when a donation is received and the certificate can be kept as a clubroom decoration and a memento of the Guides' own share in the "big Build."

There are some thousands of the Certificates of Thanks waiting at Headquarters to be sent out!

It may not be universally known amongst companies and packs that if they help the Fund in any way, their names will be inscribed on a roll which will be kept at Headquarters. According to the Appeal records—which are made in preparation for this Roll—there are 11,775 companies and packs in the British Isles who have not yet taken their share in helping Imperial Headquarters.

At this time of the year when Annual Report forms are being sent out, several County and Division Commissioners are taking the opportunity of finding out which companies and packs have helped and which have not. A typed slip for filling in is attached to the Annual Report form, and in many cases the Commissioners are able to say that they are nearly a 100 per cent. division or district, but they urge the Guiders to aim at having a complete record on Headquarters' Roll of Builders.

"Never a day without a donation," is indeed a slogan to be proud of, but during the summer the Appeal—like the weather—suffered from a deep depression and some days the post only brought a few rather small contributions. In fact one day this proud boast would not have held good had it not been for the model pillar box in Headquarters shop. Our many customers and visitors will be interested to know that over £60 has been "posted" in the special envelopes provided by the side of this model. Many parties from all parts have been personally conducted over the new building by members of the staff and it is most encouraging when visitors show their appreciation by putting some coins into the pillar box or into the models of the building and the restaurant, and we thank these anonymous donors.

Picture postcards of the new building are being sold in aid of the Fund and can be obtained in the shop or by post. Price 2d. each.

For the special convenience of those who can visit Headquarters at no other time, the building will be kept open between the hours of 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. on the following SATURDAY AFTERNOONS: October 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st.

Those wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity are asked to send in their names to the General Secretary at least one week before the date of the visit.

Members of the staff have volunteered to give up these two hours of their Saturday afternoon holiday to show visitors round who could not otherwise see the new building, and this notification of numbers will therefore be much appreciated.



October, 1931]

THE GUIDER

# CUTTING PICTURES

By "GILCRAFT."

YOU have probably tried cutting your initials into a piece of rubber to make a stamp. The result is rather smudgy, but the idea is sound, and if carried out successfully can be very useful for printing little pictures on programmes, making Christmas cards, book plates, calendars, and for many other useful purposes.

You may have seen wood-cuts in shop windows or reproduced in magazines; at one time all pictures in books were printed from wood blocks, but now there are various photographic methods that are simpler to work and cheaper in use. The wood block, however, remains one of the most fascinating forms of art; you have only to see some of the wonderful work of the Japanese to realise that it is a fine medium for expressing certain effects.

Wood block cutting is difficult; boxwood is used generally, and it is not easy to work in such a hard wood. Recently a new kind of picture block has been finding favour; this is the lino block. It consists of a piece of plain linoleum fixed on a piece of wood, and carved in exactly the same way as a wood block. The advantage is that linoleum is easier to cut than wood, and for ordinary purposes is just as satisfactory; its only disadvantage is that if too many impressions have to be taken the surface wears badly.

A print from a lino block is given here to show you what the effect is. The method of working is quite simple. First get a piece of linoleum. This is not a suggestion that you should go and cut a piece off the family floor-covering; any shop where they sell linoleum will have some odd bits. The kind you want is the plain linoleum without any pattern; cork lino is no use. Mount the lino on a piece of wood with glue.

Draw your picture or design on thin tracing paper; reverse it and draw over the lines so that you get the reversed picture.

Now cover the block with ordinary carbon paper and trace through on to the lino the reversed picture. You will find it simpler at first if you now paint in the whole picture in detail with a light colour such as yellow. The parts painted must be left standing; all the rest must be gouged out carefully. A small V-shaped gouge is the most useful tool, but a simple job can be done with a pen-knife. In the example printed here all the white parts were gouged out and the black parts represent the original surface of the linoleum.

When the cutting is finished the next task is to make a print. The simplest method is to use the roller and the black ink supplied with a cyclostyle. If you cannot get the use of these, then use ordinary water colour mixed with paste (Gloy is quite successful); brush this lightly over the block; use the least amount of colour possible, otherwise the hollows may also get filled up. Use duplicating paper cut slightly larger than the block; the paper must be moist. To moisten it lay a sheet of wet blotting paper on a board and on it put three pieces of the paper, then another sheet of wet blotting paper, and so on. On the top of the pile place another board and some kind of weight; leave this for some hours and the paper will be ready for printing. You will also need a pad for rubbing; the easiest way to make one is to get the domed top of a powder box, cover it with corrugated paper and then with grease-proof paper.



To make the print, lay the moist paper on the inked block, cover with another piece of dry paper and then firmly rub up and down with the pad. If this is done with even pressure over the whole block a good print will be the result.

Later on, when you have mastered this first process, you will be able to tackle the much harder job of making prints in more than one colour. If you have the chance, study some good prints to see the possibilities of the method; even if your attempts are not very thrilling at first they will soon improve as you master the limitations of the medium. You will soon discover that there are some things that cannot be well represented in a lino block; with one block it is difficult, for instance, to suggest distance. In the example given here the mountains are printed with the same depth as the hut; in a two-colour block a difference could have been made.

When you are in London try to visit the Victoria and Albert Museum; ask for the Print Room, and there you will see some of the finest prints done, and in one case they have on view a complete set of blocks and tools as used by Japanese artists. You will learn a great deal by merely studying that one exhibit, and your own attempts at lino blocks will have made you more appreciative of the skilled work of those artists.

## Ranger Handicrafts

Perhaps it will interest your readers to hear of what was done in a Ranger company which had done practically no handicrafts before. Each member of the company did her share and chose the thing that appealed to her most. The work the company decided upon was a furnished tea table. Two Rangers made an excellent table; they preferred a hammer and nails to the needle, as many do. The tea-cloth was of white organdie with a wide appliquéd border of green and a simple design of posies of flowers was worked in multi-coloured wools, which had to be split in two before working as the wool was too thick for the muslin. A tea-cosy and napkins were made to match. The china was bought in a crude state, at a local factory, as were the paints, and the design and colours were the same as those in the cloth only in a smaller design. It was a splendid piece of team work, costing in all less than £2, and its creation gave the greatest joy to all the workers.

Appliqué in bright coloured felts opens a large field to those who like bolder work, and charming things can be made with these and the coloured Russian crash now to be had in our large stores.

In these days when the great machines drearily grind out stereotyped patterns, anything that encourages our young people to embark on the delightful adventure of creative enterprise is to be encouraged, and those who do make the attempt will find not only the inevitable satisfaction which comes of "something attempted, something done," but will also, although perhaps unconsciously, be fulfilling one of the deepest instincts of the human soul.

M. G.





## THE WOODCRAFT TRAIL

### *Making Music on the Trail.*

"Creative music" is a phrase standing for an enterprising endeavour to encourage children in the art of making and playing pipes and other simple instruments; the high priestess of which art is a Gloucestershire lady, Miss Margaret James, who has already formed a number of village bands of child musicians in the Cotswolds, and also a class for Guiders at Chelsea. "The pipe-making," Miss James informs me, "is admirably suited for Guides." It would provide a novel interest for many companies, and when they go out on the long trail, the soft music of the pipes should be very heartening, while there is nothing like a pipe for calling birds.

A great point in favour of creative music is that the children, by making as well as playing their own pipes, develop a sense of pitch, melody and rhythm. The peasant handicraft of other countries becomes a musical education in our young peoples' hands. The home-made pipes are made of bamboo, cut into different lengths according to the pitch of the instrument, and they give a beautifully mellow tone, and a scale in accurate tune. The cost of the simplest pipe is about 2½d. As the children fashion the mouth-pieces with knives they realise that their notes depend for tone on the accuracy of the craftsmanship, while the pitch of each step in the scale is subject to careful listening, and is heedfully carved to the right size. The pipe complete, it may be decorated in bright colours, and so acquire an individuality making it precious to its owner.

When the young pipers form an orchestra, the combined tone of their instruments is full and mellow, and, says Miss James, its gentle beauty becomes a means of real music. The orchestra lesson begins with pitch games. Then rhythmic exercises are played, under a child conductor. Composition is studied, and the pipers learn to read from staff notation. Finally, classical and folk music is played in unison or in parts. At a later stage a bass may be supplied to the band by the use of one-stringed viols, also made by the children, giving a soft deep tone.

Pipes of four kinds are made, flageolets, recorders, flutes and what are called "Panpipes." The flutes are played transversely, and Panpipes consist of rows of little bamboos, graded in size to make a scale, and bound together. A simple wooden box is used as a foundation for a viol, and a pattern is carved through the lid to produce the equivalent of *f* holes. A deal shaft and finger-board, a sound-post, a hook to secure the string and a peg are added, and a hand-made bow is constructed of fine bamboo and horse-hair.

Every country boy knows that any tube closed at one end will give out a good note when you blow across the open one in the right way, and can make a simple pipe of hollow stems of hemlock or

elder. The principle of the transverse flute is exactly that of the country boy's pipe of hemlock, corked at one end, having a hole near that end to blow across, and other little holes on the tube, to be covered with the fingers. Some sort of tune comes, but never such effects as bamboo gives.

A knack is demanded for playing such a transverse pipe, and the best bamboo pipes are made the other way, and have a fipple-head (made in the simplest way by cutting out a section and inserting a cork appropriately cut); into these you just blow very gently, and the note answers, with no demand on skill.

The Cotswolds now cradle ten village bands made up of more than a hundred children, most of whom took part in a "Countryside Musical Festival" at Gloucester last spring, when proficiency certificates were awarded, signed by a Board of Education judge.

This happy cause of creative music would seem predestined to find its brightest future among Guides.

A pipe I have made myself, with a penknife, out of a ten-inch long piece of bamboo, having six holes and another near the simple fipple-head, calls exactly like a cuckoo, and hoots like an owl; and our Scouts are mad about it!

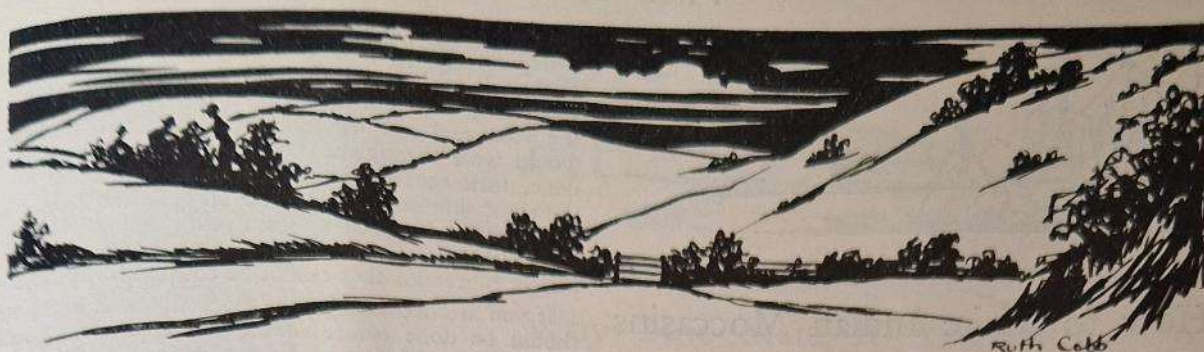
### *What to Show the Guides.*

An idea for an October study when out on the trail: poisonous fruits—let a collection be made, and exhibited with names and notes in the clubroom.

The attractive fruits of the *spindle-tree*, painted so daringly in red and orange, are a dangerous poison, described as "emetic and purgative," from which children suffer every autumn; the plant is poisonous in all parts. The round, black fruits of *common buckthorn* are "cathartic and purgative" in character, producing dangerous, and even fatal effects. A common cause of the poisoning of children is *laburnum* seed, for the *laburnum* is one of our most deadly poisonous plants: a pound of the seeds will kill a horse. The attractive red berries of *bryony* are another danger: fifteen are enough to poison a child fatally, and forty to kill a man. *Privet* berries should be regarded very suspiciously, and children have died after eating them. As to *deadly nightshade*, to eat a single berry is risky, and a child has died after eating three, having been attracted by their cherry-like appearance. Beware also of the poisonous, attractive red or scarlet







BY  
**MARCUS  
WOODWARD**

egg-shaped berries of *woody nightshade*. The little garden-weed, *black nightshade*, bears fruit, like black-currants, containing the poison solanine: it is dangerous, causing severe pain and sickness and purging. *The yew* has poisoned its thousands: it is the seeds which are the danger to children, not the scarlet cup. Another menace of these days is the *cuckoo-pint*, with poisonous scarlet berries. And a word of warning must be given against *black bryony's* fruits, causing severe vomiting and possibly fatal effects. Its roots, by the way, have long been favoured among country people as a cure for bruises, hence a French name for the plant, *Herbe aux femmes battues*.

*Winning the Bird-Lover Badge.*

How is a candidate to show that she is on friendly terms with the birds of her neighbourhood?—can describe their distinctive features, knows them by their songs or calls, their motions, whether in trees, in the air, on the ground, or on water? She might take her examiner for a walk among her bird friends: but then the examiner might frighten all her friends away! One of the most acid tests is supplied by the field notebook. It is convenient to group notes under heads, in this way:—

*Name.*—The scientific name should be given, the English and any pet name, thus: "Goldcrest. *Regulus cristatus*. Herring-spink." That pet name is a Norfolk one, from a habit of these midget birds of settling, while migrating, on herring-luggers. Often the Latin name will express some feature of the bird or relates to some legend; thus, the goldcrest's, signifying "little king crowned," reminds us of the line, "The wren, the wren is the king of all birds."

*Description.*—Size (expressed by comparison with other birds), form, colour, and markings are entered, "form" calling for an adjective which nicely hits off a bird's shape—slender, elegant, roundish, long-necked, or long-legged. *Habits and Movements.*—How the bird walks, hops, runs, flies, or swims. *Disposition.*—Whether solitary or sociable—wary or bold. *Song and Call-notes.*—Songs should be timed and described and song-periods stated. *Season and Travels.*—Records of the comings and goings of the migrant birds, and of travels of resident birds. Full marks would be earned by an exact time-table of a bird's movements through a day. *Food.*—Any notes from personal observation will be valuable. *Mating.*—Points about courting customs. *Nesting.*—Bird-nesting has brought untold evil on the birds, therefore the utmost care should be taken not to disturb nesting affairs, or lay unwittingly any trail to a nest.

But many nests may be watched intensively without such risks, and a close record kept of family affairs.

The Guide who can produce a good notebook on these lines, with these ten subject headings, can readily prove herself a loving and careful observer.

*The Star Pageant.*

Four constellations claim special notice this month; first, Pisces Australis, the Southern Fish, with its bright star Fomalhaut, a lonely red star almost on the southern horizon. Above is Aquarius, the Water Bearer, its principal stars forming a zigzag line of four stars close together, with another to the right, lower in the sky. Next, Cepheus should be noted: a line drawn upwards from Cassiopeia's two right-hand stars will point to his majesty, her husband. Cassiopeia also guides us to the Great Square of Pegasus, if a line joining the Pole Star with the right-hand star of the constellation is carried downwards for a little more than its own length: it passes between the two stars forming the left top and bottom corners of the Square. Note how the two western stars of the Square point directly to the Pole Star.

*Preserve the Countryside!*

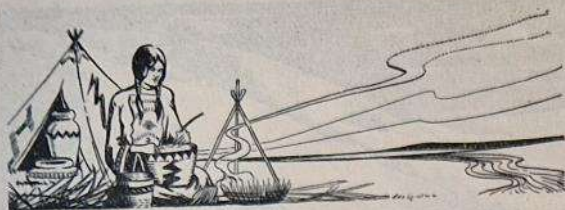
Much may be done by encouraging Guides to make trees the objects of good turns. Tree-fruits may now be collected and sown. Also it is the time for planting "remembrance trees," whether as tributes to the dead or graceful compliments to living friends, or for the commemoration of joyous events. Good turns may be done in a negative way by refraining from plucking at leaves and twigs, a common, bad habit of most children. Also by refraining from marring trees by writing love-songs thereon, or carving initials or the sign of the interlocked hearts: a five-hundred-year-old tree may be killed by a few minutes' work at cutting the bark, so as to prevent sap flowing. When cutting stick or stake, promising young saplings should be spared. And fires ought not to be built close to trees, lest their roots be injured. When trees have been hacked about by the knives of boys or other vandals, a little surgery in the way of clean cuts, back to buds, may save rot setting in.

OUR NATURE COMPETITION.

The paragraph on "good turns to trees" may suggest to readers other good turns to Dame Nature which are within the power of Guides. Readers this month are invited to contribute ideas on this subject. Prize books will be awarded for notes which are printed. Address letters: The Woodcraft Trail, THE GUIDER, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.







## How to Make Indian Moccasins

**M**OCCASINS, the aboriginal footgear of the American Indian tribes, can be divided into two classes—those of the Eastern tribes, which consisted of sole, and upper of soft leather with a seam at the instep and heel, and the second type used by the Indians of the Western plains. These were made with thick rawhide soles sewn to a soft upper leather.

The entire moccasin is soft and gives full action to the foot, at the same time offering protection and warmth. Environment and location have governed moccasin fabrics, models, and decoration—it was the buffalo-hunting, roving Indians of the plains who wore the stout rawhide-soled moccasins, while those tribes who were not constantly on the move used the soft-soled type. In the Northern woods, moccasins were soft-soled for snow-shoeing, with high ankle flaps to keep out the snow. The desert tribes protected their feet against the sharp cacti with rawhide soles hammered with infinite patience until they rolled up at the edge.

The decorative features of the moccasins were all entirely different and individualistic. In one of the plains tribes, over four hundred distinctly different decorative symbols were used, none of which would be duplicated or even interpreted by other tribes. The art of one tribe had nothing in common with that of another—different symbols stood for the same things, with various tribes. There were certain tribal characteristics, such as small extensions from the heels that would leave a mark in the earth to denote the tribe of the wearer, and these identification marks were strictly adhered to and were sufficiently numerous to classify the main tribes.

In making Indian moccasins, it is best to pattern after those of the plains, for they wear longer and are more attractive as to shape. Indian moccasins were originally made of the hides of moose, elk, deer, buffalo, and like animals, and in later times, cowhide. Where these cannot be procured the suède tanned sheepskins make attractive moccasins, and are inexpensive to buy. Chamois skin can also be used, although it lacks the body of the sheepskin.

First, procure a piece of good heavy cardboard (in place of the Indian rawhide) and stand upon it with full weight upon the foot. Draw around the foot, and cut the finished pattern out to make the sole. Reverse this pattern to make the one for the left foot. Now measure the length of the foot, adding one inch, and the width of the foot (across the instep) and add one-half inch, and cut from your sheepskin a piece to conform to this, to be used for the uppers of the moccasins.

Now cut across the instep of the moccasin, just far enough to make an opening of about two inches or less, and from the centre of this cut back to the centre of the heel. Cut an oblong piece from the remaining skin, to

be used as a tongue, and stitch this to the edge of the instep cut nearest the toe or vamp. Now sew the upper to the sole of the moccasin, with the wrong side outwards, and taking care that the stitches go through the edge of the sole, and not through the bottom, for then they would wear through in walking. When this has been done, turn the moccasins inside-out, which will bring the right side outside, and sew up the seam at the back of the heel. Cut a thong from your skin to be used as a lace, just as a shoe is laced, and now you have a fine pair of moccasins that cannot be equalled for comfort.

If you are decorating your moccasins with beads, this should be done before sewing the upper to the sole. If you do not wish to bead them, designs can be painted upon the skin, but to be real Indian moccasins, the designs must mean something to you. In Indian symbolism, pale blue or white represented the sky, and yellow stood for sunlight or happiness.

M. E. GRIDLEY.

## That Idle Hand

**M**OST of us have two hands at our disposal, but how many can boast of using both to the best advantage? The Chief Scout has given us a lead in this respect, for it is well known that his writing is equally good with either hand. Should we not be wise to follow his example?

We have not far to look for the benefits of this practice, and, of course, the first and most important is that of "being prepared." Your right hand may be disabled at any time, and you may be sure that just then some particularly important letter will have to be answered. If you have never used your left hand you will be disgusted to find that it is only capable of producing a weak and formless scrawl, which will not be of much assistance in an emergency. Instead of being able to help yourself, you will be dependent on a scribe, who, though willing, would probably prefer to be doing something else.

Try to lift things with your left hand—a jug, teapot, or even a cup—and make your knife and fork change places at a meal, and you will be surprised to find how helpless you feel. Carry a heavy weight with your left arm, and, unless you have had practice, it will ache and be absurdly "wobbly" after a very short time.

That one side only has been developed you will realise more fully when you try to mount a bicycle or climb over a stile by putting the opposite leg first. But stop, think, and then deliberately use the unaccustomed limb and you will soon make progress.

Writing must naturally be a slow business at first; but be content to go slowly, like a child with its first copy-book, and your reward will be forthcoming. Few people out-grow the fascination of fiddling with paper and pencil, and we surely could turn our scribbles to good effect in spare moments. The idea should be popular with Guides, vying with each other to produce the best left-hand-writing. It may be introduced as a team game or part of a competition, and will assist in a small measure in the all-round development at which we are aiming.

L. E. H.





# YOUR HEADQUARTERS FLOOR

## Why Not Stain It Yourself?

**M**OST people admire a nicely-stained and polished floor, overspread with attractive rugs. The treatment is very inexpensive, and, with care, can be undertaken by the novice. It needs, however, to be properly done, for unless the stain penetrates right into the wood, it will quickly wear off when subjected to foot traffic.

If a new floor has to be stained, it may only be necessary to see that the boards are perfectly clean before the work is commenced. Scrub them with hot soda water, followed by a wash over with warm clean water. In the case of an old floor, see that there are no nail-heads projecting, or loose pieces of board left by electricians or gas-fitters. Pull out or punch in all nails, and secure with screws or 2-in. floor brads any loose portions of flooring. If any of the boards are rough, scrape or plane them as smooth as possible, and then rub over with coarse glasspaper (No. 2), and finish off with fine glasspaper.

### Removing Old Stains.

Where an old stain has to be removed, apply one of the spirituous paint and varnish removers, such as "Perfecta" or "Solvoid," taking care to see that all windows are open,

so that the fumes may escape, and that there is no light or fire at hand, as the preparation is inflammable. If it is desired to use a lighter stain than the one to be removed, or the surface is coated with varnish or paint, bleach the boards by



using caustic soda. Put 2 to 4 lbs. of soda in a large pail, and gradually add one gallon of hot water, taking care because the mixture boils up when the water is added. Apply with a mop made by nailing several thicknesses of cloth to a stick, and wear rubber gloves during the process, as the soda blackens the finger-nails. Leave until dry, say, about one hour, then give another coat. The paint or varnish can now be removed with a broad knife or a wire

brush. Do not allow the caustic soda to come into contact with any other surface, nor touch it with the hands. Finally, clean the boards with plenty of warm water, followed by a wash over with vinegar and water. If the boards are rough, rub over with middle No. 2 glasspaper, working the way of the grain.

### Filling in Open Joints.

Sometimes in old floors there are wide open joints which collect dust and spoil the appearance of the floor. These must be filled, before staining is attempted, with a mix-



ture made of fine whiting, plaster of Paris and turpentine. Put three parts of whiting and one of plaster into a tin, and add enough turps to make a stiff paste. Fill all the nail-holes and cracks with the mixture, which in a few hours will be quite hard and the floor even and ready for staining. If the joints are very wide, it will be necessary to get some slips of wood, glue them on both sides, and drive them into the cracks, afterwards planing off level.

### Applying the Stain.

Staining should begin against one of the skirtings at the furthest point from the door, so that the finished surface need not be walked over; and before you start, leave the window as you intend it to be. To protect the skirting from accidental marking, hold a strip of tin plate firmly in the left hand against the face of the skirting, and keep its level edge tight against the floor while the stain is being applied. Failing tin plate use a piece of wood or thick cardboard. Work in the direction of the grain, and apply the stain either with a cloth pad or a good size brush (at least 3 in.). When a brush is used it is wise to rub the outer edges of



the staining with a rag dipped in stain, so that a hard and definite edge is not left on the floor. By so doing the edge is softened, and blends well with subsequent work.

If liked, a stencil board can be used to produce a border, which can afterwards be stained a lighter tone. To a strip of wood, about 2 in. wide and 1 in. thick, nail two struts of equal length, say, 6 in. long. These struts should be so fixed that when the outer ends are pressed against the skirting, the strip of wood is parallel. Great care must be taken to work the corners neatly. The result will be a narrow band of unstained boarding, which, after a couple of days (when the groundwork is perfectly dry) can be stained a single light colour.

#### *Wax Polishing.*

When finishing the floor with wax polish, if possible, use a heavy floor polisher, which facilitates the work; but the same effect may be produced by patient work with a mop on hands and knees. Success depends not so much upon the amount of wax used as on the vigour of the rubbing. After several treatments the floor will take on that mellow tone and pleasing polish which wax alone can impart.

#### *Choice of Stains.*

Among the many excellent ready-made stains now available are "Solignum" (inside quality), "Presotim," "Sidel" and "Colron"—in light, medium and dark oak, rosewood and mahogany. There is also "Stainax," a preparation which combines a stain with wax polish, no subsequent waxing being necessary. An excellent stain can be made by diluting a very little "Matsine" or "Scrumblette" with sufficient turps to get the desired shade. Vandyke brown crystals, dissolved in hot water make a splendid water stain. Use sufficient crystals to get the desired depth of tone and give two coats, allowing one to dry before the next is applied. Brunswick black, thinned with turps, also makes a good dark brown stain. Finally, don't forget to make sufficient stain to finish a job, so that the whole floor is of one consistent shade.

J. ROSE.

### Princess Mary Visits Waddow

It was a great surprise to the Brown Owls and Tawny Owls, who had assembled for a training week, to learn that the President, H.R.H. Princess Mary, would pay an informal visit to Waddow on 1st September.

Her Royal Highness arrived for luncheon, and was welcomed at the gates by Guiders and Owls, and received by Mrs. Birley, Chief Commissioner, and Mrs. Gaddum, Deputy Chief Commissioner for the North of England, and the members of the Waddow House Committee.

After luncheon, the Princess inspected the additions made to the place since her last visit in August, 1929. These consisted of the "Farm," the cottage let to Guiders and their friends, when not in use for overflow from the house during a training week; and the new canteen, which is situated by the back door. On her way to see the Brownie training on the lawn, Her Royal Highness also visited the kitchen.

Two Dutch Guiders were taking the training at Waddow, and one French Tawny, and one Swiss Tawny. They also had the honour of being presented to the Princess, who chatted in French to the last two mentioned, but had to content herself with English when it came to the Dutch Guiders!

These foreign Guiders were entirely charmed, for the Princess had a long talk with each.

Miss Chilton Thomas was in charge of the Brownie Training, and the Owls were engaged in Brownie activity games, singing games, handcrafts and ceremonies, in all of which the Princess showed much interest. Her Royal Highness took part in the camp fire which concluded the afternoon's programme.

### "Our Goodly Heritage"

IN the heart of Yorkshire there stands a tiny village that is older than London, even older than the ancient Cathedral town of York itself. In every corner of this village there are relics that speak of England's history. On the sun-baked green stands the maypole, throwing its lengthy shadow on the village pump, and not far away the stocks remain, a sinister reminder of rough and ready "justice." Between the plots of a market garden one can even gaze upon marvellous tessellated pavements, which perhaps once formed the entrance hall to the dwelling-place of some general of the Roman Legion. In the heart of a quiet valley, a stone's throw from the village street, lies "The Garden of Sleep," where Romans quarried a fitting resting-place for the ashes of their dead. There is silence in this valley, the silence of antiquity, and everywhere about the sleepy village there is the romance of ageless things.

And yet—when we asked a villager to tell us the story of a majestic column raised by one of the kings of England to commemorate a victorious battle, she did not know, nor did the local baker, nor did the milkman. In fact, no one knew, no one was interested, and no one cared that at their doors one volume of England's story lay open for all to read. When we finally reached the curator of the miniature museum, she alone was able to unfold to us a wealth of knowledge. "The people here think I am mad," she told us smilingly, "they just aren't interested, and they can't see why I should be!"

Well, now, Guiders, if that little village had possessed a Guide company or a Ranger company, do you think the Guides and Rangers could have enlightened strangers about the local treasures? We hope so.

In the Second Class test, the request for local knowledge is confined, quite rightly, to ambulance stations, petrol pumps, and so on, but there is always the Pathfinder's Badge, which is well worth gaining, and well worth encouraging. In the Ranger test we have two alternatives to the clause, "Have visited six places of interest in the neighbourhood and know their history," but there are also badges for "Architect and Town Planner," and for "Local Knowledge," the latter being a company or patrol badge.

As Guiders, we naturally invite individuality of choice and taste, but do let us try also to encourage our Guides and Rangers to take an intelligent interest in local knowledge, because there is hardly a square mile of England, or a stretch of moorland in Scotland, that has not played some part in history.

Moreover, we have no right to remain complacently ignorant, or to allow our Guides and Rangers to do so either, because our country is a heritage that has been won hardly for us, and well guarded for us, and paid for dearly by our forefathers on our account, through centuries of sacrifice, of bloodshed, and of valour.

M. M.



## Things All Guides Should Know

### Leather Belts.

To clean your uniform belt, take out stains with petrol, rubbing the spot from the edge to the centre round and round. Then apply white of egg thinly spread over the whole belt. This is to fill in the scratches, and if these are deep a second coat will be needed. When the egg is quite dry, rub in a mixture of linseed oil (2 parts) and vinegar (1 part). Let this dry and then polish with a soft rag.

### Dry Feet on Hike.

Provided the soles of your shoes are sound, a simple dressing will make them doubly waterproof.

Take 1 tablespoon oil of turpentine, 3 tablespoons linseed oil, and a piece of yellow wax. Melt all together in a gentle heat and paint the soles several times.

Another good dressing can be made from beeswax and castor oil.

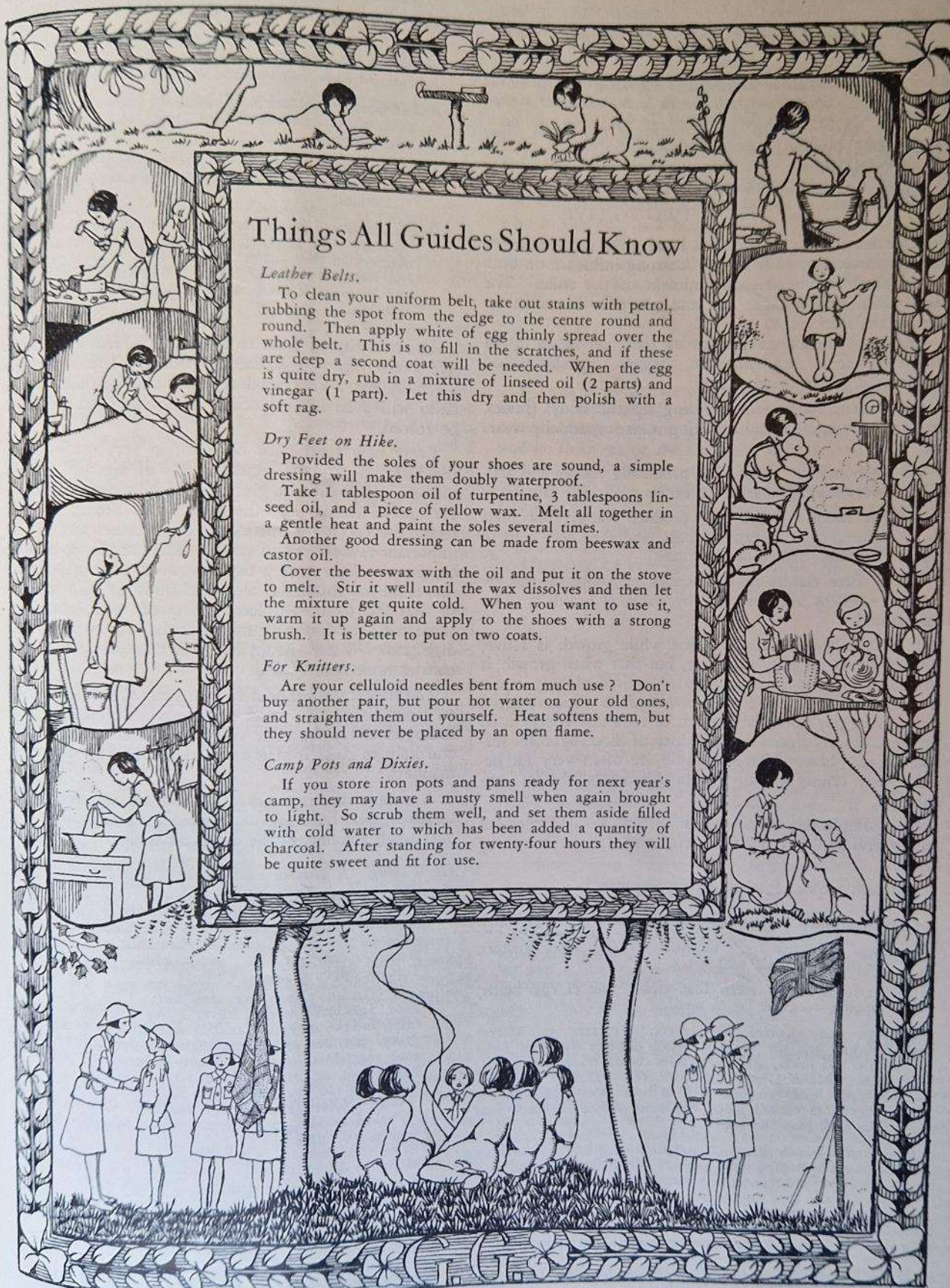
Cover the beeswax with the oil and put it on the stove to melt. Stir it well until the wax dissolves and then let the mixture get quite cold. When you want to use it, warm it up again and apply to the shoes with a strong brush. It is better to put on two coats.

### For Knitters.

Are your celluloid needles bent from much use? Don't buy another pair, but pour hot water on your old ones, and straighten them out yourself. Heat softens them, but they should never be placed by an open flame.

### Camp Pots and Dixies.

If you store iron pots and pans ready for next year's camp, they may have a musty smell when again brought to light. So scrub them well, and set them aside filled with cold water to which has been added a quantity of charcoal. After standing for twenty-four hours they will be quite sweet and fit for use.





## The Child Nurse Test



This is the second of a series of articles on the Child Nurse test, written by Mrs. Langton Hewer, author of *The Baby of To-day*. The first article, published last month, dealt with the subject of Clothing.

### 2. THE FEEDING OF CHILDREN FROM TWO TO FIVE.

THE correct feeding of toddlers is of great importance, as the years from two to five exert a strong influence on both the physical and mental development of the child. The food question is a large one and can only be taken up here in outline.\*

There are three main classes of food, all made up of simple elements, e.g. nitrogen, oxygen, hydrogen and others in different combinations.

(1) Protein foods—for building up the body (bones, muscles, nerves, etc.), and repairing it, as it gradually wears out.

(2) Carbohydrate foods—for producing energy and activity of every kind, and taken in excess will cause fatness.

(3) Fat foods. These also produce energy, but their main importance is to provide heat, and they also help to repair the fatty tissues of the body.

These three classes must however be supplemented by mineral salts, by vitamins, and by water, if health is to be maintained.

It will at once be realised that while growth is active, protein foods are very necessary, but that when growth is over, less in proportion to size is required as only repair is needed. The quantity of carbohydrate food required depends largely upon the amount of muscular energy used up and the fat foods on the loss of heat by cold surroundings. Lazy, lethargic people are often very fat because they cannot use up the carbohydrates and fat consumed.

This simple scheme on which to base Food Tables for young children has proved useful and can be learnt by heart.

Children require for healthy development:—

- (1) Protein foods for GROWTH (e.g. lean meat, fish, eggs, milk).
- (2) Sugar and starch foods for ACTIVITY (e.g. flour, potatoes, rice, sugar, bananas, etc.).
- (3) Fat foods for WARMTH (e.g. cream, yolk of egg, butter, dripping, suet, the fat of meat).
- (4) Salts and vitamins for SPECIAL VITALITY TO BONES, NERVES and the WHOLE BLOOD SUPPLY (e.g. all fresh fruits and juices, green vegetables cooked without any soda, salads, Marmite and cod liver oil. Freshly simmered chopped bones are also rich in bone salts, and with the water from cooked green vegetables should be made into soup with peas and lentils).
- (5) Water for Body Juices or Secretions such as saliva to keep the mouth clean, gastric juice to digest the food and also to pass off excretions from the kidneys, etc.

VITAMINS are not ordinary food material; they are mysterious substances present in certain foodstuffs only, so that in planning daily diets the four most important vitamins should be included.

\* Guidelines are advised to study "Food, Health and Vitamins," by Professor Plummer and Violet G. Plummer, 3/-, Longmans.

These four are called A. B. C. D.

A is in animal but not vegetable fats (as given in the Fat foods above). It is also in green vegetables, carrots and tomatoes, in liver, fish roes and cod liver oil.

B is in pure wholemeal bread, Marmite (made from yeast), egg yolk, dried beans, peas and lentils and Bemax which is wheat germ.

C is in oranges, lemons, tomatoes and most raw fruits and juices. Also in green vegetables (if cooked without soda), and salads.

D was considered in the last article, but as cows get very little sunshine and growing greenstuff in winter their milk is deficient in this vitamin, so that it is wise to give a little cod liver oil daily to babies and toddlers. This should also be given if margarine has to be used instead of butter or dripping.

The quantity of food required by children from two to five years varies with the individual. The active child generally has a very good appetite, but the quiet, inactive child will need less, especially if delicate, and should not be forced.

Every new food must be given in very small quantity the first time and be increased if well digested. By this method it is possible to give much more variety and provide for special needs, e.g. the hard foods needed for good teeth, the fat foods for extra cold weather and also the important raw fruits and salads. Hard crusty foods should be given at least once a day for two reasons, (1) to teach the child to masticate well and thus develop the jaws so that the teeth will have plenty of room, and (2) to ensure that the food will mix with the saliva—as this helps digestion. Water should be given freely especially about half an hour before food.

Toddlers' meals should be punctual, and nicely arranged on clean dishes on a clean tablecloth. They should be encouraged to lay the table themselves in an orderly manner and help to clear it afterwards and should be taught table manners.

A sample diet is annexed suitable for toddlers from 3½ upwards, who have previously been gradually initiated into very small amounts of the dishes advised.

*On Waking.* A glass of water, plain or with fruit juice in it.

*Breakfast.* ½ pint milk, plain or with cocoa boiled in it. Twice a week at least an egg or little fish—other days wholemeal crusty or baked bread or toast, 3 oz. or more, cereal or porridge (if will masticate it) and extra milk. Butter or dripping, 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls—or fried bread. Tomato, apple, or lettuce.

*Dinner.* (Gradually introduce adult diet.)

2 oz. (gradually worked up to 3 and 4 oz. by five years) of meat, fish, tripe, brains, rabbit, or 1 oz. liver or kidney with gravy, potatoes and green vegetables—or a stew including root vegetables, and bone broth—a little meat and a well-boiled suet, or batter pudding served with it.

Stewed or raw fruit, with milk, custard or junket.

With a less substantial meat course—a varied steamed suet or baked pudding with custard would be advisable—ending with a raw apple.

Bread if wished.

Water to drink.

*Tea-Supper.* ½ pint milk flavoured with tea, if liked.

If milk pudding given at dinner—the quantity may be less—but should not be less than 1 to 1½ pints a day if possible.

Wholemeal bread and butter, or toast as liked.

Left-overs can be utilised into savoury pie—or egg dish, or macaroni cheese, on the days of plain breakfast—or buns made with dripping or plain oat cake; and either stewed or raw fruit and salad.

A. M. HEWER.



## Guide Work in Training Colleges

**G**UIDING in training colleges presents certain problems which differ to some extent from those of other types of colleges and yet are common to all training colleges. At the same time circumstances are so varied that every college must have complete freedom to run its Guide company in the way most suitable to its individual conditions.

It is not possible to discuss Guide work in training colleges in general terms except in one or two particulars, and I shall therefore confine myself to giving some account of how one college has attempted to deal with the question.

Two initial difficulties face the Guider who is undertaking a Guide company in a training college; in the first place the college course is generally one or two years, so that the Guide company is bound to change half its members every year, and in the second place the course undertaken by the students is very intensive and leaves little time for other activities. An hour to an hour and a half a week is the maximum available in the majority of colleges and in the training college this has to be interrupted when the students are practising in the schools.

Every year the company is faced with two types of recruits—girls who have done Guiding for years and in some cases have been Guiders in their school companies, and girls who have done no Guide work before. As all the students are about the same age—18 to 20—the problem of keeping up the interest is naturally a complicated one and in the college with which I am dealing it has taken us some years to solve. The company was started about nine years ago. At first we separated the junior and senior students, but the method was not a success and the company is now run as a whole. During the first two years we held ordinary Guide meetings every week and were nonplussed to find a great falling off of membership towards the end of the year; students were constantly coming to ask for leave because of pressure of work. On investigation it was found that there was a general feeling of boredom with the meetings and an idea was gaining ground that much of the Guide work was a waste of time, and this was not to be wondered at as it is essentially work devised for young children. The students realised that they must have a first hand knowledge of the work but they felt that this could be gained in a comparatively short period and did not require the time devoted to it. We were up against a problem: how to employ the time given to Guide work in the best way possible, when a solution came from outside. The district Commissioner sent, in an emergency, to ask for help with a company which had lost its Guiders. The request was received with joy, and two of our best qualified Guides responded and took charge of the company for six weeks.

From this small beginning a definite scheme of work has arisen which has been successful in maintaining the zeal and interest at a high level. The members are enrolled as cadets, each new recruit being trained by the others as part of the cadet's work. The company holds itself in readiness to give help where ever needed in the district, for which there is frequent demand. Several companies or clubs are given permanent assistance from year to year and a daughter company of Guides, officered by members of the

college cadet company has now been run for two years in one of the demonstration schools.

It has been found advisable to allow complete self government amongst the cadets. Each year they elect their own lieutenant and other Guiders and the company decides on the kind and number of meetings to be held. Each cadet is expected to make a definite number of attendances and those who are helping in other companies are allowed to count these as their work for the week. The organisation and arrangement is done by the Guiders, the captain, who in this case is a member of the college staff, keeping well in the background. Each year lecturers from Headquarters come and speak to the cadets on special branches of Guide work and when possible some of the students visit well-run companies in the district. The college meetings are taken by different cadets thus giving scope for initiative and experience in conducting a Guide meeting.

It is in ways similar to these that we are attempting to keep the interest of students, who are at very different levels of attainment, to give them an insight into Guiding, and let them realise the true spirit of it, and to enable them to learn by taking part in the work of other companies as well as their own, to prepare themselves for the work of Guiders which is so much needed and for which their general training fits them in other ways. We do not assume this is the only way, but it has worked in our case and it would be very interesting to hear how other training colleges have tackled the problem.

## Games

### LISTS.

Patrols stand in files, with one Guide or Leader facing each patrol at the end of the room. The captain calls for a list ("What you would see on a wet night," or "Wanted for Guide enrolment," etc.). Guides run up in turn and each gives her Leader one suggestion which is written down. If it is on the list already, she has to think of another before running back to touch the next Guide. They go on coming up in turn until the whistle is blown when the longest "list" is read out and the suggestions passed or ruled out by the company.

### MISSING VERBS.

Patrols in file, with a post facing each patrol. A sentence is called out omitting the verb ("The horse—the gate."). The first Guide of each file has to think of a suitable verb and give it to her post. This is a quick-thinking race and players must begin to run at once, thinking as they run.

### INDOOR ROUNDERS.

(There are various versions of this game. The following is a simple one for any number of players up to about 20.)

Divide into two teams: one, batsmen, and the other, fielders. The batsmen stand behind the base, one at the batting post. The fielders scatter about the room, and the bowler stands opposite the batsmen, several paces from her. A tennis ball is used, thrown by the bowler, and hit by the batsman with her open hand. After hitting the ball she has to run round the room, outside four posts and back to the base. Meanwhile whichever fielder has got the ball, holds it up over her head, and when all the other fielders have fallen in in file behind her, she tries to hit the batsman by throwing it at her legs while she is still running. If hit, she does not score her rounder. She must keep on running, and another player bats as soon as she reaches the base whether she has scored or not.

H. B. D.



WE have often been told that Guiding encourages understanding and friendliness between the members of the Movement in different countries, and we know that this is true.

But does Guiding really give greater opportunities for such an understanding than that given by other forms of international work?

My answer to this question has always been "yes." I believe that the Guide Movement gives its members not only mutual work, mutual interests and mutual methods of play, but also *a way in common of looking at life and of dealing with its problems.* I think that children who grow up under the influence of a really good Guide company will, as adults, have many points of contact with people from other parts of the world, who have also come under a similar Guide or Girl Scout influence.

This year I had numerous opportunities of finding out whether this was true, because I travelled as a representative of the World Bureau in Switzerland, Czecho-Slovakia, Lithuania, Latvia and Sweden; I attended the Slav Jamboree at Prague, and the great gathering of Guiders from the Scandinavian countries in Suomi-Finland.

#### A WAY OF LIFE IN COMMON.

It is rather a thrilling thought to my mind that during the summer months of either hemisphere, a regular chain of Guide camps is established right across the world, and that if it were possible to fly by aeroplane in search of these outward and visible signs of the Guide Movement, you would probably find little difficulty in recognising them. If you passed over early in the morning you would see the familiar semicircle of Guides round the Colours. If the aeroplane dipped over the camps at sunset you would see the whole circle round a fire, while the sound of familiar songs and, later, the echo of "Taps," would ring out in friendly warning that a Guide company was below you.

Let us carry the illustration further. A Guide might alight from the aeroplane into the middle of any one of these camps. She could almost immediately be absorbed into it. She could be given her place in a patrol and would understand the duties connected with "wood and water," "mess," or "cooks," even if signs were her only means of communication with her fellow-Guides.

Thus the link of common methods of work and play would enable her to behave almost immediately as an accustomed comrade, instead of as a stranger who has to learn the ways of a new family or home.

Small differences would be found, of course. In many countries an English Guide would probably find that her knowledge of woodcraft was not equal to that of her hostess Guides or Girl Scouts—that, although these "foreign" Guides had brought but little equipment to camp, and had carried it all on their backs—their tents, kitchen, eating arrangements—the general comfort of the camp had not suffered from the use of such light and sparse equipment. She would find that planks were not borrowed for use as dining tables, and that the back-breaking method of sitting flat on the ground can be obviated by a cunningly dug trench, in which the campers can assume a normal sitting position.\* On the opposite side of the trench the table would be "laid." Bedsteads made of poles lashed together make the palliasses beds look most inviting and avoid the damage to grass which

\* It is obvious that this ground table cannot be made on every site. It is, however, surprising how little trace of it is seen if the trench is carefully filled in at the end of camp.

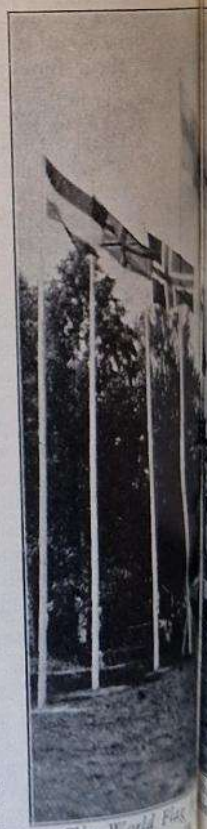


## THE INFLUENCE OF GUIDING

By S. J. WARNER (Assistant Secretary)

is often caused by the weight of a person's body on a ground-sheet. The English Guide would find, too, that tents look very tidy, shipshape and attractive, with their bedside tables made from interwoven twigs or from branches cut the same length and nailed on to a frame. Camp-made clothes-racks and racks for shoes or boots make the tents a model of neatness and of comfort. She would find too, I think, that a day, or even two, spent in such real woodcraft work at the beginning of a fortnight's camp gives a sense of excitement, adventure and achievement which is quite lacking when elaborate equipment of packing-cases, planks, folding tables shining with varnish, etc., is brought with great expense by lorry or rail. The small sums shown in the camp accounts in some countries for transport and for tips would also surprise her.

Oh, English Guides, where are your camping laurels? Where is the romance and adventure of a search through the woods for the right shaped branch of the right kind of wood to make a coat-hanger, egg-whisk, or hooks, or for the right piece of wood to make a dressing-table, gate-post or what-not? Would English children enjoy these hunts less than the Pole, the Czech, the Finn, the Dane, the Lithuanian, the Lett, or the Swiss? Has Baden-Powell's country become so sterile that it cannot produce these things for the children of its Chief? I know that it has not, although



The World Flag





In camp in Suomi-Finland.

## ENCE OF ING

E "The Council Fire").

every piece of equipment must be brought to so many of our sites. The ingenuity of our Guiders still spurs on the Guides to every kind of invention, and I know that English campcraft still leads the way in real camping work. But one *has* known a Guider hire mattresses for all her Guides! Quite recently a chest of drawers was taken to camp! The size and weight of British equipment and luggage (including my own!) at international camps very often exceeds that of the delegates from any other country. Are these signs of the times?

Let us hope that our Camp Advisers, cry they never so wisely, may not become mere voices crying in a wilderness of folding tables, camp-stools, packing-cases, hessian, rope, trestle tables, ready-made planks and lengthy bills for transport. . . .

There would be differences in all these camps, but the daily life would be much the same. I found that the "Rest Hour," beloved time, was another great bond in common. It is much the same whether one lies on the bed of a Czech Guider and discusses training during the burble of a big Jamboree; or sleeps in a tent on the edge of a dim green forest to the murmur of Lithuanian voices; or chats in a Danish tent, in that strange land where the summer sun steals the night away as some small compensation for the dark months of winter.

Yes, Guiding certainly gives a way of

life in common to people of different nationalities.

### A COMMON WAY OF LOOKING AT LIFE.

The Guide Spirit, the Guide Law and Promise.—Do they really influence the outlook on life of the people who believe in them?

In many countries a strong nationalism exists—nationalism which appears to be almost carried to excess. It seems often to be born of grievances which are the result of the War, or to be born of newly-won independence—the result of the same great upheaval. In some countries there is a sense of grievance which is bitter and deep, and which penetrates into the being of every child, woman and man. It is almost impossible to realise the strength of this feeling unless one has visited the countries and felt it for oneself. It has roots which go into the deepest consciousness of the whole people. When one understands the reasons for it, it often arouses the greatest sympathy.

Yet to nurture a sense of grievance or a great wrong is surely contrary to our Guide Law and our Guide ideals. What part then do they play in countries such as these?

In most of them there appears to exist two groups within the Guide Movement. The members of one group look upon the Movement mainly as a means of educating their children to a greater sense of pride in their own nation. The members of the other see in Guiding a means by which the people of their country may be trained to a greater understanding of the increasing interdependence of nations, or to a greater sense of what is meant by Christian love and friendliness. In this second group the practical, possibly rather material person, the orthodox Christian and the ethical idealist seems to find a common meeting-ground. All three wish the children of their country to grow up with a greater understanding and knowledge of the people of other countries, although the reasons for this desire are very different.

Notwithstanding these varied opinions, I found that the common ground of Guiding made discussion with any member of the Guide Movement possible, and that the groups are not in the least divided, although the members may hold such different opinions. I found that because I came to them as a fellow-Guide they were willing to discuss the most delicate, tender, sensitive, national or religious problem. The fact that I belonged to the same Movement created a bond with all Guiders and with people interested in the welfare of their Guide or Girl Scout organisation. They were ready to discuss, to explain, and to argue quite openly and freely. Time after time, it became possible for me to say "Now, in the light of our Guide Law, what is your point of view about this difficulty?" Those who belonged to the first group would answer, "Do not expect us to carry our Guiding too far," or words to that effect. Those belonging to the second group would say, "I know that for a Guide that is a wrong outlook, and we must try to remember that we are Guides, and deal with these matters from a Guide standpoint."

### DEALING WITH THE PROBLEM.

You may say—"words are easy." That is true, but I found that words had led to deeds, and that many of the leaders were prepared to sacrifice their dearest and most ardent feelings of national pride. As Guides they were prepared to meet members of those nations for which they had natural feelings of distrust and doubt.

We English, who for years, even for centuries, have



Lithuanian camp



had nothing to rouse us to feelings of this kind, may merely think that this is a right and proper conclusion for any Guide to reach. Those of you who have travelled can appreciate more fully how very natural and very strong these feelings are, and you will realise that Guiding has exerted a real influence when it causes such feelings to be put, even temporarily, on one side. This of course is only possible where the leaders have fully realised the value and wide scope of the Baden-Powell scheme, and where the training is following the principles laid down by our beloved Chief.

Yes—when the grown-ups have grasped their full significance, and when the children are allowed to gain the full benefit of the love and tolerance which the Guide Law teaches, there is no doubt that Guiding does show a common way of dealing with life's problems to the youth of the different nations.

And just because this is possible, because this can be so—to some of us any division in a national Movement will always be a matter for regret. Obviously it is often wiser and more convenient for the children who belong to one religious denomination to be members of the same companies, but must there be more division than this implies? In the Guide Movement, as its founder conceived it, there seems to be an all-embracing scheme—a scheme by which every Guide can be helped and encouraged to carry out her own particular religious observances, while learning from the Guide Law the lesson of love and tolerance which seems to be so greatly needed in the world to-day. In India the Buddhist, the Mahomedan and the rest are all to be found among the members of the Guide Movement. In many other places Guide work is acting as a uniting force. Is it not possible that in time, in every country, all leaders will find that they can join as Guiders in close counsel together and so draw the children of all types into one great national Movement?

Training for co-operation seems to be badly needed. So many nations are struggling against the effect of the same universal changes. In many places an independent nationalism is being urged on the people of a country, while the same nation as a whole is struggling, in common with the rest of the world, in the inexorable bonds of trade interdependence, of international finance, and of the effects of a universal economic depression.

The children who are growing up under these conditions seem to need every encouragement towards co-operation, and there are signs that gradually reason and love are working hand in hand. In England we appear at last to be gradually striving towards unity among ourselves, but are only now beginning to join to discuss common difficulties. We still show little signs of really combining to overcome them. Other nations, too, seem at last to be struggling towards co-operation, both national and international, rather than towards rivalry.

Thus it seems to me that Guide training has a mission to fulfil in both national and international life. To extend the tolerance and love embodied in our Law is surely a worthy aim of all Guiders and trainers. In this way we may perhaps help to make the modern world a happier inheritance for those who will come after us—who are at present the children.

Hold your tongue and say the best,  
And let your neighbour sit in rest,  
Whoso lusteth God to please,  
Let his neighbour sit in ease.

(On a Mazer in the British Museum, 1420.)

## “Let's Pretend” and be Useful, Too!

By A BROWN OWL.



THE following brief sketch of a scheme of work which was carried out very successfully with a pack of Brownies over a period of several weeks, may prove of interest to Brown Owls who find their stock of ideas getting low.

One evening, Brown Owl suddenly announced that visitors were probably coming to call, so the Brownies set to work to dust the room and arrange their homes.

Presently there was a knock at the door and a Brownie came in bringing with her a friend who was formally introduced to the pack as Mrs. Help-in-the-Home. Mrs. Help-in-the-Home was a friendly creature judging by the merry smile on her pale, oval face. An analytical mind would have reduced her at once to her component parts of mop, wooden spoon, duster and dish cloth. The Brownies loved her and received with delight the suggestion that they should make similar dolls to sell at a sale in which they were interested.

Later in the evening another visitor called Miss Be-Prepared was introduced. Brown Owl had made her from a penny doll and a length of broad satin ribbon. A neck hole had been cut in the middle of the broad ribbon, a sash of baby ribbon tied round her waist, and her long flannel petticoat was decorated with rows of safety pins and needles. The third visitor was made from a face cloth cleverly tied and embroidered with coloured silks to represent a baby doll. We called her Miss Wash-Round-the-Corner.

The next week the Brownies set to work to make dolls in earnest and incidentally to pass both hemming and knitting tests for where could be found more useful articles than the knitted dish cloths and hemmed dusters that made the skirts and shawls of Mrs. Help-in-the-Home. They had to blanket stitch round the face cloths with coloured silks and scallop the flannel and fringe the ribbons for the needle-case dress.

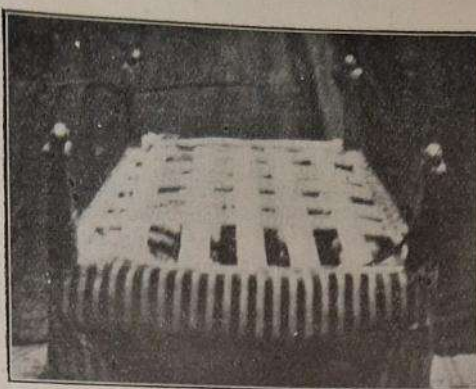
In addition to the actual handwork that the Brownies did, the dolls were the source of much jolly make-believe. For the next few weeks the dolls were made to play an active part in the work of the pack. One day for instance, Mrs. Help-in-the-Home was the critical inspectress of a table-setting contest and later she proved that she knew all about the making of milk puddings. Then the Brownies learnt how to make tea for their first class test and the three dolls were invited to the tea party. Miss Wash-Round-the-Corner proved a good starting point for a health talk, one evening, and Miss Be-Prepared once suggested that Brown Owl might have a pocket inspection and was delighted at the string, pins, and pencils which the Brownies produced.

At the end of several weeks we found that much had been accomplished. Tests had been passed, games played, handwork done, and we had lived in such an atmosphere of make-believe that when the time came to give our dolls up to the sale of work we felt almost loth to part with them.





Web Strainer,  
Bent Needles and  
Nail Lifter.



Webbing nailed in position over springs.



Tacking webbing whilst  
holding in position with  
web strainer.

## LET US TAKE HAMMER AND NAILS!

### The Re-upholstering of Chairs

**A**LTHOUGH the task of re-upholstering a chair may at first seem to be somewhat awe-inspiring, if it is tackled with patience and determination, many of its terrors will vanish, proving themselves to be only imaginary.

Select your tools with care. You will need, first of all, a hammer, nails, tacks, gimp-pins, brass-headed studs, a pair of scissors, a bent or curved needle, a nail-lifter, and a web-strainer. The latter is used for the purpose of pulling webbing absolutely taut and is made in varying styles all of which may be obtained quite cheaply from any furnishing store.

In addition to these you must obtain a certain amount of webbing, strong canvas, unbleached calico, wadding, flock or hair filling, upholstery twine, and of course, your covering material.

Very charming effects may be gained by the use of plain upholstery velvet, and this is simpler than an elaborately-designed fabric for an amateur to use. Leather is one of the most difficult materials to work on, and needs a strong hand to pull it into position until it lies smoothly and evenly everywhere.

Let us imagine that we have a large easy chair to work upon. First of all turn it with legs upward, and remove the square of hessian at bottom, lifting nails out carefully. The springs will now probably be seen falling about in a very jumbled way.

The old webbing must now be removed, and springs replaced in their correct positions. Take strips of new webbing, there should be about four across and five from back to front, interlaced, and even distances apart. Turn a small portion up at end of each strip and secure to wooden bar with five large tacks, then place in web-strainer and draw tightly over springs, holding in position while tacking with three tacks. Cut off and make small turning, adding two further tacks.

Continue thus until all the webbing is in position, then sew this to the springs with upholstery twine and bent needle. The springs themselves must be tied together. The hooks of each should point to the back of chair.

Turn the chair up once more and take off all the old material and padding from the seat, re-tacking the canvas, if loose, with four stitches, as previously, to each spring.

Disentangle the old padding and fluff it up, adding new hair filling, and placing a sheet of wadding over all. Attend to the back and arms similarly.

Now for the actual covering. Cut a length of material and lay on the back, tacking it lightly at the top behind. Fold round sides and tack to the frame, then tuck through and, pulling tightly, tack to the bar at the back of the seat.

Allowing ample at sides and back, cut square for seat, and tack along front. Pull through over wooden rails and tack securely.

Cut pieces for arms. Nail to chair where roll-over of arm joins side. Smooth over arms, snicking along back and tucking in. Draw through at sides of seat and tack to rails.

Outer back and side pieces must now be cut, fitted and tacked in all round. Cut a paper pattern the shape of front of arms, and make pieces in material accordingly, piping or tacking on and covering edges with gimp. Finish off with brass headed studs if desired.

A piece of strong canvas must be nailed over the webbing at the bottom of chair, when the process of renovation will be complete.

A much simpler undertaking is the re-upholstering of a small dining chair with padded seat and no springs, and the amateur is advised to first experiment on such an article rather than on a larger chair.

First remove all old covering material and gimp, being careful not to damage the wood of the chair when taking out the old nails with the nail-lifter. New webbing will probably be essential in the case of a small chair, two strips across and three from back to front being the usual amount used.

Employ the same method of fastening to the wooden bars as that used in the renovation of the armchair, the only difference being that in this instance the webbing is nailed on top of the frame instead of underneath. Tack at back first, then place in web-strainer and pull over front



bar, tacking firmly. Afterwards interlace strips from side to side.

Cut a piece of strong canvas to the shape of seat, turn about half an inch up all round on the right side and tack lightly.

Perhaps the old padding will be good enough to replace. If so, shake it up well and fill in any hollows with new cotton flock, covering with unbleached calico and tacking all round.

A wise plan is to cut a paper pattern of the chair seat allowing ample turnings before cutting the fabric of which the final covering is to be made, pinning the paper on the seat, and cutting to shape.

Now remove pattern, lay on material and cut out. Place the cover on chair seat, put a tack at each corner, and cut according to shape, leaving no turnings unless extremely thin material is being used.

Surround with gimp, securing with gimp pins. If a leather gimp or binding is being used, finish off with brass-headed nails, placed closely and evenly all round.

Your chair is now, once again, as good as new.

KATHLEEN M. CHAPLIN.

## Post Guiding in the Transvaal

"A COW is a square animal with a leg at each corner, and his neck is just long enough for his mouth to reach the ground."

I was correcting an essay, a very important essay, which a little Italian girl in South Africa had written for her Second Class badge. She had been failed three times for her animal essays and I was wondering how she would take the failure of her cow.

She was not an ordinary little girl, or an ordinary Guide. She had been very ill, and while she lay in hospital, the Extension Guiders had visited her and interested her in Guiding. After that had followed three months in a convalescent home, where there was an Extension company. Now, she had returned to a home in the slums, where her parents would not allow her to join an active company. They did not mind her belonging to a Post company, and that was how she came to be in mine.

She was one of seven Guides, ranging from eleven to fifteen years, only three of whom I had seen, scattered about throughout the Transvaal. Most of them were poor, all of them were ill, or convalescent. Their interests were as varied as their ages; in faith they ranged from Greek Orthodoxy to Salvationism. I felt a bit bewildered when I was faced with the task of linking them into a company.

But I soon found that in the life of each of my Posts, the arrival of the Company Letter was the most exciting event, and the enthusiasm with which the Company Letters were greeted made me redouble my efforts.

"Oh, Miss," wrote a little Dutch girl, "the last Kompany letter have made me so happy. I am making me a flag as you said. This is the first letter I have wrote in English. Please do not mind the mistakes." After this I supplemented my Company Letters with individual Afrikaans letters to this little Guide.

A little Dutch girl was always brimful of ideas for improving the Company Letter. Incidentally, she took her Guide Law literally, and always began her letters with embarrassing fervour: "My dear Sister."

The Company News became one of the largest features of the letter, for requests that I should "please tell" some-

one some important item of news, came pouring in. These requests ranged from news of progress towards some badge, to the arrival of a new family of kittens! The Company News always contained news of the work set in the last letter.

The Nature Study page was well supported by the Guides themselves. The youngest member of the company who lived on a farm could always be relied upon for interesting bits of information for this page. Not to be outdone, the Guides who lived in city slums would send in stories about their pets, or ask questions about such Nature as is to be seen in parks.

I found the most effective way of teaching Posts is by way of competitions. They may be set in Morse, and consist in a number of questions on First Aid treatment of different kinds of accidents, or on a practical demonstration of the Guide Law. They may be in the form of jumbled sentences, which when sorted out, are questions on different kinds of knots, or on general knowledge. They must be both amusing and instructive, and the results and answers must appear in the earliest possible Company Letter.

The Company Letter, like the Company Meeting is a failure if it cannot produce at least two good laughs. I found the "Funny Page" the hardest item until one of the Patrol Leaders suggested that each Guide should have a turn at sending in something funny. I was deluged with nonsensical stories, verses and drawings.

The most popular ending to a Company Letter with my Posts was a short Guide Prayer, or a verse which could be remembered easily, accompanied by a picture of a sleeping camp, or a gnome asleep under a mushroom.

Unless the Letter is enclosed in a very strong cover and envelope, it becomes very bedraggled by the time it comes back to the Post Captain. The extra postage that this thick cover entails is well worth while. After the introduction of stout covers to my Company Letters, I had an amusing letter from the last Guide on the company list. "It was lovely to have a nice new-looking Company Letter," then added hastily, lest my feelings should be hurt, she wrote: "Of course the old ones were lovely, too, because you could see from the outside how much the others had enjoyed it!"

I. P. HALL.

## Being Prepared

(Concluded.)

IT is easy when planning camps, entertainments and suchlike, to overlook the possibility of one of the organisers being unable to come at the last moment, and should this happen, there may be no one with a very clear idea of taking over her job, whereupon everyone else anxious to be helpful does a little bit of it, with a doubtfully satisfactory result and to the detriment of her own work. It is quite a good plan to consider at the beginning what arrangements shall be made if one of the staff fails to turn up, and also to see that at least two people know the general outline of the whole, so that it need not fall to pieces if the moving spirit is absent. There is a great temptation to keep the whole thing entirely in one's own hands: it is less trouble to do a thing than to explain it to someone else. Besides, perhaps one rather enjoys the feeling of being indispensable, though it is a poorly-prepared enterprise of which the success hangs on such an uncertain thread as a single human being.



The habit of making notes on every piece of the preparation as it is carried out is useful to acquire, as the entire notebook can be handed over to the successor, saving the complicated explanations for which there is usually so little time in an emergency. The book should contain full notes on payments made, stores ordered, dates fixed, etc., and be accompanied by a paper clip containing invoices, bills, receipts, and all letters confirming hall bookings, exemption from tax, etc.

When one thinks of accidents from the point of view of being prepared, it is nearly always from the point of view of the onlooker, who will if necessary render First Aid, and yet we live in times when there is a daily possibility of being run over, and having to leave everything to other people.

Leaving footpath,  
Hasty glance,  
Careless driver,  
Ambulance.

It is rather a disturbing thought that one may be unable to look after one's own affairs at all for several weeks, and that someone, in searching for nightdresses to send down to the hospital, will have found torn blouses and dirty stockings in a muddled chest of drawers, while unanswered letters and unpaid bills are mixed up with various Guide papers and last week's subs. There is bound to be extra work thrown on someone, by accident or illness, and the amount of that work will depend on the ease with which the threads of it can be picked up; it will be increased enormously if back work has to be brought up to date before it can be started on.

To live, ready for any emergency, means constant effort, for it means that one must keep everything up to date, instead of leaving it to be done "when there is more time," for one may step off the pavement without looking, on the very morning when the grand clearing-up is to take place—unprepared.

E. R. T.

## Weaving

*The All-London Guide Handicraft Exhibition is drawing nearer, and only two months remain to finish off articles to be submitted. In the Class arranged for Guiders, weaving is one of the subjects to be chosen.*

SINCE woven fabrics, of all descriptions, play a great part in modern civilisation, it is interesting and instructive, even if we never intend to weave anything for ourselves, to understand something of the construction of these materials.

Power looms are based on the principles of the first hand looms of very primitive people. The fundamental principle is nothing more or less than darning, that is, all woven fabrics are composed of threads which run lengthwise and crosswise.

To make any piece of material, however small, it is necessary to have some kind of frame, on which to stretch the lengthways threads. Otherwise it would be impossible to get the crossways threads to intersect sufficiently evenly to form a usable material.

The lengthways threads are called the warp, and this is easy to remember, as the verb "to warp" means to stretch,

and the lengthways threads are stretched on the frame (or loom, as any frame for this purpose is called). The crossways threads are called the weft, as they are woven in and out between the warp. Before it is possible to get the weft thoroughly intersecting the warp, it is absolutely necessary to separate all the threads of the warps alternately from each other. That is to say, there must be an arrangement of the threads so that the weft can pass over the uneven numbered threads (1, 3, 5, 7, etc.), first across the whole width of the warp and then back again over the even numbered threads (2, 4, 6, 8, etc.).

To make this possible it is necessary to cross the threads in this order, when the warp is being stretched on the loom (if only a small loom is being set up, with a short and narrow warp), or on a board or frame, called a warping-mill, for warps of any width and length, before these are put on the loom. In the former case the cross can be made by inserting two flat sticks into the warp when it is taut on the frame, and in the latter case, the crossing is made by putting the threads over and under two pegs alternately on the warping-mill or frame.

There are various very clever methods of doing this crossing, but in this short article it is only possible to emphasise the fact that this crossing is the foundation of weaving, and is of the utmost importance throughout the work.

The first looms must have been merely frames on to which short and narrow warps were stretched and the weaving in and out of the weft threads must have been done by slowly passing the weft in and out across the warp. Then the weft must have been pressed into the warp with the fingers or some primitive instrument. Later, the idea evolved of lifting the uneven and even threads apart, to enable the weft to pass more easily through, and gradually the idea must have grown of putting the threads alternately through loops in string called "headles," hung on sticks across the warp. Then the method of lifting the warp up and down quickly by means of attaching these sticks by cords to pedals under the warp and crossbars above the warp, brings us to a hand-loom such as we still use.

Also an instrument like a comb called a "reed" (because when first made it was composed of dried reeds), was invented, and the warp threads were threaded through each opening. This keeps the threads evenly distributed so as to form textures of varying closeness to the inch. When the loom had advanced so that it was possible to move the threads up and down with anything like speed, a shuttle in which to carry the bobbin of weft thread was invented so that the weaver could throw the shuttle across the warp quickly through the opening made by the headles being lifted. The reed was then put into a frame which hangs from the top of the loom, and with the reed the weft threads are beaten into the warp.

The writer can assure anyone who will try to weave, even only a narrow braid, that they will be greatly interested at any rate, and more than probably inspired to attempt making such things as tweeds, and other useful materials, on a full-size loom.

The best book to read on this subject is *Weaving for Beginners*, by Luther Hooper, and in *Hand Loom Weaving and Weaving With Small Appliances*, No. 3, by the same author, students will find all kinds of patterns and details of advanced weaving. These books are all published by Isaac Pitman & Sons.





#### FOR GUIDES.

*Peg Junior.* By Mrs. A. C. Osborn Hann. (R. T. S. 2s. 6d.)  
Stocked at Headquarters.

Another of Mrs. Hann's delightful real-life stories. Children love to hear about what other children do, just everyday doings and sayings. Mrs. Hann used to give us the Walworth Road, with real slum Guides (she never inflicts us with the High School Miss!), and now she gives us Somerset, and Somerset children, and Somerset village life, and delicious Somerset gardens. For old times' sake, a touch of S. E. London is introduced with the advent of Lydia, who brings painted lips and a scarlet frock into the rustic surroundings of Peg's home. Of course, Peg is a bit too good, but the children and their doings are human and delightful, and after all it is a book for children, so the grown-ups don't really matter. But one is glad that all ends well for Lydia.

F. R.

#### FOR SEA RANGERS.

*The Atlantic.* By Stanley Rogers. (Harrap. 7s. 6d.)

For those who cannot adventure in their bodies, there are always the journeys of the mind, of which none are more enchanting than those which traverse the oceans, passing over leagues and years alike. In his fascinating work entitled, *The Atlantic*, Mr. Rogers sails through the past, as he sails over the open seas, with an enthusiasm that makes his readers completely young again.

The very headings of these chapters are musical to the lovers of the sea.

In chapter I, the geography of the ocean is described, its currents, and the circulation of its winds; its storms and icebergs, its fish, and the stories of the old lost land Atlantis.

Chapter II, "The First Across," draws a loving picture of the great Columbus and his voyage. This is followed by "Freak Crossings," telling of the inspired madmen who have made the crossing in open boats, whose deeds are glorious or pitiful according to the spirit which moved the doers.

So the writer passes on from Lonely Isles to Sea Rovers, Battles, Sailing Packets, Steam Ferry, to Lost Ships and Mutinies.

This book answers questions that often arise in the course of ordinary conversation, either at home or in a hotel or on board ship, the answers to which are undiscoverable even with the help of an encyclopædia.

Who knows off-hand the correct replies to the following:

"When did the first steamer cross the Atlantic?"

"How long did it take before the steam ferry ousted the sailing packet?"

"What is the 'record' passage for a sailing ship?"

"When was the last paddle-wheel steamer built for the Service?"

And all the way through the style of the English that Mr. Rogers employs is as open-air as his subject.

This is a book that must make a girl sorry that she was not born a boy, until she remembers, more particularly if she is a Sea Ranger, that the heart of the sea lies as open to a woman as to a man.

D. W. W.

#### FOR THE NEEDLEWOMAN.

*A Manual of Plain Needlework.* By Mrs. Griffiths. (Oxford University Press. 3s. 6d.)

*Pattern Making and Cutting Out.* By Mrs. Griffiths. (Oxford University Press. 4s. 6d.)

These well-produced books of such moderate price should be of the utmost help to all needlewomen.

The first contains a description of "Stitches and processes used in plain needlework, Repair and Simple Decorative Work." The diagrams are both excellent and in abundance, and the letterpress direct and simple. A book to be possessed by both teachers and taught.

The second devotes itself to the planning, measuring, folding and cutting out of garments, from a simple pochette to a blouse or knickers. Again the utmost help is given with diagrams. One of the best books we have seen on this subject.

G. E. F.

#### FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER.

*Economic Housekeeping.* By J. S. Bainbridge, M.Sc. (Williams & Norgate. 5s.)

*Better Housekeeping for the Million.* By J. S. Bainbridge. (Faber. 5s.)

English housewives are generally accused of being neither such good cooks nor such good housekeepers as their French and German counterparts. This fact may account for the variety of excellent books now being written to point the way to (a) the more scientific buying and cooking of food, and (b) the better planned and more skilful management of a home.

Cooking and housekeeping should indeed be looked upon as professions of the utmost importance, and it is because we believe this that we recommend these two books to those who have or will have the wise spending of money and the comfort of others in their keeping.

G. E. F.

#### PAGEANT PLAY.

*Adventurers.* A Pageant Play, by Kitty Barne. (Mrs. Eric Streatfeild.) (The Year Book Press. Words 1s. 9d. Music 1s. 6d.) Stocked at Headquarters.

The theme of this play is in itself simple, but with a grand simplicity that stirs the blood.

Richard Hakluyt, cleric and chronicler of Tudor days, is presented to us, still writing his *Adventurer's Log* and returning each year to a cave by the sea, where fresh adventurers come to him to tell their stories and walk in his Procession of Worthies—that Procession where Empire-builders of the past march in spirit with us—unseen with seen—wherever Empire Day is honoured.

Three children fall in with the "Urchin," that elfin figure who has whispered in the ears of boys and girls and men and women since England was first a nation—and are brought by him to the cave, and introduced to the genial Hakluyt, who enlightens them then and there as to the nature of their guide.

"Tis he who whispers in the ear, sets thy blood a-singing with his tales, puts thee in a fever of unrest. . . . He'll see thee a dull clod, sitting tortoise-wise through life, and lo! he'll . . . pluck thee from thy warm bed and send thee questing to the ends of the earth. . . ."

And therewith he bids the children "use thy mind's eye," and "see the urchin at his work"; and in a series of vivid scenes we meet—Sebastian Cabot and his family and friends in the old Bristol of Henry VII's reign; young Walter Raleigh; the Hudsons; lame Pringle the Scotsman, who took a party of settlers to South Africa a hundred years ago; and brave emigrants to New Zealand.

Through all these scenes the Urchin runs; whispering—"Who's for travel?" to the crowd open-mouthed to Sebastian's story upon Bristol quay; dreams of Empire to young Raleigh: of courage and his twin sister—endurance, and glad hopefulness to all.

To the roll of Drake's Drum the procession passes; the curtain falls as a girl aviator tells her story to Hakluyt, while the Urchin gazes, wide-eyed, into the future, golden with the glory of high endeavour yet to be.

This is a poor and inadequate sketch of what is a really beautiful and stirring pageant play.

*Adventurers* is a play that should be singularly easy to produce. The author has given most practical alternative suggestions for the setting of the Pageant; suggestions that will bring the scenery within the scope of those limited by circumstances, and though the play provides for a large cast in all, each scene is carefully arranged to be complete in itself, and could be rehearsed quite separately.

DOROTHEA MOORE.





## Start every day with health

THE only way by which such health and vitality can be maintained is by correct and adequate nourishment.

That is why "Ovaltine" is the breakfast beverage of healthy, happy Guiders all over the world. This delicious beverage is supremely rich in the essential food elements which are not present in sufficient quantities in the ordinary daily dietary.

"Ovaltine" is prepared from ripe barley malt, rich creamy milk, and eggs from our own and specially selected farms.

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### Fancy Tweed Coat

"Gedling." A most COSY COAT for the coming season in Fancy Tweed, handsome collar of Lamb. Plain colours: Light Brown, Green, Clerical Grey, Nigger, Navy & Black. Sizes: S.W., W. and O.S.

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#### CHRISTMAS TREES.

*To the Editor.*

DEAR EDITOR,—May I again, through THE GUIDER, let it be known that I have Christmas trees which I will be glad to give to companies and packs.

The trees are not quite such a good shape as before, being rather tall and lanky; but I will send the best I can.

Will all who apply for trees please give the following details:—

- (1) Name and address of writer, and of company or pack.
- (2) Address to which tree is to be sent.
- (3) Approximate date on which the tree is to be used.
- (4) About what height the tree should be (I will send as near as I can).

Will all who apply also send:—

- (1) Tie-on labels (2 are safest), ready addressed.
- (2) Addressed envelope or post card if acknowledgment or any answer is needed.
- (3) 1s. for carriage by rail (any balance will be sent to H. Q. Building Fund).
- (4) 3d. towards cost of cutting and carting, etc.

I would like all applications to reach me by or before December 1st, so as to simplify work. Exact date, and address for the tree can be sent a week later if more convenient.—Yours, etc.,

(Miss) ALICE DOBSON.

High Biggin, Windermere.

#### THE BUILDING FUND.

*To the Editor.*

DEAR EDITOR,—I have just been reading the list of companies who have helped to build our new Headquarters, and while some have done splendidly, yet it is sad that so many companies don't seem to have done anything at all! No county in England has yet reached 100 per cent.—as has been done in Scotland and Ireland. The Guides themselves, are, I think, so easy to interest and thrill about their own Headquarters, so isn't it perhaps the fault of the Guiders that so many companies have not helped? Cannot we celebrate the birthdays of our own companies and packs by sending up some donation, however small, to help the Guides' very own Headquarters? It will be sad for the company in time to come, not to have taken some part in the building. Wake up, Guiders! and see what can be done!—Yours, etc.,

EX-CAPTAIN.

#### "FEEDING THE FAMILY."

*To the Editor.*

DEAR EDITOR,—In an issue of your paper you gave a review of one of our books *Feeding the Family*, by Leonora Eyles.

It may interest readers of your book page to know that this book has been recently re-issued in a cheap edition at 2s. 6d. If you are able to mention this it will be greatly appreciated. Yours, etc.,

THE CAYME PRESS LIMITED.

#### SCOURING MIXTURE.

*To the Editor.*

DEAR EDITOR,—We found the following made an excellent scouring mixture, and we used it at two camps last year. Mix 1 lb. of whitening with 1 lb. of silver sand and two small packets of Hudson's Soap. Put it into old tins, such as cocoa tins, and punch holes in the lids. This is cheaper than "Vim" and even more effective!—Yours, etc.,

DOROTHY M. MOUNT,  
B.O., 13th St. Leonards (St. John's),  
Lieutenant, 1st Berks Lone Guides.

## THE EDITOR'S POST BAG

THANKS.

*To the Editor.*

DEAR EDITOR,—It is again my happy task to write and send our very warmest and most grateful thanks to the many companies—more than ever this year—who so kindly invited our Girl Guides as guests to their camps.

We were able to send children to all parts of England, and they came back—in spite of the weather!—all the better for the change and experience, and with a wider view of life, things, and people outside our village.

We are most grateful, and thank all the kind companies in the name of the many happy little Guides, as well as in our own.—

BEATRIX PICTON-TURBERVILL,  
Governor and Divisional Commissioner.

Girls' Village Home,  
Barkingside, Essex.

#### COPIES OF "THE GUIDER."

*To the Editor.*

DEAR EDITOR,—I wonder whether any Guide or Guider would care for some back numbers of THE GUIDER? I have it complete for the years 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930; also for 1925 with the exception of one number; the last four numbers for 1924; and one number for 1922.—Yours, etc.

U. LUTWYCHE.

Forest House,  
Horsham, Sussex.

#### GUIDE PAPERS AND BOOKS WANTED.

*To the Editor.*

DEAR EDITOR,—You must forgive my writing to you again, so soon after two letters from me have appeared in THE GUIDER.

You will remember I made an appeal nearly a year ago, to Guides and Guiders in Great Britain, to send out copies of THE GUIDE and THE GUIDER magazines regularly to me, for distribution amongst the girls here, where otherwise it is impossible for most of them to see the magazines at all; the former because of customs, etc., and both of them because, with the added cost of getting them out here new, very few Guides or Guiders can afford to take them. I wrote another letter a few months back, thanking everyone for the splendid response I had had. About a hundred people promised to send them out regularly!

In the last few weeks, I have only been receiving about one-third or a quarter of the usual number of copies. I do dislike worrying people at home who are so kind, but would it be possible just to remind them of their promise and to ask them to keep it up regularly? It may not seem to matter at home to an individual, if she does get tired of sending, or forgets all about it; but it does matter tremendously here. It means that one company or Guider is eagerly looking forward to the next number, and it fails to come! And when you are away in the Bush, contact with the big world of Guiding is a very important thing.

Since the visit of our Chiefs to our State last May, when a great many Guiders and Guides from our division had a never-to-be-forgotten time with them in Perth, Guiding is going ahead like anything, new Guiders and companies springing up everywhere. It is my ambition to be able to give them all copies of the Guide magazines, so that from the first they shall realise the bigness of Guiding. If any fresh people in England could send them out to me, as well also any old copies of *Rules, Policy and Organisation*, and of books like *Girl Guiding*, *Girl Guide Badges*, the pamphlet on *Drills*, and any other Guide books, I should be most deeply grateful, and it would enable me to keep supplied all the members of our Sisterhood here who find it extraordinarily difficult to afford anything just now. Yours, etc.,

(Mrs.) IRENE K. DAVISON,  
Division Commissioner for the S.W. of W. Australia.  
The Rectory, Margaret River,  
W. Australia.



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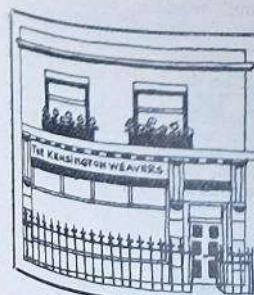
£300 IN CASH PRIZES. See "Fancy Needlework Illustrated," bi-monthly price 2d., from newsagents and needlework shops.

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Those who are anxious to become acquainted with this interesting hobby are invited to send for Catalogue to:—

W. SHIPSIDES

171, DUKE STREET, LIVERPOOL.





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.

Oct. 8-13.	C.C.A. Conference.
Oct. 16-21.	Commissioners' Training.
Oct. 23-30.	Brownie Training.
Nov. 3-10.	General Training.
Nov. 13-20.	Ranger Training.
Nov. 24-Dec. 1.	General Training.
Dec. 4-11.	General Training.

No applications will be taken for the following weeks until October 10th. County Secretaries may apply for special vacancies between October 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.

1932-

Jan. 8-15.	Prospective Diploma'd Guiders.
Jan. 19-26.	General Training.
Jan. 29-Feb. 5.	Brownie 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.

## TRAINING WEEK FOR PROSPECTIVE DIPLOMA'D GUIDERS.

A Training Week will be held at Foxlease from January 8-15, for prospective Diploma'd Guiders. Commissioners are asked to send any of their Guiders whom they think might eventually take the Diploma Test. Applications should be made through the County Secretary to the Guider-in-Charge.

Opportunities will be given during the week for Guiders to practise taking various parts of the Diploma Test.

A recommendation to take the test will be given at the end of the week to any Guider who may be found suitable.

### 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 the cottages. 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: Miss Haviland, Miss Sutherland, Mrs. Clifford Perkins, Miss Burton, Miss Maxwell, Miss Kirkham; Box of Tulip Bulbs; "A Scottish Scouter"; Visitors' Book; Miss Hanson, Miss Gardner; Books for Library; Miss Cunningham, Mrs. Osborn Hann; Book Ends; Miss Campbell, Miss Short; Waste-paper Basket; Chiffchaff; Patrol, Sept. 1-8; Leopard Rug; Miss Cave Brown Cave.

## WADDOW

### DATES.

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
Week-end only.		
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.

Donation, the Misses MacKenzie, Motherwell; Donation, General Training Week July 11-August 6; Donation, General Training Week, August 11-18; Plants Miss Procter, Cheshire.



October, 1931]

THE GUIDER

## RED ROSE GUILD OF ARTWORKERS

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GUIDES AND BROWNIES

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NEW PRICE LIST NOW READY. POST FREE.

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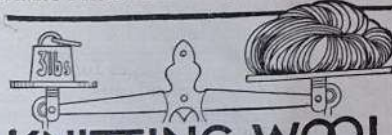


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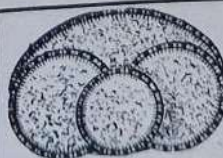
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Wool 3½ d.

Rug Wools, 6-ply and Cable, 1/- 1/3 1/6½ 1/11½ per lb.

Write for Free Samples and Illustrated Rug Guide.

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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 4s. 6d. per month (which includes postage). Post free for a year, 4/6. Foreign and Colonial, 4/6 post free.

## AWARDS

### Silver Fish.

Mrs. Carey Morgan, Provincial Commissioner, Bengal.  
"For excellent service to the Movement."

### Medal of Merit.

Miss Clark, Captain, Lovedale Company, Ootacamund, India.  
"Rescue from drowning."

### Badge of Fortitude.

Brownie Joyce Andrews, 11th Watford (St. John's) Pack.

## 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.

### COMING-OF-AGE CELEBRATIONS, 1932.

Arrangements for the production of the Masque at the Albert Hall, London, are proceeding apace.

Tickets from one shilling upwards will be bookable for members of the Movement and the general public, but further announcements will be made later about this, and full particulars given as to arrangements for booking seats.

The organisers for the different scenes are Miss Elise de Beaumont, Miss Erskine, Mrs. Mark Kerr, and Miss Talbot; and Mrs. Janson Potts is to be responsible for the building of the house.

The Hon. Ruth Buckley is responsible for the wardrobe, and the Hon. Mrs. Marsham for the seating. The latter hopes to announce prices, etc., next month.

There is a good deal of dancing and a choir of Guides from Wales is coming to sing.

As symbolic of the building-up of the Movement there will be seen the building of a house. It goes on throughout the Masque—Scene I sees the foundations laid; Scene II sees the furniture go in; in Scene III the Brownies arrive; in Scene IV the garden to the house is made, and in Scene V the house is finished, with the Overseas Guides to put on the roof.

Mrs. Eric Streatfeild, Commissioner for Music and Drama, author and general producer of the Masque, Windmill Corner, Eastbourne, would be grateful if those who were enrolled Guides or Guides in 1911 and are still in the Movement would send her their names and addresses.

### PROFICIENCY BADGES.

Headquarters wishes to draw the attention of the Guiders to the fact that the new woven badges are guaranteed fadeless and washable. Therefore, if they are carefully buttonholed on to the overall sleeve when new they need not be removed when the garment is washed. There should then be no difficulty with regard to the badges fraying.

## THE GUIDE FILM.

Headquarters has pleasure in announcing that it has been possible to make a reduction in the cost of hire of the last Guide film—The Fourth Law—which has proved so popular throughout the country.

Dating from October 1st, 1931, the terms for the hire of this film will be as follows: 1 exhibition, £1; 2 exhibitions, £1 15s.; 3 exhibitions, £2 5s., plus carriage both ways.

## WARNING.

Guiders and others are warned against giving assistance to a Miss Iris Booker, sometimes known as Hadow or Sternay, who claims to have been a member of the Girl Guides Association.

## THE HEADQUARTERS' LIBRARY.

The large room lined with bookshelves on the fourth floor of the new Headquarters Building is now open to Guiders and others who may care to use it as a reading and writing room.

The Library has been presented to the Association by the Trustees of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, and is a beautiful sunny room furnished with handsome leather seated chairs and long tables.

On the tables are set out over twenty periodicals of a Guide, Scout, or educational interest, and the nucleus of the Library, though still very small, is already there.

Books cannot be taken away or sent by post, but are available for reference in the Library only.

## NEW COMPANY RECORD BOOKS.

The old "Girl Guide Record Book" has now been replaced by a loose leaf book—"The Dagmar Girl Guide Record Book," price 3s. 6d. (postage extra). Included in this new record book are fifty pages for the name, address, religion, school, etc., of each Guide; a generous supply of pages for recording the passing of the various items of the Second and First Class tests, and finally several pages for entering Company and Camping Accounts. This is stocked at Headquarters and is a great improvement on the old-style book, and of smaller size. Refills can be bought, price 1s. 6d. the set.

Headquarters is also stocking a new Log Book—"The Sigrid" Company Log Book. This is of convenient size (approximately 5 in. x 8 in.), and is priced 2s. 6d.

This little book is divided into sections for Attendances, Subscriptions, Programmes, Court of Honour reports, Records of special activities, Company accounts, Tenderfoot, Second Class and First Class tests, Company Inter-Patrol competition marks, Badge Entries, Individual Records and Notes.

## CRITICISM OF BADGE TESTS.

So few criticisms of Proficiency Badge syllabuses have been received since the notice inviting them was published on this page, that we wonder if anyone has read it!

To repeat the notice: it has been suggested that for three years no alteration shall 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. Airwoman or Rifle Shot, etc.

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.

So far the only syllabus to receive a great deal of attention is the Cook's Badge.



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The Association keeps a list of certificated Gymnastic and Games Mistresses and Medical Gymnasts, and publishes "The Journal of School Hygiene and Physical Education"; "Gymnastics for Little Children" (J. G. Thulin); "Bildatlas" (J. G. Thulin). Net Ball Rules, 3/4d.; Rounders Rules, 3/4d.; Scandinavian Dances, (series I, II and III) 3/4d.; Music to Dances, 8/4d.; Folk Dances from many Lands, Music and Notes, 1s.; Easy School Dances, 6d.; Terminology of Swedish Educational Gymnastics, 1s. 2d. ALL post free.

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## 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.

## A PICTURE POSTCARD.

Some time ago the World Committee asked each country belonging to the World Association to publish, if possible, a coloured picture postcard, showing the uniform, flag, and Tender-foot badge of its Guides or Girl Scouts.

Great Britain has responded by publishing a twopenny card on the lines indicated which is now on sale at Headquarters.

The design is by Miss A. G. Holman, and shows an English Guide with a stretch of sea and the white cliffs of Dover behind her, and the Union Jack blowing out at her side.

## THE EXTENSION HANDICRAFT DEPOT.

We would like to remind Commissioners and Secretaries of the great help they can give to invalid Guides and Rangers by having work from the Extension Handicraft Depot on sale at conferences, annual meetings, etc.

Arrangements have been made for it to be exhibited on the following occasions, and Headquarters would be most grateful for further opportunities of showing it. Particulars may be obtained from the Extension Handicraft Depot, The Girl Guides Association, 17/19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1:—

Oct. 6.	Lone Guiders' Conference.	York.
" 10.	Guiders' Conference.	Leicester.
" 24.	County Meeting.	Hampshire.
" 24.	Guiders' Conference.	Stockport.
" 26-31.	Home Arts and Industries Association's Exhibition.	Drapers' Hall, London.
" 31.	County Meeting.	Staffordshire.
Nov. 7.	County Conference.	Northumberland.
" 13-14.	County Meeting.	Derby.
" 19-21.	International Exhibition of Cripples' Handicrafts.	Nottingham.
Dec. 3-5.	All London Handicraft Exhibition.	45, Pont Street, S.W.3.

## EDITOR'S NOTE.

This is a Handywoman number and contains several practical articles and suggestions for practical people.

We apologise to those who are uninterested in this subject, but owing to the popularity of our October numbers during the last few years, which have each been devoted to handicraft in some form or another, we are encouraged to believe that the majority of our readers are practically minded. Especially at this time when the need for national economy is so vital, should Guides be encouraged to work with their hands, and do the hundred and one odd jobs about their homes themselves.

Next month will be found details of Christmas books, and a number of recommended plays. The usual inset announcing Headquarters' cards and calendars will also be inserted in the November issue.

## GENERAL NOTICES

## ALL-LONDON GIRL GUIDE HANDICRAFT EXHIBITION.

The All-London Girl Guide Handicraft Exhibition will be held at 45, Pont Street, S.W., by kind permission of Dame Alice Godman, on December 3rd, 4th and 5th, 1931.

Hon. Sec. for Classes I, II, III and IV: Miss Leighton, 13, Sloane Gardens, S.W.1.

Hon. Sec. for Class V: The Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham, O.B.E., 5, South Eaton Place, S.W.1.

H.R.H. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, has graciously consented to open the Exhibition on the first day, and the Chief Guide, Lady Baden-Powell, will officiate on the second day.

It is hoped to be able to publish in the November GUIDER a list giving dates and places of the Area and Division Exhibitions to be held previous to the All-London Exhibition, with any special features arranged.

Visitors to these Exhibitions will be welcome.

## LOST AND FOUND.

## SURREY GUIDERS' TRAINING CAMP AT CHIPSTEAD.

Lost.—One good pair of Guiders' gloves.

Found.—One V.P.K. camera.

If anyone who was at camp has lost a camera or found a pair of gloves not belonging to them, will they please communicate with Miss Firth, Rodborough, York Road, Sutton, Surrey.

## GUIDE CAPTAIN WANTED.

A Guide captain is urgently needed to run an East End company, numbering 20 Guides and some recruits (non-sectarian). The company meets on Wednesdays from 7.30 to 9.30. For further details please write to Miss Holland, 32, High Street, Shadwell, E.1.

## RESULT OF SNAPSHOT COMPETITION.

The entries for this competition were numerous and of a high standard, and it was obvious that a great deal of trouble had been taken with the artistic mounting of the photographs.

Each entry was judged on its photographic merit, and arrangement was also taken into account; prizes have been awarded as follows:—

## Class I. "A Holiday in the Open."

1st Prize.—MISS GLADYS HAMER (Brown Owl, 10th Bolton Pack), 70, Davenport Street, Bolton, Lancs.

Consolation.—MISS K. MOORHOUSE (Captain, 122nd Liverpool Company), 15, Buckingham Road, Tue Brook, Liverpool.

## Class II. "On Hike."

1st Prize.—MISS B. SALTER (Captain, 1st Sandhurst Company), Ambarrow, Sandhurst, Berks.

Consolation.—MISS K. M. COPPACK (Lieutenant, 15th Peckham), 3, Clifton Road, Peckham, S.E.15.

Special mention in this Class must be given to Miss M. McCrick (Captain, 2nd Watford), whose entry was most original, the photographs being arranged with quotations from *Pilgrim's Progress*. Unfortunately the photography was not quite up to the standard of the prizewinners.

Special mention is also given to the following in both classes:—

Miss J. Mair (Dumfriesshire); Miss I. M. Walker (Captain, 1st Monifieth, Angus); Miss G. M. Finlay (Kirkcaldy); Miss N. Crawley (Acton); Miss B. Thorn (Bromsbury); Miss A. M. Forge (Birmingham).

## THE PORT SUNLIGHT FILM.

Lever Bros., of Port Sunlight, Cheshire, write to tell us that they have recently made a new film showing the life and industry at their works, one of the most interesting of educational films.

They are willing to loan this film to Guiders who can make arrangements to show it locally, sending it out free of charge, and only asking that the local Guide Association will be responsible for the return carriage. The film takes approximately forty-five minutes to show, and is of standard size, and non-inflammable.

Any Guider wishing to take advantage of this offer should communicate with Lever Bros. direct.

## CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE

ANNIE PHILLIPS, beloved Guider of the 3rd Stockwell (St. Andrew's) Ranger company, on August 22nd, after eleven years' continuous service.

ANNIE LAWRENCE BROUGH, lieutenant and Tawny Owl, 3rd Carse of Gowrie, 39th Perthshire company, on September 20th.

## THIS MONTH'S COVER.

OUR Cover Photograph—*The Basket Maker*—was taken by V. J. Riches, "Lindridge," Church Way, Whetstone, N.20.





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September, 1931.

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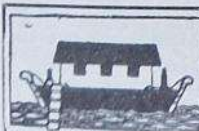
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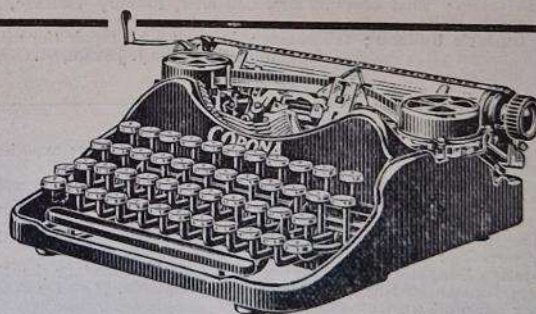
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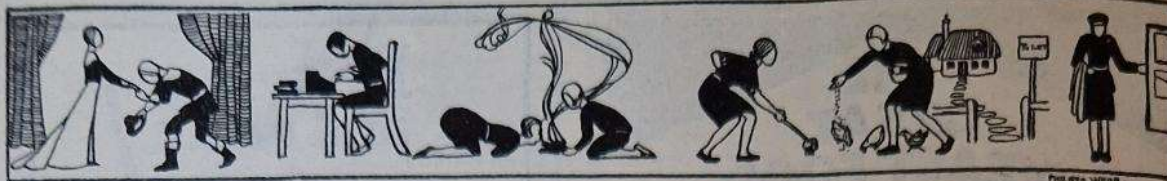
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Communications for this column should be addressed to THE EDITOR, "THE GUIDER," 17-19, BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1, not later than the 15th of the previous month. Letters in answer to Box Numbers to be also addressed to Headquarters, c/o "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 Uniform**; bust 36 in.; belt, overall; nearly new; 15s. Box 16, c/o THE GUIDER.  
**Guider's Uniform**; 38 in. bust; Headquarters' tailored; cost £7 7s.; perfect condition; not worn since newly cleaned; £3 3s. Box 17, c/o THE GUIDER.  
**Guider's Uniform**; tailormade; large size; good condition; 35s. Box 18, c/o THE GUIDER.  
**Guider's Uniform**; man-tailored; excellent condition; medium; hats, shirts, navy jersey, belt, prayerbook; 45s. Box 19, c/o THE GUIDER.  
**Guider's Costume**; medium; 12s. 6d. Box 20, c/o THE GUIDER.  
**Guider's Tailored Uniform**; £4; worn twice; bust 38 in.; cost £5 15s. Boulton, Littleworth, Faringdon.  
**Guider's Uniform**; as new; £2 2s. **Gazettes**; January, 1925—November, 1927, inclusive; what offers? Sopwith, Chasetown, Staffordshire.  
**Costume**; large size; good condition; £2. Watson, 38, Chalmers Street, Edinburgh.  
**Guider's Uniform**; 37 in. bust; 12s. 6d. Foote, Hayling Island.  
**Guider's Uniform**; London tailormade; complete; large size; 3 gns. Surplice, Farnham, Surrey.  
**20 Guide Jumpers and Skirts**; 2s. 6d. complete; old style hats (free). Box 21, c/o THE GUIDER.  
**7 Brownie Hats**, caps, tunics, belts, ties and emblems; good condition; also totem; what offers? Mrs. Callender, Fosbury Vicarage, Marlborough, Wilts.  
**A Guider's Uniform**; tailormade; in very good repair (for medium size, height 5 ft. 4 ins.). Price 3 guineas. Miss J. Jerram, St. Oswalds, Worcester.

### IN SEARCH OF WORK.

**Ranger**, invalid, urgently needs typing and knitting orders; experienced; prices moderate. Box 25, c/o THE GUIDER.  
**Daily Service Offered** by Ex-District Commissioner; secretarial, driving car, any congenial work; nominal salary. Fox, A.R.C.M., 5, Overstrand Mansions, Battersea.  
**Ranger** requires situation as secretary to Guider or Scouter; shorthand-typewriting; 120/70. Box 23, c/o THE GUIDER.  
**Doctor's Daughter** (28) desires post as companion-secretary chauffeuse; experienced Guider; needlewoman; adaptable. Good references. Box 22, 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/BS9L, London, W.C.1.  
**Required after Christmas**. Senior Assistant Housemistress in house connected with well-known girls' public school; age 28 to 40; salary beginning £80; practical capabilities, good health; good with girls; some accounts; needlework; good walker; no teaching; gentlewoman essential; good education; applicants kindly state where educated and father's profession. Box No. 24, c/o THE GUIDER.

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**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.1; 11, 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.)

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**The Latest Craze is Shadow Plays**. (See page 393.)

### 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 typewriter, duplicating, general, authors' MSS.; experienced; price moderate. Oates, 62, Durban Road, Beckenham.

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**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 Guides, 155a, King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.3.

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**Guider Hats Cleaned** and stiffened as new by experienced hat makers; 2s. each; collected and delivered free in London. Cora Cleaning Co., 12, Sans Walk, Clerkenwell Close, E.C.