

called in at Genoa on our homeward voyage and were there able to see something more of the vigorous Opera Nationale Balilla which I have already mentioned.

Again we were able to gain an impression from a very short visit, but in going over the Provincial Headquarters in Genoa, I was able to see that not content with developing the organisation on to extensive lines throughout the country, tremendous care is taken in detail for supplying every kind of need for the well-being of the children of Italy.

Within the building, besides all the offices for the local organisation work, there were large class rooms for the study of such subjects as electricity, radio work, modelling, aviation (with even a complete aeroplane engine), a large cinema theatre for showing only the best films for children, a gymnasium where a class of fencing was being given, as well as a complete clinic in an adjoining part of the place.

Some 80,000 children are here registered and cardindexed, and these have periodical inspections for any physical defect. Where such occur the child is given free treatment on the spot of X-ray, or remedial exercises, and specialists in nose, throat, eyes and teeth attend daily; and if a child needs a change of air she is given a doctor's certificate to say so, and off she goes, free gratis, for a holiday in the mountains or by the sea in special Homes supplied by a motherly Government for the purpose.

One quaint little sidelight struck me in this great building, and that was that whereas the men's offices for the boys' work were bare and masculine in character, the upstairs rooms where the work for the Giovane Italiane is carried out had bright curtains, nicely painted furniture, comfortable chairs, pictures on the walls, and even flowers and ornaments on the tables!

There were some very fine samples of needlework done by the girls, and some quite excellent and attractive Log Books, showing the struggling efforts of some of the "Piccole" in the matter of Nature Study, and the composition of the flag, and so on.

So here, indeed, is a most interesting study for those of us who have the time to look more into our neighbours' doings. "Compulsory Guiding" has often been an interesting topic for discussion and has, as far as I know, always been "taboo," The whole essence, and, if I may say so, the whole glory of Guiding has been the

fact of its being completely a voluntary effort of the individual from top to toe.

But here in this experiment in Italy it appears that the fascination of the game-whether it is called "Guiding or whether the system is translated into its present Italian form-can apparently stand the strain of being practically

The girls are not actually forced to join. They just do; and it will be seen from the little that I have written on the subject that it is an advisable wise move on their part if they do.

After leaving Italy a short call at Marseilles brought a delightful surprise call from a group of Guiders from the two organisations in France-the Eclaireuses and the Guides de France. I can't help it, but I always get most fearfully worked up with enthusiasm when I find sister Guides in unexpected places abroad! It was most enjoyable and quite an inspiration to come into touch with this little bunch of Guiders and Scouters, all so delightfully keen, so eager to hear about other Guides elsewhere, and so more than friendly and kind.

It is not easy to promote Guiding in France. It is not yet fully understood and, as we all know, it takes a long time for real knowledge and true understanding of our aims and methods to penetrate into the minds of parents and public and then to become recognised and developed on to strong lines.

But quiet spade work is being done, and the training goes forward well with the small numbers, and I could not but agree with the Scouter who, holding my left hand firmly, said cryptically: "Qualité, Madame! Qualité, tout le temps!

GIBRALTAR.

Our next and last port of call on this winter's trip was Gibraltar, and it was a real delight to be there again and once more to see Guides and Scouts carrying on with keenness and courage.

You need both these qualities in a place like Gibraltar, where there are many difficulties to face.

From that small population it is not easy to draw any great number of willing workers, and when such people ar found and drawn into active work for companies or packs the chances are that they are then moved on, for with the Army and the Navy nobody stays very long in one place.

But thanks to the ready support of the President, Lady Godley, thanks to the continuous good service of the Commissioner, Mrs. Brown Smith, and thanks to all her Committee members and personnel, Guiders are found, and the three companies and two packs are a happy little crowd and we had a delightful time all together. They all took part in the Scout Jamboree, where the Scouts of Gibraltar as well as the Scouts from various parts of Spain all paraded together, and we also had a special evening all to ourselves when I was able to visit the companies in their own club rooms.

These are some old disused archways bricked up, and though in one case the company had only taken possession the day before I landed I was glad to see that the Patrol Corner habit had set in. We all know what a difference it makes when one can spread out precious collections and company property in handsome array, and one can feel that the place is actually a radiating centre for helping on the work of every member of the company.

THE WELSH CONFERENCE.

Never, never, have I enjoyed a conference more than I did the Welsh Conference at Llandrindod Wells last month!

It was certainly quite one of the best and nicest meetings that it has been my good fortune to attend, and every Guider who was there seemed to bring with her an extra measure of enthusiasm and kindliness.

The speeches were inspiring and helpful, each in their own way; the arrangements for our creature comforts were well-planned and carried out, and altogether I feel sure that this year's conference will stand out as an exceptional landmark in the history of our Movement in Wales.

How I wish that those of us who may be feeling a little worned, a little anxious, a little over-worked or a little diffident could have been there at that happy meeting.

We do have our bleak moments sometimes—we pause and wonder why we have put our hand to this wheel, why do we go on, and is there really any good in what we are doing. . . But when, as a happy team, we come together in comradeship and exchange views and experiences, then we do most certainly find fresh courage and realise that Guiding can and does conquer its difficulties, and climbs over its hills triumphantly in the

AUDIENCE WITH THE POPE

On March 2nd the Chief Guide and myself were introfine greetings, I offered our thanks to His Holiness for bleasing he had bestowed on the Movement after the four years ago.

He remembered it, and also recalled that one of the was accidentally killed on that occasion.

We told him that the Girl Guides are proposing a similar pilgrimage this year, in celebration of the Holy Year.

I also mentioned that the International Camp for fifty thousand Scouts from forty-three nations would assemble in Hungary this year, and that in Hungary as well as Poland the Scouts and Guides are very strong in number and are all Catholics. I said that the number of ex-Scouts and Guides trained to these ideals probably exceed ten million.

His Holiness asked how many Boy Scouts there were in England and in the world, and how many Girl Guides; also until what age Boy Scouts continued to serve. He asked whether we personally were the actual leaders of the Movement.

I explained that the Scouts were not like the Balilla but aimed for international friendship and peace, and that we were acting in accordance with his Encyclical which urged "all people of good will and who believed in God to unite in withstanding the forces of disruption so dangerous to-day."

His Holiness said that he fully approved of the Movement; that he considered Scouting and Guiding "a magnificent work," and looked upon the Movement in its disregard of differences of class and creed and race as "a great family carrying out the ideal of unity"; and in parting he wished us all success.

DadenPovely of filerely

THE PROTECTION OF WILD BIRDS

The Bill for dealing with the Caged Bird trade was introduced by Lord Buckmaster in the House of Lords on February 7th, and the Second Reading moved on February 14th. The Bill was then read a second time and thus accepted in general principle, and has been referred to a Select Committee, where the whole matter can be thoroughly thrashed out.

It is hoped that the Bill will not be unduly delayed in the House of Lords and that before long it will come before the Commons. In the meantime much can be done to arouse public opinion on the subject, and thus assist considerably with the prospects of success.

The text of the Bill is as follows :-

- (1) Subject to the provisions of this section any person who-
 - (a) takes alive and keeps in a cage or other receptacle any bird to which this Act applies, taken after the passage of this
 - (b) exhibits alive in a cage or other receptacle at any competition, show or exhibition any bird to which this Act
 - (e) sells, offers for sale or has in his possession for sale any live bird, being a bird to which this Act applies, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two pounds, or in the case of a second or subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding five pounds, and to the confiscation of any such bird found in his possession.

(2) The birds to which this Act applies are the birds specified in the Schedule to this Act and such other birds as the Secretary of State may by order specify.

Zoological societies are exempted from the above, though subject to certain clearly defined authorisation.



CHILD EDUCATION.

HE editor of the magazine Child Education has been told by many Brown Owls how much his periodical helps them in their work. It is published every month (price 1s., post free 1s. 2d.) and contains many hints on games and handicrafts, as well as stories and songs, etc., etc. It is advisable for Brown Owls to make sure that the delightful wall pictures and other free supplements are not used in school, but in any case there is a mine of information here for every Owl.

The editor offers to send a free sample of the magazine to any Owl who cares to write for it to:—The Editor, Child Education, Montague House, Russell Square, W.C.1.

THE GOLDEN BAR TEST.

(Concluded.)

HEMMING OR DARNING.

If Brown Owl knows that hemming or darning is well taught at school, let the Brownie make something using the stitch for her test.

If the Brownie does not know how to hem, it is wise to teach her with brightly coloured cotton on a piece of material of a different colour. A short hem and a corner—just to get the idea—and then let us practice as we make! Most Brownies enjoy sewing for a little while, and if Brown Owl is single-handed, it is sometimes a good plan to let another Brownie read to those who are working, and the little group will probably be quite peaceful for about ten minutes.

In darning the Brownie needs to learn the actual underand-over stitch, and this again should be taught with materials of contrasted colours at first. She also needs to learn why loops are left at the end of each row, and why the darn should cover not only the hole, but also the weakened material around it, and why the lines should be close together. The Brownies enjoy making things using the darning stitch, but they also like mending a hole in a stocking! Should a child find sewing of any kind very difficult, it is sufficient to let her show that she can do the actual stitch, without the added difficulty of a hole, but most Brownies infinitely prefer the thrill of mending a real hole.

BUTTONS.

This needs practice, and is fun to do.

An Edinburgh Brown Owl suggests that when sewing on very large buttons, two pins crossed and put on top of the button while sewing it on give a "stalk," which makes the button stay on longer. It is quite a good plan too if the Brownies can practise sewing the buttons on their own clothes. Here is a suggestion from Canada for practising buttons.

for practising buttons.

Brown Oul Needle Books.—Materials required: Brown flannel, or wool material, white flannel, white buttons for eyes, coloured sewing cotton, yellow crayon. Method:

Brown Owl cuts out of brown flannel, which has been doubled, the outline of an owl, about two or three inches long. She also cuts one out of white flannel for the lining. The Brownie makes the needle book by joining the three thicknesses together with two buttons sewn on for eyes, using some bright coloured thread. She marks on a beak with a yellow crayon, sticks some needles and pins into the white flannel and takes the finished article home to mother for a present.

RULES OF HEALTH.

It seems difficult at first to make these interesting to the pack, but it is easily done provided Brown Owl has a real, and not only a theoretical, interest in them and is obviously keen about them. In teaching them great care should be taken that the Brownie understands the words that are used. Very few children find it easy to concentrate, and if their attention strays for a few moments from what Brown Owl is saying, it is so easy for them to miss something, or get a wrong idea into their heads, as did the Brownie who gaily told an examiner that germs were "little Germans running about inside you"!

In this test Brown Owl should aim at common sense above everything, and to gain her Brownies' interests he must be reasonable. For instance, why tell a Brownie the dire result of neglecting to wash her teeth, when we know quite well that it is by no means always those who are most particular about their teeth who have least trouble with them? The Brownie soon finds out facts like this, and her respect for Brown Owl suffers, if she has not been told the truth. Let the Brownie once realise that it helps her general health to keep her teeth and mouth clean, and that perhaps they will have a better chance if the bits of food are cleared away before they have time to decay, and she will severe to the sound of the bits of food are cleared away before they have time to

decay, and she will soon see the reason for all the care taken.

Many Brownies are already beginning to know the good feeling after washing their teeth, when they are clean and shining and smooth to the tongue, and this fastidiousness can be encouraged in many other ways as well.

From Sussex comes the suggestion that Brown Owl should see that both she and the pack practice what she age the pack to try and remember about open windows, especially during received.

especially during running games, etc.

A Brown Owl from Lancashire suggests a good nose-blow for the pack every now and again, as she finds that so few Brownies really know how to blow their noses!

"It can be made great fun, and certainly encourages the pack to try and produce clean hankies." Another pack made all their own Brownie hankies—incidentally passing their hemming test—each embroidered with its owner's initials in cross-stitch, in order to have a real nose-blow!

Bowling a Hoop, or Hopping.

It is amazing what skill and control are necessary to bowl a hoop well, and how Brownies love doing it.

It is difficult to do in some places because of narrow streets and traffic, but it is possible in many others where it is almost forgotten, and the pack always hops because it is easier! This seems rather a pity, and a pack hoop needn't cost very much.

Should Brown Owls not know of it, there is a delightful story about a hoop in the book of stories *In the Children's Garden*, by L. Schofield, which might amuse the pack.

In the hopping it is difficult sometimes to teach the figure of eight. It can be marked in chalk on the playground—for surely no one could think of practising hopping indoors—or with a stick in a quiet road, or drawn carefully and explained to the Brownie, to see if she can apply what she sees on paper.

A large figure-ofeight should be arrived at, so that the test is really a health test, i.e., a matter of breath and muscle control, of balance and carriage of

body. The figure should be completed on one foot first, and then on the other, so as to give an even balance.

THROWING AND AIMING A BALL.

This is great fun, and is another part of the test which we can always practise out of doors.

Encourage the Brownies to throw over arm, and to hit straight and hard. Here is another chance of learning skill of hand and eve.

A Yorkshire Brown Owl suggests that it is a good idea for Brown Owls and Tawny to practise with the pack. "There are quite a number of us who are not very good at throwing and aiming, and it is lovely for the pack to find something they can do as well or better than we can!" LAYING A TABLE.

The last, and perhaps one of the best bits of the test— Lay a table for two "—and who may they be? Why, Cinderella and the Prince, the King and Queen, Father and Mother, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Rector or Minister and his wife, Brown Owl and her Mother, Peter

Pan and Wendy—all kinds of people.
Suit your tables to your pack, and the poorer your Brownies' homes, the simpler your furnishings should be. Still it is a party table, obviously, as it is only for two, and so should be as pretty as possible! Sets for laying a table can be made by cutting out knives, forks, etc., from catalogues, and pasting them on to cardboard. Dishes and glasses can be drawn or cut from advertisements, and food also, or this can be made from flour and water and baked and painted, or from plasticine. Table-too, if the pack so decrees, or even mats if they prefer them, and a Scottish Brown Owl suggests that the pack should always choose the meals, as so much health can be taught in this way.

And so the test goes on. The chart gets filled up, the

Brownie triumphantly finishes her last bit, and is invested with much ceremony with her Golden Bar. Whether it has taken a few months, or three years, the thrill is the same, and the Brownie feels established. She has her feet well on the way and more exciting paths open up to her.

Has it been a really interesting and thrilling time for her, even through its difficulties? Then Brown Owl can share the pride in the badge with her Brownie and can

feel that she, too, has passed her test!

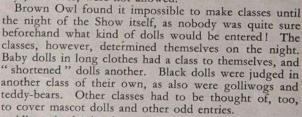
VIVIEN RHYS DAVIDS, Great Brown Owl.

THE PACK "BABY" SHOW.

The sunshine streamed down on the small brown clad figures coming up the road, each carrying, very tenderly, a "baby" to enter for the baby show to be held in Pack Meeting that night. Each Brownie was allowed to enter one doll for the competition, and

no rules were made, so that the doll might be of any kind, including golliwogs and teddy-bears. Animals or other

toys, however, were not allowed.



All entries having been placed in groups according to classes, Brown Owl and Tawny did the judging while the pack played hide-and-seek, or some other exciting game with pack leader! Marks were given for cleanliness, of clothes as well as the dolls themselves, clothes made by the owner were taken into consideration, and also the age and preservation of the dolls, Brown Owl keeping in remembrance the number of small brothers and sisters in the owners' families!

The number of prizes presented in each class was determined to some extent by the number of entries, but Brown Owl always took care on these occasions to have an ample supply of penny and twopenny prizes, such as dolls' feeding bottles, baths, sponges and combs!

A formal prize-giving took place at the end of the meeting, and much useful health knowledge was taught by means of questions about the various "babies," and little discussions as to why the prize-winning entries were better than others.

The first show of this kind proved such a success that every summer the Brownies beg for another, and it has become an annual affair in our pack. Brownie "mothers" seem to be quite as keen as their own mothers in showing off their children!

P. Morron.



The Baby Show.



THIS RANGER JOB OF OURS

SHEPHERDS' PIE.

O you know that there is a very great difference between mince in England and mince-collops in Scotland? In England it is generally the cooked meat left over from a former meal chopped up in the kitchen: in Scotland it is fresh and good meat bought ready minced from the butcher. It is often the same with Shepherds' Pie—fresh meat goes into it, too, in Scotland—and it is this Scottish variety that is being dished up to you now—lots of scraps of good meat sent in from various quarters—none of them enough to make a meal by themselves—but all worth putting into this Shepherds' Pie of ours.

First some little bits of advice about books which may help the Ranger Guider. Do you possess, some of you, one which has been stocked at Headquarters for some time called Ourselves and the Community (E. E. Reynolds, price 3s. 6d.)? It is, I think, the most useful book on citizenship for Rangers that I have ever come across. If you do, I wonder if you have ever felt about it as I have done, that you would love to make up a set of intriguing questions to give to your Ranger company, based on the information given in the book?—the sort of questions that would make them long to know the answer, with the idea that you might tell the Rangers at one meeting to try to find the answers for themselves if they could, and then, if they failed, let them look for them in the book at the next meeting? It is most satisfactory to find that in drawing up a pamphlet called Aids to Reading and Thinking (price 1d.) the author has done something of the sort for us. When a new edition of the book is printed, this pamphlet will be bound in with it. With people of Ranger age-even more than with others-it is essential, I think, that we should arouse a desire to find out about things through interest rather than force information upon anyone. Surely you or your Rangers would really want to know the answer if you were asked to find out how a captured burglar is dealt with, what happens to a child of fourteen who is taken by the police, or how many strikes there have been in your town-with causes, length, and results-in the last ten years?

Now for what looks on the surface an absolutely different subject—health as dealt with in the Ranger company. (Incidentally I think we make a great mistake when we do not deal with health—our own, our children's, and other people's—as an aspect of good citizenship.) Ranger Guiders have been talking for some time about our need of more good health books. Such books are difficult to find. So often they are either on the one hand so outspoken as to be repellent, or, on the other, written in so veiled and sentimental a manner as to be both useless and nauseating. Here are the names of two which fall

into neither of these snares and which I think would be most helpful to the Ranger Guider: Womanhood and Health, by Christine M. Murrell, M.D., B.Sc., price 5s., and Mothercraft for Older Girls, by Hester Viney, S.N.R., price 3s. 6d.

Womanhood and Health deals with reproduction from the biological standpoint, with the health and development of girls, with laws of health for women of all ages, and has a chapter on "methods of instruction for the young for the benefit of parents and teachers." The keynote of the whole book is that "the average woman is a normal healthy human individual." It is a sensible book and a reassuring book and one that the Ranger Guider—especially the Ranger Guider rather conscious of her own ignorance—might find invaluable.

Miss Viney's book is dedicated to the Girl Guides of the Empire. I wish I could quote the whole of the preface, but the book will be reviewed at greater length in The Guider. Here I only want to say that while the other is a book for the Ranger Guider, this is one which could with great advantage be read, studied, and discussed by every Ranger, and that if it were, and the advice given acted upon, the Brownies of the future would have a better start than many of their parents have had.

It is a nice moment when one meets in one of the lits of the Underground a completely unknown Brown Owl, and hears from her that she has a terribly poor pack but that "things have been much easier since a Ranger company, with whom we got in touch through The Guider, has adopted us, and sends us all sorts of things that help." Ranger companies have responded in the most amazing way to the appeal to help poor Brownie packs, and offers of help are still coming in. Sometimes Ranger companies have things to dispose of that are unsuitable for Brownie packs. The Invalid Children's Aid Association has many needs, and perhaps we could do something to meet some of them? When asked exactly what they wanted, this was the reply:

Our greatest needs at the moment are Voluntary Workers for clerical work (this, of course, would only do for London Rangers) and clothes of all sorts and descriptions for the children in our Homes our own, and if it would appeal more to the Rangers they could "adopt" one of the Homes and make all their things for that Home games of all sorts are always in demand, and tinfoil. We are making (Kent), Worthing, Broadstairs, Berkhamsted, Willesden, Kearsoy (Dover), Seaford, Tunbridge Wells and Southbourne, and if a Ranger If any captain wants help with suggestions will she write to the Secretary, Homes of Recovery Fund, I.C.A.A., 117, Piccadilly, W.1.

Lots of Ranger companies are helping indirectly with schemes for dealing with the unemployed, and lots of them have their own local problems to tackle, but a few are practically untouched by this evil. Probably just

because they are so lucky they feel that they would like to send something which will bring help directly and immediately to men who are in desperate need. Such companies might be interested in the S.O.S. Society which provides beds for those who are literally penniless, and which "aims at setting down-and-outs definitely on their feet." There is a scheme for contributing in pennies to this Society. If any Ranger company is interested, information may be had from the S.O.S. Fellowship Secretary, 49, Doughty Street, London, W.C.I.

Now for another scrap of information. Some Ranger companies, doing Citizen Badge, have experienced great difficulty in finding any means of adding to the beauty of the town in which they live. (Paragraph 1.) The captain of a Sea Ranger Ship—the "Farnborough"—has sent in this suggestion: "My Sea Rangers came up against that difficulty some 41 years ago, and we solved it in the following way. When they questioned me as to what they could do I said jokingly: 'You might make a start with the church garden.' (The said church had a long approach in the centre of which was a large oval bed, and both sides of the drive were planted with beds, all of which were filled with the most dismal array of shrubs, mostly overgrown with ivy!) The Vicar approved warmly, but the Church Council was somewhat dubious. Finally, one member suggested we might be given a free hand to do as we wished 'as things couldn't be worse than they were.' The shrubs were obstinate, but in time the Rangers were successful in removing most of the worst ones, and gradually flowers began to appear. Our garden last summer was greatly admired with its gorgeous show of roses, dahlias, gladiolii, and antirrhinums, in fact one lady was heard to comment: 'The flowers are very beautiful, but I don't think they are devotional enough for a church garden!'

And now a letter, well worth considering, from a Division Commissioner in Wales:-

Dear Guiders,—In this time of unexampled distress and depression caused by unemployment there comes an appeal from The Nursery Schools Association for Voluntary Service in its new schools, which tery shortly will spring up in Distressed Areas, built by voluntary labour, the cost of building materials defrayed by The Save the Children Fund and voluntary subscription. What is required is the willing service of girls, above the age of fourteen, who love children and have some experience in serving them.

It is felt by many outside the Movement, as well as in, that this is an ideal form of Social Service for Guides and Rangers who have left school and who are unemployed themselves or have leisure. Their knowledge of the Patrol System and their own voluntary discipline and devotion to the service of others equips them specially for this form of service. Fitting into a rota scheme would be required of them, with a necessary regularity of a term of service, as was required in a V.A.D. Hospital during the War.

Your support of this scheme, with the backing of Headquarters, for this form of Service, would go far to supplying the need of this great venture in the interest of peace and reconstruction and the building up of the young child, between the age of 2-5 years of age, both physically and morally in its tenderest and most impressionable years by surrounding it with beauty and love.

A list of places, where these schools will be started, will be supplied in a later issue of The Guider, if this idea receives sympathetic support,—Yours sincerely, DEAR GUIDERS,—In this time of unexampled distress and depression

support.—Yours sincerely,

HENRIETTA LOMAS, Division Commissioner, South-East Glamorgan.

Finally, one last word about Ranger companies at the moment: to lots of you, I know—Guiders and Rangers alike the running of the company is proving more difficult than ever before. You are always up against the fact that ever before. the fact that there are in your company people who need one thing more than anything else—work—and that it is a thing you simply cannot provide. Well, try to keep your companies really alive-don't let them get lethargic just at this moment when there is so much lethargy everywhere. If you can't provide work as you would like to do, you can provide a breath of fresh air-metaphorically and literally-and some of the zest that is so sadly lacking in the lives of many girls to-day. The Ranger Guider's job at the moment may be harder than it has ever been before, but it has never been so badly needed, and some companies are lucky in knowing that the difference they are able to make in the lives of unemployed girls is M. M. MONTEITH, incalculable.

Commissioner for Rangers.

COMING ADVENTURES WITH "THE GUIDE."

Saturday, May 6th.—A Grand Treasure Hunt in Richmond Park, Surrey. Start 3 p.m. A Ring of Adventurers in Richmond Park at 7.30 p.m. Saturday, May 13th.—A Ring of Adventurers at Blackpool at 7.45 p.m.

Franch A. May 20th.—A Grand Treasure Hunt in Hyde Park, London. Start 3 p.m.
A Ring of Adventurers in the Cockpit, Hyde Park, London,

at 7.45 p.m.
Saturday, May 27th.—A Trail of Neighbourliness will be run through
Warwickshire.

A Ring of Adventurers at Leamington, at 7.45 p.m.

Jime 2nd.—A Ring of Adventurers at Chester at 7.45 p.m.

Guiders are always very welcome at all Rings of Adventurers, and we hope to meet many round the camp fires this summer. For details of all Rings and Trails see "The Guide."

BROADCAST TALKS.

Six talks on Local History will be broadcast by Miss Grace Hadow on Fridays, from May 26th to June 30th, at 7.30 to 8 p.m.

The first talk, "Place Names and Their History," will deal with the following: Survivals of ancient beliefs in names; traces of old mythologies. Historical interest; traces of medieval life and customs. Surnames, their origin and meaning; their relation to trades, place of living, nicknames, etc. Some of the implications involved in "What is your name?" and "Where do you live?"

Rangers entering for such badges as Local Knowledge, Art Lover, Arts and Crafts, Architect and Town Planner, should find these talks helpful and interesting.

CAMP GROUSES

The Wood and Water Patrol

Why do people want to wash? It's a rotten scheme, by gosh! Why've the cooks used so much water? D' you think that I'm a porter? Why won't that old chopper chop? Why's the wet wood all on top? Why's the pump so far away We've fetched water all the day, Can we go along and play?

Do not spill the water so (Wash yourself, by all means, though). Listen to the cooks all calling! Listen to the rain fast falling! Listen to our squelching boots! Listen to the whistle's toots! All those buckets void again, Here we go off through the rain All the way along the lane .

All this cleanliness is bosh, Why do people want to wash?

HIKING WITH A DEFINITE OBJECT

Illustrated by photographs taken by B. Salter.

THE usual form of Guide hike that centres round the cooking and eating of a meal out of doors will give great excitement to the younger members of the company, but the time will come later when the call of the Red Indian alone does not satisfy, and a desire for a wider field of adventure takes its place.

Where Shall We Go?

May sunshine brings with it the first urge to get out after the day's work is done, and the question arises: Where shall we go and what shall we do? The answer can very often be found in hiking with a definite object. The following ideas have been tried and found to be a tremendous source of new interests. They can take an hour or a whole day or longer still to the tried adventurer.

By "hiking" is meant an expedition into the open under one's own steam, as it were, probably bicycling or walking. And having arrived at the jumping off place the first thing that is sure to be pulled out is the map.

pulled out is the map.

This in itself is full of ideas. For walking, a one inch to the mile scale is necessary to show tracks and details; for

reference, but not for carrying, the larger the scale the better. A twenty-five inch estate map will give the names of fields; some of these are most intriguing and will suggest all sorts of past history to the imaginative members of the party. Names, alas, will often be found to be names only, but many of the places can be visited

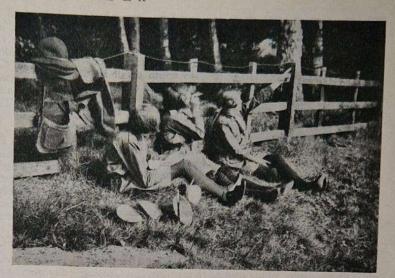
and repeopled. Where did the Roman road go to that once crossed "Broad Street," now only a field amongst fields? Are there still tit larks in "Titlarks Meadow"? What has become of the past glory of the "Jousting Haugh"? Shall we return through the sombre shadow of "Gibbets Corner" or shall we take on the garb of medieval pilgrims and coming to the "Pilgrims Hill" at last find, not a name only, but a distant view of the shrine, our goal, after miles of weary wandering?

Roads are another source of interest, especially those of the far past, many of which can now only be traced on the map. Expeditions can be planned following ancient trackways and for those who live near Downs nothing is more delightful on a summer evening. Practice in compass and map reading can be got if



The Hike Fire.

the paths are many and only the correct route chosen. The Roman roads, which are very straight, make another good test. In some places they are absorbed by modern arterial roads, but in others they return to the dotted line of the map lost among fields. To set the compass across country and see if you can arrive at the right spot makes a good test if the landowner doesn't object! The Roads of England, by Anderson, gives a picture of the different types of traffic through the centuries. To read a book like this before or during a hike arouses all sorts of questions. Some may like to seek out the sites of any medieval shrines and fairs and picture the merry crowds that flocked to them. Others who read Dickens will love to repeople the old coaching inns of the neighbourhood.



A Rest by the Way.



Can You See It?

Later come the toll gates, with their cottages still retaining the name. There is no end to the call of the toad, and those who hear it will revel in Exploring, by Gilcraft, a mine of suggestion.

But the naturalists of the company may find toads dull, then a vast field opens up for them. If one or two members are fairly knowledgeable about flower names a most amusing short expedition can be made into flowery places to see how many varieties can be found. Everyone says at the beginning what number they think will be reached.

One member must be responsible for naming or counting and great excitement will prevail when the highest bidder is left searching feverishly for new specimens to make hers the nearest guess before the appointed time or place is reached. It is easy to remember without picking which have already been seen. Flowers have the great merit of always changing—a two months' interval will produce a complete new set. There are probably several very beautiful wild flower gardens within reach worth a single hike just to worship at the shrine of beauty. Here it is necessary to be very exacting with dates. Flowers are at their best for about a fortnight, and it will be disappointing for the party if you have conjured up a vision of dazzling white boulders and waves of crimson valerian in every direction and you arrive and find grey seeds instead. Perhaps you have described the bluebells like mist through the woods and when you reach the trees, too late! the bracken has risen and hidden them. Then there are the rarer treasures to be found and watched over, a tiny patch of orchid perhaps. The chalk downs yield a wonderful variety of these attractive little flowers in early summer.

A tracking hike has the strange merit of requiring wet weather, the wetter the better provided it is dry overhead at the moment. A hunt for special tracks can be most interesting: have you heard that there are badgers in your neighbourhood?—then a diligent scrutiny of field and woodland paths may reveal his nocturnal walks. We once trailed one right across a muddy cabbage field and eventually found his earth where badgers were unknown. Tracks and Tracking, by Mortimer Batten, is of great assistance in this sort of hike.

There are many other gateways through which you can go a-hiking. There are birds to note and watch; or history may drag you out, if only on to the roof to star-gaze. Geology is deep and full of long names, but a hunt for fossils in the neighbourhood or a hike to view some old physical feature will make old bones live.

Even the bookworm, as she replaces her novel in her rucsac, makes a note of the books about her own countryside that she will seek out and enjoy in the open air rather than by the fireside.

ALISON M. MILES.

THE SPIRIT OF ADVENTURE

UNDAMENTALLY, adventure is not a thing of time and place. It is a spirit, an attitude, an outlook. It belongs to youth—to youth of all ages. You notice that we talk of keeping it alive, not of kindling it. There is no need to kindle it; it is there already, in all young things, and our job is to preserve it, to save the edges from getting roughly knocked off, to show these ardent and adventurous young spirits that all life is an adventure, and to show it to them especially at the time when everything else is conspiring to make them think that adventurous ideals are illusions. The poet was right in a way when he said that youth travels daily farther from the East. It often does-but it need not; and our job is to see that the tendency is as much as possible towards, not away from, the East.

More years ago than I like to count up, I became a Guide in the company in East Dulwich Grove, the first, or almost the first, I think, in the district. I remember what an adventure all life seemed to me then, and Guiding seemed the most adventurous part of it all. My Guide company was surrounded by a halo of romance. derision poured upon me by a solid phalanx of four scornful brothers passed me by like water off a duck's back. That is the sort of spirit which Guides usually bring to their first attempt at Guiding. How can we possibly save their ideals from being dashed, how encourage and foster this spirit and show them how to transfer it to every department of their lives?

I think, more than anything, by cultivating this outlook in ourselves. We may draw up the most elaborate and careful programmes, and make the most efficient arrangements, but these things alone inspire no one. If, however, we are full of the spirit of adventure ourselves, some of it is bound to overflow into our company. This is placing a lot, I know, upon the personal factor. But this is exactly where I want to place it. Organisation, method, efficiency are excellent; I am not for an instant underrating them. But everything worth anything is always done by a person. After all, we are trying to lead our Guides, not only to give them detailed instructions for

acting upon by themselves. So the question becomes a personal one. We have got to keep and cultivate in ourselves the essential spirit of adventure, and then, the most difficult part of all, to refrain from hiding our light under a bushel, and not to be afraid to be ourselves. This means a real bit of selfgiving-perhaps the most costly thing we can do.

How, then, can we keep this spirit in ourselves, what sort of people shall we be-and appear to our Guides to be?

We shall, of course, be cheerful folk, looking on the bright side, seeing the fun in life, laughing at its jokes, its happiness and its difficulties. I emphatically do not suggest that we aim at being the kind of person who is so determined to be cheerful that she can never be serious. Even adventure has its serious side, and children are often far more serious than they want us to notice. We shall be hopeful, trustful sort of people, willing to take risks, to place faith extravagantly in people and to risk being let down. We shall always be ready to make experiments, quick to see when rules can be broken and regulations ignored, when we had better let the letter of Guiding go in order to preserve its spirit. We shall not be too ready to count heads or weigh results. We must show that we

don't mind being laughed at or thought ridiculous or even a bit "cracked." The one essential is to have faith in our ideals and willingness to stake something on them, If you think of the really adventurous spirits in history, men like Columbus and Captain Scott and all in that tradition, you find that the thing that carried them along was faith in an ideal and in their own power to put it into practice. There is a lot of the true spirit of adventure in the lines:

And Faith replies, 'I can.'"

Perhaps this seems to you a serious view to take. But there is a decidedly serious side to adventure. Those who venture much have always somewhere, perhaps hidden away, a deep streak of seriousness, and not one of us supposes that the adventurousness of Guiding lies in playing about.

FOREST AND HEATH FIRES

The wonderful early spring of this year has been tragically marred by the repeated reports of forest fires, notably in the neighbourhood of Ashdown Forest in Sussex.

Guiders and Scouters cannot have this danger too forcibly impressed upon them, so that they, in their turn, can pass on to each member of their companies and troops the importance of care in connection with hike fires, the dropping of cigarette ends, lighted matches, etc.

Training in fire avoidance and precaution, as well as influence in the anti-litter campaign, are two big pieces of work that the Movement can do for the country.

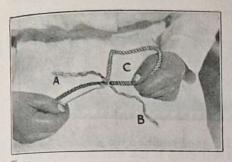
Causes of Forest Fires.

Apart from fires originating through the emission of sparks from railway locomotives and steam-driven vehicles on roads, forest fires are usually caused by carelessness. People thoughtlessly throw away lighted matches, cigarettes, etc., which set fire to dry grass, heather, gorse and other herbage in the vicinity of plantations. Another frequent cause of outbreak is negligence on the part of excursionists and others who light fires and fail to extinguish them; statistics show that approximately 25 per cent. of fires may originate in this way. Heather-burning for the renewal of growth on grouse moors often leads to trouble, and the non-removal of tops, branches and other debris from felled areas greatly increases the danger. DAMAGE DONE BY FIRE.

The most common form of damage is by what is known as surface fire; the burning of dry grass, gorse, fallen leaves and twigs often causes the total destruction of young plants and may lead to the death of older trees also by the scorching of the bark. Practically all forest fires commence as surface fires, but the flames may extend into the crowns of the trees, and if a strong wind is blowing the conflagration spreads by leaps and bounds over wide areas.

Newly-planted areas are in greatest danger from fire during March and April before summer growth of grass and other surface vegetation commences, but, even later in the season, especially during drought, the danger is never absent, and in the month of August vegetation frequently becomes quite as inflammable as in March.

The indirect damage resulting from forest fires may be very considerable. This usually takes the form of attack by bark beetles, which find in dead and weakened confers conditions which favour their increase. From such breeding grounds injurious insects may spread to adjoining woods and extend the area of damage.



CAN

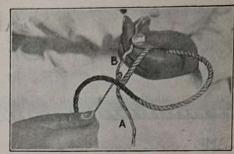


Fig. 2.

Not a few people find that the Eye Splice is the most difficult to master, but in everyday life the ability to make a permanent loop or eye at the end of a rope is probably of greater

value than the other forms of splicing. To a camper the knowledge will often prove invaluable. Actually, the eye splice is made on exactly the same principle as the short splice, and after a little practice should be quite as easy to perform.

The illustrations show a button hook in use, and this is so helpful both in practice and as an aid in teaching the eye splice that its use cannot be too strongly recommended

Having unstranded a few inches of the rope, lay the unstranded ends back on the standing part so as to form an eye of the required size. (The standing part in these photographs is blackened, and the ends left white.) The end of the rope should be bent in such a way that the loose strands lie ACROSS the lay of the rope. Then, take the middle white strand A, and pull it under the black strand on which it lies, from RIGHT TO LEFT, i.e. against the lay, see No. 1. (The words right and left refer to the photographs as they are viewed here, and care should be taken in practice that the work is done from right to left, never from left to right, the loop being as shown in the

YOU SPLICE?

THE EYE SPLICE

photographs. For the sake of clarity the Guider shown, worked from her left to her right hand, which is wrong in practice.)

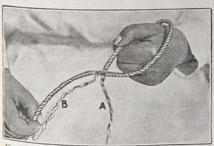
The next strand to be dealt with is B; this white strand

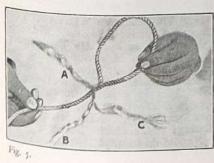
B must cross A before it is pulled through. This last point is very important. B has to be pulled through the next black strand on the left in the photographs, again against the lay of the rope as in No. 2. Further reference to No. 3, which shows B crossing A, after it has been

pulled through, will show the point in question.

Now turn the splice over. There should be one white strand C which still remains loose. C must now be pulled through the remaining black strand hitherto not used, again from RIGHT TO LEFT, see No. 4. Each white strand should now appear beneath a separate black strand, this fact proving whether or not the splice is correct. This last move is not so easy to achieve as it appears and may only be arrived at after trial by error.

Each white strand should now be worked under alternate black strands as in the short splice, see No. 5. These white strands are next halved, one half being cut away, and the remaining half worked in for a few more rounds, thus tapering the splice. If the white strands are worked in and out thus for about six rounds a good finish with a nice taper will result. The ends are finally cut off close





up, the neatest finish being secured with the aid of scissors. See No. 6.

Brief mention must be made of the back splice, which is a great help in preventing the ends of rope from becoming frayed, and is more interesting to do than whipping. Assuming that the standing part is blackened, and the frayed ends left white, beginning with a crown knot, each loose strand is then passed under and over the black strands against the lay exactly as in these illustrations. After two or three rounds the ends are cut and halved to taper the end, and a very neat finish for ropes used for knotting is achieved. M. A. C. achieved.

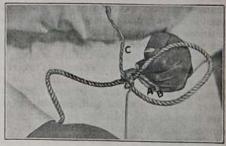
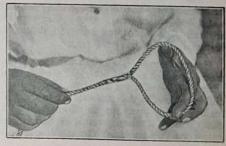
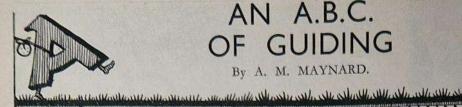


Fig. 4.



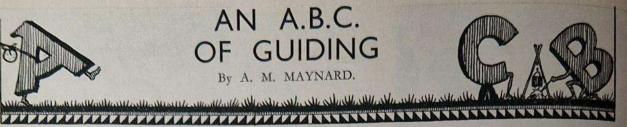
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Fig. 6.



AN A.B.C. OF GUIDING

By A. M. MAYNARD.



CAMP.

Is a week's camp worth while?—Character; and Intelligence; Handicraft; Health; Service. These are the five points of our training, and all these have a unique chance of developing in camp. Years of Guide service cannot do for a Guide what one week's camp can do.

CHARACTER.—As captain, sharing their life, you can get nearer to the Guides, and your leadership will be real. Don't have bought furniture in your tent, make what you need, and teach them to make it. Don't have special "feeds" unless they do too, and you invite each other. For just one week live simply, break down all inequalities, and gain their love and trust. They will eat and learn to like the porridge they hate, when they see you eat the carrots you hate. As one child put it in camp: "We do the things we can't the most." The girl who can never wake up, whistles the rising whistle to gain a mark for her patrol. The timid girl ducks her head and learns to swim, to get that yellow ribbon; the dreamy girl whistles the warning whistle, telling the camp to bring in their things as it is about to rain, because she longs to go to an overnight hike, and you must prove yourself observant for that. Here in camp we leave our footmarks on the sands of time. Talk during the winter of those good sports of last year's camp, perhaps they earned camp names and have them still.

INTELLIGENCE.—Cold, dirt, badly cooked food, and all sorts of discomforts are often borne in silence, as if they could not be helped, and as if this was not just the opportunity a captain wants to develop their initiative! Discussion of ways and means before camp, and patrol competitions at camp, will produce astonishing results. Shall the washing-up be done by one squad, by patrols or in queue formation? Do you dislike washing greasy plates? Then use greaseproof paper linings; one ream cuts in 300 pieces in five minutes and costs is. 6d. only. Does your grease pit work? If not, why have one; bury the greasy water under a slab of turf, for surface soil is porous. Are there too few blankets in camp? Make hay eiderdowns, friendly bakers will lend the sacks. Is the ground hard? Dig a hip hole and fill it with bracken.

I met two Guides who refused to go to camp because they had to dress up in full uniform daily for colours, but they did not tell their captain why; they won't say when they are tired, or bored, or annoyed, unless they share the responsibility of the programme.

HANDICRAFTS.-To keep their tents trim, their screens erect, to make their boot-rack, clothes-hangers, pot-rack and tables—these are the handicrafts that appeal to the children because they are created to meet a need: home making. Let them go on making things to the end of camp if they want to, even if all that is permanent is the snap-shot you took for the log book.

HEALTH.—The good result on the children's health of even a week's wet camp is too well known to need a statement here. If four hours out of doors daily gives good results, twenty-four hours will give a six times better result. The sun and air on their bodies, the distant views, instead of the near views of the city streets, the peaceful joyous routine of rest and food and games. Habits of cleanliness are often started, and all fear of night air disappears.

SERVICE.—Chances of helping are called forth continually. The wind, the rain, the cows, the farmer, your visitors, the nervous child to whom these open spaces and dark nights bring terror at first, all provide opportunities, gladly accepted by the more seasoned campers to render service. But it is at the first camp fire that a talk on the previous lines should be given, to open their eyes to their opportunities, so that the full value of the week's camp may be achieved.

CHARACTER

How can we help to develop it?—" We are educated by our hopes and not our fears." "Virtue is created by believing one is virtuous." Thus when we say "a Guide's honour is to be trusted," she conceives herself to be that sort of person, and acts accordingly. If we said "should be" that power would be lost.

A certain girl had two outstanding traits, one laziness, the other suggestibility. Whenever there was any extra work to be done, before she had time to express an opinion, we said: "Never mind, work does not worry you," to which she answered, "No, I'm not that sort," until in the end she was not. For instance, do not say, "You selfish little boy." Say rather, "What has happened? It is not like you to be selfish!"

Guiding is a game to develop character, not obedience; it often requires more character to do wrong, than to do right. A bishop tells how he once urged a small boy to be like Tom Brown, who bravely knelt to say his prayers in a dormitory of mockers. The boy replied, "I know a braver boy than that, he was in a dormitory of seven Bishops and they all knelt, and he didn't!"

Character is shown in courage and control. Disobedience and temper in a spoiled child or a spoiled company is no sign of strength, as it meets no resistance; uncontrolled power is a sign of exhaustion, like the breaking of a dam. A man swears for the same reason as a baby cries, he can't help it. The negative feeling of incapacity, brought about by previous failure, like all negative feelings, seeks relief in sullen contempt. "Won't play" often means "can't play." Never leave a child with a negative feeling. with a negative feeling; after correcting her say: "Such a pity, because you could do so well!

HAVE YOU SEEN THAT GUIDE CAMP

OVER

THERE?

IT'S EQUIPPED THROUGHOUT

BY

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS

BUY
from your
OWN
CAMP SHOP
and
SUPPORT
THE
MOVEMENT

Illustrated
CAMP CATALOGUE
sent free
on application.

CAMP
SHOWROOM:
Imperial Headquarters,
17-19, Buckingham
Palace Road,
London, S.W.I.



THE COMMISSIONER.

What does it involve to be one? - Stated in hours, it is not arduous; a busy person will dovetail the work in with her other duties. Stated in character, it means a person with vision, sympathy, and a good organiser. "The Soul's joy lies in doing." It is not given to everyone to do creative work, to bring happiness to hundreds, to put service for selfishness, duties for rights, optimism for pessimism into the hearts of the youth of to-day. Yet that is what a Commissioner, through her captains, can do. It is not everyone who can have companionship in endeavour, and a free hand to develop her own ideas, with direct contact over her for encouragement or advice, yet this is the patrol system, the system running throughout our Guide administration. It is not everyone who works for children, who can be sure of a welcome to their private councils, their secret tea-parties, and that not only in her own district alone but all over the world, yet this she most assuredly will have, for is she not one of them; she has taken the same Promise and wears the same

How to start.—(1) Start with the child; she may tell you nothing if you ask her, but get some young Guide friend to teach you the tenderfoot knots, so that you can be enrolled, she will be proud to do so; and while you are learning she will open out, and you will learn, if you do not already know, what Guiding, the tests, the patrol all mean to her, and which are the things that really matter.

(2) Get the Founder's point of view by reading his books.

(3) If you possibly can, run a company, even for a short time, unless you have been a Guide in an open company. You will speak with first-hand knowledge, and get into closer touch with the captains, who are doing the spade work.

(4) Go to Foxlease or Waddow, you will not only come back with knowledge, and with a feeling of confidence, but you will have sensed the great friendship which exists in our movement, embracing all kinds of people and nations.

How can she encourage Guide ideals?—The increase of Guides is only secondary to this, for a company without ideals is doing harm to the Movement, and harm to the Guides in that company.

First she will show her attitude by her example, being herself someone who can be relied upon, keen and courteous; she can then insist on her captains answering letters promptly, co-operating in events voted for, showing that Guides in all dealings with the public are absolutely to be counted on.

"How can you energise a man? All of us run 70 per cent. of what we can do, and have to be lifted the other 30 per cent. You cannot do this without giving a man authority and having a direct response with reference to this super-zeal. Penetrate everywhere and keep records. Imagination and effort always got a telegram of congratulation." (From the Life of J. J. Storrow.)

How to give people the right jobs.—Everyone should be able to find a scope in Guiding for self-expression and her own particular talents. When you interview someone, do not accept too readily an offer of help, it lowers the work in their eyes. However badly you need Guiders, there should be a special reason for wanting them; work through this. Be cautious, it is not easy to remove

people. Three months' probation under a good captain will be appreciated by the right applicant, she will feel she has earned the trust given to her, and has not been roped in, as if anyone was better than no one. Also it is not fair to her to let her make her experiments on her own company.

DAYS OF QUIET

By A LONE GUIDER.

I do think there are times when all hard-working Guiders need to take a short holiday of triple nature, physical, mental and spiritual. A Lone Quiet Day is an ideal remedy and a few suggestions as to its arrangement may be useful to some.

To begin with, the Day of Quiet must be made in a peaceful environment. To country and seaside Guiders this should present no difficulty as there will usually be fields, hills, woods or open country within reasonable walking distance. For town Guiders the fares involved in travelling to some quiet place outside the town will be the only necessary expense and one well worth while,

It is not advisable to take too many or too difficult books. The choice must, of course, depend entirely upon individual taste and need, but there is a beautiful little book which should prove a great help to all attempting this way of recreation. It is called "Days of Quiet" and is published by Mowbray, at two shillings. A biography or a travel book, but not fiction, or any favourite Devotional Book should be adequate reading material.

Schemes for the use of the Day are suggested in "Days of Quiet," but it is not necessary to bind oneself to any special procedure. The essentials are solitude, a peaceful environment and complete relaxation. The Day should be dedicated to God and surrendered to His peace.

The experience of a Quiet Day will be familiar to all who have made Retreats, but to those who have never tried the method or who have in some way "got underneath life" there is healing, joy and a wondrous peace to be found in the Day of Quiet.

P. B.

THE BEARDED TIT

The Bearded Tit is buff or fawn, Its head is steely grey, And it has whiskers on its cheek, Yes, long black whiskers on its cheek, That hang between each eye and beak, So if the Bearded Tit could speak He'd shout "Hip, hip, hurray!" The Bearded Tit lives on the marsh, And in the month of May It builds its nest just near the ground Where tufts of grass and reeds abound. Its creamy eggs, with scratches browned, Its seven eggs are seldom found, So slyly hid away, The Bearded Tit's an acrobat And dearly loves to sway Upon the rushes and the reeds, The loosetrife and the other weeds, That bloom upon the watery meads, Swinging, flitting whilst he feeds, And thus he spends his day.



01

GROUP CAMPING FOR THE INEXPERT

In the following article the writer seeks to show that it is not necessary for group camps to be over-organised or staffed with highly efficient Guiders. It is only in modern times that we have seen an increasing tendency to rely on the "expert," probably because camping has now attracted Guiders for so many years that we have in the Movement numbers of first-rate campers, who are also expert tellers of tales, singers of songs, natural history students or qualified caterers, by virtue of long experience. If they were not expert after all these years it would be very strange! But those who are following along the trail they have blazed, while owing gratitude to the pioneers, must "run and find out" for themselves, too, like Rikki-tikki, or they will never in their turn become "experts" themselves.

HE Commissioner and Camp Adviser had been discussing the summer camps.

"There's not a licensed Guider left, and there are still some companies clamouring to camp," said the C.A. "I shall run a camp with quite new, young and energetic Guiders who have never heard of Licences. I am afraid it will be a large enough camp to require an advance party. Joyce Huntley and I will go two days beforehand and settle ourselves, the stores and the lats. Without undue hurry and fatigue."

"An advance party of two for a camp of forty seems small," remarked the Commissioner, "and Joyce walked into a ready-made camp last year. What does she know of bell tenrs?"

"She'll learn a lot about them by the time she has dragged them across that long meadow," said the C.A. And much more about the lay-out of a camp site than at any training. Then, two of the local Guides I know are longing to come and help by cooking for us. Four a pleasant number to cook for, while a large advance as bad as running a camp."

"You will want an old hand for a Q.M.," said the Commissioner.

"I shall be the only 'old hand,'" said the C.A., "and in the background as much as possible, so Mona Craig will be my Assistant Q.M."

"She will probably make a very good camper one day, but do you realise that so far she has probably never seen a dixie or an uncooked potato?"

"Then she will be intrigued over the inside of a dixie after the stew has been eaten," interrupted the C.A. hastily, "and think how interesting it will be for her to see the butter running away of its own accord if it isn't properly treated. Before we go I shall ask her to help me to make out the stores lists, and then I will give her a plan of how to arrange a store tent, and that will be her job."

The Commissioner made one more attempt. "Perhaps you will be able to manage," she said, "if you have a competent V.A.D. to look after the health side and take that responsibility off you. Who is it going to be?"

The C.A. looked just a little withering, knowing that the Commissioner herself had taken the one V.A.D. Guider who was much loved in the District, but she said, "I shall put on the form that Guides are to report ills and accidents to their captain, and they will apply to me for the First Aid tackle and a little advice if necessary. Then if I say at intervals, 'Has so and so always such a pale face or a sniff?' it will make the captains notice details. After all they ought all to have passed their First Aid and Sick Nursing, and what is the good of badges if you don't put them into practice? There is a telephone in the village, and why should anyone be ill?"

And I suppose you are running the Woodcraft side,

too," remarked the Commissioner, finally.
"I hope so, if only I don't suffer from being the sort of Guider to whom 'nothing ever happens' out of

Now the C.A. had made a habit of putting on a bold face when she was most worried, and it never ceased to surprise her that other people appeared to believe in her. She had many doubts, but the camping side of Guiding always called the loudest, so she sighed and shut herself

in her room for some hours of preparation.
"First, food," she said, making out the menu. "Three meals a day are best. The Guides are used to a 6 o'clock meal. One good meat meal a day, and supper should be nourishing but not necessarily meat—eggs, cheese, salad, milk dish. Breakfast—if it is going to be hot, Force and fruit (such as prunes or apricots) are popular, easy to prepare, and better for one than porridge. That's done, the easiest part. Now, no one in the camp will have the foggiest idea how to make chocolate rice, or how to do double cooking for custard, or when to put in the dumplings, and I can't be available all the time if I am going to do woodcraft."

So she bought a fat exercise book and printed on the outside Cook Patrol. It gave her great pleasure to cut the edges of the pages and to divide the book into Meat, Fish, Puddings, Egg and Supper Dishes, Vegetables, Drinks, Quantities and Hints.

Under these headings she not only put the recipes, but she added information for new campers as to how to roast meat, how long potatoes for 40 will take to boil, how to boil 40 eggs, how to cook puddings in 7 lb. jam jars, not forgetting to grease the jars first. Under "Quantities" she worked out how much milk would be used at breakfast for tea and Force, and how much per head would be wanted for milk puddings and custards. "If Mona Craig has a mathematical brain she can at least order the milk," she thought. Then she added that one Force packet would feed 10-12 Guides, that 1 lb. tea would be wanted for 40, that I lb. of cake makes 10 slices, and worked out more calculations as to the quantities of flour, meat, butter, etc., that would be eaten. The "Hints" were on how to make a fire for cooking, or frying, or quick boiling, and details as to how to keep milk, and meat and salt.

"Now what shall I think of next? Colours—Do Guides ever listen to Prayers and Readings, I wonder? They are used to bits about the Guide Law. What about Nature?" And there followed a quiet hour as she thought of the praises in the Psalms, the wisdom and observations of Solomon, the deep penetration and inner meaning of the nature parables, and finally the wonderful Power over nature that amazed all men.

"That's that," she said, coming back with a rush into the every day world, and if the Guides don't listen, I shall

And now for woodcraft at last. I certainly can't rely on being on the spot all the time. Other people must run the games." So she got together little packets of letters and numbers, cords and coloured discs, to start them of on stalking and "prisoner" games, some old and some new, and then she wrote to Guide Headquarters for several of the little books called Camping Days (6d.). "If each patrol has one of these to fill up and return to me at the end of the camp, they will go into the woods to look for things. That ought to keep them busy at odd times." And with that she awaited the beginning of camp with

The Commissioner and Camp Adviser met again in

as quiet a mind as possible.

"Well, how did it go off?" asked the Commissioner, remembering the young Guiders who had never camped

"I have never had such an easy camp," said the C.A. enthusiastically. "The kitchen side was perfect. Never again will I have a qualified Q.M. to stand over the cooking

"And you a C.A. who helps to test them?"

"Oh, that's for other people! In this camp each captain looked after her own company, and when they cooked, as they were nearly all new to it, they struggled together with the aid of the Cook Patrol Book. The captain knew that her own Guides arranged things in such a way that the Tenderfoots who were pining to look after the fire did so, and the Second who had lately got her Cook Badge made the spotted dog 'all alone,' and she and the P.L. did their share of potatoes and dull things. Each captain, on her day, saw that the store tent was in order, and noted anything running short, and in this way they had a 'hectic' time only every four days. But next year they will all know a good deal about the organisation of the kitchen, and best of all, how to serve the meal as quickly and as hot as possible without holding up the whole queue while the carving knife or salt are searched for."

"And how did the woodcraft go?"

"The Camping Days competition seems rather disappointing, unless you can read between the lines. Look at this book. This patrol kept the diary pages, but didn't fill in much else except 'Cooking Recipes.' And if you read the diary it sounds as though camp were nothing but food and orderly work. There is nothing to tell you how thrilled that very young patrol was each day with the new kind of 'work'; whether they were 'Kims,' little friends to the friends to the camp, smoothing things by seeing to the refuse, lats. and so forth, or 'Kangaroos' jumping about to wait on people at meals, or still more, whether they were cooks, which was the great event for each patrol.

"Then this other patrol has drawn quite a nice page of gadgets, but it has put down very few trees and flowers and insects. And this patrol seems only to have thought of New Games and Camp Fire Songs. But after all it is a great fact to write the seems of the is a great fag to write things down in camp, especially for children, and we who were there know what extra special

thrills we had."

And then she began to tell of how the original inhabitants had come to call on them. How a mole had heaved up the grass and lead to them. up the grass and looked at them. How a shrew mouse had caught itself in them. How a shrew mouse had caught itself in a tin one night. "Madam, do come and look," said a very early cook, while Madam was still



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enjoying Nature with her eyes shut. "I think it's a baby rat. It has got such a very long nose and tail." "Has it got any hair on its tail?" asked Madam, and she felt a greater interest in it when she heard that it had.

She told of how one evening there was a cry, "There's a frog sitting on my bed—or is it a toad?" The captain rescued the large frog, and told the Guides how toads only crawl, and let them admire its bright eyes, secretly rather impressed that they were not more horrified at the idea of frogs hopping about their beds.

Of how, greatest find of all, the skin of a grass snake was found. "Fancy only making a hole near its head," said one Guide, "I should have thought it would have popped all down the side." "Look," said another, "it's left its spectacles behind." And sure enough the outer covering of the eye was there. It was while this was being examined that the interesting discovery was made that the whole skin was inside out. "But how can it do it?" said someone, "does it pull its tail after it like you do when you machine a belt and then turn it inside out?" Everyone laughed at this, but they looked at the tail, and sure enough the tiniest tip of it was pulled in, and they tried to visualise the snake wriggling out at the top of its old head, and still sticking to the tip of its tail. But why it should have turned its skin completely inside out they could not tell.

The C.A. went on to argue that the thrill of the snake skin was mainly that there was nobody there who could answer their questions. And that all the cooking was a thrill because there was no expert to lean on. That the meals simply had to be perfect and to time because it was the X company's turn-and they were. And when it came to the camp fire each Guider in turn, with her company, did her best to make it go smoothly, and be jolly and have a nice ending, and they did it well simply because

there was no singing and story-telling expert.

"If your moral is, don't become an expert," said the
Commissioner hopefully, "are you suggesting that we should resign from Guiding, since we are both veterans and surely verging on the expert in Guiding matters?"
"Yes, I rather think I am," said the C.A., "or what do

you say to having a light-weight tramp camp next year, with a trek cart, for a very few good old campers?"

And instead of resigning they fell to making plans.

E. E. R.

TREES

The flames half lit the cavernous mystery Of the over-arching elm that loomed profound And mountainous above us, from the ground Soaring to midnight stars majestically, As, under the shelter of that ageless tree In a rapt dreaming circle we lay around The crackling faggots, listening to the sound Of old words moving in new harmony.

And as you read before our wondering eyes Arose another tree of mighty girth, Crested with stars though rooted to the earth, Its heavy-foliaged branches lit with gleams Of ruddy firelight and the light of dreams, Soaring immortal to eternal skies.

WILFRED GIBSON.

(Reprinted by permission of the author and Messrs. Macmillan and Co., Ltd., from Collected Poems, 1905-1925.)

THINGS THAT MATTER

COURTESY

My DEAR GUIDERS,

In my last letter we took a high standard on Loyalty and Obedience to God.

We come down now (enabled by a loyalty which brings us the help of our own God to whom we are loyal) to the less exalted task of fitting the Guide Laws into place in our own lives.

Young trees often need props to ensure a straight growth and the "laws" are good props for an adolescent girl who finds rules a help. But never let us forget they are only props, to help the tree to stand alone ultimately. When it is deeply rooted the props can be dispensed with; if left too long props only hinder growth. So there is the first subject for discussion of this paper-"How long is it useful to stay in a Guide company without definite responsibility."

We Guiders must always be careful to see that Guiding strengthens, and is never allowed to weaken a Guide's character. The root of our tree is what really matters, and while the Guide is young, the habit of keeping the Guide Law can be formed and will stand her in good stead

in her womanhood.

Outsiders nowadays can very easily obtain and read the Guide Law, and how we keep it matters very much to the whole Movement. It is the individual Guide in a district who makes or mars Guide reputation, not only the company or the smartest parade.

The basis of our Movement is truth, and the outsider is alarmingly quick to detect any humbug. "And you a Guide?" can be a gibe with which all ranks in the Movement are very familiar, and it simply means that we are

supposed to live up to a high ideal.

A captain told me once of the steady refusal of a girl serving in a shop to join her company. It puzzled this Guider very much, but at last one day, after renewed recruiting efforts on the captain's part, the girl said, "Well, Miss, I can't possibly be a Guide, I have to tell a lie every week." Now the lie was found to be what is called "a business lie," and the captain found out all about it, and helped the girl to get another place and to join the company; but that story is only one of dozens of others to show what girls expect of Guides. It is rather sad sometimes to see the horror of a fresh keen child at some of the vagaries of us Guiders and we must look to our laurels or we shall lower the standard.

It may or may not be true that we are not so truthful a nation as of old, but certainly that must not be said of Guides, for on our honour we build in a great faith.

I believe the Laws of Honour and Truth matter most of all, but the Law of Courtesy also matters and there need be no sacrifice of truth in a really gentle courtesy. There is no obligation on the part of any Guide to blurt out unpalatable home truths. Silence is not untruth, neither is politeness. Some truthful folk are very ruthless, but real truth is courteous and real courtesy need never be humbug. Courtesy is really the power to slip into another's shoes and to see things from an angle not our



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Someone has said that "politeness is like an air-cushion, there is nothing in it but it eases the joints wonderfully. Courtesy is the root of politeness. There is much in it, and it needs practice. Courtesy knows why it is polite-it reasons.

One of Napoleon's officers saw him walk in the road one day, leaving the pavement to an old woman with a load of wood. "Sire," protested his attendant, "the woman should move for her Emperor." "Respect the burden," was all that Napoleon answered.

Truth and courtesy are things that matter—this is an age of hatred of all sham, but that is negative—our Guide

Law demands a positive code.

Yours sincerely, A RETIRED COMMISSIONER.

SCOUTING AND GUIDING AND THE PARENT

COUTERS and Guiders do not sufficiently realise that our Movement stands or falls by the parentsthe great body on whom sanction for the whole depends. We are dealing throughout almost our whole training with minors: boys and girls solely dependent on the will of their parents. We know their views through our Courts of Honour and Sixers' meetings; the public speaks to us through the Press; Headquarters through THE SCOUTER and THE GUIDER—but the parents are practically inarticulate. The only persons who come really in touch with them are the Scouters and Guiders, and on their handling depends the credit of the Movement.

Practically every boy or girl joins on trial; the parent has a reservation in his mind. If so and so — "he (or she) will have to give it up."

Now, what are these bogeys in the paths of parents? The greatest is the fear of the glamour of Scouting interfering with the equipment of a boy for life. Youth is the time for discipline, especially discipline of the mind. If Scouting and schooling are to be compared on that one point, pure training for the mind, schooling is incomparably superior. Scouting, except by borrowing from them, has nothing to put beside the wisdom of the classics, the mental activity and logic of mathematics, the morality of history, the patience and curiosity of science, and the uplifting beauty of literature and art. The parent naturally feels that all of this must come first: he is giving it to his son because he believes it the best equipment for life. Scouting may threaten this if too much time is devoted to it. Extra practices, badge classes, rehearsals if carried to excess, interfere with school home work. In school the boy or girl is working with the class, helped and pulled along by them. At home, they are quiet, alone, face to face with themselves, finding each their own level standing on their own feet, If home work is interfered with, this most valuable selfreliance is weakened.

There is one side of individualism that we all want to see preserved-namely, individual responsibility. Isn't it one of the gravest indictments of our generation that this personal conscience is weakening?

That is perhaps the greatest of the parents' bogeys. Let me mention two others. One is physical strain. There is a good deal of provision for physical exercise for boys of all classes to-day outside Scouting; therefore, Scouting that lays too much stress on this side is a danger, If a Scout or Cub goes home dead tired from parade it means that the parade is badly run; the quiet things. stories, hand work of all sorts, from knotting to badge work-have not been sufficiently used. If children or officers come home from camp jaded, as often happens, it is a bad camp, where the quiet, thoughtful side of Scouting or Guiding is not understood, or at any rate not developed.

The other bogey is on the spiritual side. This is less common, but is found among the best parents. It is the fear that Scouting and Guiding may tend to substitute morality for religion-the fear that the boy or girl may think it is enough to live decently and to act straightly.

From what I have said the first thing that arises is that the Scouter and Guider must work within limitations. If you admit the parents' point of view at all, they must. Is that a bad thing? Far from it. In all tasks there are limitations, set by the nature of the work. The great man welcomes these, knowing they are not hindrances but guides to the doing of the work. It was the need for light that gave us the splendour of Gothic architecture, not an aimless playing with pillars and arches. Scouters and Guiders, then, must accept their limitations and welcome them. If they do, they will make the building fine. If you can only have an hour and a half a week, then get down to it and do with that. Eliminate all that other people are doing for the boy or girl and give them the thing that Scouting and Guiding alone can give. The Scouter or Guider who can't do this is, almost always, making Scouting an end, instead of a means. Scouting is not an end. There is no credit to a Scouter in a boy tying knots with speed and neatness if he does up a parcel badly and has untidy shoe laces; there is no merit in the most realistic Jungle Dances if the boy has not learnt sympathy and a perception of the other fellow's point of view. Scouting and Guiding is a good means to an end; but only a means, and the test of it is how the boy and girl lives, and never efficiency in Scouting

This brings us to the kernel of the whole. The one thing, and the only thing, that the parent cares for in a Scouter and Guider is personality. If he has this he has the whole. Generally the man or woman of character has efficiency or gets it. The point is that character comes first.

What the parent looks for from the Scouter and Guider is influence. This cannot be supplied through efficiency. It can only come through personality, for "the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life."

Adapted from "The Scouter."

A STORY FROM HAMPSHIRE FOR SCOTLAND

Tawny Oul (to new Brownie who has been drawing "And which country does this one belong to, Betty?" (picking up St. Andrew's flag).

Tawny: "What is the name of the country up in the

Brownie (with a seraphic smile): "Heaven."

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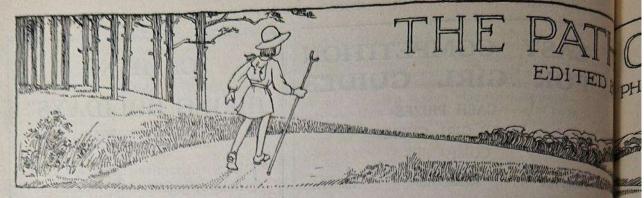
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FRESH WATER PONDS

By V. C. CURRY.

T would be interesting to have notes on "Pollywog" hunting from different parts of the country, for there are undoubtedly ponds and ponds! And they don't reveal their secrets all at once and are interesting to probe into by means of a small muslin net.

For instance there is the sluggish rather uninteresting looking mud bottomed pond, clear only on the best of days, and where we feel we shall not much enjoy hunting. And yet-unless we are very ambitious, it may be the very place for newts. In April and May they bask, like miniature crocodiles, or float lazily, and when we were very small we used to catch them by tying a loop in a long withy, that is a thin willow stick freshly gathered, and gently pushing the loop over the newt's body, give a quick flick, and away into the grass he flew, looking as bewildered as Bill the lizard in "Alice in Wonderland" when he fell through the cucumber frame! Not a method to be commended, but it had its points. But like us, you

will speedily discover that if you go in for collecting newts, the life of your aquarium is apt to centre in one body! For they will certainly eat everything that comes their way and have no neighbourly feelings at all. There are three kinds of newts, and the crested newt with a wavy "comb" all down his back is a fine fellow. It is a pretty sight to watch them swimming with their elegant little fingers spread wide. They spend a considerable amount of their life on land so if you imprison them in watery graves of jars you may expect them to try to escape and may even meet one walking upstairs.

It is worth while keeping tadpoles-but try to catch them in the stage before! Look out for the masses of jelly-like spawn in stagnant water in March and April, and watch the marvellous changes that go on. Why that particular pond or ditch? No one knows, but year after

A Crested News

Great Pond Snail,

years the frogs return from their winter sleep to croak and court and lay their eggs, and in and lay May the water will be black

with entrancing little tadpoles-so many, that one may even fear that a plague of frogs is upon us! But many must perish in this Pollywog stage, for one does not seem to come across frogs en masse later on. As the tadpole develops, notice which pair of legs comes first-the back pair. If your tadpole shows signs of developing the front legs first, it is a newt! It has developed from an egg laid singly on a leaf folded carefully to hide it from fishy enemies on the prowl. These baby newts must never be imprisoned in water without a large stony island, for they like to bask in the air. Look out, too, for the tadpoles frills which may remind you of Tom in Water Babies. These frills are really gills, and are part of the tadpole's breathing apparatus. Baby toads develop from tadpoles, too, but their spawn lies in long necklaces, rather than masses of jelly.

At any time of the year you may find the lovely little cases of caddises in shallow water. These may vary very much. If the pool or ditch is gravelly the cases will perhaps be made of tiny grains of sand. In a very muddy pond I have found a case composed of tiny chips of thornlike sticks, or bits of bracken stalk; in a clean ditch the caddises used strips of rushes—elsewhere shells of exquisite frailty had been stuck on as if for decoration. Again I have seen a rough piece of stick some 4 in. long apparently going for a walk and on picking it out of the water have found a caddis case attached to it. Like Pilgrim he or she must indeed have cried, "Oh, who will rid me of this burden?" But why select it in the first place? To find out if the case, usually about 3 in. long, is inhabited, hold it on your hand for a moment or two. Presently out may come an enquiring brown head and two legs, and again one thinks of Tom when he would interfere with the bursting caddises. For of course they are going to burst, and if your case is empty it is because a beautiful brown fly has hatched leaving behind her silken lined case for life in a different world, and the chance to fly and to rise higher and to aspire to egg-laying!

If you mean to keep any of these creatures—but why not have a look at them and let them go?—it would be as well to make an early search for the large water snail. It has a pointed shell with several "folds." This snail has rasping "took". has rasping "teeth"—many hundreds of them, and will keep your glass jars of water free from the slime that would otherwise mar the transparency of the sides, as he rasps along in search of vegetable food. beautiful fresh-water shells to be found and it is especially the water law is to look out for these in a time of drought when the water level is low, just as one looks for sea shells



Sometimes one can find the big "Ramshorn," or the very large fresh water mussel, or the tiny "round-spired trumpets." How did they get into the ponds and streams? It is an interesting question, and is probably connected with the feet of birds.

You are almost certain to find a Water Boatman. He has an unpleasant way of swimming about upside down so that he may the more easily "spear" the soft parts of his prey and suck its blood. He has long rather hairy legs and a furry body which collects air for though this creature hunts below the surface he needs air to breathe. Or you may happen on the veritable "dragon" which later is to turn into the dragonfly. There can surely be little else to equal the excitement of

arriving at one's favourite pond on a day in May or June to find the "dragon"-

brown wicked-looking creature with a long body and six legs, walking up a water plant, looking rather sick-splitting across its back —and lo! out comes a weak looking "fly" backwards, jerks itself free, clings feebly to a reed-or one's out-



stretched hand-to dry, and in a quarter of an hour there is the transparent-winged dragonfly off to hunt above the pond, beneath the

surface of which it has spent two years at least, creeping about on the mud. I remember one memorable very windy day in June in Westmorland rescuing these hatching dragonflies as they emerged in the sunshine only to be blown into the water, from which they were helpless to rise as at first their wings are soft and opaque, like wet silk, and quite useless. The empty cases—complete even to the eye skin—can often be found clinging to reeds, showing the spiracles, the white "threads" used for breathing during pond life. How Wonderful that so completely different a creature should have emerged from that brittle transparent case!

There are two specially lovely "nests" that might be found, the first belonging to a fish, and a gentleman at that! He is the stickleback, the exemplary father, who, having persuaded the mother fish to lay her eggs in the little nest fashioned of water weed and anchored to the stalks of weeds, fertilises the eggs and remains within the nest on guard himself. When the young are hatched it is he who acts as chaperone on their

perilous journeys, willing even to swallow his

young and spit them out again at an opportune moment alive and kicking still-rather than suffer defeat. He is seldom more than 11 inches long, is armed with an imposing looking spine on his back, and his eyes are fiercely green and glittering, and on his body are golden lines. We recently had one brought

to the house in a bundle of water cress-but he died a sudden death when a maid was inspired to put him in a glass of strong salty water!

The other nest belongs to the water spider-another air breathing creature that chooses to live beneath the surface of the water. This spider makes a "thimble" of silken strands and fills it with air scraped off her own furry body in tiny globules carried down from the air above. In the



Larva of Dragon Fly.

thimble her eggs are laid and her air-breathing young are hatched

Besides minnows, there is another fish that we used to find and catch with our hands-an ugly little fellow with a large head and small body. We called it Miller's Thumb, but it is also called Bullhead, and belongs to the Gudgeon family. It is often to be found by moving the stones on the bottom of the gravelly ponds or sluggish streams.

May-fly grubs with the three prongs to their tails, and stone fly grubs, and the grubs of various water beetles are all likely to be hauled up in a net—to say nothing of

beetles themselves, the little bronze "Whirligig" or the big black furry legged Great Black Water Beetle, or the surface dimpling Pond Measurer, or the elastic leeches that look like blobs of jelly suddenly to lengthen to wormlike shapes, several inches long. And lastly, Gnats-despised though they may be-have such wonderful rafts of eggs, and such an exciting way of leaping clear out of their cradle as it floats down stream in May, that we forgive them a sundry blood-sucking raid or two in our direction, for sheer joy in watching such an adventurous entry into aerial life!

Recommended for anyone wishing to make an aquarium: Marvels of Pond Life, by Ray Palmer; Life in Ponds and Streams, by W. Furneaux.



of its Pupa case.

Road Spired Trumpets.

REFLECTION ON THE WELSH CONFERENCE

E were especially favoured at the Welsh Conference held at Llandrindod Wells from March 30th to April 3rd: not only had we the Chief Guide of the World with us, but the Chief Scout joined us one evening and gave us an address. As our Founder faced us on the platform it was interesting to realise that in his audience was a Commissioner who had been a Brownie, and so represented his ideal of the perpetually renewed youth of this movement inaugurated by him for the benefit of youth.

Our Founder told us how he had been led to adapt his book originally written for young soldiers, into "Scouting ' It is a true story which has a special moral for us Welsh Guiders and Commissioners. The Chief Scout, who at the time held a military command in Scotland, had been asked to review members of the Boys' Brigade in a large town. The muster was in honour of the 20th birthday of the Brigade, and he was told with pride that 54,000 boys had been enrolled in twenty years.

"But," said he, "when you think how many boys there are, a great many more should have joined by this time, if the scheme were made really attractive to them."

Thereafter he published Scouting for Boys, and the sequel need not be recorded or commented on in THE GUIDER to-day.

Now when we think how many girls there are in Wales, can we be satisfied with the percentage who join the Guides? If not, why not?

The Chief Guide provided us with an answer to the question when she told us about her visit to the Guides of Poland.

"They are so proud of their country," she said. "They sang their national songs and danced their own folk dances so beautifully. It was all so national."

There, perhaps, lies the secret. Hand-in-hand with the spirit of friendliness to all nations, the sense of their own nationality is encouraged to show itself. We in Wales who have drawn our inspiration and method of Guiding only from the books and teaching emanating from Imperial Headquarters in London, may have ignored the strength of the national feeling in this little country. Yet it is a feeling of natural loyalty engrafted in the child's very being. We cannot afford to ignore it: on the contrary it should be a source of strength to our Guiding. Loyalty to our native land is the finest of all loyalties, the groundwork on which to frame the rest. The Welsh Guide should be led to train herself into a fine Welsh citizen in order to bring good service forth from her little country out into the world. She should be taught to oppose "uglifying" (the Chief Guide's word) by keeping everything neat about her home, for her country's sake. She should be encouraged to dance Welsh folk dances, sing Welsh folk songs, even act plays in Welsh in those counties where the language is universally spoken. What matter if her captain cannot coach her in her part or even understand when she recites it. Let the captain teach her Guiding. There are now so many enthusiasts for the Welsh language that help would certainly be forthcoming from outside sources to the Guide company aspiring to act a play in Welsh. Members of the teaching profession would be safe advisers in the matter of selecting a suitable play or "dramma" as we in Wales prefer to call any theatrical performance.

An important part of our Guiding job is to make the very best of the children's natural gifts and instincts The Welsh have natural gifts for poetry and music, and anyone who has heard and seen a Welsh child recite or act at an Eisteddfod realises how its native language enables it to enter into the spirit of its task.

The history, legends and tradition of their own country, the fauna and flora of Wales offer rich resources to the Welsh Guider. In this connection some members of the Conference laid their heads together and agreed to try and collect matter for a little volume definitely aimed at the Welsh Guide. Anyone who can help with tales of local interest, and little-known legends is invited to communicate with: Hon. Mrs. W. Talbot Rice, 50, Montagu Square, London, W.1.

We need not fear that by encouraging this spirit of nationality we are encouraging a spirit of opposition to England in the rising generation. Opposition is definitely out-of-date, and co-operation is the watchword—one which the child mind readily understands. A friendly exchange out of the good spiritual and historical store of all countries, whether great or small, is what our international movement aims at.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin's recent address to the Cymmrodorion Society may surely be accepted as expressing the ideas of the English people with regard to their Welsh neighbours at the present time—our time, so far removed from the days when the two nations professed an unnatural antipathy for each other. Welsh nationality is now an accepted fact, and Welsh scholarship is respected in all scholarly circles.

In a leading article on Mr. Baldwin's speech, The Times of April 8th says, with reference to this learned spirit of the Welsh :-

"Many of the masterpieces of English literature they have long "Many of the masterpieces of English literature they have long read in translations, and they have kept themselves and their language in touch with other great literatures by the same scholarly means. While a continuous enrichment of the Welsh spirit has been going on in its mountainous setting . . . what, it may well be asked, has its fellow-marcher been doing all this time? There is a flourishing and an exceedingly ancient literature at our very doors, but being a business people mostly, to whom time is money, we can hardly hope to have access to it except through translations. . . That three-quarters or more should know nothing or next to nothing of what the other quarter or less of the same island is thinking or saying, cannot be right."

English Guiders working in Wales are, then, following the sound leadership of the Leader of the House of Commons, and the greatest English newspaper, when they encourage their Guides to be proud of their country, its language and its literature, and to strive to learn all about them in order to pass on to others the best that Wales can give.

COMPETITION.

On another page will be found the announcement of an essay competition for Guides, arranged by the Shredded Wheat Co. Prizes of the value of £5, £2 and £1 are offered.

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Lessons from the Varsity of Life. By Lord Baden-Powell. (Pearson. 128. 6d.) Stocked at Headquarters.

This book has one great drawback, that when we have taken it up, it is almost impossible to lay it down again. It invites us to go on browsing. "Just one more yarn," we say to ourselves, and behold! an hour has gone by with the usual speed of ten minutes.

The main interest of the book lies in the character which it reveals, the "portrait of the artist by himself." His many followers are used to admire and venerate the Chief Scout, but I think that not all of them realise, now that he is old, the extraordinary and original unalities which have made him what he is. Seldom can there have or them realise, now that he is old, the extraordinary and original qualities which have made him what he is. Seldom can there have been a man so many-sided, seldom can there have been a career so packed with adventure. The career itself is a paradox: here is an ardent soldier who has done more for peace than most pacifists—here is a boy who played truant at school and whose masters almost despaired of teaching him, and who has become an educationist of world wide seasons. world-wide renown.

of world-wide renown.

This is a book full of the joy of life. Lord Baden-Powell says of himself that he "has had the luck to lead two distinct lives, one as a soldier and a bachelor, the second as a pacifist and a paterfamilias, both having the common attribute of scouting, and both intensely happy." Since he has chosen to call his book "Lessons from the Varsity of Life," one is bound to look for those lessons, and to see what influences have shared his characters.

and to see what influences have shaped his character. He summarises these himself as: Theatricals, The Woods, Scamanship, Foreign Travel, Big Game Hunting, and Active Service.

Acting gave him self confidence, the power of expressing himself, and the power of entertaining and amusing others. He has also practised the arts of drawing, painting, sculpture, dancing, and music, all as a brilliant amateur.

music, all as a brilliant amateur.

His life in "the woods," which began at school, started in him the habit of noticing small details and of putting two and two together so as to read a meaning into them, in other words, the habit of observation and deduction.

In Sea Scouting he got a good, if rather severe training, at the hands of his five elder brothers, with whom he went through hair-

hands of his five elder brothers, with whom he went through hair-raising adventures in boats.

Through travel he gained new views, fresh experience, and a widened outlook, together with sympathy and understanding of all types of human beings.

Through sport he got into close touch with Nature, which has always meant so much to him.

The main and absorbing interest of the first half of his life was,

of course, soldiering, and he is quite unrepentant, in that he considers the very best training a man can have is that which he receives from an officer who really cares for his men. It is here that he gets an opportunity of learning the greatest science of all, "man mastership," the science of dealing with men and of getting the very best out of them.

out of them.

Throughout the whole of his career has run one single thread, that of Scouting, which has linked together his two successive lives. It is curious and most interesting to trace how what began as a hobby at school became his main asset as an officer, and later still enabled him to found the world-wide Movement associated with his name.

All Scouters and Guiders should read and study this book, and they will find endless material in it to interest their Scouts and their Guides.

R. K.

YARNS

Twenty Tales for Telling. By Elizabeth Clark. (University of London Press. 3s. 6d.)

Miss Clark's stories are always welcome, and here are twenty of them, well mixed. Some of them (those which are very slight in plot) would be excellent read aloud. Others, which have more body," will be seized by story-tellers of all shades of experience for their charm and the skill with which they are written. The

only difficulty with Miss Clark's stories is that they so quickly become

The two tales of Anna-Maria and the Wood-wife (who must have been great-aunt to the original Brownie) will be especially welcome in Packs. They provide a variety of the Brownie theme of which Brown Owls can make good use. Some of the legends such as John the Ferryman, Babouschka, and the St. Francis stories may be known already, but we can seldom find them in story-telling form, and most of us will be grateful for them. The true tales of Elizabeth Ann (who is Miss Clark in her "small years"), and her relations and ancestors, are so enchanting that all we can do is to ask for more, with pictures by Miss Brinsley as before. The two tales of Anna-Maria and the Wood-wife (who must

LEISURE.

Leisure in the Modern World. By C. Delisle-Burns. (Allen and Unwin. 8s. 6d.)

Guiding and Scouting, created with the object of promoting character training in children through healthy and jolly activities outside the school, must come under the review of anyone studying

outside the school, must come under the review of anyone studying the aspects of modern leisure with special reference to youth. Dr. Burns attaches a good deal of importance to the Movement in this illuminating book, which should be read by all those interested in this immensely vital subject, which is more and more occupying the minds of thinking people.

Leisure has now a recognised place in life. In the past it was assumed that the leisured class only had the time and the inclination to develop and appreciate the arts, but the word "leisure" is now taken to include all that part of life which is not occupied in working for a living.

taken to include all that part of life which is not occupied in working for a living.

In discussing children's leisure Dr. Burns considers that the results of Scouting are even more important than the leaders of the Movement realise. He says: "The Scout Movement represents the effects of new uses of the leisure of children first, the closer contact with nature, and secondly, companionship in adventure. Boy Scouts and Girl Guides spend their spare time in a return to more simple conditions, at any rate in play. It is a much more genuine experience than they could have by reading adventure stories. Thousands of boys and girls have learnt from the Scout Movement to track and to hike, and to camp in the open, and so far this Movement seems to have been much less dominated by adults than similar Movements have been hitherto. What is good in the Scout and Guide Movements is the children's own enjoyment obtained in their own way; for new forms of friendship are being discovered by these boys and girls, in the shared adventure of a return to simpler conditions."

The writer goes on to emphasise the dangers of over-organisation, and the problems of the pro

The writer goes on to emphasise the dangers of over-organisation, and the problems of changing conditions in this modern world of ours, and puts several searching questions to those who are directing such Movements as the Scouts and the Guides.

Other chapters deal with the social effects of motor cars; the cinema and the radio; the home; conventions and modernity, and various other aspects of this interesting subject.

ELOCUTION.

Everyday Elocution. Society. 9d.) By Elaine Nicholson. (Girls' Friendly

This little book is designed to give practical help towards acquiring an educated mode of daily speech.

It has chapters on breath control, vowel and consonant sounds, provincialisms, etc. It is mainly concerned with the acquisition of an educated accent—this is, however, so very much a matter of any faults for oneself from the written word, therefore this book than as a manual for self-instruction.

V. E.

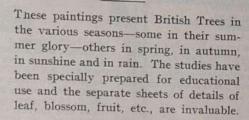
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HARRAP

Correspondents are invited to write for help and advice to our Careers Advisor, who will answer questions on this page free of charge.

The name and address of correspondents

A. M. E.

We were sorry to hear of your unfortunate experience with the industry you mention. It is always as well to investigate such offers. before entering upon any contract with them. We can only suggest that you try to sell sweets among your friends, and get into touch with firms in Glasgow and the smaller sweet shops and tea-rooms. You might also advertise

under a box number in a paper such as THE GUIDER. There is always a certain market for home-made sweets and there is very often a good chance of getting a good mail order business, but we quite understand that it is rather haphazard and that the orders vary from week to week unless you can get a regular order from one or two shops. We advise you strongly to use your Housewifery Certificate and to try for a job on those lines.

We do not advise N. M. J. to give up her present work until she is fairly sure of obtaining other employment, as times still continue to be rather bad. We think she had better give up the idea of going abroad for a little while as the chances of getting work are very poor. It is very difficult indeed to get a post on board a liner, because at the present moment so many ships are lying up, and in any case these posts are much sought after, and there is always a very long waiting list. If she wants work in an hotel, we advise her to apply to the Labour Exchanges, or any hotel or registry office of standing in Birmingham. She would get good advice and help from Miss France, The Midland Bureau, New Street Chambers, 67a, New Street, Birmingham.

J. B. AND H. T.

We advise J. B. and H. T. to apply to one of the Children's hospitals if they wish to train for children's nursing, but we should say it would be wiser for them to take a three years training in a general hospital, as they will be much better qualified for work afterwards. For information in regard to the various hospitals where they must train we can recommend no better book than "How to Become a Nurse," published by Messrs. Faber & Faber, 24, Russell Square, W.C.1, price 4s. They will also get helpful advice if they apply to the College of Nursing, 1a, Henrietta Street, W.I. As J. B. is not yet eighteen years of age, she could start in a Children's hospital, and finish in a General Hospital in order to qualify for State Registration. qualify for State Registration.

D. H.

There does not appear to be any very special qualification for Stewardesses on board steamers, though the bigger steamers are nowadays asking for women who have trained in Nursing. Good health is of great importance, as when the ship is full the life of the Stewardess is a strengardes.



Stewardess is a strenuous and busy one. She must have tact and good judg-ment, and be ready at all times to be at the service of the passengers. It is one of the hardest pro-fessions to enter and the

It is also one which is very overcrowded and the only way to obtain a job is to get one's name put down at any of the big steamship companies, where there are already long waiting lists.

Ivy.
We advise Ivy to get into touch with the Secretary of the National Society of Day Nurseries, Carnegie House, 117, Piccadilly, W.1. If



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

there are any vacancies available in Day Nurseries. she will be notified of them. She must under-stand that the training takes at least a year. She will be given board, lodging and washing, but a salary is very doubtful and she must be pre-pared for hard work.

R. M. O. would be in a much better position

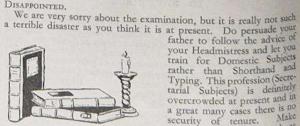
R. M. O. would be in a much better position if she could take a course of training in Institutional Housekeeping at one of the Polytechnics, such as Battersea or Chelsea, or at a Domestic Science College, for instance, Berridge House, Fortune Green Road, N.W.6. There is no reason why she should not apply to the institution she mentions and answer any likely advertisement, such as the one she encloses; or she might consider taking a training in Nursing. See answer to H. T. Will R. M. O. please give her correct name and address and not initials only the next time she writes for advice.

M. B.
We shall be glad if M. B. will give us a little more information.
She says that she wishes to become an Assistant Matron at a Boarding

She says that she wishes to become an Assistant Matron at a Boarding School, or Home, and she asks for the names of any papers that advertise such vacancies. Papers such as "The Times Educational Supplement," published on Saturdays, "The Nursing Mirror," published also on Saturdays, and "Women's Employment," published on the first and third Fridays of the month, all advertise posts of this type. Has she any hospital training, or done work of this sort before? If she would send us further particulars of her qualifications we could advise her better.

P. J. G.
Health visitors are required to be (1) trained nurses with the certificate of the Central Midwives' Board who have completed an approved course of training in Public Health work lasting at least six months, or (2) women who have undergone an approved course of training in Public Health work lasting for two years, together with six months' training in hospital plus the certificate of the Central Midwives' Board, which takes an untrained nurse one year. We advise P. J. G., if she is thinking seriously of taking up Health We advise P. J. G., if she is thinking seriously of taking up Health Visitors' work, to train for three years in a recognised hospital, and then take the six months' special training. She should obtain Circular 879, price 1d., from H.M. Stationery Office, Aldwych,

DISAPPOINTED,



a great many cases there is no security of tenure. Make enquiries at colleges such as Berridge House, Fortune Green

Road, N.W.6, or Battersea Polytechnic (and there are many more), and start a course at whichever is most convenient. The work and start a course at whichever is most convenient. The wors is well worth doing, it is most interesting, and you will never regret your training in after years.

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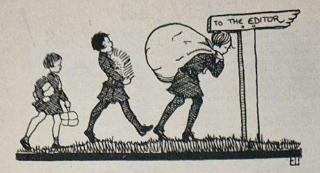
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THE FITNESS OF THINGS.

To the Editor.

Dear Editor,—Of course, Miss Stewart Smith is quite right, one cannot go on for ever with a correspondence, but may I have just one word before you close it? (It looks, I'm afraid, as though I were asking for the "last word"!) It is this.

The matter is not a personal one. Speaking for myself, I have no idea who the Trainer was who saw fit to teach comic words to the tune of the Adeste Fidelis. It is not any particular person we are going for. But we do wish to establish as a principle in Guide Training generally, that there must be no parodies made of

we are going for. But we do wish to establish as a principle in Guide Training generally, that there must be no parodies made of hymns, which are, after all, prayers set to music.

It is not a question of what Miss Stewart Smith calls "adversely criticising" any "course of action" in a week's training, as one might, for instance, criticise a game or any particular method of teaching signalling. That would "depend on the individual point of view." This is a matter of principle. In the Guides we all promise to do our duty to God. We are not doing it, if we make a comic song for children to sing to a tune which is exclusively used throughout the Christian world for words of advartion at Christmastide. So long as religion forms the basis of our Guide training (as it cannot fail to do, while we keep our First Promise), there can be no tampering with sacred things; no robbing a child of the spirit of reverence towards all that is used for the worship of God.

One feels quite sure that the people who look upon this kind of thing as a mere incident of no great importance, one way or the other, do not realise that all anti-religious movements have used just that method of lowering sacred things in the eyes of the young by turning them into something comic or ridiculous. In the Guides, therefore we can have none of it—and we make no apology to anyone for saying so!—Yours, etc.,

FFLORENS ROCH.

BADGE EXAMINATIONS.

To the Editor.

Dear Editor,—For several years our Badge Secretaries and Examiners have been troubled by Guides who enter their names for a test and then do not turn up at the examination because of other attractions, fear of failure or even forgetfulness. To check this tendency to break the Laws of Honour and Courtesy, a local rule was made that any Guide not attending a test and failing to send a written apology should not be allowed to enter for tests for three months. The rule has now been altered so that the whole company to which the offender belongs may not enter for badges during the following month, with the exception of badges included in the First Class and Guides working for All Round Cords. Consequently the rule chiefly concerns the newly Second Class Guides with all their energy and enthusiasm for doing helpful jobs.

The Chief Scout began the system of Proficiency Badges in order to encourage girls to learn what would be useful or give pleasure to other people. There are many useful things which Guides would not learn to do if it were not for the coveted award; and I think that Guiders will realise that I do not mean the badge hunter but the average keen Guide to whom "work for work's sake" is an exceptionally high ideal. Our badge tests are held at stated intervals, so if a particular badge is snatched out of reach for many months as the result of one Guide's slackness, may this not damp enthusiasm for future work and put too severe a strain on the team spirit? Is this method really going to help the slackers, particularly the callous

as the result of one Guide's statutes, may this not damp enthusiasm for future work and put too severe a strain on the team spirit? Is this method really going to help the slackers, particularly the callous ones, and is it worth the risk of discouraging the others?

I should be very glad to know what other Guiders think and what other schemes have been tried.—Yours, etc.,

R. K. JACKSON.

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.

THE AGE OF BROWNIES.

To the Editor.

Dear Editor,—I read with interest "Brown Owl's" letter in the April number on the age of Brownies. I should like to say that I entirely agree with her that many children are ready to become

Guides at the age of ten.

I am captain of a school company in a preparatory school, from which the girls go on to public schools, and I often find the same with this type of child as "B.O." finds with the child from a workingclass home

class home. We have a school pack and frequently have ten-year-olds asking if they may not be Guides. I know that this is not due to "anything wrong" in the pack, but is just that these particular Brownies feel, themselves, that they need more than the pack is able to give them. I may say that whenever we have said "yes" to this request we have never regretted it and B.O. always feels that the pack is better without these children.

better without these children.

I must add, though, that we have had children who are thoroughly happy as Brownies up till cleven years and even sometimes over, and have not spoilt "Brown Magic" for the younger ones. I do think that it depends a great deal on the individual child, but that quite as many are ready at ten as at cleven years.

I also agree with B.O. that most children of seven are capable of understanding and enjoying Brownie Law. Some years ago I was B.O. of another school pack. With the Commissioner's permission we took children of seven and sometimes even six. I feel sure that those children understood the Brownie ideals and thoroughly enjoyed all that being a Brownie meant.—Yours, etc., Phyllis Oldroyd.

PHYLLIS OLDROYD.
Captain, 1st Queen Mary's Company, Helmsley.

To the Editor.

Dear Editor,—I was glad to see in the April Guider that a Brown Owl had brought up the age limit of the Brownies. I have felt for a long time that children of seven should be allowed to join the Brownies. I have had numerous applications from children of seven to join my pack, and they have shown keen disappointment on being told they were too young.

I should be very sorry indeed to see the leaving age lowered to ten. Between the ages of nine and a half to eleven is the best time to work for the coveted Golden Hand, and this gives the practical work which a child of that age begins to feel in need of, while yet being young enough to join in and feel the thrill of Brownie magic and ceremonial.

Personally, I find that my Brownies have no desire to leave the pack before they are eleven. When they are transferred to the Central School at the age of eleven, they are generally eager to go up to Guides at the same time.

Central School at the age of eleven, they are general varieties of Central School at the same time.

I have been doing Brownic work for five years now, and I am sure that the ideal age for Brownies is from seven to eleven. Space compels me to be brief, otherwise I could give many reasons why I consider this to be the ideal age. Lower the age by all means to seven, but retain the eleven years leaving age.—Yours, etc.,

GWLADYS INGRAM.

Brown Out Ath Durham City Pack.

Brown Owl, 4th Durham City Pack.

WOODLARKS.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR, Five camps are booked already at Woodlarks

camp site for this year.

The dates still free are: Before May 28th, between June 11thth, between July 24th-August 2nd, and after August 13th.
Will Extension Guiders who may be thinking of bringing their



Picnic sizefor hikers

Why does it always happen? Never teatime, the perfect place for tea, and the milk for tea together! There's only one way to picnic when and where you will. Take the milk along with you—a picnic-size tin of Nestlé's. Neat, light, safe from breakage—obtainable at any village, portable in any pocket. Twopence—for rich milk with all its cream—all ready sweetened—safe, sealed and signed.

NESTLÉ'S MILK



There's nothing so good as getting away to the country—whether it's the whole company, one patrol or just a crowd of special chums wanting to hike or camp together. The only possible snag is fares. And that's no longer a snag when you know about the Cheap Camping Party Tickets on the LMS, GW or L & N E Railways. These tickets are available for three months. The charges are: under 16 years of age—half single fare for double journey; 16-18 years of age—single fare for double journey; Adults (1 to every 8 juveniles)—single fare for double journey.

When on tour, additional point-to-point trips can be made at half the rates given above. These point-to-point tickets are available for one day.

Write to the nearest L M S, L·N·E·R or G.W.R Station or Town Office for full particulars of Cheap Camping Party Tickets by Rail.



To the Editor.

Guides to camp at Woodlarks please write and fix dates as soon as possible. Will they also note that I shall be living opposite the camp site all the summer and am willing to help in any way I can. I mention this as I know some Extension Guiders are somewhat nervous of venturing to take their Guides to camp for the first time. So I hope I may be allowed to "lend a hand" to Woodlarks campers this year.—Yours, etc.,

Assistant Commissioner for the Extension Branch.

LEGENDS OF THE FLAG.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—It would be interesting to hear what lines the majority of Guiders are taking for dealing with the new clause in the Second Class Test which ordains that their Guides be told the

stories of the Saints of the Union Jack before gaining their badges?

Most people, I am afraid (from Rules and Policy downwards) treat it very much in the nature of an afterthought, and the whole thing degenerates into a few printing of the people of the saints. degenerates into a few minutes of uneasy wriggling while we gabble through the accounts given in *Girl Gnide Badges*—which, though put with admirable brevity for the purpose of being learnt, were certainly

with admirable brevity for the purpose of being learnt, were certainly never intended to be read aloud.

Frankly I do not feel we will have much success till all books can be laid aside and the stories told—simply, yet with that wealth of detail which the twelve-year-old demands. And surely, in the tale of St. Patrick's travellings alone, we have all the thrills and excitement they could wish, without referring to the legend of his ridding the land of snakes? Even St. George's famous dragon I would only mention lightly, as being illustrative of his victory over all evil things—the children will be relieved that you do not expect them to "swallow it," and by making the saint a real and living man, with failings, doubts, and conflicts like our own, you will remove all suspicion of a "fairy tale" from their logical and sceptical young minds.

It may lead to the company asking for other stories of different saints, when they have ceased to think of them as stained glass figures with halos round their heads. Certainly it is our duty as Guiders to give our Guides the full benefit of a national heritage, the love, loyalty, and heroism of the founders of the Union Jack.—Yours,

MARIORIE TAYLOR

BROWNIE FIRST AND SECOND CLASS.

BROWNIE FIRST AND SECOND CLASS.

To the Editor.

Dear Editor,—I thought perhaps other Brown Owls who are single-handed might like to know the following method of doing First and Second Class, so that the whole pack can join in.

Write out questions on small cards, some on First, and some on Second Class tests. Sit in a Pow Wow Ring, with the two lots of cards in the middle face down; each Brownie takes one card according to whether she is doing First or Second class; she reads it out and then tries to answer it, while you count ten slowly; if she answers correctly she keeps the card, and this counts for her Six. In the middle of the ring one should have cord for knots, bandages for First Aid, etc. If you have recruits, you can make out cards for them too.

If a question crops up that no one knows, it is a good plan to tell them about it, but let the Brownie who took it have another chance.—

JOAN PATERSON, Brown Owl, 1st Dorking.

HATS AND STOCKINGS.

To the Editor.

Dear Editor,—I was surprised to see the suggestion made for the wearing of navy blue berets instead of hats for Guides. Most schools and a great many other people wear blue berets. Surely we want some distinction in our uniform, and the present hats are very

smart.

As regards wet weather I always think that the present hats make very good umbrellas as well as sunshades, and as many Guides wear them in camp as a protection from the sun this is a point to be considered. Berets would not be of the slightest use for the pre-

vention of sunstroke.

Also there would be a great temptation among some of the older girls to wear them at the most impossible angle, according to fashion.

I heartily agree with I. Faulkner's suggestion of wearing camp overalls in the summer. Frequently Guides come to meetings in the summer out of uniform, because uniform is too hot.—Yours, etc., N. J. D.

DEAR EDITOR,—With what joy did we read Mrs. Oliver's letter on the subject of changes of uniform; with what greater joy would we read that her proposals had been adopted!

Berets would be so much more practical and economical than the present hat; no amount of rain can spoil them and they last indefinitely. It may be put forward that they give no shade to the eyes, but on the only too few occasions when this is necessary in England, could not camp hats be worn? If these could be on the slightly different United States Girl Scout model, so much the better,

Brown shoes and stockings are a long overdue reform from an hygienic, practical and aesthetic point of view. (It seems rather pathetic that Mrs. Oliver should have felt so diffident in using this latter as an argument. Surely in a feminine movement of any kind it should be a generally accepted argument?)

it should be a generally accepted argument?)

The hygienic point of view speaks for itself. We need only ask your readers to remind themselves of the effect of black stockings on the feet in hot weather. If any part of the foot gets rubbed walking, black dye may well increase the risk of poisoning. From a practical and economical point of view we should all greatly benefit. Nearly all girls in these days have brown walking shoes—it is difficult to get anything else. Their "party" ones are black strap, pointed toe'd ones; black being regulation in our Movement, it is consequently these which are worn for Guide activities, and it is quite impossible to teach them to walk well. For the stockings, a good quently these which are worn for Guide activities, and it is quite impossible to teach them to walk well. For the stockings, a good marle could be stocked at H.Q. and most companies would get these. Even if we did lose a little uniformity at Rallies, etc., by the change, are we not paying too great a price for it? Our legs might, of course, vary a little in shade then as they do now in shape; but if we were better able to teach young people to walk well, and get more into the open air, would not the gain far outweigh the loss?—Yours, etc.,

PRACTICAL AESTHETE.

SUMMER UNIFORM.

To the Editor

DEAR EDITOR,—After being so neatly rebuked by one of my young but very literary Brown Owls, for taking up valuable space in your columns on such a paltry subject as pure English, it needs some courage to venture on the subject of uniform! However, it is the first time in twelve years.

Can one be æsthetic about uniform? If so, from the æsthetic point of view, I should deplore coloured shoes and stockings. Effort, we are told, counts for much. If black shoes are an effort to procure, they at once have an added value—almost that of a scavenging game! Besides there are always men's shoes, and fives can be procured if one in the procured in the procured if one in the procured in the procured if one in the procured can be procured if one insists.

But, joking apart, we have a very serious problem to face in this matter of uniform. Miss Faulkner, Captain, 9th Streatham Rangers, raised the question that is in the mind of every thinking Guider. Our uniform as it stands is not practical for hot summer outdoor. wear. Black stockings, so often pitifully cheap, are not only un-pleasant but unwholesome, a complete contradiction of our tenth Guide Law. I know from close personal experience how our little Guides suffer for the sake of their uniform. Are we right to let them? Bare legs, sleeves rolled up, open necks, look all wrong with our neat parade tunics. I have a vision before me of a Guider on the seashore on a very hot day, dressed like this but with a hard hat and of herself and of our uniform.

But is a light the

But in a light blue linen overall and light blue linen hat, which we are told Headquarters is stocking, the bare arms and legs would be in keeping and we should not be so dreadfully conspicuous in crowded places. Personally, I think holland would be a healthier and more practical colour, but that is a detail.

and more practical colour, but that is a detail.

It is not enough to be able to wear a camp overall within the confines of a camp, and perhaps on the hottest day of all after striking tunics full of sticky dye. If the camp overalls are clean and tidily or village on the way to the sea or out hiking, etc. I should like to Guide belt (shoes and stockings of any light colour optional) adopted as unofficial uniform for summer wear for both Guides and Rangers. That is my own opinion, and it would be interesting to know

That is my own opinion, and it would be interesting to know what other Commissioners think.—Yours, etc.,

ROMOLA U. ANDERSON, Division Commissioner for Southampton.





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.

General Training.

May 12-19. Brownie Training.
May 22-27. General Training (Commissioners only).
June 2-9. General Training (Whitsun).

June 2-9. General Training (Whitsun).
June 13-20. Extension Conference,
June 23-30. Brownie Training.
July 4-11. General Training.
No application will be taken for the following week until May
toth. County Secretaries may apply for special vacancies between
May 1st and 1oth. Such vacancies will only be kept provided
the names and addresses of entrants and the usual 3s. deposit are
sent with the amplications. sent with the applications.

July 14-21. Ranger Training.

July 23—August 1. General Training.

August 4-11. General Training. (Bank Holiday.)

Weekly. FEES.

Single rooms ... *** *** ... £2 10 0

order that preference may be given to Guiders who have never been.

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 3 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 zs. 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 28s. to 30s. per head, in addition to the above charges. A charge of 5s. deposit fee is made for booking the cottages. Guiders wishing to bring their cars can garage them at Foxlease by arrangement, at a charge of 5s. per week, or 1s. per night. It is not necessary for Guiders staying at the cottage and "Link" to wear uniform. Any inquiries to be sent to the Secretary.

Curtains for "Merioneth" room, Merioneth County; Fender for "Hampshire" room, Hampshire County; Brass lamp, Anon; Book for Library, Miss County; Sundial, General Training week (Mareh 31:Appil 7); Picture for "India" room, Miss Hacon (Hants); Trees, Anon; Paving stone, Waddow.

WADDOW

DATES.

May 5-12. General Training Week. May 16-23. Woodcraft 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.
June 30—July 7. General Training.
July 11-18. General Training.
July 21-25. Woodcraft Week-end.
July 28—August 1. General Training Week-end.
August 4 11. General Training. (Bank Holiday) Whitsun. August 4 11. General Training. (Bank Holiday.)

FEBS.

Single rooms ... Double rooms £2 10 0 2 0 0 I IO 0 *** Shared rooms ...

(Friday tea-time to Monday morning) (Saturday any time to Monday morning) Single rooms. £1 0

Shared rooms. (Friday tea-time to Monday morning) 17 6
(Friday tea-time to Monday morning) 17 6
(Saturday any time to Monday morning) 17 6
Should the week-end be continued to the Tuesday morning, 21. 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, Clitheroe, Lancs, and must be accompanied by full name and address of each applicant, together with a deposit of 5.s., which will only be returned if withdrawal is made two full weeks before the days of the Course of th

will only be returned if withdrawal is made two rull weeks telested date of the Course.

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

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

CAMP SITES.

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 Cragg Wood Site which was made from the Pilgrim Trust Grant, 1930, should be made through the County Commissioners. There are specially low terms for this Site. specially low terms for this Site.

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. quiring a holiday. It contains two double bedrooms and two single, a sitting-room, two bathrooms and kitchen. The charge for two people is £2 28. a week, and for three or more £4 48. 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 308. per head, if required. Applications, with 58. deposit, should be made to the Secretary. Guiders wishing to bring their cars can garage them at Waddow by arrangement, at a charge of 58. per week, or 18. per night. week, or is. per night.

Donation, Mrs. Syme, N.S. Wales; Plants, Miss Henniker-Hugan, Stewartry Mrs. Percy Birley; Books, Dewsbury Division Guiders; Rock plants, Miss Binnie, Sesex; Rock plants, Miss Bauloy, Warwickshire; Rock plants, Miss Bidlar and Miss De Pass, Angus; Book, Miss Frost, Cheshire; Book, M. N. Frost, Cheshire; Gold fish, Miss Light, Essex; Donation, for re-decoration of

THE



GUIDER

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

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

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

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

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

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

Held on Tuesday, April 4th, 1933.

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

Mrs. Percy Birley. Mrs. Arthur Bowlby.

Miss Dillon.

Sir Percy Everett, Miss Robinson.

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

Mrs. Houison Craufurd.

Miss Hanbury Williams.

Miss Talbot.

Miss Montgomery.

The Lady Blythswood, Deputy Chief Commissioner for Wales, was appointed a member of the Council.

Miss E. Sharp, Dundee, was appointed to attend the Quo Vadis Council, Our Chalet, in June, as Great Britain's delegate.

Miss Watts, Norfolk, and Miss Winser, Merionethshire, were appointed members of the Training and Camping Committee.

The following appointment was approved: Miss Coltman, to be Area Director of the Y.W.C.A. Guides, Midland Division (vice Miss Lusty, resigned).

It was agreed to publish a payaphlet on Hiking by Miss Maynard.

It was agreed to publish a pamphlet on Hiking by Miss Maynard.

Mrs. Carnegy of Lour was appointed a member of the Extension

Sub-Committee in the place of Mrs. Hood, resigned.

Mrs. Sking A. A. Sking and District Commissioner for

Mrs. Shiner, Antwerp, was appointed District Commissioner for the British Guides in Belgium in the place of Mrs. Oliver, resigned. Routine and financial business was transacted.

The data of the Art 2,30 p.m.

The date of the next meeting was fixed for May 9th at 2.30 p.m.

AWARDS

The Lady Blythswood, Deputy Chief Commissioner for Wales. "Excellent Service to the Movement."

Medal of Merit.

Guide Margaret Crew, 1st Dyrham.

"Margaret Crew, and two friends were sliding round the edge of a frozen pond at the end of January. Two other children joined them, and a small boy, in spite of warnings, slid towards the middle of the pond which was obviously unsafe. The ice gave way and he fell into the water up to his neck, the pond being quite 4 feet deep at that point. Terrified, the child tried to grasp the edge of the ice, only to slip back again, but Margaret promptly went out to him, though she must have realised the ice would not bear her. She went in herself, trying to grasp the boy, first by his collar, which slipped out of her hand, and then by his belt, which she gripped securely, and dragged him out.

"Margaret was not in danger herself, but the boy might undoubtedly have lost his life; she showed great presence of mind and intelligence in acting promptly and averting what would probably have been a tragedy. All her small companions had run away, and she was left alone to cope with the emergency, Margaret is aged 13."

Blue Cord Diploma, Miss T. M. M. Verrall, of Surrey.

Badge of Fortitude.

Patrol Leader Daisy Bell, 3rd Queen Mary's Hospital.
Guide Eva Allaway, 3rd Queen Mary's Hospital.
Guide Muriel Kings, 3rd Greenwich.

Gold Cords.

Ranger Cadet Kathleen Kenyon, 6th Accrington.
Ranger Patrol Leader Elsie Wilson, 10th Chorlton-cum-Hardy.
Ranger Hilda Morris, 1st Bexhill.
Patrol Leader Mary Corbyn, 1st Ealing.
Patrol Leader Joan Heywood, 2nd Withington.
Patrol Leader Eileen O'Reardon, 9th Cork.
Patrol Leader Frances Park, 1st Maymyo, Upper Burma.
Patrol Leader Rosamund Park, 1st Maymyo, Upper Burma.
Patrol Second Margaret White, 1st Ealing.

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

LIVERPOOL GUIDE SHOP.

The Liverpool Guide Shop will be opened all day on Wednesday, May 24th, and closed from 1 p.m. on Saturday, May 27th, on the occasion of the visit of Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal to the South-West Lancashire County Rally, to be held that afternoon on Aintree

BOOK OF RULES, 1933.

Attention is drawn to a printer's error in the revised Book of Rules, copies of which some Guiders have purchased, in preference to using the slips of correction for the 1932 edition.

On page 87 it will be noticed that the first line of the Electrician test for Rangers has been removed and become the last line of the Dressmaker syllabus above. Dressmakers may decide to omit the intruding paragraph, but Electricians should be encouraged to search for the line which requires an elementary knowledge of the three effects of an electric current.

Steps are being taken to remedy the mistake in parally

Steps are being taken to remedy the mistake in unsold copies

of the book.

THE CAMPERS' LEAFLET, 1933.

The Campers' Leaflet for this year will be ready for distribution by the time this number of The Guider is in print.

Copies can be obtained, as usual, free of charge from Imperial

Headquarters.

"CAMPCRAFT."

The new edition of Camperaft is nearing completion, and should be published towards the end of the month. It has been entirely revised, but will remain at the same price of two shillings. We are asked to state that the extract "Preparations for Camp," published last month, is an adaptation from the corresponding chapter in Camperaft, and not an exact reprint.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1932.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1932.

The Annual Report for last year is now published, and is to be had from Headquarters, price sixpence.

The Census figures show the increase of Guiders and Guides of all ranks in the British Isles to be 28,070, the increase throughout the Empire is 43,423, with a world total membership of 1,142,163.

The Report contains articles of interest on the year's work, and reports from the Commissioners of Branches.

The section dealing with Guiding overseas is, as usual, one of the most interesting, and this year for the first time a chapter is devoted to notes on those countries which, not yet members of the World Association of Girl Scouts and Girl Guides, have formed what are known as Tenderfoot Movements, or Associations Aspirantes.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF GIRLS' CLUBS AND GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION.

JOINT 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, Heathcroft, 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 Guiders 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.

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:

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

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 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 ap-plications 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

(1) That cheap tickets for parties of Guides travelling to camps and rallies will be available under the same conditions as ordinary tickets.

(2) The rates are not available for parties travelling to and from London and the port on their way to the Continent. Fifteenday 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 can obtain a cheap ticket for every eight juveniles travelling, at the rate of the current single fare for the return journey,

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.

(4) The Railway Companies have also agreed to introduce special cheap fares for Rangers and Cadets (over 18 years of age) travelling to camps and rallies, in parties of not less than eight, at the ordinary single fare and one-third for the double journey (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.

GUIDERS' INDEMNITY POLICY.

The attention of Guiders is drawn to the Guiders' Indemnity Policy, under which any warranted Guider can insure herself against any claim 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 Brownies.

(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 of the county rather than direct. 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.

OVERSEAS EDUCATION LEAGUE OF CANADA.

The above organisation sends a summary of arrangements for camping Holidays in Canada for British Teachers and Students during the summer of 1933.

The tour will include visits to Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto and

Niagara, and ten days in camp with canoeing, fishing, riding, etc.

There are to be three groups:

(1) For Adult Educationists, including University Graduates

(1) For Adult Educationists, including University Graduates inclusive cost 69 Guineas.
(2) For Students under 19. Fee 53 Guineas.
(a) Boys and (b) Girls.

The parties will sail from Southampton on July 29th in the Empress of Britain (42,150 tons), and are due back on September 2nd.

Further information can be obtained from:—The Overseas Education League, The Secretary for Great Britain, 62, Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

THE PERSONAL SERVICE LEAGUE AND THE EXTENSION HANDICRAFT DEPOT.

Knitted bed covers are still urgently needed by the Personal Some of the Post Guides have volunteered to make Service League. these at 2d. per 6 in. square (20 squares make a cot cover, and 35 or 63 a blanket), and Headquarters will supply the wool free. Will any readers of THE GUIDER send the money to have one or more any readers of The Guider send the money to have one of more squares knitted? The squares will be joined together and sent direct to the Personal Service League.

This is a great opportunity for increasing employment, as well as helping those who are unemployed. Particulars may be obtained

from :

THE EXTENSION HANDICRAFTS DEPOT, The Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, LONDON, S.W.I.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

We are asked to state that Miss M. S. Dyer, captain of the 1st South of England Post Rangers (Blind) has changed her address which will in future be: 82, High Street, Portsmouth.

FOUND.

Silver (B.P.) Tenderfoot badge, found in S. Silas Church, Kentish Town, N.W., on April 6th. Apply to the General Secretary, Imperial Headquarters, 17, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

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.

Miss E. L. C. Ingram, of Rosewarne, Alton, formerly District Commissioner for Southampton, District Secretary for Alton, and captain of both Eggar's Grammar School and Y.W.C.A. Guide companies, on March 17th, at Letchworth, where she was buried.

MRS. FRANK FOSTER, at Houghton House, Arundel, Sussex, on March 1st. From 1920-1924 Commissioner for British Guides in Argentina

STAR SUPPLY STORES

Specialists in Food Supplies for Camps

> THE STAR bave numerous branches in England and Wales, and cater specially for Camping Parties.

> All goods are delivered free, and unused non-perishable goods are taken back if in perfect condition.

Every analytance is given in the cutting up and apportioning of Bacon, Cooked Meats, etc.

Send a past card to Head Office: MITRE SQ., LONDON, E.C.3

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, TINNED GOODS, SUNDRIES

SLEEPING



Warmer than two blankets—lighter and less bulky than one! Length: 6 ft. Width at top: Eft. 6 ins. Width at foot: 1 ft. 8 mg.

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Send for patterns of material and range of prices for heavier and Rotproofed tents.

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CORRECTION.

DEVONSHIRE.

C.A. for Paignton and Kingswear Districts should read Miss Glynn, not Gwynn.

Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, April 1933.

ENGLAND.

BRISTOL.
ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss C. H. R. Poulden, 14, Sion Hill, Clifton, Bristol S.
No. 2 (West Division).—Dist. C., Miss A. Pearson, 5, Alma Road, Clifton, Bristol S.

Bristol S.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

GREAT MISSENDEN.—Dist. C., Miss J. Preston, Wendover House, Beaconsfield.

ESSEX.

SOUTH-WEST ESSEX.—Div. C., Miss A. Colvin, Monkhams, Waltham Abbey.

DENGIE (MALDON DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss L. E. Light, West House, South-

minster.
Grays and Stanford-le-Hope, -Dist. C., Miss S. Long, The Old Hall,

RESIGNATION.

RESIGNATION.

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GRAYS AND STANFORD-LE-HOPE.—Dist. C., Miss E. F. Lowe.

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OVERBURY AND WINCECOMBE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Templeman Speer, Gretton Parsonage, Winchcombe.

WINCHESTER CITY WEST.—Dist. C., Mrs. Templeman Speer, Gretton Parsonage, Winchcombe.

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WINCHESTER CITY WEST.—Dist. C., Miss J. Whatton.
KENT.

DARNLEY.—Dist. C., Lady Shaw, The White House, Fawkham.
EAST WICKHAM AND WELLING (DARFFORD DIVISION).—Dist. C., Mrs. Rex, 102, Burnell Avenue, Welling.

LANCASHIRE—NORTH-EAST.
BURNLEY NORTS.—Dist. C., Mrs. Dex, Briercliffe Vicarage, Burnley.
LANCASHIRE—NORTH-WEST.
Chorley and Leyland Division has been divided.
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LEYLAND.—Div. C., The Hon. Mrs. R. B. Hulton, Lynnhurst, Farington, Nr. Preston.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Dist. C., Miss S. S. Tufton, 33, Albert Road, Regents Park, N.W.8.

WANSTEAD.—Dist. C., Mrs. King.

NORFOLK.

King's Lynn.—Dist. C., Miss M. Cave Brown Cave, Stonycross, Goodwins Road, King's Lynn.

NORTHAMPTONANT

ROSA, King's Lynn.

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PETERBOROUGH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Carnt, Glenfield, Paston, Peterborough.

RESIGNATION.

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FENHAM (NEWCASTLE DIVISIOS).—Dist. C., Miss S. O. M. Angus, 80, Moorside,
Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 4.

RESIGNATIONS.

ROTHBURY.—Div. C., Mrs. Lancelot Fenwick.

COQUETDALE.—Dist. C., Miss N. Fenwick.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

RESIGNATION.

RESIGNATION.
SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD AND HUTHWAITE.—Dist. C., Miss N. G. Alexander.
SUSSEX.
Storrington (Petworth Division).—Dist. C., Mrs. Carl Davis, Fryern, Storrington.

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RESIGNATIONS.

DEWSBURY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Walker.

SETTLE.—Dist. C., Miss O. Aked.

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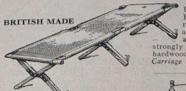
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7' 0" 8' 0" 10' 0"	6' 0"	8, 0°	24" 2 80" 2 80" 3	1 0	2 10 0 3 1 6 3 15 6	

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3/-, 4/6, 6/-, 11/6, 13/- each. Post 6d.

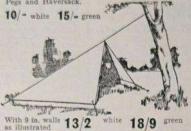
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complete with Shoulder, Blanket
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18/-, 19/9, 22/6, 23/9, 28/6, 30/9.

CAMP BEDS. Green Retproof, 12/9.
Carriage 1/6.

CANVAS WATER BUCKETS.
10°, 2/4.

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Size 5' 0' high, 7' 6' wide, 8' 0' deep.
This tent is ideal for Scouts, Rovers and for cycling tourists, as it is so light and compact to carry. No poles required. Complete with set of special light Pegs and Haversack.



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5' high, 7' 8" wide in front, 4" at back, 8' 6" dee
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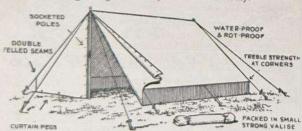
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Complete with lines, runners and pegs. Quality 62

Green 25/6

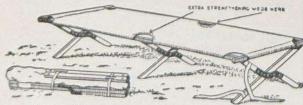
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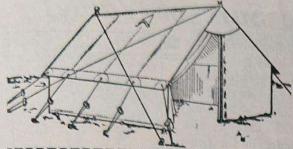
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Dimensions: 10 ft. long, 8 ft. wide, 7 ft. high, 3 ft. walls and canopy

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7 ft. long, 6 ft. 6 in. wide, 6 ft. 9 in. high, 3 ft. walls,



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A double-roofed tent designed
to secure the maximum
amount of sunshine. The
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white inner tent which is suspended upon the ridge pole
thus allowing an air space of
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and inner tent in which the air
circulates, further ventilation
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Packs small and poles are in
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SQUARE BELL TENTS Strongly constructed from best quality white cotton duck. Ventilators at top of tent. 3-Section jointed pole. Complete with all accessories in value with handles for carrying.



Made in 2 Sizes. 9 ft. ×9 ft. 7 ft. high, 3 ft. walls. Weight 42 lb. 61/6

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very reasonably priced tent, which gives comfort, height and full floor space.

Ventilators each side, good stout jointed poles with ornaments. All fittings and make are the finest obtainable Strongly recommended by leading campers. Made with 2 ft. walls—6 ft. 6 in. long, 6 ft. wide, 6 ft. high.

6 ft. 6 in. long, 6 ft. wide, 6 ft. high.

Strong white material ... 27,16

Strong green proofed ... 37/6

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CANNOT BE REPEATED

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Extra Light-Weight. 6 ft. long, 3 ft. wide.
Fitted with brass eyelets at the corners for
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LATRINE TENT 11/6
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Special offer of 500 Dark Brown Camp Blankets.
Size 70 in. ×54 in.
Super quality, warm, woolly, dark grey, 85 in. ×
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FIRST AID OUTFITS from 1/2
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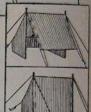
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British firm with many years
practical experience in the construction of GOOD Tents and
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three splendid lines and you can be sure of satisfaction if you order to-day

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Ideal for Campers; compact and light. 6' 6' × 4' × 5' high in front, sloping to 18' at back. Lightweight green rotproof tent fabric. Jointed Poles, pegs, mailet and bag. Weight 8 lbs. 32/6. With Bamboo Poles 35/6



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When purchasing insist upon Tents made of

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DUKE STREET

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White Proofed

16 6 Green Proofed Canvas

22/-

With Walls 1 ft. deep and overhanging Eaves
Fitted with Draught Flaps, Jointed Poles, Lines
Pegs Mallet and Bag complete and ready for use
Sire—7 ft. long, 5 ft. wide, 4 ft. 6 ins. high
Weight—Approx. 10 lbs. Sleeping accommodation for 2 adults or 3 children.



38 6 Selected 2nd Grade

45/-Specially Selected 52/6 NEW White Duck

69 6

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White Duck 35/-

Green Duck 39/6

Carriage 1/3

Carriage 1/-

Special Offer BRITISH Made BERGEN pattern RUCSACS

Three-Pocket Model, made with one large Pocket and two Side Pockets. Fitted with full-length adjustable leather shoulder slings, waist strap and a pair of blanket straps. Complete with special light frame. Frame, Size 15 in. Onelarg-pocketonly

11/3 Ditto, 17 in. Three Pocket 16/9 Dit 17/9

With Walls 2 ft. deep and overhanging Eaves. Fitted with Draught Flap, Jointed Poles, Pegs, Lines, Mallets and Bags, Size—6 ft. 6 in. long, 6 ft. wide, 5ft. 9in. high. Weight Approx. 25 lbs. Will easily hold 2 Camp Beds 2 ft. wide. SPURPROOF MODEL X HIKE TENT

SIZE: 6 ft. 3 in. long; 4 ft. 6 in. wide; 3 ft. 6 in. high—with 6 in. Wall.
White Canvas Rainproof 9/3 Egyptian Lightweight 11/3
Weight 4 lbs. Weight 3 lbs. Rainproof, 11/3
This Tent is fitted with Brass-jointed Poles in three sections, Pegs, Lines and Valise, made from good Lightweight Cloth. Carriage 9d.

GEO. GROSE & CO., 8, New Bridge St., London, E.C.4

Notice.—Special Dept. for Girl Guides. Send for illustrated Camping Lists, post free



Advertisements

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

Guider's Uniform; UNIFORMS FOR SALE.
in good condition; medium size. Two tunics; overall, hat, belt;
Street, Eaton Square, S.W.1.
Guider's Tailormade.

Street, Eaton Square, S.W.1.

Guider's Tailormade; good condition, medium; hat, belt, tunic, overall, pullover; £2 10s.—Kelly, Meadowside, Chelmsford.

Guider's Uniform; small size; worn six times; hat, belt, etc., if required.—Whiteley, 90, Street Lane, Leeds, 8.

Guider's Uniform; medium size, 30s.—Box 36, c/o The Guider, Coulder's Complete Tailored Uniform; small size, £1.—Box 37, 10 The Guider's Complete Tailored Uniform; small size, £1.—Box 37, 10 The Guider's Complete Tailored Uniform; small size, £1.—Box 37, 10 The Guider's Complete Tailored Uniform; small size, £1.—Box 37, 10 The Guider's Complete Tailored Uniform; small size, £1.—Box 37, 10 The Guider's Complete Tailored Uniform; small size, £1.—Box 37, 10 The Guider's Complete Tailored Uniform; small size, £1.—Box 37, 10 The Guider's Complete Tailored Uniform; small size, £1.—Box 37, 10 The Guider's Complete Tailored Uniform; small size, £1.—Box 37, 10 The Guider's Complete Tailored Uniform; small size, £1.—Box 37, 10 The Guider's Complete Tailored Uniform; small size, £1.—Box 37, 10 The Guider's Complete Tailored Uniform; small size, £1.—Box 37, 10 The Guider's Complete Tailored Uniform; small size, £1.—Box 37, 10 The Guider's Complete Tailored Uniform; small size, £1.—Box 37, 10 The Guider's Complete Tailored Uniform; small size, £1.—Box 37, 10 The Guider's Complete Tailored Uniform; small size, £1.—Box 37, 10 The Guider's Complete Tailored Uniform; small size, £2 The Complete Tailored Uniform; small size, £

Guider's Uniform; scarcely worn; height 5 ft. 5 ins.; £2 15s.; was 6 guineas.—Bell, Broughton, Biggar, Scotland.

Guider's Uniform; new; 35s.; skirt 31 in.; bust 36 in.—Box 39,

O'THE GUIDER, NEW, GOS., Suider's Cabardine Tailormade; and outfit; almost new; medium lize Box 40, c/o THE GUIDER.

Guider's Uniform UNIFORMS WANTED.

Road, S.W.I.

Wanted; 30s.—Miss Thompson, 96, Belgrave Wanted Urgently; secondhand uniforms; lowest price; poor company S. Wales.—Williams, Vicarage, Rhymney, Mon.

Wanted Urgently. A Brown Owl who would be willing to take a rather difficult pack in a very poor district, but where the work is well worth while.—Mrs. Paget, 14, Mallord Street, S.W.3.

CAMPING.

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.

Camping Huts; fully equipped, overlooking sea; close to shops. Also bed-sitting rooms and tent pitches.—Boyle, Combe Martin, Devon.

Isle of Man Camp Sites; equipment for hire.—Apply to Camp Adviser, Miss Samman, Derbyhaven, Isle of Man.

Quartermaster Wanted for small district camp last week August; expenses paid.—Write to Miss Walker, Gulmarg, Langdon Hills,

Essex.

Licensed Guider Required; indoor camp; Peacehaven, Sussex.

10 Guides, 1 Guider; August week; expenses paid.—"Coop,"
Peacehaven, Dalton, Parbold, Lancs.

Bronze Medallist Required; school camp; Isle of Wight; July
27th. Suit school Guider with few Guides.—Brownrigg, Iffley,

Oxford.

Wanted Quartermaster and Life Saver; July 29th-August 7th; Milford, Hants.—Faulkner, 73a, Haverhill Road, Balham.

Will Catholic Licensed Guider and Guides join camp with Suffolk company? Guider, without licence, could make all arrangements. Alternatively licensed Guider welcome as guest to help.—Guider, 166, Nacton Road, Ipswich.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS: See Previous Page.

Wanted, Company to Join Camp; South Devon; August 12th-26th.—Box 41, c/o Devon; Au THE GUIDER

Few Chesham Rangers would like to camp; sea; beginning of August.—Mrs. Heron, Keepers Lane, Amersham. Filey, E. Yorks; July, August, September; two roomed cottage; gas; water; fireplace;

about eight Guides or Rangers.—Jackson, Grovehill, Filey.

Four Excellent Camp Sites; good barns for rour excellent camp Sites; good barns for shelter (two empty cottages suitable Pack Holidays or indoor camping). Complete equipment two company camps. Available Whitsuntide and throughout camping season (except between August 5th and 12th). For terms apply:—The Hon. Mrs. Richard Coke, Weasenham, King's Lynn, Norfolk.



CAMP STORES AND PROVISIONS.

Sunny Seaford and District.—For supplies of groceries and provisions and service with equipment at special prices, apply Wood's Stores, High Street, Seaford.

CAMP EQUIPMENT FOR HIRE. Half Usual Prices. Tennant, Rolvenden, Kent.

NEW CAMP EQUIPMENT FOR SALE. Twice Usual Quality, Bargain Prices. Tennant, Rolvenden, Kent.

IN SEARCH OF WORK.

Guider (29) seeks organising post. Girls' Club or unemployed.

Gymnast. Factory experience.—Box 38, c/o The Guider.

EMPLOYMENT OFFERED.

Domestic Help; very capable; experienced; good references; about 30. £1 weekly. Out every day, Thursday eleven; specially good home; modern house. Coulsdon, Surrey.—Box 42, c/o

BOARD RESIDENCE Homelike Hostels for Business Girls in London (West End). Com-Good food, large sitting and dining-rooms, separate cubicles, baths; 8, Fitzroy Square, Tottenham Court Road, W.1; 9, Bulstrode Street, Welbeck Street, W.1; 11, Fitzroy Street, Tottenham Court Road, W.1; 116a, Baker Street, W.1; 47, Princes Square, Bayswater, W.2; 31, Draycott Avenue, Sloane Square, S.W.3, Very moderate inclusive terms. Close to Tubes and Bus Routes.

Very moderate inclusive terms. Close to Tubes and Bus Routes. Apply Superintendent (send stamp).

Ames House, 44, Mortimer Street, London, W.1; three minutes from Oxford Circus; comfortable hostel for students and business girls under 25. Central heating, moderate terms. Some members of the staff are Guiders.—Apply the Warden.

Bedroom and Breakfast at 5, St. Marks Square, Regents Park Road, N.W.1 (near Zoo). Rooms re-decorated, bedding re-made, comfort and satisfaction assured. Terms moderate. Phone: Primrose 4245. Miss Hilda Temple.

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

Dashwood House, Y.W.C.A. Hostel, 51 and 53, Kenninghall Road, Clapton, E.5. Students, teachers, civil servants, others; liberal table; continuous hot water; garden; study; sitting room. Terms very moderate.—Apply Warden.

HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION OFFERED.

HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION OFFERED.

Merseyside Hostel, Hoylake, Cheshire. Holiday home for women and girls; beautiful situation on sea front; bathing, boating, picnics, etc.; large parties catered for at reduced terms.—Apply Warden.

Warden.
Rhyl (Tel. 663). Guider's house; open; all are welcome. Thanks for support 1932. Nice locality; garden, garage, near sea, baths.—Miss Jones, Clyd Annedd, Brighton Road.
Sunny Country House, central; personal supervision. Terms moderate. Riding. Photograph.—Miss Field, Link Elm, Malvern

Eastbourne. Apartments, or bed and breakfast. Close sea, shops, amusements.—61, Woodgate Road.

Scarborough. Spend your holidays at High Cliff Guest House. Accommodates 80. Moderate terms. Proprietress Guider. Cheap rates for Ranger, Guide and Brownie parties, with separate accommodation (except late July, early August). Particulars, Dept. G., High Cliff, Searborough.

Guiders Recommend Quiet Holiday; modern Farm House; terms moderate.—Crabbe, Landlooe Farm, St. Keyne, Cornwall.

Bungalow near Storrington; 2 bedrooms; parlour; kitchenette; comfortably furnished for 3; good well; oil cooker; lake and boat; lovely country; garage. Moderate terms for Guiders.—E. M. M., 33, The Waldrons, Croydon.

Sussex Downs; bungalow; furnished four; lovely position; close bus routes Brighton, Worthing; outdoor sanitation; well. From 30s.—Remington, Strome, Storrington.

Rooms over Café to Let. Water, gas, sanitation; overlooking sea; cheap. Vacant from June 3rd to August 5th.—8, High Street, Sutton-on-Sea. Guiders Recommend Quiet Holiday; modern Farm House; terms

HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION WANTED, Furnished House; country; near London; July 2 8 100ms.—Toosey, 32, Southend Road, Eltham, S.E.9.

CARAVANS TO LET.

CARAVANS TO LET.

Caravan (stationary), fully equipped, 2 persons; 35s. weekly; tennis.—"Windyridge," Crowthorne, Berks.

Horse Drawn Caravan; equipped four persons; on heathland site; Walberswick, ½ mile from sea; moved if required.—Apply Southgate, Saxmundham, Suffolk.

To Let by Week. Caravan and small hut on private land; fully equipped; moderate.—Guider, Langton Matravers, Dorset.

Bantam Pure Empire Coffee in powder form; made in the cup; there are no grounds; 2 oz. tin 2s.; makes 40 to 50 coffee cups of delicious coffee; all grocers, or post free, G. Bantam, 9, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. CANTEEN.

THEATRICAL, Guide your COUNTRY with a performance of "The Masque of

Empire." See page 207.

Beautiful Acting Clothes for Hire, all periods, sizes; copied from

world-famous pictures, historic-ally accurate; also stage cur-tains, properties. Special Guide terms from 2s. 6d. Enquire Hon. Sec., 2, Chandos Buildings, Bath. Play Production. Public Speaking. Ten classes £1 Is. in all branches of above at Wigmore Street Studio. Enquiries: Winifred Habershon, L.R.A.M. (Elocution), 32, Murray Road, Wimble-

Costumes and Properties; designs, patterns, advice; cheap hire.— Margaret Haig, Creta, Birching-Kent.

Costumes for Hire; of all periods; moderate charges; reduction for numbers. Beautiful materials, accurate designs, perfect cleanliness; resident students taken; professional staff.—Particulars on application. Dramatic Centre, Bath Road, Reading. Shadow Plays, the latest craze. See page 207.

PRINTING. Printing. The Chelsea Girl Guides, 155a, King's Road, S.W.3, will print your notepaper headings, programmes, notices, concert tickets, etc. Charges moderate.—Write to the Ranger Printer or

TYPEWRITING AND DUPLICATING. Attractive Programmes or Circulars. 50 2s., 100 3s. 6d. MSS. accurately typed. Recommended.—Miss Stratford, 44, Liberia Road, Highbury, London. (North 1201.)

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

"The Guider"; 1930, 1931, 1932, 3 missing.—Easton, 11, Kirklee Road, Glasgow.

Leather, Parchment, Pewter. Handicraft materials. Highest quality; direct prices. Full list free.—The Hylder Co., Ltd. 64, Commerce House, 72, Oxford Street, London, W.1. Pencils stamped with your own wording. List free. Greta Pencil Mills, Keswick. English make. At our own factory. British Pencils printed with your company name and illustrated, are always useful and easy to sell. Write for particulars Airedale Press, Bradford.