

overseas.

This time the journey was quite short, both in the matter of time and distance, but it has been a great delight to find our Guide family in so happy a condition in the little island of Malta.

It is a matter for great congratulation that it has been found possible to start Guiding in the island at all, and speaks volumes for the quiet good work that has been done by the Guiders under the careful encouraging leadership of the respective Presidents and Commissioners who have held office in succeeding years.

Directly you land in Malta you feel that the place is steeped in history; there was a cultured civilisation in the island over a hundred years before Christ, and there are traces everywhere of the great part she has played, as all through the ages she has been the scene of wars and

History says that St. Paul was wrecked on the lonely rocky coast (and St. Paul's Bay to-day is the scene of

many a Guide picnic!)

Religions and races held their conflicts on and around her shores. Malta was fought for, besieged and captured by first one strong nation and then another, each leaving its impression in the architecture and ruined buildings that are so attractive and interesting to us in the present

She has customs and conditions all her own, and is

entirely unique in many ways

You still see in large numbers the quaint "faldetta" worn by the women—a wide black silk hood, held over the head by hand, nominally for sheltering the child that is being carried in its mother's arms, but as often as not only doing duty as an umbrella to parcels and market baskets!

The motor bus has superseded the donkey cart, and cold storage makes the food supply a simpler matter than before; but even in the principal town of Valletta the milk supply comes to the consumer in the humbler quarters "on its legs" so to speak, large flocks of goats being driven into the town and milked at the house door as required.

The Maltese language is delightful to listen to, quite different from any other, and is said to be considerably derived from Arabic.

Having an Eastern streak in the language there seems also to be a sort of Eastern streak in some of the unconscious modes of life to-day, and I was told that this accounts for the feeling in some quarters in the island that the time is hardly ripe for anything that tends to take the young girl out of her rather cloistered home surroundings. It is felt that the girl and the woman should live and work within the four walls of the home, and the idea of a uniform, of out-door games and camping and so on, comes as somewhat of a shock to the older generation of women, born and brought up in the old tradition.

But the new idea of Guiding was carried into the island over ten years ago by English women and girls, and before long it spread its fascination to the Maltese people as well, and now there are English companies and Maltese companies working side by side, each giving something to the other, and making headway by slow degrees.

The English Guides and Brownies are, of course, mainly the children of the Army and Navy and Air Force serving in Malta. The numbers, therefore, can never be very great, and in many cases these children have been in Guiding in England or elsewhere, and they will, we hope. link up with Guide companies at other centres when their parents are moved on.

But the Maltese girls remain in Malta, and as new ideas penetrate with regard to the importance of women's share in the life of the community one can but feel that the Guide system of training in womanliness, in self-discipline, in health and homecraft may prove to be of very real value for the on-coming generation of Maltese womanhood.

Malta has now got her self-government, she is facing many difficult problems at the present time, and like all other countries she needs a fine leaven of balanced loyal capable character-ful women to help and to serve her

And I believe from what I saw of them that the Guides in Malta will rise to the occasion and not only continue as well as they have begun, but that they will develop their work in all earnestness as time goes on.

A Jamboree was held by the Scouts on our birthday, and as usual the Chicago by the Scouts on our birthday. and as usual the Chief Scout brought the rain, as a test to see what the Scouts were made of.

It had been planned that for this special occasion the uides were to be all the special occasion the special occas Guides were to be allowed to come to the Rally and to march past march past, and when it was not raining hard it was



Photo]

[Graphic Photo Union

The Chiefs arriving at Malta.

But this seemed to make no difference, and it was a good omen to see how they stuck out the unpleasantness of the day and carried on with broad smiles on their faces and an air of plucky determination which was not lost upon the many spectators who came to watch the Scouts' excellent displays.

A Rally for the Guides and Brownies was also held,

which was more than successful, and personally I have never enjoyed anything more. It had been arranged that practically every single Brownie and Guide took her share-however small-in the doings of the day, and every company had taken the trouble to prepare a display of some sort.

And, above all, the thing that counted most was the jolly enthusiasm of that happy five hundred," and the fact that here, as elsewhere, the Guide spirit is growing and spreading in the hearts and minds of these children.

After our short stay in Malta we travelled on to Rome, and the Chief Scout and I were privileged to have Private audience of His Holiness the Pope, and it was

indeed encouraging to realise that Scouting and Guiding have the sympathy and approval of the Holy Father.

It was a very wonderful experience thus to be received at the Vatican, and I felt very deeply that this would mean a great deal to my sister Guides who belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

During our time in Rome and Naples the Chief Scout busied himself, needless to say, with looking into the methods of training of the boyhood of Italy. It is generally known that there were a fine lot of Boy Scouts and also a few Girl Guides in Italy many years ago, and then later this all came to an end as a new method was introduced on a large scale, financed and run by the State.

The boys' organisation is very big and strong, and will be explained in THE SCOUTER, and I am afraid that I had not the opportunity personally of seeing anything of the girls' branch.

But, roughly, the facts are that this started three years ago under the direction of the Balilla organisation, and is worked in two departments, the younger girls, the equivalent to Brownies, being called "Piccole Italiane," and the others of Guide age being called "Giovane Italiane."

They wear a uniform of shirt and skirt, and a beret, the "Guides" wearing ties and black stockings, and the

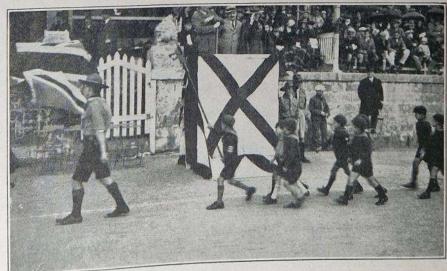
younger ones wearing white stockings.

There are now 1,186,569 "Piccole" (Brownies) and 119,769 "Giovane Italiane" (Guides).

The training includes physical training of a modified kind, and instruction in home-craft, mother-craft, health and hygiene. The officers are trained at the Academy for Fascist women at Orvieto, which was started last year for instruction in physical health and management of girls, and the course lasts two years. The work is carried out in schools, and undertaken by the teachers, and is financed and worked by the Government.

In the short time that we spent in Italy it was not possible to gain more than a fleeting impression, but the general opinion seems to be that all this compulsory training in discipline and loyal patriotism is having very good

effect in the country.



[Graphic Photo Union

Photo]

Cubs marching past the Chief Scout at Malta.



THE BROWNIE CONFERENCE.

HIS is to be held this month at Matlock Bath in Derbyshire. (See Calendar of Events.) The counties are sending representatives, but there are almost certain to be some vacancies at the last moment. If any Brown Owls would like to come, and will send their names to the Secretary, they will be put on a waiting list.

THE BROWNIE PAGES IN "THE GUIDE."

I think that Owls will agree that a Brownie paper for Brownies to read by themselves can be of the greatest value. It is very difficult to decide upon the most attractive form that this can take. THE GUIDE provides two pages of Brownie reading and in the coming volume, which begins on April 22nd, a new scheme is being started which should fascinate Brownies. Their special pages will be perforated, and printed so that the sheet on which they appear can be torn out of the magazine and folded into a separate four-page booklet. A cover for this will be provided early in the volume, and Brownies can place their pages together, back to back, so that they will have an entire book by the end of the year. The cover may be painted or not, as the Brownie wishes.

Would Brown Owls please help the Brownie pages by writing to The Guide to say what their Brownies would really like to have in them? (Not what the Owls would find most useful!) Space is limited, and there are many types of Brownies to cater for, and if some basis is to be reached as to their requirements, we must know what the children themselves like. Do they prefer fairy stories, or stories about human children? What do they think of animal stories? Do they really read articles on practical Brownie work, or use the handwork given? What do they think of the picture stories usually to be found at the bottom of the page? Unless you can let us know these things, we are working in the dark. If the pages are to become what we should all really like, your suggestions and criticisms matter considerably. It is also certain that the quality of the stories will steadily improve, according to the increase in the number of readers,

THE GOLDEN BAR TEST

(Continued.)

Here are various ways of teaching and testing sent in by Brown Owls from all over the world.

THE UNION JACK.

We want to make this really thrilling and interesting, The Brownies' whole future attitude towards her flag may be made or marred by the way we teach it now. It is so dull to sit them down and teach them the crosses without any relation to the flag itself, or without any imaginative preparation.

The stories of the saints, very much shortened and very simply told, are an excellent introduction, and the game in the Brownie book of games, "King James he came to London," is often a help.

If Captain or Lieutenant could come down to the pack one evening, and show the three crosses on the real Colour belonging to the company, and the right way to fly it, making it a great occasion, the pack will not forget in a hurry.

Jig-saws, making the crosses with coloured paper on cardboard, post-cards with the names of the saints, crosses, countries and emblems to be given to the Brownies to arrange, all help to keep the flag in the memory of the pack, and when the Sixers or any of the Brownies join in a church parade, or an enrolment, or whenever the Colour is used, they should be taught the right way to join in the ceremonial.

The day of the tiny twisted piece of string seems, fortunately, to be passing, but as with the flag, knots are a subject which we are going to make dull or thrilling to the Brownies not only in the pack, but in the company as well, and therefore a great deal hangs on our tuition. Teaching the Brownies how to tie the knots with string or blind cord without doing it in a practical way is useless. The children do not seem to relate the knot to its use so easily after it is once taught. For instance, if a Brownie is taught to tie a sheet bend with blind cord, even when the most attractive of stories is included, the knot remains to her a "bunny knot"—a thing mainly without a reason or used just to tie two different coloured pieces of cord together. But let Brown Owl take a box to be roped up to be sent off by Carter Paterson, and a piece of rope not quite long enough for the purpose, and let her borrow a piece of the pack's blind cord with which to finish, and then show the right knot to use and why, and it at once becomes to our practical small person a real thing to be learnt with keenness, and remembered.

Because we learn to tie our reef knots in a practical way as recruits—i.e., with our ties—we never forget them, and so also with the round-turn and two half hitches. If we learn this first as a slip knot to use on a parcel, and then later for tying up dogs, and boats to a post, in any of our games, we will always find knots the fascinating subject they really are, and not just a bore.

PARCEL.

This is a hard bit of the test for most Brownies, but it is such fun, and leads to such a variety of lovely games, that it can be made a great favourite, in spite of the practice needed. It can be taught thoroughly and care fully at first with fully at first with a book or a box or something comfortably square! An Ulster Brown Owl suggests it should always be a parcel to be sent by post, i.e., with the name and address carefully written on the outside, and not merely with a loop to be carried home.

A Scottish Owl suggests that Brownies love having to oil up their odd bits of string in the right way, so as to encourage them to keep odd pieces at home!

There are endless games to be played with parcels, shopping games, going for a picnic and doing up lunch or tea, post offices, cargo boats, loading or unloading cargo, goods trains, and many others.

NATURE.

This is an individual matter because of the choice, and again so much depends on our teaching—or shall we call it our learning with the Brownie?

From Worcestershire comes the suggestion of individual Nature charts kept by each Brownie irrespective of the test, and then Brown Owl can enlarge on one particular item when the Brownie is ready.

Buttons !

From Edinburgh comes an idea of a pack log of observations which helps Brown Owl to remember what the Brownie has already observed; also a game when the Brownies practise describing by telling of any favourite place or person or object known to all, preferably not in the club-room, and seeing if the pack can guess what it is.

Real interest should be shown by the Brownie in her particular chosen thing or animal, and Brown Owl can make up exciting questions to ask her, so as to give the Brownie some idea as to what to look for at first, and in finding out the answers she will probably see many more details

A fortnight is usually quite long enough for the Brownie to watch, and if Brown Owl is apparently very keen to know all about the object, the Brownie will thoroughly enjoy finding out things to tell her!

VIVIEN RHYS DAVIDS, Great Brown Owl.

(To be continued.)

SECOND CLASS HEALTH RULES.

A Baby Clinic,

Supposing you have six or eight Brownies who, apart from the rest of the pack, have been learning the health rules, tell them that at the next Brownie meeting there will be a Baby Clinic

have not dolls then Brown Owl must borrow some)—or

let a Recruit come as an older child-but dolls are better.

On the day of the clinic, Brown Owl or Tawny Owl acts as District Nurse and arranges a corner of the hall with a table and chairs for the "mothers." She then greets each mother and when all are seated discusses their baby's health with each in turn, being careful to draw out answers relating to the different health rules. "Well, Mrs. Potter, little Susie's looking very pale! (As the Brownie's baby sister has generally had a good lick at

Susie's cheeks it is probably quite true.) I wonder if she has had enough fresh air lately? Have you remembered keep the windows open? "etc., etc., and so gradually draw out Mrs. Potter's answer. She then passes to Mrs. Grey and is horrified at Jackie's teeth. "What, no toothbrush, or has he been sharing granny's?" Great discussion on teeth, in which all mothers join; then turning to

another mother: "Now, Mrs. White, how can you expect baby Molly's finger ever to heal if you don't keep it clean?" All is followed by general questions and answers till the District Nurse has found out what she wants and whether all the "mothers" do know the idea of the health rule or only three or four of them.

If the pack is a small one and Brown Owl is single-handed, then the Brownies working for First Class can bring the younger Brownies as their children with bad knees or fingers, in which case the District Nurse sets them all off bandaging while she questions the mother with babies. All must be kept fun so that the mothers feel really important even to the "Good-night" and all going out.

STARS

Who travelling through a midnight wood Tilts up his chin to watch the stars Will like enough trip over roots Or bark his shins against the knars:

But who, benighted in blind ways, Struggles to thrust close boughs apart Will never win from out the wood Unless the stars are in his heart.

WILFRED GIBSON.

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THIS RANGER JOB OF OURS

EOPLE have asked "May we have something on the Ranger Page in THE GUIDER on How can we teach Citizenship in the Ranger Company?" and instead of dealing directly with that request at the moment here is an article by the High Master of St. Paul's on Training in Citizenship-not training for Rangers at all, but in a more general sense for the generation that is in the later

stages of school education. Why?
Well, for several reasons. The first is that in all questions that concern Rangers it is essential, I think, that we should try to keep a sense of proportion, and that may often be preserved by looking at each question, in the first place, not as it affects Guiding only but as it concerns the whole generation of young things that is growing up. Later on one can get down to the practical point of how one can best deal with the subject in the Ranger company (and later on, where citizenship is concerned, we will).

The second is that in itself the article expresses such

wise and sound views.

The third is that if Ranger Guiders will read it with the idea of realising how much importance the writer, with all his experience, attaches to training in citizenship, and will then go through the article underlining every sentence that could be described as a piece of sound advice for a Ranger Guider dealing with the subject, there will, I think, be two results-a very much pencilled sheet of paper and a realisation of the fact that we have been very lucky to have been given the permission of the writer and of the Editor of THE SPECTATOR to reprint this article.

> M. M. MONTEITH, Commissioner for Rangers.

TRAINING IN CITIZENSHIP

By JOHN BELL (High Master of St. Paul's School).

WILL begin with an attempt to define the meaning of citizenship, though this can only be done roughly and imperfectly in a short article. I would suggest that citizenship involves all those activities which go to create the "good life" of the community, in so far as the co-operation of all its members is necessary to that end. It is a far cry from the small city-states of ancient Greece to the great nations and empires of to-day, or the possible world-state of to-morrow, and the problem of training good citizens has become more difficult as the machinery of government has grown more complex and elaborate. Economic and political nationalism and democratic institutions have introduced sentiment and passion, to cloud issues which might otherwise be clear,

while, in the welter of uncertainties through which statesmen are trying to find a path, it is increasingly hard to discover solid ground upon which foundations may safely be laid. Yet it has never been more vital to arouse the interest of the younger generation in their duties and responsibilities as citizens, to train them in the right methods of approaching the problems of the future, and to provide them, fairly and dispassionately, with that knowledge of essential facts without which their minds cannot bite upon those problems.

I can only hope here to consider this task in so far as it concerns the secondary school, and I must ask to be allowed to make three assumptions: that indifference is mainly the result of ignorance; that it is more important to train the mind to think clearly and logically than to cram it with masses of ill-digested facts; and that the problems of the next half-century will not be capable of solution by recourse to textbooks already in

existence.

A generation ago, "present day" affairs played a very small part in school education; "history" stopped short fifty years back; "geography" dealt with rivers, capes and county towns, and it was supposed that economic, legal and political principles were too advanced for study before the university stage. As a result, boys and girls could not be expected to take a very intelligent interest in current affairs. But the experience of teachers is now proving that, if current affairs are presented in the right manner to their pupils, they can be inclined to study keenly and intelligently such problems as unemployment, the gold standard or disarmament, though it is still difficult to kindle enthusiasm for the details of local government, or to get rid of inherited political prejudice. A very great responsibility rests upon the teacher. He (or she) must be willing to go on learning throughout his teaching life, to keep abreast with modern thought and not shut his mind within the confines of those textbooks which he studied in his own youth. He must realise that the world thirty years ago was very different from the world as it is to-day, and that, although the study of history has never been of greater interest and value, the amazing advances of science are making it impossible to infer from a knowledge of the past the conditions in which his pupils will have to live their lives during the next fifty years. He must not show undue partiality in his own point of view, or try to "improve the occasion" in his teaching; twentieth-century youth is inclined to suspect the preacher molecular by the his appeal suspect the preacher, unless he can justify his appeal on intellectual grounds. Above all, he must patiently train his puril train his pupils to exercise their powers of thinking and of drawing and of drawing correct conclusions from the data available to them. able to them; and he must impress upon them that there are many more are many matters too hard for them, matters which

should be left to the expert and not handled by the bangling amateur. It is very necessary to encourage in the young a spirit of humility, which should not be conused with diffidence; how calamitous would be the results if every pupil, on the strength of a few periods of instruction in elementary economics, were to consider himself qualified to lay down the law on matters of high finance!

When the pupil has learnt how to think, half the battle s won; he can now distinguish sound theories, based upon solid foundations, from plausible doctrines which test upon prejudice or misrepresentation, and he will take sincere pleasure in drawing his own conclusions from the facts which are placed before him. His teachers will not find it easy to present such facts to him vividly and dearly; they will be handicapped by the shortness of the time at their disposal, due to the requirements of examinations, to which an exaggerated importance is anached in our educational system; they will be conscious of their own ignorance, which they should not attempt to hide by an air of ex cathedra authority; they will find it difficult to express in simple language the principles concealed beneath the technical terms of economic, political or legal treatises. Yet these principles can be, and should be, set before the many thousands of boys and girls in secondary schools who are not destined to pass on to a university and may, therefore, have no other opportunity of furnishing their minds with the equipment necessary for those who will have to make, or acquiesce in, decisions of fundamental importance to their country and even to humanity at large.

Much can be done to arouse a sense of the implications of citizenship by such voluntary organisations as the Scouts and Guides, Toc H., the League of Nations Union and other bodies, religious, political and patriotic; and boys and girls should be given facilities for associating themselves with activities of such a kind, in accordance with their individual preferences. They should not, however, be dragooned into membership of any institution external to the school, however excellent it may be. Just as the love of good literature may be stifled by the compulsory study of the plays of Shakespeare or the be killed by well-meant but misguided attempts to force the young to undertake them, and propaganda may often fall for that very reason. A good school can better fulfil its function of training the rising generation by timulating its pupils to interest themselves in the world in which they live, by teaching them to exercise their brains upon subjects which will affect their own lives, and by making them realise that accuracy of thought and freedom from emotional prejudice are essential not only in the study of mathematics, natural science and foreign languages, but also in the investigation of human relations.

It has often been claimed that the most valuable years of school life are those which follow the school certificate tage, when the adolescent is advancing towards maturity and scope is given for the development of moral qualities of initiative and leadership, which cannot be expected of Joanger children. It is equally important to realise that during these years, from sixteen to eighteen, the mind is advancing towards that understanding of abstract ideas and generalisations which distinguishes the adult from the child; and subjects which, at an earlier age,

may have appeared merely in the light of routine school tasks often arouse a quite new interest in those who have reached a time of life at which they can read more widely and more deeply. This is especially true when the incubus of examinations is absent, and it would be a disaster if some ingenious pedant were to attempt to devise a Higher Certificate syllabus in citizenship. If the thoughts are allowed to range freely over a wide field and the teacher is regarded rather as a co-operator in the quest for truth than as a walking encyclopædia, the results will be worth while; the pupil will acquire a fresher and more plastic attitude towards knowledge, and will often strike out a line for himself. Even if he may not win renown as an expert specialist in a narrow field of research, he will be a wiser and a saner human being, able to take his place in a world in which there is need of those who can "see life steadily and see it whole." It will be strange if he does not in the end become a better citizen than those whose school training has been entirely vocational in character.

"THE GUIDE" TRAILS

Wiltshire Guides, Brownies, Rangers, Guiders and Commissioners turned out in full force on Saturday, March 11th, when Gulliver, The Guide car, trailed through Wiltshire in glorious sunshine collecting "pounds" of food for the distressed families of the unemployed in Swindon. Eight cars, a motor-cycle dispatch rider, and a very accommodating van followed Gulliver round the trail, and at the end of the day, 1,680 pounds of sugar, rice, jam, butter, cornflakes, flour, etc., etc., and 17 dozen eggs were made into big parcels for the families in Swindon. 150 lb. were also taken into Chippenham that were collected after the other goods had gone, and another 100 lb, were brought up to London and given to the Field Lane Institute. 78 different companies and packs were represented on the trail.

A Trail through Leicestershire and Rutland.—On Saturday, April 8th, Gulliver is going to Leicestershire to trail through the county and through part of Rutland. "He" will be followed by other cars, and will collect gifts of fresh fruit, vegetables and farm produce from all who meet "him" on the route. For all details of the route see The Guide of March 25th and April 1st.

A Trail through Warwickshire and a Ring of Adventurers at Learnington.—On Saturday, May 27th, a Trail will be run through Warwickshire, and this will end up with a Ring of Adventurers in Learnington.

Treasure Hunts in May

May 6th.—THE GUIDE is running a Treasure Hunt in Richmond Park, Surrey, for Guides and Rangers. At the end of the Hunt a Ring of Adventurers will be held in the Park. For all details see THE GUIDE April 1st and 8th.

May 20th.—THE GUIDE is running a Treasure Hunt in Hyde Park, London, and a Ring of Adventurers will be held in the Cockpit in the evening. All details will be in THE GUIDE April 22nd and subsequent issues.

May 13th.—A Ring of Adventurers will be held in Blackpool; for all details see The Guide April 29th and May 6th.



URING the last few weeks the returns for last year have been coming in from all over the British Empire to be compiled into the Overseas part of the Annual Report. Much of it naturally tells of figures and these figures are very encouraging, as they give big increases in the number of our sister Guides in most parts of the Empire.

Besides the statistics the forms bring tidings of new ventures, difficulties overcome and plans for the future.

CANADA.

Guiding in Canada, with an increase of 4,525, is full of vitality, and during the past year they have used the broadcast as a means of getting in touch with Guides throughout the vast Dominion.

During the Coming-of-Age Week the President of Canada, Her Excellency the Countess of Bessborough, and the Chief Commissioner, broadcast birthday greetings to the Guides from coast to coast, and Guide programmes are being broadcast most successfully in Alberta, Manitoba, and Nova Scotia.

In Canada like everywhere else there have been serious difficulties owing to the present financial crisis, but news comes of a new company in Winnipeg which helped their financial difficulty by setting eggs and raising chickens, and in the autumn they gave a dinner which was served in the most excellent and appetising manner.

Canada has rather an unique Christmas good turn in

which they co-operate with the Boy Scouts. This consists of a chain of Christmas toy shops, right across the Continent, in which they collect broken toys and dolls, and where together the Scouts and Guides in 170 workshops repair and rejuvenate these toys, and send them out to the children of needy families and of new settlers. Over 100,000 children received toys through this means last Christmas.

INDIA.

In India tremendous strides have been made. In every Province Guides are on the increase.

One of the most interesting developments of Guiding here is among the lepers, and the following is an account we have had of a company in Central India.

"It was a year before the company could be enrolled and registered, because there was no idea of the real Guide spirit, and naturally the tests proved very difficult. The Lieutenant is herself a leper without fingers, and has therefore been able, perhaps better than one not so maimed, to help others to tie the necessary knots. Such tests they accomplish most cleverly by laying the cord on a surface and crossing and re-crossing it, till the necessary tie is made.

On the great enrolment day, one girl who usually had a stool to sit on because of her absolute lameness was missing from the horseshoe, and then was discovered propping herself up on a window sill by her arms. She



Lady Butler, Chief Commissioner for India, at the Jubbulpore District Rally.

was expostulated with and invited to take her stool as usual, but replied the occasion was too great to sit.

On one occasion some of these girls went for a hike by train. The railway company most willingly put a reserved carriage at their disposal, and met them, too, in the matter of fares. The hike was up into the mountains which many of them had never seen before. A good deal of fun and competition was caused when a Guide recognised a tree, pointed it out, and named it.

They took food with them, and enjoyed it in true picnic fashion after the journey had come to an end.

These Guides thoroughly enjoy country dances, but as the Bengali word "nautch," a dance, means a demoralising performance, the "dances," are called "games"

ising performance, the "dances." are called "games."

Not only has Guiding given these handicapped girls something to think about, but the physical exercise is so good for them. That Guiding has brought real joy and interest into these lives has been shown by a lady who said, "I went home leaving a company of discontented old women, and come back to find a lot of merry and laughing school girls."

GILBERT ISLANDS.

It is always particularly thrilling when the post comes in bringing the latest news from the far away Gilbert Islands. They are miles away in the Pacific Ocean, beyond Australia, and they themselves receive posts only twice a year. The ship that brings letters in cannot as a rule wait while they are read and answered, so that the letters that are taken away for delivery at home are usually many months old when they arrive at their destination.

The Guides here speak Gilbertese, and they have the Laws and Promise translated for them, and very many of the Guide tests have had to be adapted to suit their special needs. Such things as bedmaking and cooking have all to be completely altered. On the other hand, the Gilbertese children have a special and peculiar knowledge of the points of the compass, often completely lacking in their more advanced Guide sisters elsewhere. This is carried to rather unusual extremes, and they talk of the position of a table in the room by its point of the compass instead of saying it is on the left of the fireplace!

The Commissioner had her small daughter out there, and one day she heard her nursemaid asking the child whether she had cleaned her "north teeth"!

Another very far away group of islands where Guides difficulties of the Guides here is Nature study, as though



The Girl Guide Headquarters in Trinidad, of which the Chief Guide laid the Foundation Stone.

they go for long day hikes, the Islands are practically treeless, and the birds are all sea birds.

Many of the Guides live far away on sheep farms, as sheep farming is the industry of the Islands, and thousands of bales of wool are shipped home each year.

HELEN TALBOT, Commissioner for Overseas.

THE STONECHAT

When you're out upon your rambles
Through the gorse and through the brambles,

And spot a brightly coloured bird a-flitting here and there,

If he seems to be a-staying

Near the gorse and not a-straying,

Why, you've come across a Stonechat in the springtime of the year.

If you find him I am willing To bet a silver shilling

That the blue and shining eggs are not a dozen yards away:

But I'd better give you warning, You may start at early morning

And you'll never find the nest, though you may search for it a day.

Just one piece of information Concerning the migration

Of the most exclusive Stonechat that you meet upon the hill.

When other birds desert us

O'er the stormy seas that gird us,

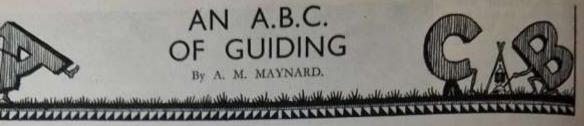
The sturdy little Stonechat haunts the bramble bushes still.

J. MURRAY ALLISON.
From The Five Black Cousins.)



AN A.B.C. OF GUIDING

By A. M. MAYNARD.



ADULTS.

Every one has something to give to the Movement, if she wishes; if not as Captain, Commissioner, Treasurer, Secretary, Examiner, Instructor, then as a friend, sharing a hobby, organising a concert, or a jumble sale. Or she may lend a garden or an open space where a few girls may practise fire lighting and have patrol picnics. again, arrange visits to creches, factories, children's homes or other places of interest. Even the showing of your own private house, initiating the Guides into the mysteries of its cleanliness, will be much appreciated; for many it would be as interesting as a visit to a foreign house would be to us. Anything that enlarges their outlook, broadens their sympathies, or opens avenues to them for possible service, will be of great value. Join the local Association (Imperial Headquarters will

give you the Commissioner's address), but don't wait for her to ask your help. She may never do it. Visit a company and offer it yourself. Take a patrol into your care, let it adopt you; as an honorary member the

age of joining is from 8 to 81.

ADVENTURE.

What is an Adventure?-This word that we use so much in the Guide Movement, this intangible thing that the children think they are going to get in joining the Guides.

It is the unknown quantity. Do your Guides know just what you are going to ask them for the tests, just everything that will happen during the Guide evening? If they do, there is no adventure in your company.

The weather is nearly all that is left for us of adventure in our town life; but there are a few other surprises. Play at least one game outside Headquarters; no one knows what may be round the corner, who is stalking one in the dark. "Be Prepared" is our motto, and we can only prepare for the unknown by the unknown.

AXEMANSHIP

Does it matter for Girls?-It is not required for the First Class test in the Guides, as it is for the Scouts, so the small hand axe is often used in camp with great wasted energy, danger to shins and knees, and blunting of edges. Yet it is good experience, and they love using it.

How Should a Hand Ace he Used?

r. Chop only on wood, never on the ground.

z. House it in a log of wood, or in a sheath, and put it under cover.

3. Sharpen with a carborundum; get a lesson in this, before going to camp.

4. Never chop a stick leaning, place it flat,

To divide a large log, chop a wedge shaped piece out of it first.

6. Grease are well and wrap up, after camp.

BADGE TESTS.

What Standard is Required?—The standard of tests is of utmost importance; a low standard spoils the illusion of Guiding to the girl. The Guides take this game seriously and should we mock them by asking a few trivial questions, patting them on the back, and handing them a certificate, we make them dishonest by the wearing of badges not rightly earned.

We, not they, thus lower the whole standard of Guiding in the eyes of the public.

But too academic a standard fails to give encouragement to the very girls to whom Guiding has most to give, We want to judge them on their ability to use their

knowledge when circumstances arise.

Our Founder says the standard of passing should be fixed by the amount of effort expended by the candidate, yet there are Guides who present themselves for a test after having once read through the subject in Hints on Girl Guide Badges. And there are examiners who pass them because they think we have sent them up. solution seems to be, that captains should enquire fully into the work put into the subject before allowing the Guides to enter, and that in important subjects, such as Child Nurse, First Aid, etc., every effort should be made for the examiners to meet the Guiders for a talk and discussion which would benefit both parties.

How Should a Badge Test be Conducted? - Guiding is a game, and the test is a part of the game. It should be fun, and practical. That they should only write when they cannot speak, and only speak when they cannot act, is a good maxim. A Scotch examiner, taking a Child Nurse test, had the girls in two at a time for 15 minutes each. She sat with a doll on her lap, a bath at her feet, and the

usual equipment necessary.

"Well, may I begin to wash the baby," she asked? "On no, you must close the window," the little Scotch maid replied. "I can't, it's stuck." "Then you must be putting a screen up," and so on ran such questions through the washing, dressing and feeding of the baby-There was a practical, common sense tackling of the visible situation before them, and yet with little time wasted, for it would not have been possible for her to let twelve girls do everything. Such questions as "what would you do now if baby started to cry " showed if they knew why baby would cry, and she corrected their mistakes as they went along. Things learned at an examination are never forgotten.

Knowledge, however, is of little use without character, therefore the opportunity of an exam, should be taken to raise the standard all round, and the Guides should know that marks will be given for courtesy, punctuality, thoughtfulness, helpfulness, letters of apology if unavoidably absent, letters of thanks if present. A couple of Guides, waiting for their turn to be examined by a doctor in First Aid, went across the road and procured a cup of tea for him. If he was biassed in their favour by this act, was he not rightly so ?

BADGE PRESENTATION.

When presenting the badge, see that the Guide knows it is not a decoration for past effort, but a mark to show she can be called upon to use her knowledge and that she must therefore keep the knowledge up, or remove the badge.

BEAUTY.

How Can We Help the Guides to See Beauty in their Own Cantry?-Poets and artists have opened our eyes to beauty where we would have least conceived it to be, as in barren hills and smoky cities. Take the Guides to see pictures and discuss them; read bits at camp fires from the poets. Discuss what to take their visitors to see. In camp let the patrols choose a site for their private sanctuary or "home" and let them give tea parties there. Ownership increases our appreciation.

CAPTAIN.

What Qualities are needed for a Captain?

1. A belief in the girls' power to accept responsibility, and a respect for their views.

2. To be able to share their fun and what is funny, to be to them an elder sister, not a boss.

3. To have a love of the open air.

4. To be able to enforce the Guide standard of conduct in her company.

5. To be able to work in harmony with her fellow Guiders, and those in authority.

6. To be willing to give the girls what they have come for, "Guiding," and not to use this call of adventure for other ends.

Dr. Crichton Miller gives the following as some of the reasons why we like teaching.

1. To reinforce our personality.

2. To be indispensable to some one. 3. To gratify our sense of power.

4. To leave our footprints on the sands of time. Now as all these motives, except the last, would tend to make us spoil our work, we must watch that we do not rob our Guides of their right to develop freely along their own lines. The best Guider produces a company capable of running without her, except perhaps for her example, her appreciation of effort, her infectious humour, and her larger experience in the face of difficulties.

How Much Time will it Take?—The usual answer is, one evening a week and an occasional afternoon hike, rally or special meeting; and that is all it need take, but as the work becomes absorbingly interesting it tends to become recreational: afternoons spent swimming, boating, stalking birds or playing games against other companies can scarcely be called work. Camp, too, is a holiday to the crackly be called work. the captain who has trained her Guides, made out her

menu, and ordered her stores beforehand. Lack of Time can be solved, as all really busy people know, by business-like methods, and training others to take one's place. The lieutenant needs opportunities to try out her own methods, and will do this better alone. Take your own patrol of leaders out on a tea hike, and they your own patrol of leaders out on a tea hike, and they can do likewise the following week with their patrol. Get a friend to teach them her hobby, if only helping to clean her car: there is a badge for almost everything. Get a Ranger or ex-Patrol Leader to specialise and help in the tests. Share the work with another captain occasionally if both company numbers are small.

What Knowledge is Necessary?—Everything you know, and especially what you like, will come in useful. Before the days of training every captain carried her girls along her own line, and what we lost in balance we gained in enthusiasm. Try to keep both. I met a Guider once, a regular attendant at training classes, who was an expert life-line thrower. Learnt it as a child from a sailor, and yet had never passed it on to her company because no one told her to l

BEFORE THE EVENT ARE WE ON THE RIGHT LINES?

T surely reflects rather sadly on our confidence in the people whom we ask to train and test our Guides for Ambulance and Sick Nurse badges, that in camp we give them so few chances of making use of their knowledge. Is there any reason why those who have passed the tests should not actually deal with "patients' Captain might be busy in the background, meanwhile, but once she has seen the blistered ankle, cut hand, or sunburnt arm, she should be willing to let her more experienced Guides deal with the situation. They tremendously enjoy making some practical use of what they have learnt, and camp is the ideal opportunity for them to do so, under supervision. There must, of course, be a clear understanding that each case is first seen by whoever is in charge of the hospital tent, but for minor injuries she should be willing to act as consultant, and to leave the actual treatment to her assistants.

So often preparations for camp seem to consist principally in the playing of the game where you, labelled "sardine tin," rush madly from one corner of the hall to another in the desperate hope that you are travelling from the incinerator to the rubbish pit more rapidly than

your rival in the next patrol!

As a "warmer-up" on a winter evening nothing could be better, but as an introduction to that intractable confusion of wire netting, damp paper, rubber shoes and orange peel, known all too aptly as "Cin," it is scarcely

Is it not worth while making the Guides think out for themselves the kind of refuse there might be after a day in camp (taking into account the menu, parcels from home, canteen, etc.), and then discussing the possible means of their disposal? The actual making of an incinerator with books and a roll of paper substituted for bricks and wire is possible in any club room, and does give the new camper some idea of what the real thing looks like, at least.

Must Q.M. pose in patient solitude over those complicated menus, that interminable grocer's list, that impossible bread order?

Once in camp it will be the Guides who are expected to cook, eat and wash up the results of her deliberations, and they do deserve to be consulted beforehand. It is the perfect opportunity for a discussion on food values, economy in ordering and use of utensils, and it avoids that horrid moment when the Leader of the cook patrol looks suspiciously at the macaroni for supper, and cheerfully promises you, "Nobody won't never eat that. Lieutenant!"

SCOUT AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES IN RELATION TO SUNDAY OBSERVANCE

Speech given by the REV. M. P. G. LEONARD, D.S.O., at the County Commissioners' Conference, March 15th, 1933.

AM fully aware that I have a tremendous subject to talk about, one to which I cannot do justice. I speak as a man with a foot in both camps, as it were. I speak as a parson and as a Scouter, and I do not believe there is any question more important than that of the balancing of the rightful claims of the Church for Sunday against the rightful claims of Scouting and Guiding.

I believe I can best begin by analysing Sunday. Sunday in Christian countries is kept as a day of worship because it is the anniversary of Our Lord's Resurrection. Just as we have an annual celebration in memory of Nelson's victory at Trafalgar, so Christians felt it was right to have celebrations on the anniversary of the great victory of the founder of their religion. But from the start there crept into Sunday ideas and thoughts inherent in the Sabbath day's rest. There was a confusion from the start between Sunday, the anniversary of the Resurrection of Our Lord, and the Sabbath which was primarily a day of rest. So the first point I want to make clear, and I think we have to get this clear if we are going to approach the subject at all fairly, is that Sunday is both a day of worship and a day of rest.

Sunday is a day of rest and for this we ought to thank that great religion which did claim one day in seven as a day of rest for mankind. For men, like machinery, are all the better for an occasional rest, and one day's rest in seven is essential if the best is to be got out of men as out of machinery. There is the need of re-creation of tissues which are worn out in work, and that is true of the mind and body as well as of the soul. God is not only the Lord of Creation but He is the Lord of Recreation-recreation-too: the recreation of mind and body. But just because the Rest Day, the one day in seven, was the day upon which ordinary work was not allowed, it was obviously the day upon which it was most convenient to get folk together for the purpose of worship, and the result has been that Sunday has been more and more claimed for worship, and has less and less been regarded as the day upon which it was the right and proper thing to seek to recreate your mind and your body. It was claimed for the recreation of the spirit only. So to-day we find Sunday regarded by a great number of parsons and other people too as pre-eminently a day of worship, and indeed it is called " The Lord's Day. Unfortunately, it has been so overcrowded with services that it is completely spoilt for any other purpose. There is laid upon the shoulders of Christians a burden too heavy to be borne. I say that as a parson.

Now, the second point I want to make is this: although the Church has claimed this one day in seven as the Lord's Day and has labelled it as such, it is not so in fact, for every day of the week is the Lord's Day and every day of the week has got to be claimed for God. There is no such thing as one day in seven being God's day and the other six days in the week belonging to the world, the flesh and the devil. Religion, if it is to be any good at all, must invade every department of life, weekdays as well as Sundays. At present the Church has claimed Sunday as its day and has let the rest of the week go, as it were, to the world. It is for that reason that parsons are so extraordinarily unwilling to lose their hold of Sunday. It is the one day they feel they have claimed for God

Now I cannot believe that is at all sound, and I long to see the Church summon Youth to the great adventure of claiming the whole of life for God, and not simply buildin up defences round this one day in seven. If it could come about that we could break down this idea of Sunday being the Lord's Day and the rest of the week belonging to the world, I believe that once again we should use Sunday for its lawful and proper purpose—the recreation

of mind and body as well as of spirit.

In the ideal state—and we may as well have a vision of what the ideal state would be-I would like to see the Church take its ban completely off Sunday games and hiking and Sunday recreation. I would like to see the Church remove for all time that sort of slur, that sort of sense of shame which attaches to people who, in other respects good Christians, go off and play golf or go hiking or any other way take exercise and recreation on Sunday. I should like to see the Church say openly: "Go out into the country and see God in Nature. Get out into God's fresh air and fill your lungs with it. Get recreation. Go hiking. And go with our blessing. But do not forget that it is not only your body and your mind which needs recreating, but your spirit, too.

And so the other point in the ideal state I think would be the arranging of Services at suitable hours and in suitable places. By suitable hours I mean times which do not, as at present, spoil the day entirely for other things. I think worship comes first on Sunday. I believe that, with all my heart, but I do not see any reason under Heaven why it should be so arranged as to ruin the day for all other purposes, and I should like to see Services arranged early in the morning and late at night, leaving the hours of daylight and of sunshine for recreation of mind and body. For the spirit can blossom just as wellin fact better when the day is young and late at night, than it can after a heavy Sunday dinner, which is so often the time chosen for young people's Services and the like. And I should like to see services arranged at suitable places for example, up in Derbyshire we have arranged services ar various have all butters at various key places in the Peak District where hikes can break their hike, as they do, for lunch, and so on, and at the same time rakes at the same time take part in a Service. It has been quite extraordinary to see the extraordinary to see the number of hikers who avail themselves of those see the number of hikers who avail themselves of those see the number of hikers who avail themselves of those see the number of hikers who avail themselves of those see the number of hikers who avail themselves of the number of hikers who avail the number of hikers who ava selves of those opportunities, proving, if any such proof were needed, that Youth to-day is not at all antagonistic to the idea of worshipping. the idea of worshipping God; but unfortunately the claim of the body of the body are much more insistent than the claims of the soul, and when there is a clash between those two claims I am afraid the claim of the body will have 16I long to see the necessity of that clash being removed. Just another point to illustrate what I am getting at. I can give you a story from my experience. A Scout-

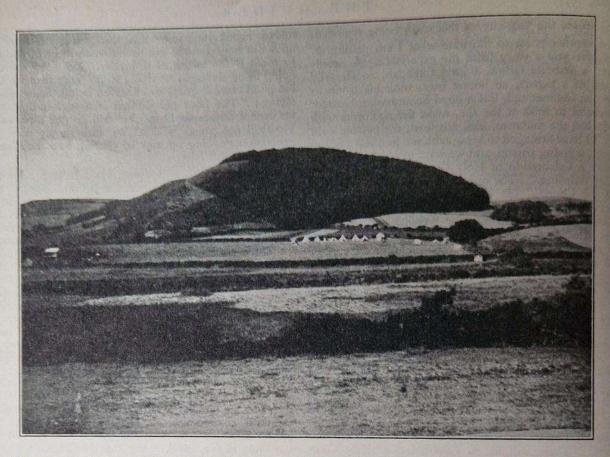
master, a first-rate fellow, a keen Christian, incidentally the son of a parson, an honest man, took his troop to camp one summer and, like a good Scoutmaster, he went beforehand to look at the site, make arrangements with the doctor, the milkman, and, not least, the parson. He said: "I have arranged to bring with me to camp a friend of mine, a young parson, and we want to have permission to have a Celebration of Holy Communion in camp on Sunday morning." The camp was three-and-a-half miles from the Church. He was just doing the polite thing in asking the Vicar of the parish, you see, and he quite expected the old man to say "Certainly." He was rather astonished when this old man said: "No. You shall do no such thing. I am responsible for the cure of souls in this parish and if your boys want Communion, they must come to the parish church." Of course, it is an incredible story, and I do not suppose you would find a parallel to-day if you went through England with a fine comb. I hope you could not. But it just shows there is lurking here and there in certain men's minds the idea that man was made for the Sabbath rather than the Sabbath for man. Now I long to see the clergy realise that their young people have got the right to demand that they should be allowed to get into God's fresh air and recreate their bodies and minds, and at the same time, not be cut off from the recreation of their spirits, and I would love to see-and it will happen in the ideal state—the Vicar standing up in Church and saying: "There will be no Celebration of Holy Communion next Sunday morning, because I am going out to camp to give Communion to the Scouts and the Guides, and if you want Communion that day you must go to some other place." That will happen one day-a recognition of the fact that Youth has the right to demand that the Church should be prepared to put itself out to minister to their spiritual needs, without robbing them of the right to look after their own bodily and mental needs of recreation.

Those are three things in the ideal state. Now there is a fourth thing; perhaps you will feel the sting is in this. There will be a much greater recognition throughout the Scout and Guide Movement of the spiritual basis of Scouting and Guiding, and indeed of the whole of life, and there will be no divorce, either conscious or unconscious, between life and religion, no sense of Now we have had a jolly evening in a secular way; we will be quiet while we do a little spiritual exercise." All that will be swept away. There will be a unity throughout life, because you cannot really divorce life from religion or religion from life. Religion is life. And when that happens it means that every Guider will be a recognised and acknowledged member of some Church or another with a first-hand spiritual experience of her own. That is the ideal state. And I want us to have a vision of the ideal state even though we know we have not reached it yet, because if we have not the vision we shall never get there. Meanwhile, much tact and patience is required. We hot-headed firebrands have got to be a required. We hot-headed firebrands have got to be put from time to time into cold water. You cannot teach cannot teach old dogs new tricks. You cannot do anything thing with the majority of the older generation that has grown up to regard Sunday as a day on which either you sit with folded hands at home or you sit with

folded hands in pews. But the generation growing up is our hope and the one lesson we must be careful not to teach is the lesson of disloyalty. No good cause is going to be served by us trying to go faster than we can. No good cause is going to be served by our being rebels, saying: "The poor old Church is a stick-in-the-mud; we cannot bother about it. We will go our own way."
We shall not get anywhere. We shall simply spoil the generation growing up now by putting into their heads the idea of disloyalty.

So it needs tact and patience, but I believe a lot can be done by free and frank discussion between Guiders and parsons. Experiments have been made up and down the country with great success in which each side has said what they feel is their rightful claim to Sunday. You can understand, for instance, the parson saying: "I don't want my choir denuded on Sunday, I don't want my Sunday School scholars to miss a lesson." That is a just and understandable position for the parson to take up. It is equally understandable for the Guider to say: "Yes, but I want my girls to have a chance of experience in week-end camping," or "I want them to hike, and Sunday is the only day on which they can." They are rival claims, both honest and both just, and the problem is the problem of balance, of fitting in, of adjustment, and that can only be done by co-operation, by honest attempt to see the other side and to accommodate and adapt ourselves to the other point of view. Neither side, you see, can hope to get all they want. Therefore we must compromise. If not, on the one hand the parson loses his hold over his young people—and the last thing in the world, surely, that the Church wants to do is to antagonise the rising generation; yet that is what is happening in certain places, because of the attitude adopted. And on the other hand, we have got to take care that the Scout and Guide Movement does not become secular. It is very easy for this to happen, and it will happen if we quarrel with parsons and the Church generally. And the moment it becomes merely secular the whole of the dynamic goes out of it. It is true that the people who put the best into Scouting-and I hope this is true of Guiding-are those who get their dynamic from God. They are the people who are doing the most for it and really using it as the Chief Scout meant it to be used, as a means of training true character; and it would be a thousand pities if the Movement, either Scouting or Guiding, became secular. So, you see, neither side can afford to quarrel.

The last and final consideration is, in every case, what is the best for the boy and girl. It does not matter what we parsons really want if it is only for our own satisfaction in seeing a full Church; it does not matter if it is only that the Guider or Scouter can feel their statistics are complete. What really matters is what is best for the boy and girl, remembering all the time that boys and girls are trinities: not merely bodies to be kept healthy or minds to be educated, but also souls, with spiritual needs, with possible spiritual growth, which can only take place if the spirit is fed. And so in all the consideration of this great and difficult subject we have to remind ourselves that the need of the boy and girl is all-important and we others, we have just got to fit in as best we can in order to achieve the true balance between the needs of the mind and of the body and of the soul on this over-crowded day-Sunday.



PREPARATIONS FOR CAMP

Extract from the new edition of " Campcraft" shortly to be published.

T is never too early to start preparing, but it may very easily be too late. As soon as your Commissioner has given you permission to take your company to camp, buy a note-book—preferably pocket size. It will be a sound investment. Half of the preliminary spadework of preparation can be done by conjuring up, frequently, the vision of camp; picturing the day's routine down to the smallest detail and noting, immediately, every fresh idea that occurs. Unless they are tethered, these inspirations may never recur or may only be recalled when it is too late.

Possible lists of equipment, supplies, menus, programmes, transport facilities, etc., should find an allotted space in the book and a note should be kept of every

arrangement that has been definitely made.

The value of this compact collection of miscellaneous information will increase as the date of camp approaches and the notes will be invaluable to a successor should you, at any moment, for any reason, have to hand over the arrangements.

THE CAMP SITE.

If you are unable to discover a possible camp site, apply to your C.A.—giving probable numbers and dates. Every C.A. has a list of suitable sites in her area, and should you wish to camp in another county, your own C.A. will put you in touch with the C.A. concerned. In any case, it is necessary to notify the C.A. as soon

as you have selected your site, whether it is one recommended by her or not, and it is unwise to do more than book the site *provisionally* until it has been passed by her.

When surveying the possibilities of a camp site the following essentials should be kept in view:—

(1) Distance. The cost of transport, your own experience and the wishes of the Guides have to be taken into consideration.

(2) Situation. The close proximity of a public road of populated area is to be avoided, but it is inadvisable to be too far from the rail head, the sources of supply, the telephone, the doctor, or the church of the desired denomination.

The site should be secluded, sheltered and have well-drained and quick drying soil. A slight slope helps good natural drainage. The best position to be found is, perhaps, just below the summit of a slope with a wind-break to the rear. Avoid the fall of land from farm buildings, as the ground will, in most cases, be polluted for some distance.

(3) Space. The space required will depend largely on the size of the camp and the lie of the land, but in all cases there must be adequate room for well-spaced tents, kitchen and sanitary arrangements and for respitching if

and for re-pitching, if necessary.

(4) Shelter. The site should be protected from the North and the prevailing wind, and should, if possible

have a Southerly exposure. Shelter given by trees and bushes is the most satisfactory as it also provides the necessary supply of fuel and affords cover for the sanitary arrangements.

Solid Shelter. A clean, wholesome building in good repair should be available for wet weather. A marquee or (for small camps) a spare tent, for meals, is advisable in addition if the solid shelter

is some distance from the site.

(3) Soil. Gravelly soil and loam are the most suitable. Sandy soil and peat have, perhaps, better drainage, but neither hold tent pegs well in wind—and with peat there is the additional danger of fires spreading underground. Rock is suitable if there is sufficient top soil to hold tent pegs. Clay is to be avoided, if possible; it is liable to be water-logged, does not hold tent pegs well in wet weather, and is difficult to dig in when baked dry. Chalk shares many of the drawbacks of clay but has better drainage.

Avoid ground that has been heavily manured, that is covered with moss, rushes, tussocks of coarse grass or that clearly shows hoof marks in

dry weather.

(6) Water. This should be within reasonable carrying distance. An allowance of 6 gallons per head, per day, is usually sufficient.

Lakes and Rivers. Water from these should not be used for drinking purposes as it is generally

contaminated.

Pond Water. Stagnant and therefore condemned for obvious reasons.

Streams. Generally wholesome if there is no source of defilement above the point of supply. Wells. Deep wells (100 ft.) in sandy soils are

quite good if in constant use.

Shallow wells (25 ft.) near farm buildings should be treated with suspicion, especially if the surrounding soil be of a clay or rock nature.

Springs. Springs issuing from rock are wholesome if the surrounding ground is uncultivated and free from decaying animal matter.

Rain Water. Generally unfit for use, unless collected from slate roofs in the country and stored in hygienic and suitably covered tanks.

Tap Water. All water coming from the main

is considered unquestionable.

Remember: (a) That the residents may flourish on the local water supply and yet it may prove unsuitable as drinking water for imported Guides.

(b) That water which has been guaranteed pure one year is not necessarily pure the following year. (e) That in all cases where there is a shadow of doubt, it is advisable to have the water analysed

by the County Analyst.

(7) Fuel. A plentiful supply of good burning wood near the camp site is almost a primary necessity. Elm wood should be avoided. In unwooded areas, arrangements may have to be made for a delivery of logs.

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS TO BE MADE WITH THE PROPRIETOR AND OTHER LOCAL INHABITANTS CONCERNED.

When visiting the camp site, discover the prospects: (1) Of having sole use of the ground (i.e., minus the attraction of other campers or farm stock). (2) Of procuring dry and suitably stored straw, if this is required.

(One bale is ample for 12 palliasses.)

(3) Of borrowing a spade, bricks, poles, planks, etc.
(4) Of hiring a man to dig the trenches beforehand.
(5) Of getting an adequate supply of milk.
Find out also:

If turf may be removed for fire places, etc.

(a) If dead wood may be gathered.
(b) If game is preserved and the necessary boundaries.
(c) If a dog may be brought to camp—should anyone wish to do so. (N.B.—The proprietor will not appreciate the young irresponsible type of animal who goes hunting or enjoys a frolic with the sheep.)

Transport facilities, postal arrangements and the delivery of stores should also be enquired into and discussed.

CAMP PERMISSION FORMS.

These are obtainable from your C.A. and should be completed and forwarded to your District Commissioner for her final approval and signature, as long as possible (preferably, at least, six weeks) before the date of the proposed camp. In most counties (England and Wales) it is usual to enclose 2s. 6d. (inspection expenses) with the Permission Form. The form will ultimately reach the C.A. concerned and if all is in order she will return a permission slip to you.

PREPARING THE GUIDES.

As soon as you have found your site, tell your Guides as much about it and the surrounding country as you can. No detail is too small to be of interest,

The Guides know instinctively that camping is an adventure. Explain to them that it is also a great test; describe the qualities you need in camp, the emergencies that may

arise and the backing that you expect to get.

Give them as much practical and theoretical training as you can beforehand; hoisting the colours, lashing, disposal of refuse, arrangement of sleeping quarters, choice of firewood, care of other people's property, etc. Hikes give invaluable experience and much useful information can be imparted through the happy medium of games. Obviously, it is an enormous help if the P.L.'s, at least, have had some experience of camping before taking the company for the first time.

Funds. It is a good plan to have some system of saving and banking camp money in force during the year. Every Guide is expected to save something, however small, towards her camp fee; the amount is generally determined by local conditions and the home circumstances of the Guide.

Camp Kit. A kit list should be issued to the Guides in plenty of time to allow them to make any necessary extras.

Camp life and orderly work do not improve a smart uniform; it is therefore an obvious economy to have These can be made by the Guides themcamp overalls. selves or old uniforms can be saved for this purpose.

Health. A medical inspection (a few days before camp) is a necessary safeguard for the average company, but

may be omitted in exceptional circumstances.

The Parents. It is usual to issue a Camp Notice to parents, informing them of the whereabouts of the camp, the dates, the fees, the visitors' day, etc. A Consent Form should also be enclosed for signature. In addition, it is most desirable that the parents should be visited so that all arrangements and the details of camp life may be discussed fully. The kit list, the consent form and the medical inspection can be explained during this visit, and it provides a most excellent opportunity of discovering if any Guide requires special attention or care.



DIVISION DIVERSIONS

THE RALLY



AS IT MIGHT BE

THE PRELIMINARIES.

Div. Cr. (at meeting of Dist. Crs. called a fortnight before. All in uniform, earnest and animated): wonder if you think it would be advisable to have a Division Rally this year. May we have opinions? . . . You think it would, Mrs. White? . . . What about your District, Mrs. Black? . . . And yours, Miss Green? Yes, of course, you will all want to get your Guiders' ideas about it. Would another meeting a fort-

night to-day give everybody time?"

Enthusiastic chorus: "Yes, Madam, I could come then."
"That would suit me, Madam." "Quite all right for

me, Madam."

Husbands: "Anything I can do to help, darling?" "Yes, you can have the car all day." "I like cold mutton." Treasurer: "The tickets are selling like hot cakes."

THE DAY BEFORE.
Rally Capt. (ringing up): "Hope I'm not disturbing you, Madam. I thought you'd like to know everything is in perfect order for to-morrow."

THE DAY. (Cloudless with refreshing breeze.) County Cr. and Div. Cr. (meeting on station platform): "So nice of you to ask me." "So sweet of you to come." (Disappear into waiting Rolls Royce, and go off to lunch).

Div. Cr. (after next meeting): " Everybody pleased. I'm so glad they all wanted it in June. I'm free all the month."

Div. Sec.: "So am I."

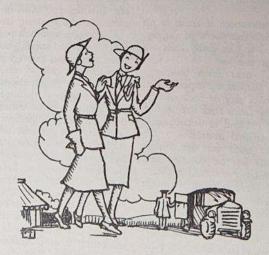
THE WEEKS BETWEEN. (Various people at various times.) County Cr.: "I shall love to come and take the salute."

Local Magnate: "I hope you will allow me to contribute five pounds towards expenses."

Dist. Cr.: "Yes, they are all working together most amic-

Guider: "The rehearsal went off without a hitch,"

Committee members: "I'll undertake all the tea arrangements." "I can get the posters and printing done for nothing." "He'll let us have the field free of charge if I ask him." Etc., etc.



The many high dignitaries of Church and State, eminent and influential citizens, and leaders of fashion who crowd the platform and reserved seats: "Heavenly day, isn't it." "What a perfect spot!" "Three programmes, please. No, keep the change."
"How smart the Division Commissioner looks . . . sets such an example . . and always so calm." "That tactical marching was flawless." "Gid Guides are the hope of the nation, don't you think?"
"Put me down as an annual subscriber."

Guides: "Aren't Rallies ripping!" "Wish we had one every month." "What a

scrumptious tea." Guiders: "No, madam, thank you, nobody's a bit tired." Div Cr. and Sec. (receiving congratulations): "Oh, so glad you thought so—so pleased—so kind—yes, didn't they—so kind of you to say so—so glad of you to come."

AS IT MIGHT ALSO BE

THE PRELIMINARIES.

Div. Sec.: "I say, old thing, isn't it about time we had a Rally or something? The Local Asses need a bit of a

Div. Cr. (gloomily): "I know. Well, I will if you will. We shall have to do all the work. When shall we

have it?" Long discussion on spring-cleaning, visitors, school holiday school holidays and cruising ends in the discovery that neither has five minutes to spare all the summer. They decide that a wind the summer and the summer. decide that a winter Rally in the Jubilee Hall will be original and expedient original and expedient, and save all worry about weather.

Div. Sec.: "Well, we'd better get on with it. To-day's Tuesday. What about a meeting next Friday afternoon?"

Div. Cr.: "Meeting? What for?"

Div. Sec.: "To tell them about it, you idiot. I mean ask their opinion."

Div. Cr.: "Oh, of course."



Div. Cr. (4 p.m. on Friday): "Well, no one will come now. Let's have tea."

THE WEEKS BETWEEN.
(Various people at various times.)

County Cr.: "So sorry—but I shall be abroad."

Dist. Cr.: "My Local Association is fearfully upset over the tea arrangements. Three of them have resigned."

Guider: "What a hopeless muddle!"

Husbands: "That's the seventh ring I've answered for you to-day. Don't keep

it more than twenty minutes. I'm expecting a trunk call." "When will this blessed thing be over?" "Has anyone time to darn me a sock?" "No, you can't have the car at all—I'm wanting it the whole day."

Treasurer: "We'll charge sixpence entrance and sixpence for a chair. They'll bave to sit down."

Div. Sec. (bitterly): "Why should I be blamed for everything?"

THE DAY BEFORE.

Dist. Cr. (ringing up): "That you? Look here—we can't take part to-morrow. Our District Captain's been taken to hospital with appendicitis . . . no, the others are all new—she was arranging everything."

(Telegram.) Regret cannot do display half guides down with flue peggy

(Telegram.) Terribly sorry cannot take salute mumps shall I send substitute bignoyes.

Committee member (ringing up at midnight): "I say—are you in bed? Tom's just come in and he says the Jubilee Hall is burnt to the ground!"

THE DAY. (Rain and a hurricane.)

7-30 a.m. Div. Cr. and Sec. (over phone): "My

dear, I haven't had a wink all night . . . what can

we do . . . no, the Rechabites' Hall is being used . . . there's only the Club . . . you can't swing a cat there . . . I'm in pyjamas catching my death . . . bills on the buses don't you think . . . trains must be met . . . there's no time . . . no Bob's going to dash round now . . . oh, someone wants the line . . . yes . . . no . . . come now, won't you . . . fly!"

Telephone operator: "Number engaged . . . number engaged . . . number still engaged."

2 p.m. Rally Capt. (returning from a hurried visit to the confectioners) to group of dishevelled and famished Commissioners, Secretaries and Helpers shivering round the club stove. "Ugh! It's pouring. There's a bus full of Guides just arriving." They hurriedly consume damp buns.

Wet Patrol Leader (approaching timidly). "Excuse me . . there's a lady out in the bus—she was on our train—nobody was there to meet her, so she came with us—I think she's come to take the salute."

1 1 1 1 1 1

Div. Sec. later (whispering to Div. Cr.): "Don't go out and drown yourself, old dear—she's being quite nice about it."

Treasurer (surveying empty benches): "Isn't anybody interested in us?"

Guider: "Someone ought to tell the Commish about

that wisp of hair—but she's so flustered, poor soul."

Committee members: "What a dreadful hole this place is!"
"There's a wicked draught from that broken window."
"My feet are like ice." Chorus of sneezes.

Guides' mothers (sharing programme): "This'll be the tactful marching . . . oh, look! They're all on top of each other!" "There goes our Doris—her stocking's slipping down." "Florrie! Florrie! Pick your feet up!"

Caretaker (drearily): "The boiler's gone wrong, mum. The water won't get 'ot."

Caterer (answering phone): "Cakes? They left here long ago
. . . hold on, will you—I'll enquire are you

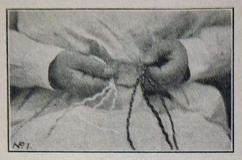
there . . . sorry—they've been sent to the Band of Hope Bazaar in mistake."

Hope Bazaar in mistake.

Breathless Lady in shawl (joining small group of impecunious supporters who linger outside): "What's crowd? What's to do? . . . (Disappointedly.) "Nobbut girl scouts! Ee . . . I ran all up street—I thowt it were funeral!"

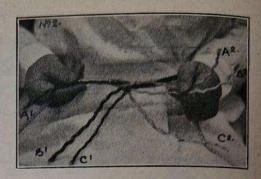
M. B.





In writing of the Short Splice last month it was mentioned that the Long Splice is essential in many cases; experience will prove which splice is required

CAN



THE LONG SPLICE

natural lay of the rope and not across it. This last point must be carefully observed, and in teaching Guides must be stressed repeatedly. Incidentally, trial by error is the best teacher, both in practice oneself and in teaching.

as occasion demands, the main advantage being that the Long Splice can be made to taper far more in keeping with the thickness of the rope. But, whereas a well made Short Splice does not weaken a rope, experience has proved that a Long Splice gives a weakness from 5 to 40 per cent.

To proceed, unstrand the ropes to an equal length (about seven times their own circumference is a good guide as to the best length). See No. 1. Now interlace or "marry" the ropes as in No. 2, and jam them tightly together. As in the Short Splice, it is a help to tie them thus in position with a thin piece of string. Except for the fact that the unstranded ends should be longer, the procedure to this point is the same as in the Short Splice.

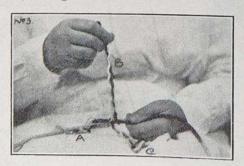
Now select the strands of the interlaced ropes in pairs, carefully choosing those which lie alongside or are opposite to each other. Twist each pair loosely together as in No. 3. Then, disregarding A and B, unstrand the black strand C, and fill up the space left by its removal with the white strand C as in No. 4. Continue this to within two or three inches of the end of the white strand C. At this point make an overhand knot (i.e., the beginning of a reef knot), taking care that the ends follow the

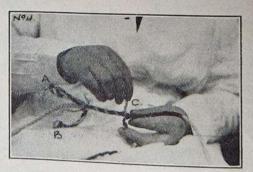
Repeat the same process as above with the strands A, and the result will be as in No. 5. Then tie the two strands B in the same manner, unravel each of the strands B into two halves, cut away one half, work the remaining half under one strand, and over the next as in No. 6. A button hook is a great help at this point. The remainder of the strand B should be divided, cut again, and worked in, continuing this process as often as time and the length of the strand permit. Repeat with strands A and C, and the Long Splice is complete. The rope should be well stretched before the ends are finally cut off, and with most ropes the neatest finish is achieved with the aid of a pair of scissors to prevent loose hairs. Roll the splice

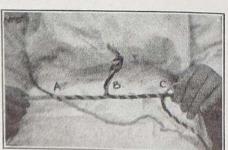
under the ball of the foot to finish, as in the Short Splice. Use of Indian ink to blacken one rope, as in these illustrations, can be recommended as a help in teaching. Avoid a hairy rope, the use of a hemp rope such as is now sold at H.Q. being advised. Reference to "Knotting" by Gilcraft is also advocated. Next month the

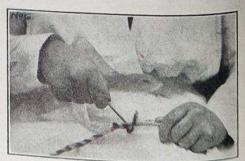
Eye Splice will be illustrated.

M. A. C.









ENAMEL WARE AND POISONING

A recent report in THE TIMES draws attention to the danger of antimony poisoning due to the use of enamelled receptacles for lemonade, and three outbreaks of such poisoning are the subject of a memorandum issued by the Ministry of Health.

The report states that it is the cheap, low-grade enamels that are the danger. Antimony oxide is widely used in place of tin oxide as an opacifying agent in the enamelling of hardware on account of its comparative cheapness.

In one of the three cases quoted, seventy employees of a firm were affected after drinking lemonade made from "lemonade crystals" allowed to stand in white enamelled buckets overnight.

The second outbreak was traced to lemonade made from sliced fresh lemons, prepared in large white enamelled jugs. "It is noteworthy," the Memorandum states, "that the jugs when sold bore labels to the effect that 'We guarantee all articles having this brand to be perfectly safe in use and free from any injurious substances'."

It was clear, therefore, that the presence of tartaric acid was not necessary for the production of soluble antimony compounds, and that the natural citric acid of fresh lemons would also, under certain conditions, dissolve dangerous amounts of antimony from a defective enamel.

In the third case, lemonade was again prepared from

fresh fruit in white enamelled iron jugs.

Guiders should be warned that enamel ware may be dangerous if used for the preparation or storage of food or drink, particularly in camp.

CAMP GROUSES— THE COOKS

We're the ones that do the cooking-Though we are not all good-looking-We can cook a stew or pie Fit to make the bravest die.

We get plenty of the blame Though we never get the fame;

If poor Mary takes a pill We're the ones that made her ill.

If the sausages are burst, Greatly, greatly, are we cursed.

- "Why's the porridge all so smoky? Why is Nancy's throat so croaky?
- "Why's that dixie very dirty? Why-there's not enough for thirty!
- "Why are they all feeling sick? Why's the cocoa quite so thick?
- "Look, this meat is nearly raw! Who has lost the best bread-saw?
- "Is that macaroni cheese? Captain, need I eat it, please?"



"It's good for Guides". says Mother

She knows there is nothing so good as "Ovaltine" for quickly restoring depleted energy and fortifying the system.

In every home delicious "Ovaltine" should be the daily beverage. It contributes surely, economically and to a supreme degree to-wards the maintenance of health, strength and vitality for every member of the family.

"Ovaltine" is made from specially prepared malt extract, fresh liquid creamy milk and new-laid eggs. It supplies the maximum of pure, concentrated, health-giving nourishment in an easily digested form.

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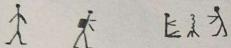
THE HIKE REPORT

AVE you seen the new Hike Report Note-Book? It is sold at Guide Headquarters for 2d., and is well worth having. Now for brighter hike reports! Let's get away from the stodgy account of what the hikers eat, with "saw a chaffinch" as the only bit of outdoor observation. Even a few words about what the food tasted like, or its effect on the hikers, would be more interesting than the bald statement, 'roasted potatoes in their skins.'

The note-book has alternate blank pages for drawing, but the worst of it is that most Guides say firmly that they can't draw. Here are a few suggestions for those who

really have no skill with the pencil.

Match-stick figures can be put into any attitude, and will be found to resemble the different hikers in an almost uncanny way :-



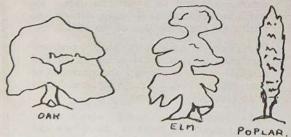
Weather observation is all important. Clouds can be drawn as follows :-



Or a more conventional type of chart made, showing the direction of the wind:-



Tree Outlines can be made of the shape,



and Bark Rubbings taken of typical parts of the bark. (To do this, hold an open page of the note-book against the trunk, plain side of the paper upwards. Rub the page with a piece of cobbler's heel ball until the impression of the bark is clear. Then paint over in the correct colours.)

Drawings of leaves, buds, etc. (to show the type of firewood used, or if the ash is in advance of the oak). These can be traced by laying the leaf or twig on the blank page, drawing round them, and afterwards filling in veins, etc. Or leaves can be brought home, the outline cut out in green paper and pasted into the report book.

Smoke prints of leaves: These are very effective and will

show the veins if done carefully. Cover a piece of paper not too thickly, but evenly, with lard. Pass this about in the flame of a candle until it is well blackened. Press the leaf on to the black part and rub the back firmly. Transfer the leaf to a blank sheet of the note-book, lay a clean sheet of paper over it, and rub again, keeping the blackened side steady and face downwards.

Bird Outlines: Many Guides will tell you that they can't draw a bird, but anyone can make her observations of colouring on a bird outline as suggested in "Girl

Guiding.



Tracks. These must not be forgotten, and can usually be found in mud even after it is quite dry and firm. The cover of the hike report note-book will start the Guides off with some ideas, and anyone can draw them!

Sketch Maps: Four pages of squared paper in the middle of the book will help the hikers to be accurate about distance. Sketch maps can be made as interesting as any other part of the report if observations are put in as well as the outline of the roads and paths followed. (Mark that oak wood where several of the trees appeared to be dying; and the place where you stopped to listen to a bird that you thought must be a greenfinch.)

A final suggestion. The hike report note-book need not be kept for the Guide who has got her Second Class badge. The Tenderfoot can use it for her exploring expeditions when she sets out to discover and observe for the Nature Observation Test ("recognise 12 living things in their natural surroundings "). Pages could be divided up into columns and so made into an explorer's

Observation chart:

NAME OF	WHERE AND	WHAT IT	OBSERVATIONS MADE.		
BIRD, ETC.	WHEN SEEN.	WAS DOING.			
Song- Thrush.	Garden: March 3rd.	Feeding.	Breaking Snails' Shells on Stone.		

Or questions could be taken from "The Guide's Field Note-Book," which is another valuable aid to observation for the Guide who can afford 6d. to buy it.

Several of the suggestions for the hike report will appeal to the Tenderfoot as well, and no chance must be missed of making her keen to go out and "find out" for herself.

H. B. D.

THE JUNIOR BOOK CLUB.

The Junior Book Club, advertised on another page, sets out to choose a "book of the month" for children between the ages of 9-15, although this age classification is not altogether an arbitrary one.

It is difficult for the ordinary reader to discover what books are being published throughout the year for children. The Junior Book Club advises on this point month by month, and draws attention to well-written and interesting publications that might otherwise escape notice.

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Your library, be it small or large, is incomplete without a copy of "The Good Companions," our 80-page, fully illustrated guide to the art of camping and hiking. As good—and almost as famous—as the book, it deserves an honoured place on your bookshelves, always at hand to aid you when solving your own special problems or when choosing reliable kit—for example, a woman expert contributes a practical article on "Cooking Out-of-doors," which will interest every Guider. The 1933 edition has just been published. As you cannot afford to be without a copy you will be wise to fill in and post the coupon below AT ONCE before the first issue is snapped up.

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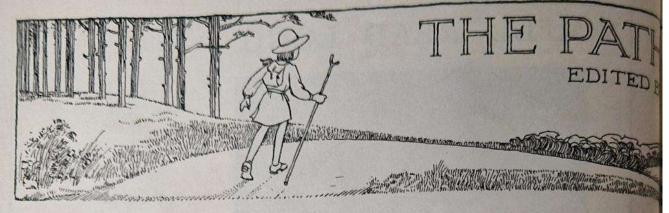
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BIRD WATCHING IN SPRING

By JUDITH M. FERRIER, F.Z.S., M.B.O.U.

HE spring is here once again. For those who enjoy a country walk or ramble through the woods and fields or commons, there is something of

interest to be seen on every side.

During the winter months we have all watched with interest the different birds come for the crumbs and other dainties put out for them. The Blackbird, with its lovely yellow bill, the perky Robin Redbreast and the Chaffinch or Spink as it is sometimes named because of its call note. The Bullfinch is also well worth watching. It has a strong parrot-like bill and the cock bird a lovely rosy breast and black cap; while the hen is demurely dressed in grey with a black cap. Both cock and hen can be recognised at once, especially in flight, by the large patch of white on the lower part of the back or rump as it is called.

If we have put a cocoa-nut out we shall have been delighted with the antics of the Tits, the Blue, or Tom Tit, we all know well, also the Great Tit with its bright yellow waistcoat and black tie. There is also the more sober coloured Coal Tit, which is smaller and can be recognised at once by the white patch on the nape of its neck.

With the advance of spring we notice a change in the behaviour of these birds. They will no longer come to the window for food; but in the garden and woods we shall find an atmosphere of preparation and expectancy—spring is in the air.

The Songs and Call Notes of Birds.

Those who are interested in the songs of birds should try and learn their different songs and calls. There are several birds that only sing in the spring and early summer, the rest of the year they only have a call note. During the winter, with the exception of the Song Thrush and the Robin, there are few songs to be heard. The only way to learn the songs and call notes is definitely to decide upon a bird, and then to mark it down and follow it, and watch as well as listen to it singing, again and again, until the notes are really familiar. It will sometimes be found that certain notes in one bird's song are like those of quite a different kind of bird, such as the Mistle Thrush and Blackbird, but it will be found that whereas the Mistle Thrush has only one phrase which it repeats over and over

again, the blackbird's song is much longer and more varied. The Mistle Thrush starts singing in January, while the Blackbird is seldom heard before February. The Great Tit will start its spring song about the end of January; it is a bell-like note, ding-dong, ding-dong.

The Hedge Sparrow, or Hedge Accentor (which is a more correct name for it, as it is not related to the sparrow, but is really more akin to the warblers), has a shrill piping call note, but in the spring early in February you will first hear its song, high pitched, and sung as if the bird was

rather in a hurry, but it is constantly repeated. Its song is rather the same type as that of the Wren.

In learning the songs it will help if a list is made of the birds with the same type of song. So many birds can be dismissed at once as only having call notes; such as the Woodpecker, Jay, House Sparrow, etc. Then there are those birds that have very short songs, just a few notes repeated over and over again, such as the Wren, Hedge Sparrow, etc. Again, there are the real songsters such as the Song Thrush, Nightingale and Blackbird. The Chaffinch is one of those birds that sing only in spring and whose song

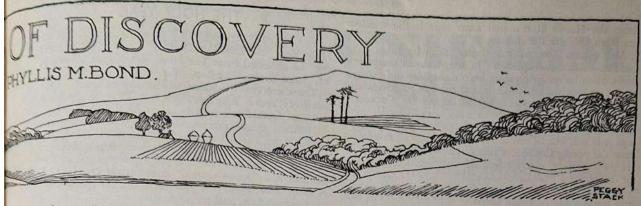


Photo

is just a few notes, but it is a joyful warble and is first heard in February. The last two notes are emphasised slightly, after which the song stops abruptly. The sentence "I do all I can to please you," if the first six words are said all in one breath, is supposed to be something like the Chaffinch's song.

The Courting Season.

During the winter many birds, such as the Lapwing, Starling, and Finches, go about in flocks, while others, such as the Long-tailed Tit, go about in families. With the coming of spring these flocks break up and the birds start courting, and are seen about in pairs.



Some cock-birds go through an elaborate performance when courting their mates, which is well worth watching and noting in the Log. Early in February the Lapwing performs a wonderful dance in the air, and will turn somersaults with the greatest ease. It is sometimes called Peewit from its rather plaintive call. The Common Snipe also has a spring flight. It will fly up into the air, calling all the while, but when it gets to a certain height it will stop flying and plane down with outstretched wings and tail. Its call will completely change into a note like the

bleating of a goat, so much so that it is often called the goat-bird. At one time it was not known how this bleating sound was made, but it has now been definitely decided that it is made by the wind passing through its outstretched tail feathers and not from the throat.



Having watched the birds during January and February, studied their habits and songs, it will be found that with March and April a large number of new birds appear. These have flown hundreds and hundreds of miles across land and sea from Africa and India to be able to nest here. These birds are known



as summer visitors, because they come in the spring, spend the summer here, and after building their nests and rearing their young they leave before the cold weather, and migrate to a warmer climate; for this reason they are also called summer migrants.

The great movement of birds from one part of the world to another which takes place twice every year in spring and autumn is known as the

Migration of Birds.

The marvels and mysteries of this migration have fascinated men since the beginning of time, and men of science are still seeking a complete and satisfactory answer to the "why, when, and how" of the problems of migration. Much, however, has been learnt during the last fifty years, and the following points are generally agreed

It will be noticed that the majority of birds that come in the spring are insect eating birds, such as the Swallow, Martins, Night-Jar, Warblers, etc. These birds have to leave Great Britain in the autumn, not only because it becomes too cold for them, but also because in the winter there are not enough insects for them to feed on. They return to us in the spring because their young are very susceptible to heat and cold and they must be reared in a

temperate climate.

There are some 50 different species of these summer migrants which come to the British Isles. The Wheatear is one of the first to arrive and is seen early in March, occasionally earlier. It comes all the way from Africa. It is a pretty little bird about the size of a Chaffinch. The cock-bird has pretty pearl-grey upper parts, and a white line above the eye and its breast is pinkish buff, while its tail is strikingly black and white and, like the Bullfinch, its lower back or rump is white. The hen-bird differs from the cock in being brown on the upper part. The Wheatear is a lover of open spaces and is mostly seen on heaths or commons, especially near the sea. It will stand very upright on a tussock and jerk its head and conspicuous black and white tail, showing its white rump. It builds its nest in a rabbit hole or in a crevice between stones; its eggs are a lovely blue. It is followed closely by the Chiffchaff and the Willow Warbler, which arrive within a few days of each other. These are small greenish brown birds very much alike, with dull white underparts; if anything, the Willow Warbler is the more brightly coloured, having a more pronounced yellow eyesting and more yellow on the threat while the Chiff. stripe and more yellow on the throat, while the Chiff-chaff has blacker legs.

Their songs, however, are very different: the Willow Warbler has a soft warble of silvery notes which descend the scale and die away, while the Chiffchaff has only a monotonous call "Chiff-chaff," and sometimes "Chiff-chiff chaff." Care should be taken not to confuse it with the bell-like note of the Great Tit.

These Warblers are only just over four inches long and yet they are able to fly year after year many thousands of miles to Africa.

On migration birds as a rule cross the sea at the narrowest point and follow the course of some river until they get to their destination. Much has been learnt by marking birds by putting light numbered rings on their legs. For example, it can be ascertained in this way how many

times the House Martin that nests outside the window has been to Africa and back.

Also observations of the routes taken by birds have been made from aeroplanes. In the Autumn the parent birds often leave their young before they are old enough to fly, so that they have to find their way to Africa and India quite on their own. In the case of the Cuckoo it is definitely known that all the adult, or old birds, leave the British Isles several weeks before the young Cuckoos, and it is still one of the unsolved mysteries of migration how the young Cuckoo, which is not even brought up by its own parents, can yet find its way unaided to Africa or India.

During April the summer migrants, which arrive thick and fast, should be noted down as they arrive. The first swallow is generally seen about the 18th of April and the House and Sand Martins a little before it, while the Cuckoo arrives about the 24th of April. The mass of Warblers, White-throats, Black-caps, etc., arrive during the last two weeks of April; the latest birds to arrive are the Swift and the Spotted Flycatcher, which arrive the first week in May.

"Something to Discover"

One is sometimes tempted to suspect birds of Magic, for by what else could they make this year's nests so invisible, last year's so aggravatingly obvious? Even those nests we find inhabited seem, in one night, to have appeared complete with eggs. How often do we see them in process of building? We suggest that this month, while birds all round us are so discreetly busy, we should con-centrate on discovering—of any species we can watch exactly how long it takes to build the nest, whether cock and hen take an equal share in the work, and any other

details of that conjuring trick of building.

Notes should be sent to "The Path of Discovery" by May 31st, and a prize is offered for the best sent in. P. M. B.

WORLD HAPPY FAMILIES

Have you seen the exciting new International Card Game for Guides—World Happy Families—now appearing in The Guide?

Every week four cards are given relating to one particular country. These cards show the uniform, badge, flag motto and interesting facts about the country; they can be coloured and pasted on to old playing cards and then used in many different ways in the company and partel. and patrol.

Nov. 26—United States of America.

Dec. 3—Norway.

10—Belgium.

" 17-Switzerland.

24—Sweden. 31—The Netherlands.

Jan.

7—France. 14—Suomi-Finland.

21—Czechoslovakia. 28-India.

Feb. 4-Denmark.

" 11—Estonia 18-Japan.

, 11—Great Britain, , 18—Lithuania.

", 18—Lithuania.
", 25—Latvia.

Apl. r—Hungary.

Back copies of The Guide containing all these "Families" can be obtained by writing to the Broadway Press, Ltd., Lewisham, London, S.E. 13, price 2d. per copy. Postage ½d. per copy, 6d. for the complete set. The September 3rd Guide is also needed, as this contains the correct colour chart for painting the flags.

THE HOLY YEAR

The Guide Pilgrimage to Rome in celebration of the Holy Year will leave London on August 29th. Details may be obtained from The Hon. Mrs. Copland Griffiths,

12, John Street, London, W.1.

There are two questions which may be asked. What is a Holy Year? Why has Pope Pius XI especially chosen the year from April 2nd, 1933, to April 2nd, 1934?

Holiness means sanctity, in other words, nearness to God, through the cleaving of the individual soul to Our Lord Jesus Christ. Holiness finds its expression in exterior worship as well as in interior prayer, and proves itself by penance and "good works," done for the Love of God. A Holy Year, then, is a year set apart for special effort towards sanctity, and for reparation for sin. The proof of love is sacrifice, hence, in a Holy Year, people are asked to make pilgrimages at the cost of their time, money, and often of their comfort and convenience, in order to pray in certain churches, and to visit certain shrines. And everyone, whether they are able to take part in a pilgrimage or not, are urged to greater fidelity in prayer, and to "constant effort towards sanctity."

The Holy Year, which is to open on April 2nd, is being celebrated in commemoration of the Nineteenth Centenary of the Crucifixion and Death of Our Lord. The Pope has given as the watchword for the Year: "We adore Thee, O Christ, and bless Thee, because by Thy Holy Cross Thou hast redeemed the world."

It will be with this prayer in their hearts, and often on their lips, that the National Guide Pilgrimage will set forth on August 29th. May the Blessing of God go with them!

THE CAVES OF MENDIP.

Mr. Balch's lecture, given in aid of Valetta, at the Mary Sumner Hall on Saturday, March 11th, on the Caves of Mendip, was very interesting and illustrated by some beautiful lantern slides.

The lecturer spoke of his experiences when discovering and exploring certain parts of the four caves known as Swildon's Hole, East Water, Lamb's Lair and Wookey Hole, and showed pictures of great boulder chambers, terraces, and narrow slides and passages leading to the most exquisite grottos. These grottos are very wonderful with their walls of stalacites of marble-like formation often resembling fabric, and pinnacles, large and small, like icicles, hanging down from the roof, with stalagmites rising up to meet them, which on joining form crystalline pillars. A beautiful example of this particular formation was that of "The Sentinel Pillar."

It was a pity that a larger audience was not present to take advantage of Mr. Balch's presence as a lecturer in London.

ON THE CLUMP

Now be at rest, my heart, because you have seen Beautiful things. Be calm, let not farewell Oppress your temper. These outlive the year, Eternal in delight, and, when that's done, Eternal in the glimpses of the mind, Whose sorrow cannot touch them.

It is time. Go to the hill, stand in the ring of trees, Look seaward to the Isles and say good-bye: Look full, and look again; then turn away To meet the current of overwhelming days With hope, as tossed and shining as a buoy, The day will come that brings you back again.

L. A. G. STRONG. (From Time and Tide)

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THE PERSONAL SERVICE LEAGUE. To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR, -Following the notice about the Personal Service League in the February number of The GUIDER, we have had several inquiries from different parts of the country asking what we need in the way of knitted garments for the unemployed, and what

need in the way of knitted garments for the unemployed, and what we do with our knitted squares. As I am sure many Guiders would like to know how to make blankets for poor families out of "left over" scraps of wool, may I give them a brief description? First of all the squares must all be the same size, 6 in. by 6 in., and must all be knitted in garter stitch. We make big blankets 7 squares wide and 9 long, medium ones 5 by 7, and cot covers 4 by 5. Each square is worked round in crochet, I treble, I chain: the squares are then sewn together and a border of 2 or 3 rows of trebles and chains crocheted round with a fancy edging is desired. If all the crochet is done in wool more or less the same colour the effect is better. The finished article can be made very pretty if a little trouble warm and cost nothing to produce. They are easy to make, very warm and cost nothing to produce. They are also much appreciated in poor homes. Next winter, when our workrooms at 38, Grosvenor Place, re-open, anyone is welcome to come and see our work. In the meaning of the control of the con work. In the meantime, any gifts of knitted garments will be gratefully received: children's and babies' woollies, men's socks and pullovers, and women's jumpers are always much appreciated.-Yours,

ROSALYS LAWSON.

The Personal Service League, Central Depot, 38, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.

THE FITNESS OF THINGS. To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—It surprises me that an incident, the significance of which depends entirely upon the individual point of view, should have led to such protracted discussion in these columns.

The complaint in question emanated from one Guider and I feel sure that the great majority of those present at the training in question will agree with me that apologies are due to the Trainer for the

annoyance she has been caused.

One cannot help but think that it would surely have been more courteous had the Guider voiced her complaint at the time and direct to the Trainer

It is difficult to find any course of action that cannot be adversely criticised by some, and in a week of training the number of new and helpful suggestions far outweigh those to which individual

exception can be taken.

Surely Guiders can use their common sense and accept or reject the matter presented according to the individual needs of their company.

I am sorry that this incident has received so much publicity, and, as one partly responsible for the training, would again apologise to the Trainer, and hope that this correspondence may now be closed.-Yours, etc.,

LILIAN STEWART-SMITH, Division Secretary.

CONCERNING CRITICISM.

To the Editor

Dear Editor.

Dear Editor.

There is much truth in all the questions raised by F. C. and in "The Mother's Point of View." They are not alone in wondering whether many of us are not, indeed, "making a god of Guiding," using it as an end instead of a means, losing our sense of balance, behaving as though Guiding alone was all that mattered. Every one of us knows Guiders that are, in F. C.'s expressive phrase,

THE EDITOR'S POST BAG

We regret we are unable to print more than a selection from the letters that reach us each month. Correspondents are there-fore asked to make their remarks as briefly as they reasonably can, and are reminded that in no case can letters be printed unless accompanied (not necessarily for publication) by the name and address of the sender.

"so sucked into a kind of whirlpool of Guiding that they cannot emerge." What is the reason and what the remedy?

I think the reason is that most of our young Guiders are so tremendously keen, so enthusiastic, and so—if one may use the word-undisciplined in their enthusiasm that they are apt to lose their sense of proportion, and devote themselves without any reserve to the all-engrossing game of Guiding. Don't let us damp their enthusiasm—they are doing splendid work—but do let us try to give them that sense of balance and proportion that will make them see there are other things in life besides Guiding, and other people to be considered besides Guides.

It seems to me that we Commissioners ought to shoulder at least half, if not more, of the blame. Isn't it part of our job to train the new Guider, to warn her of these pitfalls, to point out the danger of becoming so immersed in Guiding that other things, and other people, have to go to the wall. (The letter signed "A Mother" illustrates this point exactly.) There is no one more ready than the new Guider to accept Commissioner's word, and how tragic it is that we let this splendid material run riot under our very eyes.

If I may make a constructive suggestion, it is that we Commissioners take this personal training of the Guider much more seriously; and that from the very first we insist upon the importance of the First Promise—"First things first," because then all else will fall into place. And let us be thankful for the criticism which brings these things out into the open, for then we can consider them candidly, and where necessary amend our ways.—Yours, etc.,

DOROTHY HANN.

THE AGE OF BROWNIES. To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,-I should much like to know if there are other Brown Owls who feel as I do about the age limit of the Brownies. I do feel most strongly that the Brownie ideals would appeal so infinitely more to children of "seven to ten" years of age, instead of "eight to eleven" as the rule is now. The magic part of being a Brownie ceases to appeal to children over ten, whereas the smaller ones of seven would love it all. Children are much older for their age than they were when the Brownie Mouseaut was first started. age than they were when the Brownie Movement was first started, I especially refer to children from working class homes, who learn I especially refer to children from working class homes, who leans of early about the hard things of life. I have spoken to elementary school teachers on the subject, and they say that now a child is moved from the Infants' School into Standard I mostly at seven years of age instead of eight, as they used to do. Then, too, the working for scholarships at ten years old tends to make the children out of touch with the Brownie ideals, and, of course, so many of the working class children go to the cinema frequently, which also helps to make them older. make them older.

I have been a Brown Owl for some years now, and I know what a real joy my pack would be to me if my ten year olds could become Guides, and instead I might take keen little seven year old recruits. I know too how much the Could be to me if appeal 10 appeal I know, too, how much the Guide badge work would appeal to my ten year olds, who feel too big for fairy stories! After all, a girl so often has to give up being a Guide when she starts work at fourteen, that it does not give her long for all the many interesting sa Guide can do. If a Brownie left the pack at ten years old, she would not have accomplished much towards the Guide Second she would not have accomplished much towards the Guide Second Class before she was always and the Guide Second Class before she was eleven, as the Tenderfoot Test takes some time to pass before she can be enrolled. I feel that she would be doing things more useful to her, than remaining as a Brownie, when she so often spoils things for the younger ones by not believing any longer in the magic which appeals to the control of the any longer in the magic which appeals to them!—Yours, etc.,

E. WINIFRED RYALL, Brown Owl, 3rd Redbill Pack.



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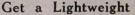
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SCHOOL GUIDING.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—The article and correspondence on School Guiding has interested me very much. May I write, as an ex (school) Guide, in appreciation of Guiders on the school staff? They ran the companies so smoothly, and with such keenness and enthusiasm, that we never suspected the difficulties with which school Guiders are apparently faced. In a school of five hundred boarders, they succeeded in forming a Brownie pack, a Junior Guide company (ages 11-14 to suit Junior time table), three Guide companies, and a Cadet company. We had two Commissioners and four Guiders on the staff, but certainly never thought of them as "school-marms." Although, perhaps, the most popular company was run by a keen Cadet—the Head Girl! I do not suppose the possibility of an outside Guider was even considered, but surely if this becomes a usual procedure in schools, in most districts even more open companies DEAR EDITOR,—The article and correspondence on School Guiding usual procedure in schools, in most districts even more open companies will be crying out for Guiders than they are at the present moment.

moment.

We held Guide meetings twice a week. Once in the afternoon and once in the evenings. The afternoon meeting was spent in tracking, patrol competitions, treasure hunts, or nature rambles. This, of course, had to come out of "games time." Naturally a few objected to missing games, but Guiding was worth it and sometimes we even scored! If, after a few days' rain the pitches became unplayable, whilst the others went for long walks, the Guides were far away on the hills, experiencing the thrill of making "dampers" and magic tea. Not every school Guider would have time to prepare for these afternoon outings. It was so in the case of my own captain—a busy games mistress. She told us quite frankly that although the other companies went out each week, that even with the help the other companies went out each week, that even with the help of the Cadets, she could not arrange for us to have more than three

of the Cadets, she could not arrange for us to have more than three or four outings a term. Also, that we must sometimes be prepared to run our own meetings. We decided to specialise in folk dancing as far as possible out of doors. Imagine how honoured we felt when called upon to folk dance at the County Rally!

Our evening meetings were spent on company drill, Guide games and test work. In this we were fortunate in being allowed the use of the Domestic Science House, which was a great help when preparing for cookery and housewifery badges. The younger Guides were delighted to be let loose in the kitchens, and here we made sweets and vivid coloured bath salts for bazaars.

We certainly did not feel that we were cut off from outside Guiding.

We certainly did not feel that we were cut off from outside Guiding. The Cadets were particularly lucky, as they were able to run a Wolf Cub pack in a home for small boys. Would it not be possible for other school Guiders to arrange for their Cadets to help with Cub

other school Guiders to arrange for their Cadets to help with Cub and Brownie packs?

The Guides frequently met other schools for competitions, Guide lectures and discussions, but they seldom had the opportunity for meeting open companies. I believe that this difficulty could be overcome by school Guiders arranging for their Guides to camp with other companies, and also by suggesting to the Guides that they should become attached to other companies near their homes in the holidays.—Yours, etc.,

Phyllis Castle

PHYLLIS CASTLE A Brown Oul.

BROWNIE PAGES IN "THE GUIDE." To the Editor.

Dear Editor,—I believe that in this number Miss Rhys Davids is drawing the attention of Brown Owls to the Brownie pages in The Guide. I would be most grateful if you could spare the space THE GUIDE. I would be most grateful if you could spare the space for me to add my word on this subject. I am most anxious that "Brownieland" should really please the Brownies. If Guiders, not only of the Brownie section, would help by sending me stories of a practical value about real children, I should be only too glad to see them. We can afford to pay very little, and suitable stories to fit the space at our disposal are hard come by. Constructive criticism is most welcome. It would be really helpful to hear the general opinion of Guiders about these pages.—Yours, etc.,

F. COLLINS,

Editor of Brownie Pages.

Editor of Brownie Pages.

HATS AND STOCKINGS. To the Editor.

Dear Entror,—I was much interested in your correspondent's letter regarding "Hats and Stockings." I do agree with the suggestion respecting berets in place of hats; only I would like to suggest that the berets might be black, to match the stockings and shoes of the

I am at a loss to see any change for the better about brown stockings and shoes. Brown certainly does not look smart with navy-blue;

and I cannot imagine where your correspondent got the idea that black shoes and stockings are "surely a rarity." The majority of school children—at all events, in my part of the world—do possess black shoes and stockings; and it is a definite hardship for them to be asked to obtain those of any other colour. In the North here, where nine out of ten of the Guides in industrial places come from "out-of-work" homes, all these points have to be taken into the most careful consideration.

I was not supprised to find that the original correspond

I was not surprised to find that the original correspondent was not a Guider from this part of the country, where such grim and unimaginative details have to be reckoned with all the time!—

Yours, etc.,

P.S.—Might I be allowed to say how much I appreciated the letter of "Wanderer," on the subject of "Training"? It is certainly one of the best and most sensible I have read; and I hope quite a lot of the best and most sensible I have read; and I hope quite a lot of the best and most sensible I have read; and I hope quite a lot of the best and most sensible I have read; and I hope quite a lot of the best and most sensible I have read; and I hope quite a lot of the best and most sensible I have read; and I hope quite a lot of the best and most sensible I have read; and I hope quite a lot of the best and most sensible I have read; and I hope quite a lot of the best and most sensible I have read; and I hope quite a lot of the best and most sensible I have read; and I hope quite a lot of the best and most sensible I have read; and I hope quite a lot of the best and most sensible I have read; and I hope quite a lot of the best and most sensible I have read; and I hope quite a lot of the best and most sensible I have read; and I hope quite a lot of the best and most sensible I have read; and I hope quite a lot of the best and most sensible I have read; and I hope quite a lot of the best and most sensible I have read; and I hope quite a lot of the best and most sensible I have read; and I hope quite a lot of the best and most sensible I have read; and I hope quite a lot of the too-serious-minded will take it to heart. Heaven send us a few more "Wanderers"!

To the Editor.

Dear Editor,—I was so pleased to see in the March number of The Guider that a protest has at last been made against black shoes and stockings. It has been a bugbear in these parts and though parents do not object to buying black stockings, they do object to buying black shoes which are only going to be worn once a week, and will be too small in six months' time or so for the wearer. The answer, I'm told, is to dye an old pair of brown, but if these are not answer, I'm told, is to dye an old pair of brown, but if these are not already outgrown, dyeing is not an easy job for a Guide to do at school. And after all, why not brown shoes and stockings? The Canadians wear them and look very nice, Swiss Guides are allowed to choose which they prefer, and I'm sure brown will win in the end. As for hats, though no one has really objected to them here, I agree that berets would look very nice and be far more practical in wet weather, and be an end of those dreadful dripping brims one sees on a rainy day. Also, one would certainly be far less conspicuous in uniform with these two changes, which would be far better in a foreign country where Guides are still objects of curiosity.—Yours, etc.,

Y. WHITE, Captain, 1st British Montreux Company.

Villa Lussy, Montreux, Switzerland.

To the Editor.

To the Editor.

Dear Editor,—The problem of the black shoes and stockings is continually arising in this Division. Owing to the present financial difficulties, parents are most unwilling to provide these as part of uniform, as girls of Guide age are continually requiring a larger size of shoe, and black is only used for Guide occasions.

From the Guiders' and Rangers' point of view, there is real difficulty in obtaining a suitable shoe for outdoor wear in black, as there is little or no demand for the sports type in this colour. Consequently many of our Rangers have only the high-heeled, patent variety, which is a real drawback to all outdoor activities.

It was decided at a meeting of the Bournemouth Commissioners this week, that I should write a letter to you on this subject, asking definitely whether a ruling could not be made, permitting the wearing of brown shoes and stockings in uniform, where desired.—Yours, etc.,

M. C. JONES, Division Commissioner, Bournemoudb.

To the Editor.

Dear Editor,—I have put the possibility of brown shoes and stockings and navy berets to my Ranger company of twenty-four, which does not appeal to them in the least, they think it would be very untidy.

which does not appeal to them in the least, they think .

We have one Guide who wears brown shoes and stockings, and she looks neither one thing nor the other; a beret is the one hat that can be worn in about 100 different positions and therefore, the hat least suited for uniform wear.

I have only ever had any trouble with one Ranger over uniform and her's was general lack of interest more than dislike of uniform. The most welcome change in uniform would be short sleeved overalls (clbow length) to be worn in or out of camp. These would be much more comfortable in the hot weather and generally nice. The Scouts, after all, always have elbow sleeves and look nice, so use, why not for summer every day use?—Yours, etc.,

I. FAULKNER, Captain, 9th Streatham Rangers.

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Discovery and Exploration—Scouter and Guider are alike trained to look on these as key-words, for the maintenance of interest and a to look on these as key-words, for the maintenance of interest and a sense of adventure in troops and companies. Often, however, we feel, to quote from *The House at Pooh Corner*, that we may have "a Pleasing Manner, but a positively Startling Lack of Brain." For such moments the Scout and Guide edition of the chart "Discovery," published at threepence by the Leplay House Press, and obtainable at Scout and Guide Headquarters, may provide a bracing and refreshing tonic.

A chart in the technical sense is "a man of part of the sea." This

A chart in the technical sense is "a map of part of the sea." This chart is more in the nature of a series of easily-read sign-posts, directed to the discovery, exploration and observation of one's own district, wherever it may be. For our benefit, it has been garnished with delightful head-pieces to each paragraph, and simplified from its original form, published some years ago by the Regional Survey Society

It consists of five or six questions and suggestions under twelve different headings: Geology, Water-supply, Climate, Plant-life, Quadrupeds, Birds, Insects and Water-creatures, Pre-historic Re-

Quadrupeds, Birds, Insects and Water-creatures, Pre-nistoric Remains, History, Open Spaces and Camping, Communications, and Modern Conditions; to glance at any one of the simple sentences may lead one down alluring paths and untrodden ways.

From the practical point of view, the chart might form the basis of co-operative effort in places where it is sometimes difficult to find joint activities, other than Socials or Whist-drives! The Scout and Guide Commissioners might get together, and agree that all branches of their respective movements should explore their own district, and that they would also enlist the help of the parents, through the

and that they would also enlist the help of the parents, through the local Institutes and Clubs. Even the grandparents might join in, for they could answer such a question as: "Have any old industries such as lace-making, hand-weaving or thatching gone out of use, and been replaced by modern industries"?

Brownies and Cubs would find the weather observations simple to carry out, and would revel in answering: "What water-creatures can you find in the ponds and rivers near your home"? Under Water-supply is a suggestion "Make a plan showing the water-pipes, taps, cisterns, and drainage in your house." Is there a town Scout who would not enjoy this, and would not a Guide find the measuring and mapping valuable practice for her First Class Test? Many ideas, of course, fall into line with the 2nd Class Test, such as under Birds: "Try and find out the food of each species and whether the birds help or hinder cultivation"; and again under Quadrupeds "What domestic animals are bred near your home, and what is done with their produce." their produce."

Only a few possible Explorations can be quoted here, but enough, we hope, to show that this chart fits in to the pattern of Scouting and Guiding; and that it could draw together the members of a community to study and take a pride in their own part of the world, thus leading to that awakened and appreciative mind, which inevitable breeds tolerance and good fellowship.

WILD FLOWERS.

Wild Flower Preservation. By May Coley. (Allan. 3s. 6d.)
At a first glance the title is misleading. We hear so much to-day of the preservation of rural beauty from anti-picking leagues that it is a distinct surprise to find that "Wild Flower Preservation" is in fact a collector's handbook. But no preserver of rural beauty, however ardent, could grudge pickers their few specimens if the author's directions were earlied out with all the restraint and discrimination she so strongly urges. The book would be an excellent guide to anyone starting a first collection of pressed flowers. There are exact directions for pressing and mounting, not omitting the difficult knobby flowers, and even fruits. There is advice on other books for the would-be collector.

P. M. B.

PIONEERING.

Preparing the Way: Pioneering Stocked at Headquarters. Pioneering. By Gilcraft. (Pearson. 1s. 6d.)

"I should be inclined to suggest," the Chief Scout is quoted as having stated, "that there is an educative value in Pioneering," and this book shows many ways in which its practice may help in and this book shows many ways in which its practice may help in character training. We do much less construction now than we did in the early days of Guiding. Yet it is full of thrills, and provides an adventurous method of handcraft, when sales of work are overstocked with our early efforts at leather work and embroidery. Why not introduce more of it into our camping? This book will clearly explain to you how to make any form of shelter, from a windscreen to a complete house, and how to cross any piece of water either by bridge or boat. It would have been invaluable to Robinson Crusoe or the Swiss Family Robinson. It is all clearly explained. There is something for all tastes, and even for campers who feel disinclined to undertake some of the major constructions. who feel disinclined to undertake some of the major constructions, there are plenty of useful hints on the erection of the flagstaff, and the kitchen shelter, the moving of heavy weights and the anchoring of pegs. Every Camp Adviser should own this book.

THE MAGAZINE FOR BLIND GUIDES.

The Venture. A monthly magazine for blind Scouts and Guides. Published in Braille and in typescript. Edited by Jean Robinson and W. J. Meridian. Published by the National Institute for the Blind. Price, per Braille copy, 1½d., post free. Subscriptions, 1/6 per annum. Typed copy, 4d. post free, 4/per annum. Stocked at Headquarters.

Guiders will be interested to learn that the Braille edition of The Venture can now be had translated into typescript.

This monthly publication is intended primarily for those working with blind Scout troops and Guide companies, but other Guiders will find much to interest them in its pages. Recent articles include

will find much to interest them in its pages. Recent articles include information on "Flags that Ships Wear," "The Meaning of the Team Spirit," "The First Class Test," and news of blind company

Team Spirit, The First Class Test, camps, and other activities.

The energetic editors deserve every encouragement in their efforts to increase the circulation and so lower the price of their magazine; Guiders will be sure of plenty of new ideas from The Venture as well can be methods of one of the most inspiring branches as an insight into the methods of one of the most inspiring branches

of Scouting and Guiding.

Every subscription towards the typed edition will be a help, as it is much hoped to be able to reduce the price to threepence if only subscribers are forthcoming.

TREES.

The Tree Lover. A Quarterly Magazine. (De La More Press. 1s. 6d.)

The second number of "The Tree Lover" is now before us, and shows that the paper is already growing in its scope and variety of interests. In this issue trees are seen from many angles: trees as the inspiration of the poet William Pember Reeves, trees as a vital necessity to the life of a country (as emphasised in the notes on tree protection all the world over, and in the article on the new Australian writers of some of the books of the Bible.

There are two charming drawings of trees and a full-page photo-

There are two charming drawings of trees and a full-page photograph of a New Zealand Kauri forest. Amongst book reviews readers will be specially interested in the account of "Men of the Trees," in which Richard St. Barbe Baker tells the story of the founding of the society of that care.

founding of the society of that name.

P. M. B.

Lessons from the Varsity of Life. By the Chief Scout. (Pearson-128, 6d.)

It is not possible this month to do more than draw attention to the publication of the Chief's delightful autobiography. A full review will be published in May on this page.

Lord and Lady Baden Powell and many other Officers have realised the value of the extraordinarily interesting 320 pages

COUNTRYMAN

for it is "The Times" that says:

"There is nothing like it in journalism. To live in the country without it is to suffer a narrowing of knowledge, interest and power. On every page is new knowledge or clear thought about the country and about human life and work in the country."

H. G. Wells is a Life Subscriber and the Poet Laureate goes as far as to say, "I prefer it to any other periodical."

If you wish one day to live in the country, or if you already live there and want to read the best writers on the country, let us send you, free, a charming well illustrated 16-page folder, about this remarkable magazine (320 pages), which, for seven years, has been so successfully produced, not in London for it would not be the original thing it is), but in the heart of the country. Please mention "Guider."

Guiders will be enchanted by

DOROTHY MARGARET STUART'S

The Girl through the Ages

Profusely Illustrated. 7/6 net.

"D. M. S." of "Punch" here provides a companion to her very successful book "The Boy through the Ages." She traces, with much picturesque and amusing detail, the life of little girls from Ancient Egyptian to Victorian days.

"It is a large field. In surveying it, Miss Stuart keeps her scholarship alive with grace and humour. The book is richly illustrated, and nothing in the charming whole is more charming than the wrapper, which looks for all the world like a demure sampler done in cross-stitch."-Observer.

From all booksellers. Prospectus free from GEORGE G. HARRAP & CO., LTD. 39, PARKER STREET, LONDON, W.C.2

What do your Guides READ?

All who are interested in Children's reading . . .

All Guiders who have libraries

All Districts

All Guide or Ranger Companies

should join

THE JUNIOR BOOK CLUB

Books for the Club are chosen by this

Selection Committee:

Lady Baden-Powell (Chief Guide)
Dr. C. A. Alington (Head Master of Eton)
Mr. A. E. Henshall (President of the National Union of Teachers)

The Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard (Chairman)

Every month this Committee chooses a "book of the month" for boys and girls aged from 9 to 15, and recommends three or four

You can rely on their choices as being not only suitable but of

TO JOIN THE CLUB

You can enrol either yourself, or your company or any individual boy or girl by paying merely the price of the books (average 5s. each), which will be sent to the address given. You can take out either monthly membership at 5s. a month, or annual membership at £3 a year (payable, if required, with £1 down and two other instalments of £1 each).

Sign the application form below and send it in.

Any further particulars you want can be obtained from the Secretary, Junior Book Club, Limited, 15, Lower Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.

******************** APPLICATION FORM

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

To the JUNIOR BOOK CLUB, LTD.,

15, Lower Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.I.

PLEASE ENROL

Name (BLOCK LETTERS)

Address (To which book should be sent).

AS AN ANNUAL MEMBER | AS A MONTHLY MEMBER

Signed

Address

An annual membership can be taken out by payment of £3 (for 12 monthly books); or £1 down and two further sums of £1, each, at intervals of three months. For monthly membership, an account for 5s. is sent in each month until further notice.



Headquarters Training Schools



FOXLEASE

Guiders who have booked places for training weeks are asked to notify the Guider-in-Charge as soon as they find they are unable to

DATES

Apr. 13-21. Diploma'd Guiders' Conference.

Apr. 25-29. Woodcraft Training. May 2-9. General Training.

IE

May 12-19. Brownie Training. May 22-27. General Training (Commissioners only).

No application will be taken for the following weeks until April toth. County Secretaries may apply for special vacancies between April 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.

June 2-9. General Training (Whitsun). June 13-20. Extension Conference. June 23-30. Brownie Training. July 4-11. General Training.

Teckly.		F	EES.						
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 portice has appeared in Time Crumse. will be dealt with until an official notice has appeared in THE GUIDER.

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 3s. 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 vacant

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

CAMPING. All applications for Camp sites at Foxlease must be sent in through the Guider's District Camp Adviser. No camps of over 50 may be held.

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, Mrs. Craze, the gardener's wife, is willing to board them at the rate of a8s. to 30s. per head, in addition to the above charges. A charge of 5s. deposit fee is made for booking the cortages. Guiders wishing to bring their cars can garage them at Foxlease by arrangement, at a charge of 5s. per week, or 1s. per night. It is not necessary for Guiders staying at the cottage and "Link" to wear uniform. Any inquiries to be sent to the Secretary.

FOXLEASE GARDENS.

FOR SALE.—A large number of strong hardy Chrysanthemum plants (indoor and outdoor), at 2s. 6d. per doz. Please order direct from the Head Gardener, Foxlease Gardens, Lyndhurst, Hants., as

PRESENTS.

Flower room, Bristol County; Donation for "Norfolk" room, Miss Kerr (Norfolk); Donation for "Liverpool" room, N.W. Liverpool Division; Sofa for "Wiltshire" room, Mrs. Richardson (Wiltshire); Books for Library, Gilwell Park.

WADDOW

DATES.

Apr. 13-20. General Training Week. Ea Apr. 25-May 2. Country Dance Week. May 5-12. General Training Week. May 16-23. Woodcraft Week. May 26-30. General Training Week-end. June 2-6. General Training Week-end. June 9-16. Brownie Training Week. June 19-23. Commissioners' Training. Easter. Whitsun.

W eekly.			LEES.						
Single roon	ns				***		£2	10	0
Double roc		-	V 2 1		***		2	0	0
Shared room	ms		***	***			1	10	0
Week-end.									
Single rooms.	(Friday	tea-tim	e to M	Ionday	morni	ng)	LI	0	0
" "	(Saturda							17	6
Shared rooms.	(Friday							17	6
22 22.	(Saturda	y any	time to	Mond	lay mo	rning		15	0
Should the x	veek-end	he co	antique	d to	he To	andan	me	eni	200

25. 6d. extra will be charged for both single and shared rooms. APPLICATIONS.

Applications for a Training Course to be made to the Secretary, Waddow Hall, Clitherce, Lancs, and must be accompanied by full name and address of each applicant, together with a deposit of 55,, which will only be returned if withdrawal is made two full weeks before the date of the Course.

No application for any Course will be dealt with until an official notice has appeared in Ture Guinea.

No application for any Course will be dealt with units as 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.

CAMP SITES.

Applications for camp sites, giving dates and approximate numbers and with a booking fee of 2s. 6d., should be sent to the Secretary. Waddow has three camp sites with drinking water laid on. The North Riding and Canada sites include a permanent shelter. The usual permission forms are necessary. Applications for the Crags Wood Site which was made from the Pilgrim Trust Grant, 1930, should be made through the County Companies oness. There are should be made through the County Commissioners. specially low terms for this Site.

WADDOW FARM.

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 week, or 1s. per night.

PRESENTS.

Donation, Miss Finchett and Miss Bean, Liverpool; Donation, N.W. Liverpool; Book, Plover Patrol, Training Week, March 3-10; Books, Gilwell Park; Table napkin rings, Miss Hannah, Edinburgh

THE GUIDER

ARTICLES AND REPORTS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND DRAWINGS for insertion in The Guider, Letters to the Editor and Books for Review, should be sent, if possible, by the 10th of the previous month to the Editor, Girl Guide Imperial Readquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.I.

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

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

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

THE GUIDER is sent direct by post from Imperial Headquarters to any part of the United Kingdom at the rate of 44d, per month (which includes postage). Post free for a year 4/6. Foreign and Colonial, 4/6 post free.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

Held on Tuesday, March 14th, 1933.

Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan, G.B.E. (Chair).

Mrs. Percy Birley. Mrs. Arthur Bowlby.

Miss Bray.

Sir Percy Everett. Miss Pilkington.

Miss Robinson.

Miss Sharp.
The Hon. Mrs. Charles Tufton, O.B.E.

In Attendance.

The Lady Delia Peel.

Miss Montgomery.

The appointment of Mrs. MacNeillie as Chief Commissioner for South Africa was confirmed.

The following appointment was approved: Miss Drew to be Diocesan Head of G.F.S. Guides, Exeter Diocese.

It was reported that Miss K. M. Wilson, Red Cord Guider, Scotland, had agreed to undertake the work of Trainer in Canada from August to January, 1934.

The Hon. Treasurer submitted the balance sheet for the year ended December 31st, 1932.

Reports from the Training and Camping and the General Purposes Committees were considered.

It was agreed that the words "Scout Signs" be deleted from the Brownie Signaller badge.

Routine and financial business was transacted.

The date of the next meeting was fixed for April 4th at 2.30 p.m.

AWARDS

Medal of Merit.

Mrs. Bland, Colony Commissioner, Nigeria.

Mrs. Howard Payne, District Commissioner, Tientsin, China. "Good Service to the Movement,"

Certificate of Merit.

Ranger Eileen Walters, 2nd Staffordshire Post Guides. For Fortitude.'

Patrol Leader Kathleen Witham, 6th Mansfield Guides.

"For bravery in going to the rescue of a girl who got out of her depth and was in danger of drowning at Chapel St. Leonards, on the 5th August, 1932."

Gold Cords.

Ranger Flossie Bragg, 1st St. Marychurch.
Ranger Dorothy Robinson, 8th South Dublin (Zion).
Ranger Beryl Smith, 8th South Dublin (Zion).
Company Leader Evelyn Bard, 4th Edgware.
Company Leader Maud Lee, 17th Nottingham.
Patrol Leader Eileen Ascroft, 5th Blatchington.
Eileen Cloake, 1st Harrietsham.
Molly Denty, 64th and 123rd Bristol.

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF GIRLS' CLUBS AND GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION.

TOINT CONFERENCE.

A joint conference is being held under the above auspices from Friday, June 30th, to Monday, July 3rd, 1933, at The Hayes, Swanwick, Derbyshire.

The fees for the week-end will be 28s., including 3s. booking fee. For day visitors the booking fee will be 1s.

The Conference Secretary is Miss M. de M. Leathes, 81, Heath-croft, Hampstead Way, London, N.W.11.

Vacancies will be reserved for one delegate from each county until May 31st, and County Commissioners are asked to send in the name of their delegate before that date to the Conference Secretary with the booking fee of 3s. There will also be a few vacancies for which Guidets may make application direct to the Conference Secretary. Early applicants will receive priority. Those applying direct are asked not to send a booking fee till they hear that there is a vacancy for them. vacancy for them.

CLOSING OF THE HEADQUARTERS LIBRARY.

The Library will be closed on the afternoons of Friday, April 21st, and Wednesday, April 26th.

POLISH INTERNATIONAL CAMP AT BUCZE.

An invitation has been received from the Polish Guides inviting some of our Guiders to join them at an International Camp they are organising at Bucze, from August 17th-27th, with 4 days excursions after the camp.

The fee for the camp will be about 14s., but there is no mention as yet as to the price of the excursions after the camp. The fare to Bucze will work out at about £18 second class return from

Anyone wishing to avail themselves for this invitation of a visit to Poland should apply to Miss Maunsell, 28, Gloucester Terrace, W.2, enclosing a written recommendation from her County Commissioner and County Camp Adviser.

The camp will be run with special training in camping.

FOURTH INTERNATIONAL BOY SCOUT JAMBOREE, HUNGARY, AUGUST, 1933.

The fourth International Boy Scout Jamboree is being held near Budapest from August 1st to 15th. During that time the Hungarian Girl Scouts have offered to find accommodation and make full arrangements for any Guider who would care to visit the Jamboree and see Budapest, and other interesting places in the neighbourhood.

The fee for the whole visit, including board, lodging, full excursions, exhibitions and visits to the Jamboree, range from £12 to £18 per head, according to the type of hotel or pension required, plus, of course, the fare from London to Budapest. The return fare from London to Budapest second class is about £23.

It is nearly certain, however, that reductions in these fares will be available for those attending the Jamborce, at the rate of £17 10s. second class return. County Camp Advisers are asked to send the names and addresses of suitable Guiders who wish to attend the Jamborce to Miss Maunsell, 28, Gloucester Terrace, W.2, through her County Commissioner, as soon as possible.

CAMP ADVISERS' FEES.

Camp Advisers are reminded that no fee, other than actual out of pocket expenses, should be charged in the case of touring camps where the party spends only one or two nights in each place.

FIRST AID AND NURSING IN GUIDE CAMPS.

St. John Ambulance Brigade and Guide Camps.

Members of the Brigade have again kindly offered their services in connection with the care of the health of Guides in camp.

Particulars and application forms can be obtained from County Camp Advisers. It is essential that these forms be used, even when applying for any particular member. In the case of large camps, it is advisable to apply for two members.

THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY AND GUIDE CAMPS.

The Society will be pleased to supply members to act as nurses in Guide camps. Guiders wishing to avail themselves of this offer should write direct to the Headquarters of the Society, 14, Grosvenor Crescent, London S.W.1.

It is essential that applications to either of the above should be made in good time, not less than six weeks before the camp, both as an act of courtesy, and in order to avoid disappointment.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society are urging their members to insure before attending Guide camps, and Commandants are advised to enquire whether this has

Each year a special request is made by the above Societies for applications to be sent in early. In spite of this, many are received very late, which causes considerable inconvenience to the Societies and may lead to disappointment for the Guider.

GUIDERS' INDEMNITY POLICY.

The attention of Guiders is drawn to the Guiders' indemnity Policy, under which any warranted Guider can insure herself against any claims for compensation arising in respect of:

- (1) Accident to Guides or Brownies in her charge.
- (2) Personal injury to any person caused by such Guide or
- (3) Damage to property, caused by such Guide or Brownie.
- (4) Accidents must be proved to be due to the negligence of the Guider.

The policy runs from May 15th of each year. The premium is 8s. per 1,000 Guides with a minimum of 2s. for any one insurance. Guiders are requested to insure if possible through their County rather than direct. Particulars may be obtained from the General Secretary, Girl Guide Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.I.

We wish to bring to the notice of those Guiders who have insured under the above indemnity that the 1932-33 policy expires on May 15th, and that those wishing to re-insure for the year 1933-34 should do so without delay.

THE LIFE-SAVING PANEL.

The Life Saving Panel which is being formed, and of which Mrs. The Life Saving Panel which is being formed, and of which Mrs. Rowson is the Secretary, is a new one, and is in place of the one which the Royal Life Saving Society kindly ran for us last year. As the R.L.S.S. has handed over its existing panel to us, it should no longer be asked for Life Savers.

A Camp Commandant must apply to her own Camp Adviser for a Life Saver, and the C.A. will apply to the Panel Secretary if she does not know of one herself. No Commandant should apply to the Panel Secretary direct.

the Panel Secretary direct.

VISITORS TO IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS.

Headquarters have the pleasure of welcoming a very large number of visitors, and arranging for them to be shown over the building by members of the staff.

by members of the staff.

These numbers have increased considerably and it is found necessary to repeat the announcement that it is impossible to conduct parties round Headquarters after 4 p.m. on week-days, or on Saturday mornings, owing to the difficulties involved in taking the staff off work at these times. Should Commissioners, Guiders, or Guides be coming from a distance, special arrangements may be made for them, but only if notice is given in writing at least two days before the intended visit.

HOLIDAY INSURANCE SCHEMES.

The National Council of Girls' Clubs Holiday Insurance Scheme is again in force this year. Forms are now available, and Guides wishing to insure their Easter and Whitsun Camps are advised to apply for particulars in good time to the Secretary, The National Council of Girls' Clubs, 3, Bloomsbury Place, W.C.r.

Last year nearly 20,000 girls were covered, and 128 claims were met, the amounts ranging from 2s. 6d. to £10 per claim. In some cases the expenses of leaders were paid as well, where they had to meet the cost of looking after the sick or injured girls.

The compensation paid by the Company amounted to approximately £260.

mately £260.

The types of claims met included:-

3 accidents which entailed, among other expense, the repair of glasses or dental plates.

8 hospital cases, which involved later treatment at home.

17 accidents of various sorts.

16 cases of tonsilitis and bad throat.

3 cases of appendicitis.

bad scalds 8t payments of fees in minor illness. Several cases each of diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, and mumps.

Rate of Premium per Head.

8 days or			***	 5d.
9-15 days	inclusive			 8d.
16-22 ,,	,,			 11d.
23-29 ,,	,,	***		 1s. 2d.

REDUCED RAILWAY FARES.

The application form for reduced railway fares has been reprinted. Would all Guiders who have any of the old forms kindly return them to Headquarters, as the Railway Clearing House has requested that all future applications should be made out on the new forms.

Applications for reduced railway fares for camp must be made direct to Headquarters, and the following details should be observed:

- (1) Permission to camp must be obtained before applying for railway vouchers. Issue of cheap railway tickets by Headquarters can only be made to warranted Guiders, and does not imply that permission to camp has been given.
 (2) Guiders are reminded that the application form must bear the railway stamp before it can be exchanged by Headquarters for a voucher. This is to show that the local station-master approves of the date on which the party is to travel.

- a voucher. This is to show that the local station-master approves of the date on which the party is to travel.

 (3) Applications must be sent in to Headquarters not later than one week before the date on which it is proposed to travel.

 (4) Owing to the large number of passengers travelling on Saturdays in July and August, the G.W.R. have in the past experienced great difficulty in providing accommodation for parties of Guides travelling to camp in the West of England. These dates should therefore be avoided wherever possible. Where this is impracticable, all applications for vouchers to travel from Paddington on these days must be received at Headquarters at least fifteen days before the date of the journey.

 The following concessions have been made by the British Railway

The following concessions have been made by the British Railway Companies:

- (1) That cheap tickets for parties of Guides travelling to camps and rallies will be available under the same conditions as ordinary tickets.
- The rates are not available for parties travelling to and from London and the port on their way to the Continent. Fifteen-day excursion tickets are often available at about the same rate in connection with Continental bookings. Further information can be obtained from Miss Maunsell, 28, Gloucester Terrace, W.2.

(3) With regard to officers travelling with juveniles, one officer

(3) With regard to officers travelling with juveniles, one officer can obtain a cheap ticket for every eight juveniles travelling, at the rate of the current single fare for the return journey. Any other Guiders with the party will be charged the current single fare and one-third for the return journey. Cheap fares for Rangers have also agreed to introduce special travelling to camps and rallies, in parties of not less than eight, (fractions of 3d, reckoned at 3d.). The tickets will be issued on surrender of the authorised voucher, and will be available under the same conditions as ordinary tickets. under the same conditions as ordinary tickets.

CAMP EQUIPMENT BY TRAIN.

The Railway Companies in conference have recently had under consideration the question of dealing with the large amounts of baggage of certain Organisations travelling to camps at busy periods. To overcome the difficulties arising at busy times such as at Bank Holiday periods, the Companies will now accept Girl Guide camp equipment for conveyance to the destination station, in advance of the parties, without additional charge, i.e., at the same charges as when accompanied by the passengers.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP EQUIPMENT.

The Camp Showroom at Imperial Headquarters is now ready to receive camping and hiking customers. The range of equipment has been greatly increased this year, and prices have been reduced wherever possible. Many useful additions will be found, especially in new TENTS, suitable for "one-night" hikes, and those for the "standing" camps.

Down quilted sleeping bags, very light and warm, having a Zipp astening. All wool BLANKETS, in cheerful colours. GROUND-SHEETS ranging from the "Featherweight," 114 oz., to heavier quality sheets weighing 21 lbs. The new coloured sheets are most suitable for Patrols or Companies who wish to choose their own

For COOKING EQUIPMENT, LANTERNS, RUCSACS, FIRST AID SUPPLIES, etc., we invite you to come and visit us, and to make your own choice. If unable to call please write for our new illustrated catalogue.

Orders for camp equipment to the value of £5 and over will be sent goods train, carriage paid up to 60 miles; beyond this distance half carriage will be paid. All large tents will be sent carriage paid, goods train.

HEADQUARTERS PUBLICATIONS.

Guiding in Schools.

The Report on the recent Conference between members of the Head Mistresses' Association and the Girl Guides Association is now published, giving a verbatim report of the speeches. It is obtainable for sixpence, and should be of much interest to all who are practically interested in Guiding in Schools, and to Commissioners.

Hints for Badge Examiners. The Bird Lover Test.

In response to a suggestion that pamphlets should be brought out In response to a suggestion that pamphlets should be brought on in connection with certain badge tests for the benefit of examiners, the first of the proposed series is now in stock, written on the Bird Lover test, and published at threepence.

It sets out very clearly the problems of examining Guides in both wn and country, and gives suggestions as to how they may be olved. Examiners for the Bird Lover Test should find this a very useful little publication.

LONDON POST GUIDES' ANNUAL CHURCH PARADE.

Help Needed.

The Annual Church Parade for London Post Guides is being held at St. Anselm's, Davies Street, Oxford Street, W., on Sunday, May 14th, at 4 p.m.

As the attendance of many of the Post Guides will depend entirely on the kindness of car-owners to transport them to and from the church and their homes, will those Guiders and their friends who save cars and are willing to help on that afternoon, please send their sames to Miss M. Hamilton, 30, Lower Sloane Street, S.W.1, before the end of April. All such help will be greatly appreciated.

PLAYLEADERSHIP IN PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS.

London during June and the first half of July for playleadership in

Public playgrounds.

Playleaders, out of school hours, will be urgently needed this summer and any Guiders or others who would care to hear more of this training course should write for further particulars to the Editor of The Guides.

LONDON DRAMATIC COMPETITION.

The London Dramatic Competition, after its unfortunate postponement owing to the illness of the organiser, has blossomed anew, so to speak. It is being most capably run by the competitors themselves under the enthusiastic leadership of Miss Erskine.

A most interesting and varied collection of plays will be presented, ranging from "Macbeth" to an original shadow play on the Guide Laws. Two teams have chosen "Godstowe Nunnery," Lawrence Binyon's poetical play; two "Twelfth Night"; three "Joan the Maid." A great many Ranger companies have entered, but there are several splendid mixtures of all ages of the movement, including Brownies; a Pierrot troupe, "The Travelling Companions," and "St. Joan of Arc." "St. Joan of Arc."

Three of the heats will have taken place in March before this is in print, but Guiders who produce plays will certainly be glad of the opportunity to see what other people do.

The heats in April are as follows:-

April 5th at 8 p.m. at Belmont Hall, Belmont Road, Clapham Common.

10th Clapham Guides and Rangers-"The Jackdaw of Rheims."

1st West Dulwich Rangers-" The Mill on the Floss."

1st West Norwood Rangers-"Caught."

1st Downham-Scenes from "Quality Street,"

April 6th at 8 p.m., Hammerton Hall, Stockwell Green, Stockwell Road.

1st Streatham Hill Cadet Rangers-Scenes from "Nine till Six."

6th East Dulwich-Scenes from "The Playgoer."

3rd Stockwell Rangers-" Joan the Maid."

9th Earlsfield Rangers-" Joan the Maid."

April 6th at 8 p.m., The Little Theatre, Toynbee Hall, Commercial Road,

3rd East Stepney-" Waiting for the Bus."

S.R.S. "Providence" (7th North Stepney)-"Young England and Old England."

9th North Stepney Rangers-Shadow Play on Guide Laws. Rotherhithe District Rangers—"The Crimson Cocoanut."
32nd Hackney Rangers—"The Playgoers."

April 7th at 8 p.m., de Walden Institute Chalbert Park Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.

2nd Hampstead Rangers—"Twelfth Night" (Act 2, Scene 5).
12 Marylebone Rangers—"Godstow Nunnery,"
S.R.S. "Golden Hind"—"Mistress Hudson," Scene from "Adventurers."

2nd Lancaster Gate-" The Unhappy Clown."

In all these heats admission is free. A collection will be taken to defray expenses.

FINALS.

Tuesday, April 25th, at 7.30 p.m.

Rudolf Steiner Hall, Park Road, N.W.1 (Baker Street Station). Tickets 55. and 25. 6d. (Shilling seats reserved for members of competing companies) from Miss M. Raphael, 43, Grosvenor Street, W.1; Miss E. Fry, 169, Queen's Gate, S.W.7; Miss A. Levy, 9, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1. Please enclose a stamped addressed

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 3.45, and parties are catered for by arrangement. Tables can be booked in advance. Telephone: Victoria 6860.

The Restaurant is not at present open on Saturdays.

SCOTTISH HEADQUARTERS.

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

Called to Higher Service

EDITH CLARA BROWN, District Commissioner for King's Lynn, Norfolk; formerly lieutenant of 3rd King's Lynn (G.F.S.) company, and captain of the Extension Lones (Post Guides) since December, 1918; on February 4th.

HARRIET CAMPBELL, County Secretary for Orkney, on March 3rd.

MARJORY MACLEAN, late of Breda, Alford, Aberdeenshire. Enrolled as a Guide in 1911. Formerly County Secretary for

Aberdeenshire.

EDITH A. Wood, for seven years beloved captain of the 7th Coventry Company, on February 8th, 1933.

THIS MONTH'S COVER.

OUR Cover Photograph—Out on the Moor—was taken by Bertram Wickison, F.R.P.S.

Camp Advisers, 1933

CORRECTIONS.

CUMBERLAND. -(change of address) Miss Scager, The Royal House, Dalston,

LANCASHIRE (NORTH WEST).

C.A. Preston.—(change of address) Miss Taylor, 23, Bromley Road, St. Annes-on-Sea.

OXFORDSHIRE.

C.A. for South Oxfordshire (not North Oxfordshire).—Miss D. F.
Worthington, Dyson's Wood, Kidmore, Nr. Reading.

Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, March, 1933.

ENGLAND. BERKSHIRE RESIGNATION.

HUNGERFORD.-Dist. C., Mrs. Carlos Wilson. BIRMINGHAM.

ASTON.—Div. C., Mrs. Clement Brown.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

EAST WYCOMBE.—Dist. C., Miss H. D. Ashby, Pentland Cottage, Flackwell

Heath, Near High Wycombe.

NORTH WYCOMBE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Bryan-Brown, Penn Street Vicarage,

Amersham.

Amersham.

CHESHIRE.

WALLASEY EAST.—Dist. C., Mrs. Reid Moir, See Croft, Grove Road, Wallasey.

RESIGNATION.

WALLASEY EAST.—Dist. C., Mrs. Douglas Crichton.

CORNWALL.

Post Owl.—Miss J. B. Luke, Fortuna, Hayle, Cornwall, DERBYSHIRE.

DERBYSHIRE.
RESIGNATION.

ILKESTON.—Dist. C., Miss C. Sudbury.
DURHAM.
DURHAM CITY.—Dist. C., Mrs. M. Wilkinson, Bow, Durham,
GLOUCESTERSHIRE EAST.—Div. C., Miss Maye Bruce, M.B.E., Hillhouse, Sapperton, Cirencester.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE NORTH.—Div. C., Miss D. Thursby, Templis, Broadwell,
Moreton-in-Marsh.

RESIGNATION.

Moreton-in-Marsh.

RESIGNATION.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE NORTH.—Div. C., Miss Maye Bruce, M.B.E.,
HAMPSHIRE.
HAMPSHIRE.—Assist. Co. C., Mrs. Stocker.
FAREHAM.—Assist. Div. C., Miss R. Parry.
KENT.

PAREHAM.—ASSIST. DIV. C., Miss R. Parry.

KENT.

POST OWL.—Miss K. M. Learcyd, 2, Birling Road, Tunbridge Wells.

SUTTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Bevan, Park House, Marden.

RESIGNATIONS.

DARNLEY.—Dist. C., Miss M. E. Arnold.

SUTTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. James.

LANCASHIRE—NORTH-WEST.

Amounderness and Bamber Bridge District has been divided.

AMOUNDERNESS.—Dist. C., Miss F. M. Openshaw, Hothersall Hall, Nr. Preston.

BAMBER BEIDGE.—Dist. C., Miss D. Easterby, Hall Croft, Fulwood, Preston.

MARTON (BLACKPOOL DIVISION).—Dist. C., Mrs. Rainford, Old Meadows Lane,

Whitegate Drive, Blackpool.

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WESTMEAD.—Dist. C., Miss M. Bridge, Flaxfield, Lathom, Nr. Ormskirk,

LEICESTERSHIRE.

MARKET HARBOROUGH.—Div. C., Mrs. Hignett, East Farndon Hall, Market

Harborough.

PECKHAM.—Dist. C. Mrs. Desch. 22 Wool, Dr. J. Wool, Dr

Harborough.

LONDON.

РЕСКНАМ.—Dist. C., Mrs. Desch. 33, Wool Road, Wimbledon, S.W.20.

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PECKHAM.—Dist. C., Miss A. S. Dennis.

SOUTH WESTMINSTER.—Dist. C., Miss C. Mordaunt.

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WARWICKSHIRE.

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WESTBURY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Finch, Hill Tyning, Westbury.
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Resignation.

Ainsty.—Dist. C., Miss D. Thompson.

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CARNARVONSHIRE.

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CAER-RHUN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Crewe, Cae-Coch, Trefriw, Nr. Conway.

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PEMBROKESHIRE.
Miss V. Meyrick, District Commissioner for Pembroke Dock, has married asd is now The Lady Merthyr, Hean Castle, Saundersfoot.

SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND.

AYRSHIRE AND BUTE.

AYRSHIRE AND BUTE.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE.

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Fit the Sturmey-Archer 3-Speed Gear —the Gear that "Makes Cycling Easy" Correspondents are invited to write for help and advice to our Careers Adviser, who will answer questions on this page free of charge.

The name and address of correspondents

should be enclosed as a guarantee of good faith.

Questions should, if possible, be sent in three weeks before the 1st of the month, if the answer is to appear in the next number.

M. A. S.

It is not very easy to get the sort of training you want of an evening, but we should advise you to apply to any Polytechnic or Evening Institute where they have Domestic Science

Institute where they have Domestic Science courses, and see if you can get any experience of Infant Care work there. You might also write to the Association of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, 117, Piccadilly, W.1, and ask if they can give you any information in regard to such courses. You will, of course, understand that most well conducted babies are in bed after six o'clock at night, and will not be available for your purpose.

M. F. asks for particulars as to how to become a Nurse. We answer this asks for particulars as to how to become a Nutse. We alweet this enquiry at least twice every month, and we can only think that Guiders do not read the Careers page as carefully as they might. We advise M. F. to get the book "How to Become a Nurse" from Messrs. Faber & Faber, Ltd., 24, Russell Square, W.C.1, price 35, 6d. The College of Nursing, 1a, Henrietta Street, W.1, will also give helpful advice.

"VERY WORRIED."

You should obtain the advice you want in regard to your future work from the Head of your present Training College, when you have taken your certificate. Twenty-one is certainly very early to start have taken your certificate. Twenty-one is certainly very early to start social work, but as you were accepted for training, the authorities must have thought that you would be able to do it. We would suggest the Invalid Children's Aid Association, or Club work. Try Carnegie House, 117, Piccadilly, W.I, for I.C.A.A., and The National Council of Girls' Clubs, 3, Bloomsbury Place, W.C.I, for the other. For Care Committee work preference is given to those who hold a degree as well as a Diploma in Social Science. Posts are advertised in the press once a year, usually in June, and a "panel" is then formed from which appointments are made as vacancies occur. How-



formed from which appointments are made as vacancies occur. However, quite your safest plan is to consult the Director of your Social Studies Department and talk things over with her, as she is in a much better position to advise you than we are we are

M. W.
Will M. W. please send her correct name and address to the Careers Adviser? It is not possible to advise her on the particulars she gives, and we want to write to her for more definite details. Will every Guider who makes use of this page please remember to send her full name and address in her letter when asking for advice? These are not, of course, for publication. They act as a guide to the Adviser and serve as a guarantee of good faith.

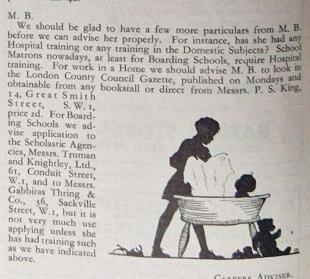
J. B. G. writes to say that she and her friend are most desirous of obtaining positions on the Continent as Nursery Governesses, and they wish to be put into touch with people or an agency dealing with this sort of post. We advise J. B. G. to continue with her work at home and to give up this idea. It is never very easy to find posts like this which are really satisfactory, and at present it is very difficult. We gather that these two girls have never been abroad before so we advise them to try to spend a holiday in France or Germany first, in order to get some idea of life under different conditions.

S. V. M.

We advise S. V. M. to write to the Registrar, 3, Marlborough Gate, W.a, and ask for the prospectus. There are, of course, many Secretarial Colleges, and the fees vary considerably from college to college. In any case, we think that she would have to take a six months' training as it is not easy to get through under that time, Will S. V. M. please send us her name and address the next time she writes for information.

TAWNY.

We are afraid that the teaching profession is as overcrowded in England as it is in Scotland and it is not wise to think of taking up teaching unless you are prepared to take the usual year's training for your Diploma or Certificate. For Library work, you really ought to train and the usual course is one year for a graduate at the University College School of Librarianship, Gower Street, London, W.C.I, at the end of which time you could offer yourself as a fully trained Librarian for a post. There are, of course, several libraries of the commercial type that would take you ofter yourself as a fully trained Librarian for a post. There are, of course, several libraries of the commercial type that would take you on your degree, but there is tremendous competition to get into these libraries and in any case you would have to take the examination of the Library Association at the same time if you wished to qualify. Librarian work is not very well paid, but you wished to qualify. Librarian work is not very well paid, but a girl with a degree or training would, at a library such as The Times Book Club, get f_3 a week and not have much chance of getting any more. Secretarial work means a training of six months, and it is definitely overcrowded nowadays. The salaries are going down, and a well educated girl with a Shorthand speed of about 120 cannot hope to start now at more than f_2 10s. a week. There are the various sorts of Social Work, but that would mean training for another year at least, with a degree. We should advise your studying one of the many books published on Careers, such as "Careers and Vocational Training," which may be obtained from the Women's Employment Publishing Co., Ltd., 54, Russell Square, W.C.1, price post free 2s. 4d. post free 28. 4d.



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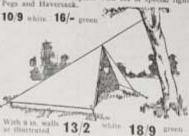
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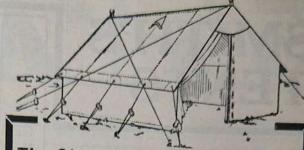
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Dimensions: 10 ft. long, 8 ft. wide, 7 ft. high, 3 ft. walls and canopy Made in two materials—heavy White and Green Cotton Duck. Doorways at both ends. Eaves and canopy extra long, to throw rain clear of the walls. All places subject to strain are reinforced. Guy holes along eaves are sewn-in with galvanised rings which cannot tear out. Sod flap: walls with brailing tape, doors with tie-back tapes, ventilators on both sides of roof, complete with jointed uprights and ridge poles, hand eleft pegs, mallet. Packed in strong bag, with poles and pegs in separate bag. Complete weight, 60 lb.

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39/6



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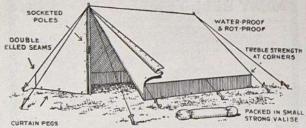
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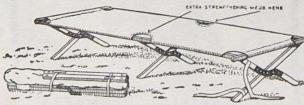
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Complete with hardwood double-socketed poles. Metal pegs and valise. Size 6' × 4\frac{1}{2}' × 3' 6". Weight 4\frac{1}{2} lbs. rr/- each.



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Ground Sheets stocked in 15 various sizes. $6' \times 3'$, 2 lbs., 2/9 each. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., 2/4 each. Any other size at pro rata prices.

Rucsacs. Khaki proofed twill, $20\frac{1}{2}'' \times 19''$, 5/- each. $18'' \times 18''$, 3/9 each. $16'' \times 16''$, 3/- each.

Send for free list of camping bargains and samples. Carriage paid on orders of £1 or more.

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Communications for this column should be addressed to The Editor, "The Guider," 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, "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 Perfectly New Costume; bust 40 ins. (cost 5 gns.). What Guider's Perfectly New Costume; bust 40 ms. (cost 5 gns.). What offers? Sent on approval. Box 19, c/o The Guider. Guider's Uniform; complete; 20s. Box 20, c/o The Guider. Guider's Uniform; coat, skirt; 36 ins. bust; tailor-made; as new; £2 l0s. Box 21, c/o The Guider. Guider's Uniform; medium size; 45s. Box 22, c/o The Guider. Guider's Uniform; small; 35s. Shotton, 47, Huddersfield Road,

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Guider's Tailormade; bust 34 ins.; hat, etc.; 30s. King John's Lodge, Kingswood, Bristol.

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Guider's Secondhand Uniform Wanted; medium size. Would pay £1. Dawson, 27, Russell Street, York.
Guider's Uniform Wanted; medium size; about 30s. Box 23,

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Three Guiders' Uniforms; medium sizes; 20s. to 30s. according to condition. Viscountess Ipswich, Euston, Therford, Norfolk.

Guider's Uniform; bust 36 ins.; reasonable. Box 24, c/o The

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Wanted, Girl Guide Gazette, 1914-1920. Box 25, c/o The Guider. Guide Captain Anxious to Start Library lor Guide company in poor district. Grateful for gifts of suitable books. Postage paid. Francis, 65, Tilehurst Road, Reading, Berks.

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Write Box 35, c/o The Guider.
Guider Requires Post; governess family, or school; experienced; fully qualified (certificates); apply Box 26, c/o The Guider.
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Indoor Camp Guides and Brownies. Facing sea. Good bathing from house. Hot and cold water in most rooms. Accommodation cooking, use of bath, good beds. 10s. each per week. Also good private apartments with full board residence. £2 15s. per week for Guiders and Rangers who need a good quiet holiday. Apply A. M. Sharpe, Wave Crest, Filey, E. Yorks.

Licensed Guider Required; small camp Kent; August. Box 30,

Licensed Guider; available Yorkshire coast; August, Box 31, c/o The GUIDER

Would Company Camping Norfolk or Suffolk include 14 Guides, I Guider; camping 4th-14th August. Box 32, camping 4th-14th August.

c/o THE GUIDER.

Licensed Guider Wanted take charge camp July 28th to August 4th. Terms arranged. Lloyd Jones. Newark, Hanworth Road, Feltham, Middx.

Surrey Ark is Available for Camping. Apply Mrs. Stickings, The Rowans, Wandle Road, Mitcham. Tel. Mitcham 3366.

Licensed Guider Required take charge small camp third week August; expenses paid. Smith, "Iona," Lansdowne Road, South Woodford, E.18.

Woodlord, E.18.

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(continued next page)

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Twice Usual Quality, Bargain
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Homelike Hostels for Business
Girls in London (West End).
Comfortable and happy homes for girls in all occupations, 16-30. Good food

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Regent's Park, 5, St. Mark's Square, N.W.1 (near Zoo); bedroom and breakfast, one night, 6s.; two nights 10s. Personal attention, comfort, cleanliness, good catering. Phone, Primrose 4245. Miss Hilda Temple.

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Hostel; young students; business girls; from 25s. Holiday parties arranged, special terms. Miss Wolfe, (Guider,) 43, Fellows Road, Hampstead, London.

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Beautiful Acting Clothes for Hire, all periods, sizes: copied from world-famous pictures, historically accurate; also stage curtains, properties. Special Guide terms from 2s. 6d. Enquire Hon. Sec., 2, Chandos Buildings, Bath.

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London Sightseeing Holidays.
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Motoring amongst the Italian Lakes.

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