

THE GUIDER

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This month we have the conclusion of Miss Watson's speech on Pack Holidays given at the Brownie Conference.

AGE OF BROWNIES.

Several letters have appeared lately in *THE GUIDER* on this subject. Perhaps the writers missed the meetings held before the Brownie Conference to discuss the whole question and several others, also very important to the Brownie branch.

At the Conference the representatives brought up the opinion of their counties on these questions, which were again discussed most thoroughly. There will be an article on these subjects during the next few months, when the findings of the Conference will be put forward and discussed.

V. RHYS DAVIDS,
Great Brown Owl.

PACK HOLIDAYS

(concluded).

By J. H. WATSON (Eagle Owl).

WITH a Pack of eighteen we divide up into three Sixes before we start, calling them completely different names.

The Sixes choose their own. Kingfishers, Busy Bees, Dragon-flies—this helps as sometimes you have had to mix Gnomes and Elves just for the Holiday, so being called a completely different name doesn't muddle people; whereas if a Brownie found she was a Gnome in London and an Imp in the country she might lose her Six feeling.

So the very first thing on arrival, after luggage has been disposed of, is to get down your Sixes and Six names and remind them all who they are, and then show them all what is out of bounds. This is most important and Brown Owl must do it herself and be really firm in making her helpers realise what out of bounds means.

Our work for the day is divided up into three. We have:

House Orderlies—who help with beds and dust (under a House Helper)

Cook Orderlies—responsible for laying tables, preparing vegetables and helping wash up—all under one cook.

Messengers—who fetch milk from the farm, pick up all pieces of paper, keep outside verandah and steps clean and library and games shelf.

Each day—except for Cook—your helpers change, also the Sixes, and Brown Owl having inspected rooms, etc., gives marks. I am against giving marks to Brownies at

ordinary Pack Meetings or for small Pack Holidays, but we have found that with a big number it does thrill them, so each morning after Prayers each Six is told who was best the day before and the Sixer has a large red bow of ribbon on her bed and her Second a smaller bow. We also have second and third in different colours, and it is surprising how the different ribbons jump about; for supposing the Kingfishers had a red ribbon one day for surprisingly good work as Cook Orderlies and behaviour; the next day they may lose completely by merely hiding bits of paper down a drain pipe hoping Brown Owl wouldn't see, or disappearing down a forbidden chalk pit when a poor new Owl was in charge—only showing that things they could shine at were on the surface only, but they were forgetting their Browniness away from the pack meeting. Here is Brown Owl's chance of a bit of character training, and that is why it is such a wonderful experience and you get to know your Brownies in a way you never could during pack meetings.

OUR PROGRAMME FOR THE DAY.

Breakfast—8 or 8.15.

Prayers.

Give out marks.

Post, when we all read one another's letters!

Work and inspection.

All out in different groups.

Adventure walk. Acting. Houses. (Making Houses out of doors.) (Take Apples.)

Lunch—1 o'clock (main meal of the day).

Rest on beds and books.

3 o'clock, a walk to a farm or a common, or sports.

Tea—5.30.

Games.

Baths (or wash).

Bed.

Prayers.

It makes it rather fun to give each Six a Treasure Box in which to collect anything they fancy all through the week, making it quite clear what you mean by Treasures—odd shaped stones, leaves, etc., *not* any berries (it is a good plan to say all berries are poisonous except wild strawberries or raspberries, and these must be shown to an Owl before being eaten), also no wild animals, as you don't want to find slugs or tadpoles languishing in your Treasure Boxes! Besides the Treasures each Six has a Nature note book and puts down any specially lovely or interesting thing her Six sees during the week. Then on the day before you go, all the Treasures are spread out—each on different tables like shops, and marks are given for the best, also for note books, the latter very considerably. At the beginning of week it is "Saw cows in pond"—"Sheep eating"—"Jane saw a chocolate worm."

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(When asked more, Jane, our coster's daughter, said that at the village shop she had seen a piece of chocolate like a worm. She thought that excellent for the Nature book.) And then later you have "Saw their Helen" (a wisp of cloud from a story) or "noticed roofs glittering in the sunshine"—"Harriet saw lovely sunset with Brown Owl when she couldn't go to sleep."

Another thing we have are Adventure walks (never call them Nature walks), when the older ones go off with Tawny Owl, all telling her anything special they notice, and later on we have a pow-wow so that Brown Owl can hear it also and make excited remarks to the Brownie who not only saw the birds or flowers but also knew their names.

Plan a shopping expedition before leaving and teach your Brownies how to spend wisely. I must say most Cockneys are pretty good and are terrible bargainers, and we now have to warn them to be very polite to the lady in the little shop, as at first it was, "Oh, Brown Owl, these stockings aren't 'arf so good as Woolworth's."

Every penny must purchase something and you need much patience.

One time we went on and on with Kitty's last 2d. for Dad. Nothing suited till the lady behind the counter suggested brilliantine—that was much appreciated as apparently Dad generally used butter!

It is specially exciting if a Guide camp happens to be within reach, and this is Brown Owl's chance to show the older ones the joys of camping. Two years running now we have had a great polishing day and are thrilled at what we see in camp, especially the dinner and the fires, and last year the pack was very worried over a patrol of rather new Guides who apparently had not collected half enough wood and the Brownies were quite sure they'd never get their dinner cooked, so asked me if they might go off and collect wood, and the following day we had a most grateful message from Commissioner wondering if some Brownie had been there with wood!

You want your Brownies to make friends with any of the neighbours who help entertain them, or the farm people. Having been to the same place some years running now, some of the Brownies remember special things they want to see, and there are clamours of: "Oh,

Brown Owl, let's visit the old lady with the big chimney," or "Can we see the old inn with the roses on it, or the pillar box in the wall and the lady who sells honey in her window?" Then there is the Vicarage garden, with the tree hundreds of years old, and the vicar himself, who is one of those lovable parish priests who seem to know everyone and greets the Brownies at the church door,

asking them to choose their hymn. If he manages to come up to tea on Sports Day, on his arrival there's a wild squeal of: "There he comes and he's brought his dog," and the whole pack fling themselves upon him.

They love going to his church as they feel he wants them and somehow, if one is lucky enough to get in touch with some simple soul like this old man (a letter in advance, telling him the Sunday you all hope to be in church, helps) brings our First Promise a bit nearer in an everyday, simple way. The Brownies find that even on a holiday we all have prayers together—we remember our fathers and mothers, we try and thank God for all the lovely things and we realise that, though we are away from our Sunday School, we go to a new and strange church, trying to remember our "Duty to God." Brownies are such unselfconscious people—it is us grown-ups who mind talking about the big things at times. This was made

plainer to me than ever last summer when, in the middle of a most unromantic lunch of minced mutton, I heard a heated argument at the other end of my table. "'E made everything out there, I tell you. Yes, them trees and sheep, course 'E did." "'E didn't." "I tell you 'E did." "Go on with you. Eh, Brown Owl?" and soon we found ourselves describing to one another the beauty and the little lovelinesses breathed on by the great life-giving Spirit.

And this takes me back to what I said at the beginning—that a Pack Holiday is sharing both the big and the little things of family life, and so to those of you who get the chance, I say try it and good luck to you. It will bring much work but also much joy, as a B.O. knew who came up to me at a training evening with: "Oh, so you've run a Pack Holiday. Why, I haven't stopped laughing since mine yet."



1st Loughborough Pack.



ADVENTURES WITH A VAN

WE had been planning a holiday for two years. Seated on the club room floor we had visited in turn London, Bruges, The Lakes, and the Surrey Ark. It had been great fun and extraordinarily cheap. To go to Edinburgh in a van was quite our wildest flight of fancy, so our surprise was unbounded when it actually materialised.

The van was discovered in a local garage, and it had DRINK AMBERFLO TEA in large letters all over it. The garage man assured us that it was in perfect order, and to heighten this illusion gave it a new coat of bright green paint. This we soon found was all there was new about it. Before we got home there were few parts of that ramshackle bus that had not fallen off, or ceased to function at one time or another.

However, ignorance is bliss, so we propped the doors open with a board to give more light and air, spread rugs on our suit-cases to sit on, packed ourselves round with kettles, cameras, and other paraphernalia, and started off without a qualm. There were eight of us. Three could drive, and two were chosen as Q.M.'s—their sole qualifications being that they had never done such a thing before, and had nothing to do with catering at home.

Near Shrewsbury, 24 miles from home, we had our first flat tyre. By the time we had gone 80 miles we had two tyre bursts, and had to buy two new inner tubes. The wheels had detachable rims which, having been kicked and hammered by countless generations of grocers' assistants, had assumed the most fantastic shapes. They resisted all our gentle efforts—but we made the great discovery that chivalry is not yet dead in England, and is particularly strong in butcher boys. On both occasions a butcher boy came to our assistance, and but

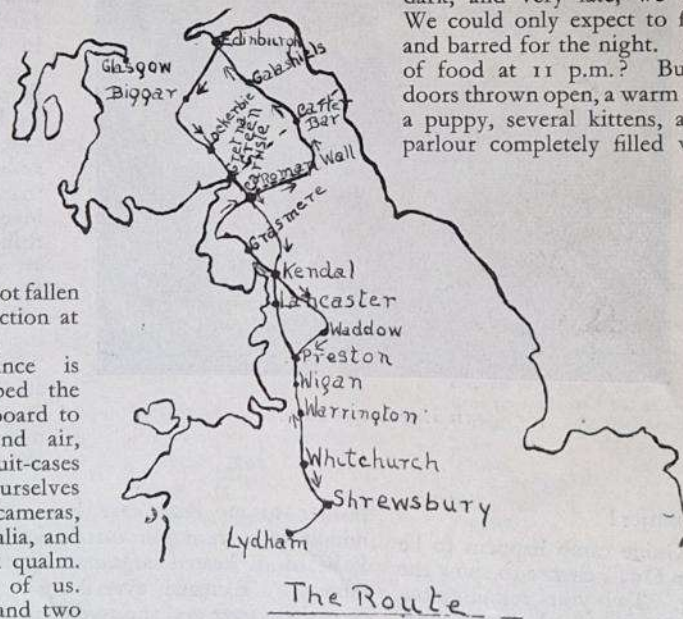
for them we doubt if we would ever have left the outskirts of Warrington.

We left there eventually, with 86 miles to go, at 6.30 p.m. It had taken us 8½ hours to go 80 miles. The thought of ever reaching Edinburgh seemed quite absurd. It was nearly dark when we drove into the Lake District, but even in the fading light we could see the beauty of far spreading hills and quiet waters as we drove past Windermere, and Rydalwater, and at last Grasmere. We approached our destination with sinking hearts. It was dark, and very late, we were tired, and very hungry. We could only expect to find Knot House Farm bolted and barred for the night. And what hope could there be of food at 11 p.m.? But what a glorious surprise—doors thrown open, a warm welcome from host and hostess, a puppy, several kittens, and a tame fox, and a lamplit parlour completely filled with food! Never did more

joyful sight greet the eyes of travel-stained pilgrims.

We started early next morning, and were soon creeping laboriously up Dunmail Raise, our clutch slipping fiercely all the way up and our brakes smoking cheerfully all the way down. We soon got used to these details, however, and remained quite calm when a furious bellow from the driver indicated that if we didn't get out quickly the van would most certainly stick. The great hills loomed up all around us, huge and mysterious in the morning mist. We longed to stop

and explore, but with yesterday's mishaps fresh in our minds we felt it was wiser to push on while the going was still good. A short stop on the banks of Thirlmere, and on through Keswick, and Carlisle—where we turned East along the Roman Wall to Carter Bar. The country became more and more desolate as we drew nearer the Border. On every side rolling moorland as far as the eye could see, and at last at the top of a long hill a notice—SCOTLAND—and there lay Scotland at our feet. We jumped out to try the thrilling experience of standing with one foot in England, and one in Scotland. Then all among the waving bog cotton we ate our first meal on Scottish soil.



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In brilliant sunshine we trekked on—stopping to look at the ruined Abbey at Jedburgh and the War Memorial at Galashiels, and at last, late in the evening, we looked down on the spires and towers of Edinburgh. It was a thrilling moment. The van was stopped, hats, shoes and gloves were unearched from the wreckage on the floor, and arrayed in all the glory we could muster to do honour to the occasion, and flying our little World Flag from the radiator cap, we majestically entered the Scottish Capital.

Quickly Edinburgh laid her spell upon us all; the four days we spent there passed like a flash; we explored Holyrood, the Castle, and St. Giles Cathedral, and steeped ourselves in Scottish history. If Mary Queen of Scots had suddenly come to life—the 1st Corndon Rangers (to a man) would have rallied round her.

We visited the Zoo, and the Forth Bridge, and one night went to "Rob Roy" at the theatre, where we had a perfect orgy of kilts, bagpipes, and Scotch dances, enough to satisfy our wildest dreams. One gala night was spent with the Edinburgh Rangers at their Headquarters. They gave a party for us—and such a party! Their rooms were the most palatial, their games the most thrilling, the songs and dances the most attractive, and the welcome they gave us the very warmest that could be imagined. Quite a 100 of them had gathered there, all agog to meet the "Welsh Rangers." We felt they were rather disappointed that we didn't speak a foreign language, and chew leeks, just as we felt rather a pang when we found that the Scots didn't walk the streets clad in kilts and blowing bagpipes. The van was invited, too, but the admiration she received was too much for her. Her tail lamp immediately fused, and that night we drove through the streets of Edinburgh with one of us hanging out of the back waving an electric torch wildly in the faces of the astonished policemen.

On looking back what stands out perhaps most clearly in our minds was the morning we spent in the Scottish War Memorial—that place of haunting beauty, its noble Present so rich in honour for the Past, that it makes sacred the memory not only of every Scottish man and woman who served in the war, but even of the animals who played their humbler parts.

Nor will we soon forget the kindness we received at the G.F.S. Hostel where we stayed. The clanging bell crashing out at 7 a.m. and the notices on the stairs were formidable enough, but there was nothing formidable about those in authority. They were charming to us, and their sympathy and understanding added greatly to the success of our trip.

Edinburgh is so full of beauty, and interest, that it is absurd to attempt to see it in four days. As someone remarked: "She oozes romance and history from every brick."

We hoped the van would develop some new internal disease, which would effectually prevent us leaving, but it remained aggravatingly robust, and we reluctantly packed ourselves in and set off for the border.

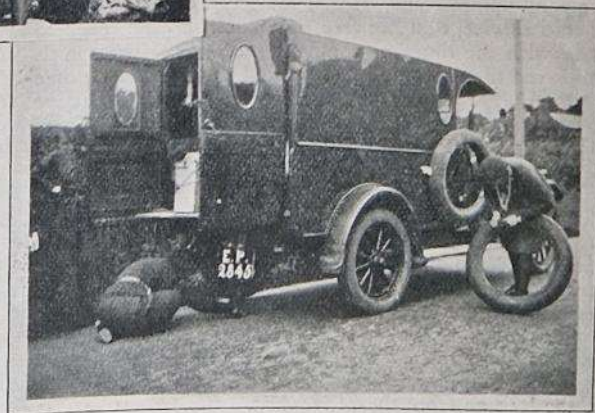
Gretna Green was our first objective. We had visualised it beautifully. There would be old-world cottages, and a village green—and, of course, a stream for the coaches to splash through—first the bridal pair, and then the irate father—just too late. Reality was so awful that we nearly wept with disappointment. Gretna Green, in reality, is less romantic—modern buildings, wooden bungalows, huts, posters, notices, and postcards. Having drowned our sorrows in ices, we invaded the blacksmith's shop—surely this was the real thing, anyway. Not a bit of it, for after gazing awestruck at the romantic anvil we discovered two more each blazing forth to a believing world that it was THE anvil at which ALL the marriages took place. We departed thoroughly disillusioned; runaway marriages had lost their glamour.

Back in England the van seriously threatened us with a night in the wilds of Shap Fells. She began missing in every conceivable part, and only just struggled to the top where, to our relief, we found it was downhill all the way to Kendal, where we put up for the night.

Our last day—and about 11.0 on a brilliant morning we came to Waddow. A tall Guider came to welcome us, with dignity which dissolved at once into helpless mirth which seemed to be the usual effect of us and our

van. Accompanied by David—a very curly and most friendly little Bedlington—we explored every inch of Waddow and were thrilled with all we saw. We discovered that here at Waddow is the ideal place for a picnic. We had our lunch by the weir, shared by David and the Waddow pony—who caused much diversion by attempting to lick our faces, eating our sausage rolls and treading on our pile of hats, making them quite

(Concluded on Page 286).





THE LONE BRANCH

AT the expense of repeating what has already been printed in *THE GUIDER*, I feel that the time has come when a brief description of the organisation of the Lone Branch would not come amiss. I have been asked questions about the Branch which show only too clearly that Guiders and Commissioners are often quite ignorant on the subject and do not know where to find the information required. "I did not even know who was the Commissioner for Lones," writes one quite experienced Lone Captain. Of course, the remedy lies in their own hands, for appointments are published regularly in *THE GUIDER*, and all other information as to County Lone Secretaries, etc., is in the *Register of Commissioners*, while *Rules, Policy and Organisation* gives a full account of the purpose and organisation of the Branch.

But for the benefit of Guiders and others who have only a very vague, and possibly erroneous idea of what Lone Guides are, I shall explain as clearly as possible the reason for this existence, their organisation, and the methods at present used to train Lone Guides and Rangers. I say "at present," for one of the greatest joys of Guiding is that one is always travelling, and never arrives. Thank goodness we shall never be able to confess that we have nothing left to learn. There is so much still to be learnt from experience, and from the experiences of others, that one cannot lay down rules, and say: "Lone Guides should be run on such and such lines." This seems the most satisfactory method of development, and one humbly confesses that one is only learning oneself to play this most fascinating of all games.

The Lone Branch was started in response to the demand from girls who for various reasons were obliged to give up being active Guides. The most usual reasons were, that the family moved to a place where there was no active company within reach, or that the girl went out to work or into service, and her free time could not be made to fit in with the times of company meetings. These girls had loved their Guiding and wanted to keep it up, while hoping that some day they might be able to join an active company again. The Lone Branch should not be confused with the Extension Branch, which deals only with girls unable to be active Guides on the score of ill-health, cripples, bedridden girls, etc. The Lone Branch accepts girls who have never been Guides before, if it can be proved that if it were not for Lones they would be debarred from Guiding altogether. The whole organisation, however, has for its aim the encouragement of girls to get back into active Guiding. It is a half-way house, and must not be looked upon as an alternative to active participation in a company, but on the other hand it is of enormous value, and serves most effectually to stop much of the leakage from the Movement.

The method by which the Lone Guide is able to keep in touch with the Movement, to use the system, and to take part in the game, is chiefly by means of correspondence, but visiting her Guides, and getting the company together for hikes, parties, etc., is a very important part of a Lone Guider's duty. The Lone Letter which most Guiders send out monthly takes the place as far as possible of the regular company meeting, and in it is followed, as closely as is compatible with the medium, the procedure of an ordinary company meeting. It is amazing, when one gets down to it, how fascinating it can be to transcribe on to paper, the inspection, patrol instruction and general activities of an active Guide company. Naturally the value of these letters depends entirely on the capacity of the Lone Captain. She should have at least one Lieutenant to help her, and her company should, if possible, be limited to 16 Guides, although some Guiders find a rather different organisation more convenient, especially when dealing with Rangers. Incidentally, the job of a Lone Captain or Lieutenant may solve the problem of some keen and efficient Guider, who for health or other reasons has to give up running an active company. She can feel she is still doing as good work, while having more latitude in the matter of when and how the work is done.

The Guides and Rangers themselves are encouraged to contribute to the Letters; in fact, in a Guide company co-operation by the girls is essential, in no circumstances should they be "spoon-fed." In the case of Ranger companies, the difficulty is greater, for the members are frequently working so hard that they honestly cannot participate in the production of the monthly Letter, which has, in consequence, to be more in the nature of a sort of personal magazine, but in some companies one Letter per year is produced by the Rangers themselves.

As to Organisation. The Commissioner of the Branch and her Assistant are appointed by Headquarters every three years, and are responsible for their section of the Movement throughout England and Wales. The "Wandering Lones," or Lone Guides resident abroad (not in the Dominions and Colonies, who have their own organisations), also come under the Commissioner in England. Scotland and Ireland have their own Commissioner for Lones.

England and Wales are divided into seven areas, each of from seven to ten counties, under an Area Representative. Her exact job at the moment is rather vague, but generally speaking she keeps in touch with her County Lone Secretaries, helps them with advice and with the warrant papers of their Lone Guiders, and represents them at the Lone Advisory Committee. She also passes round the Letter written twice a year by the Commissioner for the Branch to each Lone Secretary, and the sample Lone Letter, which is issued, one copy for each area, and

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which, passed round the counties, gives some idea of the standard which should be aimed at.

Perhaps the hubs of the Lone Branch are the County Lone Secretaries. The name is slightly misleading, for they combine the duties of a Commissioner with those of a Secretary. They are virtually responsible for all matters connected with Lones in the county. Not only should the County Lone Secretary receive the names of all girls who wish to become Lones, and draft them to the most suitable company, but she should train and advise her Lone Guiders, and pass them for their warrants. Meanwhile she should keep in the closest touch with the County Commissioner and other Commissioners. She should frequently inspect the Lone Letters produced by her Guiders and satisfy herself that they are running their companies on correct lines, and she should see that they make full use of all facilities for training, such as conferences and training days or weeks.

Perhaps a few words here on the question of what Commissioners can do to help the Lones would not come amiss. So much of the success or the reverse of the Branch in their county depends on their sympathy and co-operation. The County Commissioner can encourage the Lone Secretary enormously by taking a personal interest in her work, and by helping her to inspect the Company Letters at least once a year. She could also make a point of asking the Lone Secretary to attend any meeting or conference in the county which she thinks would be of help to her. Division and District Commissioners can help by insisting that every Guide or Ranger having to leave an active company should be given a chance to join the Lones, and that Guiders returning their warrants should be asked if they would like to join the County Lone Guiders' Circle; and above all, by making a note of the names and addresses of all Lone Guides in her District or Division (this should be provided by the Lone Captain or Secretary as a matter of routine), and seeing that they are given a chance to attend Rallies, entertainments, etc., in the neighbourhood. She can also help by suggesting names of examiners for badges, etc.

District and Division Commissioners—please don't forget the members of the County Lone Guiders' Circle who live in your part of the county. Remember, that although they like being asked to local events such as rallies and parties, people don't join a Lone Circle just for ornament, but are there to be used by the local Commissioner for occasional help of all kinds. If the District Commissioner looks at the Circle members' transfer form she will see the kind of work that each member is prepared to do. In fact, hard worked District Commissioners should find the Lone Circle a very present help in times of trouble.

Before going on to the names and addresses of Area Representatives, etc., I should like, for the information of Lone Guiders, to draw their attention to the Lone Exchange Bureau which exists to provide them with model Company Letters, Court of Honour Books, etc. Any Lone Guider who feels at a loss, and wants fresh ideas, or even wants to see what a Lone Letter should be like, has only to write to Miss Mary Shaw, High Inval, Haslemere, Surrey, saying what she wants, and enclosing stamps for postage. She will receive all the help she needs. In addition, Mrs. Sampson, the Assistant Commissioner for Lones, is always prepared to help and advise Lone Secretaries in their difficulties.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF LONE AREA REPRESENTATIVES.

SOUTH.—Miss Hall, Ashleigh, Balmoral Road, Parkstone, Dorset.

NORTH.—Miss Dorothy Bardsley, Lunecliffe, Lancaster.

EAST.—Miss Walker, Elland, Yorkshire.

WEST.—Miss S. Chance, 18, Bathwick Hill, Bath.

MIDLANDS.—Mrs. Starkey, Wych Elms, Wolverhampton, Staffs.

LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES.—Miss B. Knowles, 4, Alcester Road, Wallington, Surrey.

GWENDOLINE JELICOE,
Commissioner for Lones.

THE NEWLY-LICENSED GUIDER SOLILOQUIZES

(With apologies—not only to Shakespeare).



To camp, or not to camp: that is
the question:
Whether 'tis nobler for the Guides
to suffer
The stings and bites of those out-
rageous insects,
Or to take arms against all Camp
Advisers,

And by opposing vex them? To camp: or creep
Away, and while we creep to say we end
The backache and the thousand mallet knocks
That camps are heir to, 'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To camp, to work;
To rest: perchance to dream: ay, there's the rub;
For in that small green tent what dreams may come
When we have shuffled off the rain-drenched soil,
Must give us pause: there's the grease-pit
That makes calamity of all camp life;
For who would bear the whips of stern C.A.'s,
Reveille's song, the tardy orderly,
The pangs of hunger felt, the meal's delay,
The insolence of yokels and the spurns
That harassed Guiders all-undaunted take,
When she herself might her quick exit make
With a swift Austin? Who would kit-bags bear,
To grunt and sweat under a weary life,
But that the dread of someone *after* camp,
The unrelenting C.A. from whose lair
The Guider, faint, returns, puzzles the will
And makes us rather bear those ills we have
Than fly to others that we know not of?
Thus conscience does make cowards
of us all;

And thus the navy-blue of revolution
Is donned with speed and camp equip-
ment bought,
And tagged and sent, to pitch the very
moment
We arrive, and so we raise a cheer—
And rouse the Guides to action!



A. M. W.

CAMP RECIPES.



Apple Water. This is a refreshing summer drink and a change from lemonade.

3 or 4 lbs. of small windfall apples, or clean apple parings. Sugar to taste.

The rind and juice of 2 lemons may also be added if liked.

Wipe and slice the apples, add lemon if liked. Pour on 1 gallon of boiling water. Strain when cool and add sugar to taste.

Stewed Windfalls. When the apples are too small to peel, wash them and quarter. Then add water and boil till soft. Put through a sieve or collander while still warm. Sweeten if necessary.

Stewed Cabbage. Clean and chop cabbage. Put into dixie of boiling water and boil for 2 minutes. Strain. Put cabbage into double cooker (or 7 lb. jam jar) with about 3 ozs. of margarine per jar and pepper and salt to taste. Stir well. Stew from 1 to 1½ hours.

Boiled Puddings. 2½ lbs. flour.
1 lb. margarine.
Salt or sugar.
Water or milk (or both).

Put the flour and margarine into a fairly large bowl and cut with a knife till they look like breadcrumbs. Do not touch with the hands. Add salt for savoury puddings and sugar for sweet ones. Mix to a stiff paste with milk or water, using a knife.

Grease sufficient 2 lb. jam jars, and fill ¾ full with the mixture. Tie down with greaseproof paper, and steam 1½ to 2 hours.

This mixture makes steak puddings, dumplings for stew, jam, treacle and fruit puddings, etc.

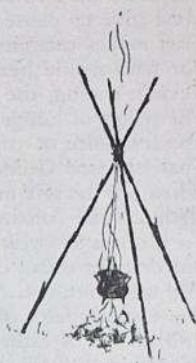
N.B.—It is better to use ordinary flour and no baking powder if the cooks are inexperienced.

To turn the mixture into *Currant Pudding*. Add 1½ lbs. currants or raisins before you mix in the water, and use a little less flour and fat.

For Jam or Treacle Pudding. Put two tablespoonsful jam or treacle or marmalade at the bottom of the jar and then pour the mixture on top.

The advantages of cooking puddings in straight sided 2 lb. stone jam jars are:—

- (1) They take up less room in a dixie on account of their straight sides.
- (2) It is easier to serve even helpings.
- (3) If you turn them out one at a time as you serve, everyone gets their helping hot.
- (4) It does not matter if you break one.



Bacon Cakes. To fat cooked bacon add rather more than an equal quantity of boiled rice, also chopped parsley and pepper to taste. Chop the bacon and mix with the other ingredients to a firm paste. Form into cakes and fry.

Beef Mould. 1 lb. of stewing steak.
1 oz. of margarine.
Pepper and salt.

Cut the meat up small and cover with water in a jar. Put in a dixie and let it cook slowly till it all mashes up. Mash with a fork, melt the gelatine in a little of the gravy and stir in with pepper and salt. Put in a basin to set.

Belfast Rice. 1 lb. of rice.
Plenty of onion.
¼ lb. of margarine.
½ lb. of cheese.
Salt.

Slice the onions and boil in water with the rice till all is well cooked. Drain off any superfluous water. Add margarine, cheese (grated), salt. Put back over fire and stir till the cheese melts. Serve hot.

Recipe for Potato Rolls.
1 lb. mashed potatoes.
½ lb. of bread crumbs.
1 egg.
1 onion.
Sage, pepper, salt.
1 oxo or a little bovril.

Mix potatoes and breadcrumbs with chopped onions, sage, pepper and salt. Bind together with beaten egg and bovril or oxo. Roll into small rolls in flour and fry until a golden brown.

Potato Cheese. Boil one large or two small potatoes for each person. Mash and sprinkle in cheese (cut up very small), season with pepper and salt, cook a few minutes stirring all the time. It tastes better and is less likely to burn if a little margarine or butter is mixed in.

Sausage Dreams. Peel and slice up cold sausages, make into sandwiches with bread and butter, and fry in dripping until golden brown on both sides.

N.B.—These are very nice cold as ordinary sandwiches.

Herrings. Herrings should be washed and dried thoroughly and left in a cloth until time to cook. Roll each one in fine oatmeal or flour. Have frying pan very hot and sprinkled with salt. Lay the herrings in and cook until slightly scorched, turn, and cook the other side. Herrings require no fat, having plenty of their own.





AN A.B.C. OF GUIDING

By A. M. MAYNARD.



COMPASS.

How to make one. Fold a piece of paper in half, and in half again, then diagonally; when open, it will look like Fig. 1. Write in the eight cardinal points, or sixteen, if you like, and put against them the time the sun passes these points. Place a thin stick on the edge of the paper at the time of day (sun time) and move the paper so that its shadow crosses the centre. It will then be correct as a sun compass. Some Guides and even Guiders think the sun is not due East at 6 a.m. in the winter because it has not risen. If this were so, sundials would be of little use. Let the class make and use this compass for themselves and they will learn by experience. To make a sun clock, orient the paper by your compass and note at what time and place the pencil must be placed for its shadow to cross the centre; this is the sun time. (Fig 1, 2 p.m.)

To make a protractor, put the paper square to the sides of your map, centre on the point you are drawing, and fold back the paper along the directions required.

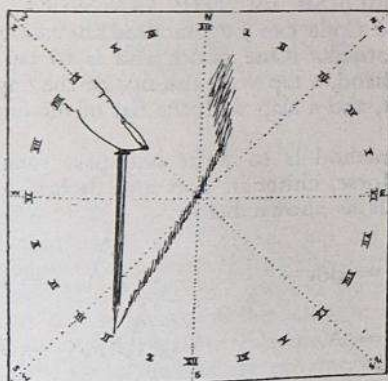


Fig. 1

COMPETITIONS.

Are they good or bad?

- (1) They are a healthy stimulant to work.
- (2) They strengthen the patrol, or company feeling.
- (3) They foster loyalty and control.
- (4) They keep the Leaders up to their jobs.
- (5) They enable the captain to test the knowledge of her Guides. How often does a relay knot race reveal the amazing ignorance of the players!

It is a natural instinct and should be directed, not suppressed. Properly handled, the Guide works for her patrol, not herself. She learns to be a good loser as well as a good winner, and to play fair.

DIFFICULT CASES.

How should one deal with them?

The conceited girl. Give her a really difficult job in her own line to do. If she succeeds she will have the recog-

nition she wanted and that may cure her; if not, give her something she cannot do. Point out, when opportunity occurs, the humility of really big people.

The grumbler. She does not do much harm where there is a strong Guide spirit, so cure her before others have caught the complaint. A matron once refused to keep a nurse because she had never seen her laugh, and she was right, that girl was a bad influence. Professor James says: "The outward expression produces the inward feeling." Get the grumbler to realise this and practice the 8th Law. Make the company sensitive to the danger of grouching and bring all criticism into the open. Tell them it is in their hands to have the company they want, and give a lead by welcoming any criticism of your own methods.

The hysterical girl. The girl who exaggerates her ailments in order to be the centre of attention, not the hyper nervous girl who is often mistaken for that and badly handled. The treatment is firmness and isolation at the time, and a building up of a tradition of pluck and dislike of "squealers" in the company.

The girl with hurt feelings. A sense of injustice, a false sense of dignity, or jealousy are some of the reasons. Teach them that we only chaff our friends. A good proverb for everybody is: "There is only one thing worse than giving offence, and that is taking it." As usual, remedies should be applied between the attacks and according to the causes. Show your appreciation of friends one can rely on, not "those touchy folk"! She will want to be appreciated—and will imitate.

The liar. She lies from habit, due, originally, to fear or desire to impress, or mental weakness. Don't try to bring the lie home to her; this only confirms her in her habit, but by asking her questions about which she is likely to be truthful, and by showing your trust, you will build up in her a confidence in her own truthfulness. Don't make a sin out of it, but make a big thing of accuracy. A small boy who was in the habit of being untruthful once said: "I just saw a skylark descend on her nest!" His aunt said: "Really? Do show me—I have never seen a skylark's nest!" They could not find it, but he insisted that he had seen it, so they hunted on the spot for twenty minutes, till at last, tired out, he said: "Well, perhaps I imagined it!" Then she made a compact with him, that if he would always speak the truth she would always believe him. This he never broke. An enrolment should be something like this, a pact between Guider and Guide, not a mere form.

The panic mongerer. A sensation is more easily caused by being naughty than by being good; if you get her on your side by using her talents she will be satisfied and good. These girls have often great initiative and imagination and would be invaluable for getting up the much-needed surprise item of a company meeting. As Vera Barclay says: "There is not much difference between the boy who upsets the apples to get the man to chase

him, and the boy who picks them up to hear him say 'Thank you'."

The Obstructive Girl. The girl whose one desire seems to be to break up anything which is going well; often she has a friend whom she wants to impress. Suspend her—her friend will go too—but never mind, they will both return, but do not re-admit them together. Let one make new friends and fresh connections first, before the other is admitted. During ten years I suspended eight Guides and I never lost one through that; they do not mind leaving but object to being told to go! So do not wait till she has upset others, get the Court of Honour to act promptly.

The tale bearer. A wise captain is not worried by them, as she refuses to listen and the girls know this and feel safe. Company tradition, again, is the best cure. Beware of things said in confidence and only agree to listen if no one else is involved. An enquiry may be the only just procedure. Try to get the informer to put herself in the place of the absentee who cannot explain things. "He that is first in his own cause seemeth just, but his neighbour cometh and searcheth him out."—Prov. Be very slow to believe evil, it will not matter if you have too much faith, but if you have too little you had better shut down the company.

DISCIPLINE.

How much is good? Discipline means control by a something higher than the passions. Self discipline is the best because the controlling centre is always present. A reaction in proportion to the severity of the control sets in when outside control is removed. In the Guides we have a dual control, Guides and Guiders, both parties voluntarily promising obedience to the same ideal; the older party maintaining the control only as much, and no more, than is necessary to secure success and prepared to stand by when the time comes to hand over to the Guides. If the Guider uses her power to control the lives of her Guides too much she is rendering them unfit to control themselves.

Discipline means sacrifice of self to the common good. If the boat is saved the crew is safe. Deep in every girl there is a longing to sacrifice herself to something worthwhile. Modern life does not draw this out, but Guiding can, and should.

THE WHINCHAT

The Stonechat and Whinchat are brothers,

Or half-brothers, to be exact;

They have different fathers and mothers,

But this is an absolute fact—

You can't tell the difference between 'em

(Though the Whinchat is smaller and brown)

As they flit through the branches that screen 'em

When you find 'em high up on the Down.

So what I have said of the Stonechat

Applies to the Whinchat as well;

So read what I've said of the Stonechat

But mark what I now have to tell.

The Stonechat remains on the highlands,

The Whinchat, when winter's begun,

Deserts in a body these Islands,

And flies to the south for the sun.

J. MURRAY ALLISON,
From *The Five Black Cousins*.

GAMES

PATROL BIRDS.

We all want our Guides to take an interest in their patrol emblem, bird or flower. A good scheme for exciting interest is to take one of the patrol birds (or flowers) each week and let the Guides spend the week in finding out all they can about it. At the next company evening have a competition in which each patrol has to give a different bit of information about it in turn, going on until each patrol has been "passed" three times and has to drop out of the game.

Patrols should be encouraged to select their own mottoes, Robins, "Always singing," etc., and name their corners so that the Swallows live in the Eaves, and Daisy Patrol in the Meadow.




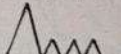
INVENTING GAMES.

A good competition for a school or cadet company is that of making up Guide games from an ordinary team game. "Team Numbers" is played first. (Patrols sit in files, number, and when a number is called, the Guides of that number have to get up, run round the post, and go back to their places again.) The patrols then go to their corners and are allowed two minutes to think of a way of turning that game into a Guide game (to teach knot-tying, signalling, etc.) The new versions of the game are played in turn, and the most original is voted for amongst the players.

MORSE IN THE CORNERS.

The Morse Code can be practised in various ways in the patrol corners. One good plan is to tap it on the palm of the hand, a tap with the tips of the fingers representing a dot, and a slap with the flat of the fingers being a dash.

Another method is to write and pass round a letter written in Morse, either in dots and dashes, or big hills and little hills as shown below.

	= dot		= dash
	= A.		= B.

CARAVANING

The 1st Kelsale Rangers are the proud possessors of the caravan, the photograph of which appears on the cover of this number of *THE GUIDER*.

Originally it belonged to gypsies; sulphur candles, soap and water, and disinfectant generally, made the necessary difference to the interior before it could be inhabited.

The Rangers undertook to paint the inside; the outside was painted green, the original colour of the roof being pale yellow with black and red scroll-work, which was retained.

There is a surprising amount of room in the caravan, and it boasts two sleeping bunks, a chest of drawers, three lockers, and three cupboards. Also a tiny cooking stove.

The Rangers spend many week-ends in the caravan, and it stands on the heath at Walberswick.



“THE GUIDE”

TREASURE HUNT IN LONDON

MAY 27th, 1933

THREE THOUSAND lusty voices chanting the Adventurers' Chorus, taken up by the natural sounding board provided by the Serpentine, rang through Hyde Park until the general public, clustered closely about the outskirts of the Ring in the Cockpit, literally began to feel that old England had still enough courage and daring in the coming generation to confound all pessimists. Neither was the singing alone the impressive part of the Ring, for the silence in between, while details of the next song or round were given out, was one of the best advertisements ever displayed for Guide discipline. Here, too, was self-discipline, not the type of control maintained by the presence of an “officer,” but discipline enforced by the desire to see and hear rather than to be seen and heard.

Prior to the Ring a Treasure Hunt through Hyde Park had been organised by the staff of *THE GUIDE*, assisted by many willing London Guiders. Over 150 couples entered for the Hunt, which was confined to members of the Urchin's K. Klan (for details read “*THE GUIDE*”) and those who brought a new reader as their partner. There were 13 clues in all, each clue held by Guiders who were hidden about the park. As each clue was discovered by a couple, the clue holder verified the discovery of the previous clue by the stamp affixed to the Cockpit card. The competitors were sent off from the Cockpit from 3 p.m. onwards, six couples at a time at intervals of three minutes. The winning pair were Ethel Elliott and

Kathleen Maycock of the 6th Streatham Rangers, who completed the course in one hour sixteen minutes. The runners-up took one hour twenty-two minutes. The clues in themselves were cleverly thought out, and by no means always easy. No. 5 stated “Follow your nose to the West”—and it was an education in itself to watch the result! Many Guides had no conception at all of the compass points, two Guiders promptly turned due East, but every Sea Guide or Ranger (some of whom had compasses) looked at the sun and sped hastily in the right direction.

Another clue made reference to a trip round the world, and the country Guider, who was an interested spectator, found her education as to the details of the Albert Memorial vastly improved. The knowledge acquired as to the lay out of Hyde Park was surprising, too, and with it a deep appreciation of its beauties.

Mrs. Mark Kerr, County Commissioner for London, came specially to the Ring to give away the Treasure Hunt prizes, and was cheered to the echo by the 3,000. The end came with “The Foxlease Vesper” and “Taps,” and before long the orderly groups of navy blue figures had dispersed homewards. Standing at the edge of the Cockpit before the Ring began one was amazed and thrilled at the never ending stream of Guides who came; in the same place at the end of the Ring amazement grew as this stream departed, no fuss, no pushing and shoving, just a dispersal at sunset.

M. A. C.



ON BARNS AND BEASTS

THERE are very few campers who have not had close acquaintance with those smaller domestic pets, the mosquito, the spider, the beetle and the earwig, but how many can claim with me the privilege of having slept over pigs, under chickens, in the midst of rats and within bellowing distance of bulls? The walking tour which brought about this delightful proximity was undertaken in Yorkshire.

It rains in Yorkshire—sometimes, and after a few wet nights under canvas our morals deteriorated. We were but two dripping females and the dog (Perk), and when we distinguished the clouds of night among the clouds of rain we sought refuge in the outbuildings of the nearest farm. Far be it from me to lead Guiders astray, but oh, the joy of a warm dry bed of hay in the barn when the rain is pattering down on the roof and the field in which we would have pitched our tent is one vast morass! There was a smell of clover, pigeons high on the rafters overhead, and cocks and hens roosting on every conceivable perch.

The next time it rained we were offered a granary. The farmer seemed a little dubious. He scratched his head and said that he would not sleep there himself, but we were welcome. His wife was openly hilarious, but the cause of her mirth was not apparent until some time later. These Northern folk are uncommonly reticent.

The granary had a nice wooden floor with a good many holes in it. It was dry and pleasantly warm and we were delighted. Peering down we discovered that the bottom flat was inhabited by a number of contented pigs. We loved them, but for fear our Perk, who was ever a keen naturalist, should descend suddenly in their midst, we carefully covered every aperture with a slab of that sort of biscuit which cows eat, these being piled in large quantities all around the granary.

We jumped into our sleeping bags and slept, I dreaming blissfully of mother cow handing round the biscuits in a wheelbarrow, but not for long . . . the dog's nose was twitching, soon all our four noses were twitching and two were being covered by handkerchiefs.

To put it coarsely, the large Whites had begun to smell.

With desperate haste I unpacked the rucksack and produced my very small bottle of eau de cologne. What a triumph that I had refused to be deterred by the gibes of those who saw me pack it! That bottle alone saved us from asphyxiation. We pressed it to poor Perk's nose and passed it from head to head between us. By this

time the Large Whites had begun to grunt. There seemed to be a porcine party of some sort in progress and the revelry continued for the greater part of the night until at last they fell asleep with snores more awful than the grunts. The rain was coming down in torrents and with the rising of the wind the only window in our boudoir began to bang. It crashed to and fro, the dog barked, the pigs snored, the rain rattled on the corrugated iron roof. At length my efforts to stuff the window with an old sack were successful and towards dawn we all three fell asleep.

Was it at half past four or five that we were awakened by the entrance of a cheery yokel, who, quite unperturbed by our presence, began vigorously to turn a handle and precipitate the crushed cow biscuit through the floor? The night's rest was over.

So much for pigs, and we resolved that in future our chosen sleeping apartment should always be on the ground floor.

There was more rain as we continued on our adventurous way and some miles further on a palatial shed was acquired for our lodging. It contained, besides ourselves, a motley collection of old ploughs, tractors and farm implements of every sort. In one corner was a pile of horse beans.

Acting upon our host's advice we locked the double doors, for the best bull was in possession of the field outside. With the doors closed the place was in complete darkness, so composing ourselves most comfortably among the horse beans and a pile of sacking we prepared for a good night's rest. But Fate decreed otherwise. I had an air cushion upon which I was accustomed to lay my head. Hitherto it had been a staunch friend, but on this particular night it let me down in more senses than one. About midnight it must have contracted a puncture and I awoke to find myself lying perfectly flat (an attitude to which I much object, in or out of camp). Groping in the utter blackness I began to inflate the wretched thing. There was a startled shriek from my companion, who, when sufficiently calmed, explained that she thought the bull was snorting in her ear.

I felt complimented on my respiratory powers and might have enjoyed a good laugh at her expense had not the light from the torch which she now switched on revealed a large and hungry looking rat within two feet of my head. He it was who had punctured my pillow, no doubt. Further investigation showed up several more reproachful rodents, for were we not appropriating their nightly haunt, the bean pile? Not wishing for a nocturnal battle scene we fixed our Perk on his lead in spite of his protestations and passed the rest of the night in some uneasiness.

When at length the weather "cleared oop" we pitched our tent in orthodox style, but again the fauna of the district made haste to gather round. A gentle sheep when requested to remove itself from the only gateway at once became a fierce ram, bent on keeping us out.

Once I awoke with a quacking duck upon my chest and a trio of enquiring calves chewing the guy lines.

Oh, yes! Most certainly a Guide is a friend to animals.

L. BARFORD.

SUNSET AND MOONLIGHT PHOTOGRAPHS.

WHERE is the photographer who has not been tempted to "snap" a sunset? And how many photographers have succeeded? Not many I ween.

There are very sound reasons for snapshot failures in this connection. In the first place, at sunset daylight is very weak—much weaker photographically than it appears to be visually—and only cameras fitted with exceedingly fast lenses could make anything out of a "snap" in the circumstances. To attempt such work with a cheap instrument would be almost hopeless. Exposures in seconds, not in fractions of a second, would be necessary, so that although the cheap lens would not do for "snap" purposes it can, when steadied on a tripod, do all that is required.

There is another factor of importance to be considered. At sunset daylight is very yellow, and as ordinary films or plates are practically blind to that colour very little impression is made on the surface of the film emulsion, with the inevitable effect—under exposure. A Selochrome film gets over the difficulty because it is sensitive to yellow as well as to green, etc.

With a colour-sensitive film you can reproduce a sunset tolerably well providing that you give enough exposure—say one or two seconds according to the light. You do not, of course, want a mere pattern of a sky. That would suggest moonlight, the moon being out of its proper place. A good sunset picture shows a setting sun low on the horizon amongst a fairyland of clouds, shedding a soft light on the earth and its vegetable growths and waters. In other words, detail in the foreground is essential and only generous exposure will obtain that.

On the other hand you may make a very good imitation of moonlight by deliberately under-exposing a picture including the sun when it is fairly high in the heavens, then making a dark print from the negative obtained in this way. The effect is, obviously, only an illusion or make

believe, although it may be pretty or interesting. A real moonlight effect is, when it is good, something to be proud of, and if you succeed in making a genuine one you will enjoy a good deal of humorous satisfaction in listening to the critics who swear that "it is a good fake." If you know it is genuine, the joke is not against you.

The way to obtain a genuine photographic effect, with a real moon in the picture, is easy to describe. You will decide to photograph the moon and that portion of the earth beneath it which you can see immediately in front of the camera and you will, if wise, avail yourself of the sun's help to enable you to obtain detail in the foreground of your picture. For a task of this kind it is advisable to select a view which includes water so that detail in the foreground may be a certainty, and if you are on holiday at the sea, you will have many opportunities to make effective moonlight studies. A little observation will soon acquaint you with the fact that at certain periods of the year the moon is well in view for a short time before daylight goes, and if there are storm clouds

about, the moon will be seen through openings in the drifting clouds causing silvery linings and many other striking effects. At the same time, there is just sufficient daylight left to illuminate the objects below. Such a moment is your chance. Use a fast film that is colour sensitive, and if your camera is fitted with a rapid anastigmat lens of, say, 4.5 aperture, give an exposure of one-fifth second. Supposing you are not fortunate enough to possess such a lens, don't despair. Place your camera on a tripod or rock, or wall—anything to hold it steady—and with the lens wide open expose for one full second, as a trial. If, however, there is no water in the view, give two, or even three seconds, according to the light. When you obtain a really good exposure of the subject you will have a reward worthy of the trouble taken to produce it.



Photo

[D. Swaine, by courtesy of Kodak Magazine.]



Every year the intending camper is beset with the same problem:—TRANSPORT, both of Guides and kit. In facing this, circumstances alter cases so drastically, particularly with regard to the locality of both home and camp site, that it is impossible to advise as to the advantages of either method. The following suggestions, however, compiled after experience of both road and rail, may serve as pointers.

This article deals only with transport to and from a definite camp site, and does not touch on the question of the hiring of a lorry for a long tour, which has been successfully achieved by several enterprising Ranger companies.

No one who has been fortunate enough to make use of road transport can deny its advantages, but, both the cost to the user, and the difficulties confronting the hirer (or owner of the vehicle) under the existing Road Traffic Act, and its attendant insurance regulations, limit the use of this method considerably. To take the second clause first. We will assume that a Guide's parent is a grocer or furniture dealer owning a good sized van which, if offered for that purpose, would convey half a dozen Guides and the bulk of the camp gear to camp. Under the Road Traffic Act of 1931 every owner of a vehicle has to insure against Third Party Risks (Third Party meaning possible claimants for damage to property and/or person by the vehicle in use). In nine cases out of ten an insurance policy stipulates the use to which the

ROAD OR RAIL?

*Illustrated by photographs
by MARION CROWDY.*

vehicle is put and the risk would not be covered should the vehicle be employed for a purpose other than that specified in the policy. How, then, can a grocer deliver Guides and kit to a seaside camp 50 miles

distant and, if an accident occurs, enter the use on his claim form as his legitimate business, i.e., the delivery of groceries, etc.?

The same problem confronts the country lorry owner who normally used his truck to carry goods, coal, etc., from the station. He must insure, and under his policy he can convey camp kit, but he is not insured for the conveyance of fare-paying passengers. Actually, provided he does not "accept any reward" for their transport he is probably allowed to take two or three Guides free with their kit. Should an accident occur en route with resultant damage to the Guides themselves, there is a large element of doubt as to whether or not their parents' claims for personal injuries to the Guides would be covered by the policy. This last fact depends largely upon the insurance company concerned. Here, then, is food for careful thought for any Guider contemplating road transport and its attendant responsibilities.

Cost looms largely as a further problem due to the fact that an empty journey both ways has to be considered by the hirer who invariably bases his charge upon the mileage to and from the site. On rare occasions road transport firms do find a return load. It is also possible sometimes to combine with other camps, but even so

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THE GUIDER

two empty journeys out of four have to be considered. If the cost problem can be surmounted the char-a-banc owner can meet the insurance problem provided he is prepared to risk damaging his coach by carrying tents, spiked poles, etc., on the seats. He has to insure for fare-paying passengers at so much a seat, and there are no regulations to prevent him from taking a certain amount of luggage except that the emergency exit must be kept clear. This is, however, definitely a case where an empty return journey must be faced; a small proportion of such a cost can sometimes be defrayed by inducing a few parents to undertake the return trip as a day's outing.

Under the heading of road transport comes the Guider's car plus a trailer. The accompanying photograph shows a trailer in use, the one being hauled by the two Guiders being very light, and invaluable in camp for the purpose shown. Trailers of this latter type can be purchased very cheaply, and no extra insurance cover is required beyond the fact that the certificate of insurance covering the car usually has to be altered to suit.

In considering transport by rail, the new concession announced in the April GUIDER, whereby kit can be sent in advance without extra charge, must not be overlooked. This new factor should be a tremendous boon provided

every precaution is taken to ensure efficient packing and careful labelling. The writer has frequently taken the complete consignment of kit as personal baggage without ever having the weight per party questioned. The maximum allowance per Guider is 160 lbs., and per Guide 80 lbs. As far as cost is concerned rail transport scores every time, but, although the kit is thus carried free, transport to and from both stations must be borne in mind, plus tips to porters, etc. This last point and the labour of transferring baggage from train to train during cross-country journeys is always a problem. Courtesy and tact wins most porters plus a willingness to lend a hand if necessary, and no porter thus treated expects a large tip. Carefully labelled kit is essential, particularly where more than one company is concerned or Guiders are being picked up and dropped en route. Coloured labels are comparatively cheap, and if each party has a different colour it is only the work of a moment to sort the baggage at any stop. Coloured labels also help and please the porters, but it is as well to make certain that no extra luggage is thus acquired, and uncommon colours should be chosen if possible.

With the Railway Companies learning daily the need for active competition with Road Transport, the former are providing more and more for the Rail-cum-Road user.

Enquiry nowadays often produces the information that the Railway Company itself can arrange to convey Guides and their kit from the station to the site. If this is possible one of the chief disadvantages of rail transport is circumvented. All old campers know the problem of selecting a satisfactory method of finding conveyance for Guides and heavy kit at the other end of the journey in an unknown district, frequently involving dealings with two different firms, one for passengers and the other for kit. If the Railway Companies can do away with this problem themselves but few Guiders will desert them for the road.

MAC.



*A Lightweight Trailer
that can be pulled
by hand in camp.*



The Char-a-banc Method.

THE USE OF GARDENS

FOR TOWN COMPANIES

SUMMER has come again, and the days are at their longest. Now is the time when the company can meet out-of-doors, not just on an occasional Saturday afternoon, but for whole long summer evenings whenever the weather permits.

Where? asks the Guider who lives in the middle of a busy town. And one answer is—have you ever seriously considered the use of a garden?

The ideal garden for Guide activities—and it can still be found in towns—has a “wild part” where even fire-lighting is allowed, although this very often has to be done on a path and does not give practice in lifting a sod. However, beggars can’t be choosers, and any place where second class fires can be lighted and hike cookery practised is well worth having.

One company in the North has certainly not got the ideal garden, but they are determined to make the best use that they can of what they have at their disposal. They hold all their light weather meetings out-of-doors, very often using a tiny garden about ten yards square for the bulk of the Guides, while a few at a time take it in turn to practise tin can cookery in a minute back-yard.

A school playing-field is another type of open space which insures a certain amount of privacy and so is preferable to a public park. Most private schools are not using their playing fields as late in the evenings as Guide companies can arrange to meet, and although there is usually no cover and fire-lighting is prohibited, there are plenty of ways of getting real out-door Guiding.

Then there are the gardens of empty houses. So many of the bigger ones, alas, are empty in these days, and owners will usually be quite willing to give their permission if tactfully approached and the suggestion made that the Guides should only go there until some tenant is definitely nibbling. It seems almost unnecessary to add—but it will certainly have to be impressed upon the company—that the loan of either an occupied, or empty house, garden is a very special trust; and that it is up to the company to show that they are worthy of it by their care of lawns, hedges, or bedding, and their consideration for the owners in making no undue noise or disturbance.

This article is not meant to touch upon those true country surroundings—the downs, woods, forest, or open fields. But in your town garden you can still get the real out-door thing if you set about it in the right way. Why not have your patrol corners shelters or huts, each in a place that the patrol finds for itself, as far apart as possible, and which the Guides are given a certain time to rig up and make as “weather-proof” as they can? If they can be out of sight of one another, each patrol might send a “scout” to lay a track from some central

point to show the Guiders where they have gone (it will probably be necessary for them to feign complete deafness beforehand!) Then, before crossing their boundary, visitors would have to read the secret pass-word signalled by the Leader.

All this could lead on to a stalking game played between the different “tribes” which have now pitched their encampments. Or a despatch could be carried from A to B to be intercepted by C patrol. . . . The possibilities are endless, even if cover is scarce and “freezing” has to be substituted for hiding.

An “adventure” evening can be worked out in much the same way. Patrols on arrival find a secret trail (either laid as a track or a set of compass directions), which leads them to the place where their orders are hidden. Here each Leader finds a note telling the patrol that they are to take part in a great adventure, but the next thing they must do is to find “the sign of the green thumb knuckle” (Lieutenant with painted sticking plaster on thumb), or “the door with the crossed key” (garden door with chalk cross on key), etc., etc. When the patrol has got its correct clue the Guides are admitted to the presence of the “silent chief” (Captain, struck dumb), who hands



Photo]

The Dove Cot.

[A. Martin

the Leader a set of sealed orders. These can include any branch of training in which she wishes to test them at the time; for example, someone may have to be rescued from a burning house, the doctor signalled for, and the message memorised till the end of the evening; treatment given, the patient removed on an improvised stretcher, and so on. Or—quite a different type of test—each patrol to go out for ten minutes as “explorers,” measure the height of three trees, collect or spot three different sorts of fire-wood, and all discover something new by observation before returning again.

A “potted” hike is possible even if fires may not be lighted. The route can be mapped on garden paths just as it can be done along roads, and Tenderfoot Guides can improvise post-offices, railway stations, and other public buildings at the roadside to add to the interest of the maps. Then each patrol can choose its hike site, arrange it, and lay a fire. . . . Raids on other people's hiking places, or some other sort of inter-patrol scouting game, can be brought in here, and finally a sing-song held round the best laid fire to end the evening.

Not the least important bit of Guide training will be the gratitude that the Guides should show—and will be quite willing to show when once given the lead—for really jolly evenings out-of-doors. Sometimes it can be arranged that the company should do a good turn to the owner of the garden before leaving. In one company I know some of the older Guides have been allowed to hose a long herbaceous border, much to their delight (mackintoshes advisable!). In another, certain responsible Guides exercise the owner's dog (on lead!) on another evening in the week, and—there is always, or nearly always, weeding to be done.

A garden in the middle of a busy town, or somewhere within easy reach in the neighbourhood, opens up vast possibilities. The chief thing is for us to realise that it is never too late to begin looking round for one, and once we have it in view to approach our friends boldly—for the sake of the Guides.

H. B. DAVIDSON.

DAILY LIVING

I only need such few things, Lord,
Clean water, air and daily bread,
Plain garments and a sheltering roof

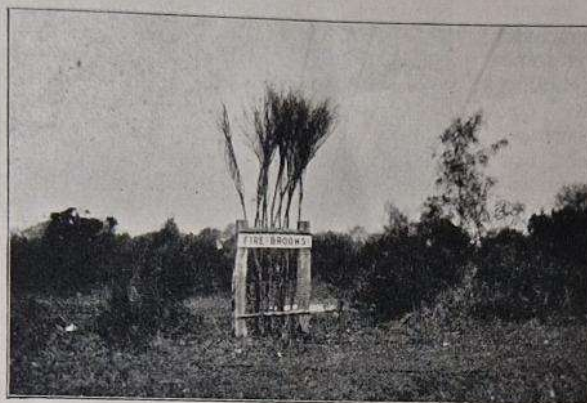
Above my head—

And work to do, that I may keep
Thy gift of deep refreshing sleep,
I cannot pray for more than these,
A day of simple, quiet things—
Not the bewilderment a dawn so often brings—
Not more possessions, Lord, I pray,
But calm and simplify my way.

FOREST AND HEATH FIRES

We make no apology for again drawing attention to the dangers of heath fires, so that Guiders and Scouters 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.



Fire Brooms placed by the Forestry Commissioners in various parts of the New Forest.

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.

THE INTERNATIONAL FOLK DANCE FESTIVAL.

The Folk Dance Festival on July 14th and 15th, at the Scala Theatre, promises to be a tremendous success.

Her Royal Highness The Princess Royal will be present at the first performance, and the Chief Scout will speak during the interval.

At the Saturday matinee the Chief Guide will speak, and Mrs. Mark Kerr will do so at the final performance on the Saturday evening.

All half-a-crown and one-and-sixpenny seats have now been sold. But tickets are still obtainable at 3s., 4s., 5s. and 7s. 6d., and can be booked from Girl Guide Headquarters, 17 and 19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

The programme will open with Massed Country Dancing—Selling's Round—by London Teams of Rovers and Rangers, Scouts and Guides. The Welsh Reel and Irish Jig, and Scotch Reels will all be represented; Several countries are providing folk dances with songs, and teams from Holland, Latvia, Denmark, Switzerland, Sweden, France, Czecho-Slovakia and possibly Hungary will also give their national Dances.

THE ALL-LONDON DRAMATIC FESTIVAL.

In announcing the winners of the competition last month the name of the winning company was not clearly stated. This should have been given as the 1st (A) Marylebone Ranger Company.

FORKED LIGHTNING

JULY and August, being the hottest months of the year, generally include the most thunderstorms, yet some of the finest displays of forked lightning I have seen occurred in October.

Forked lightning is among the most interesting of natural phenomena, but the majority of people entertain a number of fallacies about it. First, there is the idea that forked lightning takes the form of an acute-angled zig-zag. It does not. It may be a single wavy line, but generally it *is* forked, shaped like a tree. Doubts on this point may be relieved by taking photographs of forked lightning on a dark night: just leave the camera shutter open (f. 16 is the best stop), and after a number of flashes, close it. Of course, the shutter may be closed after one flash, but it is often possible to record several flashes with a single exposure of a few minutes.

Again, it is sometimes thought that a lightning conductor must be insulated from the building to which it is fixed. This idea shows a complete misunderstanding of lightning. Electricity is not likely to leave the metal rod or wire, which forms a good conductor, to enter the bricks, mortar or stone of a house—which constitute a very inferior conductor. On the other hand, if the wire were broken, then there might be real danger because the lightning which started on the right conductor would have, when it reached the break, to pass through the house in order to reach the ground.

According to a third fallacy, lightning never strikes twice in the same place. This assumption is apparently based on the law of averages, but I should prefer to think that an object which had once been attractive to lightning was all the more likely to prove so again. At any rate, very many places are struck repeatedly by lightning. The campanile of St. Mark's, Venice, and the bronze statue of Penn in Philadelphia, U.S.A., are but two objects which have been struck again and again. Personally, I know trees which have been struck on several occasions.

There is some truth in the idea that it is dangerous to shelter from rain or hail under a tree when forked lightning is playing. A tall tree is a very likely attractor of lightning, especially if it stands alone: the danger from limbs falling after they have been struck is perhaps as great as the danger from the direct lightning. But it is no less risky to stand unsheltered in a large open space—say, on Canadian prairies or Hungarian plains—because in these circumstances the human figure may itself attract lightning. The point is that lightning, as a general rule, is likely to strike the thing which will most help (i.e., conduct) it to the ground.

That some trees are immune against lightning is a complete fallacy and the following old rhyme is dangerously misleading:

Under the oak there comes a stroke;
Under the ash there comes a flash;
Under the elm there comes no harm.

Elms are often struck, though in England oaks, ashes and poplars suffer more often. Of large trees, beeches are probably the least often struck in this country, but in Germany the list of the first four runs oak, fir, pine, beech. Holland's catalogue of struck trees starts poplar, oak, willow, yew.

Wire fences should always be avoided during a thunderstorm. On a Western Canadian ranch (next to that on which I was working at the time) several cattle and horses were killed at one stroke; the unfortunate beasts, which had fled before the driving hail, had been checked by a wire fence against which they pressed. One stroke of lightning, running along the wires, killed the lot. Again, there is a record of an English case in which two boys took shelter under a hedgerow through which a wire fence ran. When a distant oak tree was struck, the wire—which was stapled to it—conducted the electricity to the bush under which the two boys crouched, and they were bowled over, though without suffering harm.

It has been computed that a flash of lightning lasting 1/100,000 part of a second may represent 50,000,000 horse power, yet direct strokes of lightning are often sustained by humans without serious results. Once, early in July, for example, when a group of six people was struck, only one was knocked unconscious. In case of a person being stunned by lightning, the correct first-aid treatment is much the same as in cases of drowning—retain all possible body-heat and initiate artificial respiration. Breathing has sometimes been re-started after natural respiration had been suspended for over an hour, so a rescuer should never give up hope because the first few minutes prove unsuccessful. But the chances of being struck by lightning in this country are so slight that one need hardly consider them.

In conclusion, it may be remarked that the proximity of a thunderstorm is simply calculated by counting the seconds which intervene between a flash of lightning and the thunder following. Reckon one mile for every five seconds counted. Fifty seconds is about the longest period recorded, and as this represents only ten miles it will be realised that people who talk of seeing very distant lightning are under a misapprehension. J. D. U. W.



Photo—C. Bowles]

[by courtesy of the Kodak Magazine

July, 1933]

THE GUIDER

SIX RULES FOR MANAGING THE BABY.

MANAGING the baby is a very important job, for nowadays we know that it depends very largely on how he or she was managed when very tiny as to the sort of boy or girl and man or woman—healthy and happy or the reverse—into which a baby will grow.

Many people think that a small baby has nothing to do all day, but this is not so, for he is in reality a very busy little person. He works so hard at the business of growing that at one year old he is already three times as big as when he was born, and his mind grows as fast as his body.

Now, whoever really wants to help baby must take pains to understand his needs. Let me give you some helpful rules.

RULE 1. *Give your baby proper food*, properly prepared, or he cannot grow well. Find out just what he ought to have and when and why. Building bonny babies is fascinating work, but it does need brains.

RULE 2. *Give your baby freedom* or he will not grow well. The little limbs must kick and stretch unhampered by bands or heavy clothing. The tiny hands must feel, and touch, and grasp, for the mind to grow. There is another form of freedom that baby badly needs, and that is from harmful germs, and this the careful grown-ups can give him. Where there's dirt there's danger—so keep everything of baby's scrupulously clean.

Coughs and colds are catching. Keep these away from baby.

RULE 3. *Give your baby proper rest.* The little body and mind soon tire with the fast growing, and with so many new and exciting things to see, and hear, and touch, and feel each day; so that long sound sleeps are one of baby's most important needs. He must never be awakened at wrong times to be played with or shown off.

RULE 4. *Give your baby regularity.* What a strange big confusing world this must seem to a tiny baby! But by going quietly, steadily, and punctually, through his little daily round with him each day, we help him to form valuable regular habits and give him a sense of peace and security.

RULE 5. *Give your baby light.* This means sunlight and fresh open air—for babies, like plants, cannot thrive if deprived of the sun, but grow pale and sickly. Darkness and dirt go hand in hand in breeding ill-health.

RULE 6. *Give your baby love.* It is wonderful to think that a big infants' hospital found that with the very weakest and frailest babies, however clever and scientific the treatment used, they did not get the best results until they gave each wee baby a whole nurse to himself to act as mother to him, and love him into getting better.

Food and freedom, rest and regularity, light and love, all these the baby needs, but true mothering matters most of all. Not foolish indulgence, but that patient unselfish love which spares no pains in its wise guidance of the little child along the path of health and happiness—the biggest Guide work in the whole world.

DORIS E. P. JOLLY, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.,
Member of the Executive Committee of the
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The New Commissioner and Camping

THE discovery that "being responsible for the Guide work in her district" includes camping, may come as a shock to the slightly harassed new Commissioner, and yet it is undoubtedly true that camping is a very important part of Guiding and that good camping depends, in large measure, on close co-operation between Commissioners, Camp Advisers and Captains.

The inexperienced Commissioner may feel diffident about offering help or suggestions in what is a specialised subject, but there are occasions on which her support and interest would be invaluable. She should certainly show as much interest in preparations for camp as in those for a rally—or any other Guide activity—and if she signs application forms and forwards them to the C.A. without delay it is a tremendous help.

Most C.A.s have fairly large areas but, wherever possible, they make an effort to visit the individual Com-

missioners and talk over camp reports and camping plans in general. They also explain the C.C.A. Conference report and discuss possible licence holders.

While encouraging all her Guiders to camp, a Commissioner should only recommend those of proved reliability as candidates for the Licence Test. A Guider may be an excellent captain and yet may lack the attributes indispensable in a Camp Commandant.

The Commissioner will always be informed of incoming camps and should, if possible, visit any in her district. Naturally, a visit from a Commissioner who is genuinely interested is much more of an event to the campers than one paid from a sense of duty. The visit is purely a friendly one—not only to the Commandant, but also to the Guides—and no criticism need be offered unless things are unsatisfactory and there is an obvious remedy.

If the camp site is some distance away and the Commissioner wishes to be certain of finding the campers at home, it is wise to write to the Commandant informing her of the proposed visit and inviting her to suggest the most suitable day or days. The week's programme frequently includes excursions, and the unexpected arrival of a visitor at the moment when there is exactly ten minutes in which to catch a train can be embarrassing! If, however, the Commissioner lives near at hand and has time to make more than one call, then a "surprise" visit is just one of those delightful things that do happen in camp.

Just one word about rhubarb: visitors generally come laden with rhubarb and friends inevitably send it. If the Commissioner does not wish to arrive empty handed, a lettuce, or even a cabbage, would cause an original sensation!

It is considerate not to arrive at camp before 11 a.m. or during "rest hour" in the early afternoon.

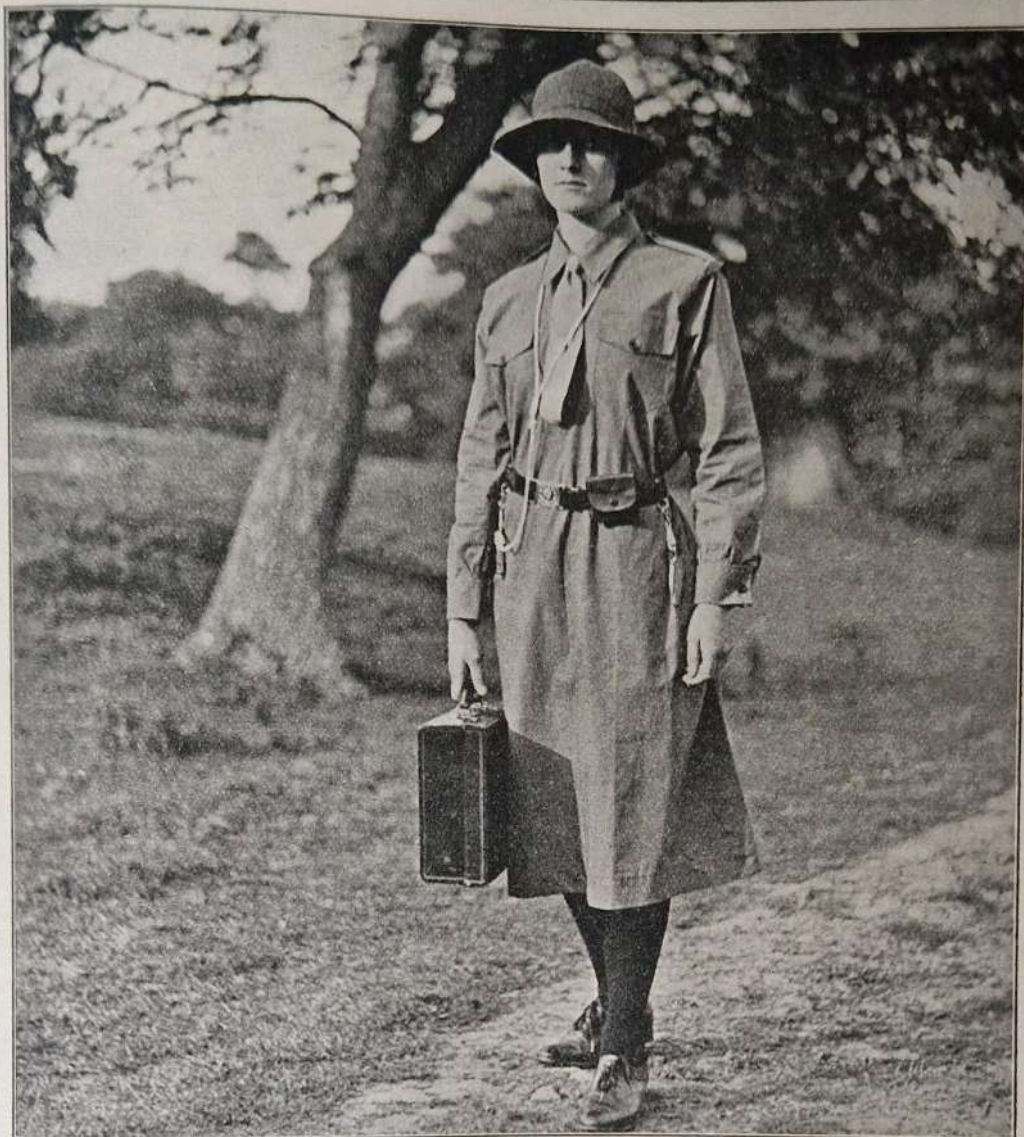
Some visitors can be an additional responsibility in a "wet weather" camp, but the Commissioner who arrives in the rain, not drooping with commiseration but buoyant with admiration and encouragement, plus an attractive new game, is not a responsibility. She is an inspiration!

Naturally, it is an advantage if a Commissioner has some practical knowledge of camping and can give skilled help or advice when required, but failing this, theoretical knowledge is an enormous help and is easily acquired from *Campcraft* or from talks given by the C.A. before the camping season begins. The *Campers' Leaflet*, also, is a little gold mine of information and contains the latest recommendations.

Camping is by no means a haphazard affair; it is a fine art—but the well-spring of this art is, undoubtedly, just common-sense and the spirit of participation.



"The Commissioner should, if possible, visit camps in her district. . . ."



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GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION

17-19, Buckingham Palace Road
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THE PATH

EDITED BY

EXPLORERS

WE hear a great deal about the good old days in Guiding, and the young Guider, if she be credulous, may well believe that the Guide of early days lived in a whirl of adventure, and that all the tests were full of excitement. Let us be honest. Even the good old days had their weak places and "Second Class Nature," as it was sometimes called, justified the name.

"Know the life history of six birds, trees or flowers," so the test ran, and it led to one form of discovery anyhow—the value of cigarette cards. A company we know of collected these assiduously. The candidates for Second Class nature learned the life histories of birds or flowers from the back of them and often got through the test without the faintest idea what the birds or flowers looked like in the open. A Guider who took her company to recognise six living things out-of-doors was considered very remarkable.

What is the object of this part of the Second Class test? To arouse the Guide's interest in outdoor things and leave her with eyes and mind open to something which may be a joy to her all her life. The success or failure of the test is whether the child is left wanting to know more or is merely "bored with Nature."

The test as it now stands does really bring in the joy of discovery. "Be able to recognise 12 living things in their natural surroundings. . . . Discover by unaided observation something of interest about each."

But what is "unaided" observation? What is interesting?

The experience of one company trying out this test may interest others.

The experiment began one day last March when the captain asked the company whether any of them would like to come out exploring with her the following Saturday. The suggestion was received with enthusiasm and eight Guides turned up for the expedition. They made their way to a little valley, known by the captain to be full of birds and flowers and trees, to say nothing of a stream, the haunt of water hens and voles. On arrival the party was divided into two, provided

with note books and pencils; one sent to the right, the other to the left of the path to try and find out all they could about the living things in their bit of country. The captain had imagined a quiet progress down the path with an occasional halt at objects of interest which she had carefully discovered beforehand—nuts pushed into the bark of an oak by a nuthatch, a woodpecker's nest, a clump of butcher's broom. Fact differed very much from fancy, which is the way of Guiding; both parties dashed away with wild whoops like Red Indians, one up the steep gorse covered hill to the right, the other into the stream. So instead of posing as a Nature Leader, the poor Guider was reduced to the role of a hen with a clutch of ducklings and only just refrained from calling: "Come out at once," when she observed that the river party had all got on gum boots and were proudly boasting that they really were waterproof.

It was an inauspicious start, but in a few minutes there were calls from both Explorer Leaders:

"Captain, do come quickly and say what this is!"

"Oo, Captain, look what we've found!"

Needless to say Captain did not know the names of either discovery—when do Guides ask about the things one knows? One was a water snail, the only thing that had been unable to get away in time when four Guides plunged into the stream, the other a revolting looking tree fungus. Incidentally, at the next meeting, when she brought books to look them up, even the stay-at-homes clamoured to come next time.

Many discoveries followed, a squirrel's hoard, both flowers of the alder, the holes where sandmartins built, and best of all, the tracks made in the mud by bird and beast coming to the stream. Plaster of Paris was produced and the Guides stirred and poured, revelling in this glorified form of mud pie making. The tracks aroused their desire to see the creatures that made them and quiet fell on them at last, till they saw the long grey back of a water vole rippling through the stream. Then they fled helter skelter to the place where he had landed only, of course, to find he had vanished. So they learnt, by experience, the first lesson of tracking wild creatures—to freeze when you see them.

"Can we wait till he comes again? I'd sit ever so quiet. I don't mind about tea."

So pleads Gladys, to whom sitting still is usually impossible. But Captain says it is time for home and the party turn back down the valley again. She has a book in which she writes down all the things recognised by each would-be Second Class Guide, and now and then suggests things they might discover.

"There is a Robin. Can I count it for my Second Class?"

"Would you like to take my glasses and try whether you can discover exactly where the red goes?"



OF DISCOVERY

BY ELLIS M. BOND.



Fortunately Robins are tame, for Joan's ideas of stalking are to approach rapidly before the bird can get away. However, she returns with an excited account of "a red breast that goes up on his forehead."

"Please Captain, find me some more birds to look at through your glasses."

"Who can find the flowers of any trees?" leads to many discoveries, with comments such as "Oaks don't have flowers, do they?"

"Who can find any tree fruits eaten by living things? Try and discover what ate them." "Who can see which gorse blossoms have already been visited by bees or other insects?" "Who can find out which grew most last year, the ash or the oak?" "Who can discover how a dandelion scatters its seeds?"

"I wish we needn't go home."

"Please, please, Captain, can we go again next Saturday?"

They have been many Saturdays since that and the plaster casts now include fox and badger, and one of the Second Class discoverers counts to her credit "the place where I saw a badger had sharpened his nails."

One treasured cast has disappeared, "because Mother did not know how important it was." But there is a rumour that the local museum wants the company to help in making a collection for them.

What conclusions about the Nature clause of the Second Class test may we draw from the experiences of this company?

That before we see we must learn to look; before we look we must want to discover.

This, then, is the Guider's part, to arouse in the child the desire to find out for herself. Unaided discovery does not mean that she must start ignorantly on the venture, with no one to suggest that there is something worth discovering. The discovery is interesting if the Guide herself is really interested in it; and if she is, the test will be the beginning and not the end of her love of Nature.

N. B.

DANGEROUS FRIENDS

By ELEANOR VACHELL, F.L.S.

Much has been said and written during the last few years on the subject of our disappearing wild flowers, and well-meaning people beg for the co-operation of children and others interested in "improving the countryside" by scattering seeds and planting flowering plants in the hope of their becoming naturalised. One or two rather important facts have in all probability not occurred to these unwise folk; first of all, by planting, one may upset the balance of nature, for plants are dependent on birds and insects for the distribution of their seeds and

the pollination of their flowers, and sometimes, indeed, on minute fungi which help them to get nourishment from the soil. Glaring object lessons on the inadvisability of upsetting the balance of Nature are the introduction of the grey squirrel and the musk-rat. The most important reason, however, for not tampering with the flora of this or any other country, is that scientists all the world over are busy trying to piece together the history of this interesting old world we live in. Never before have they correlated their knowledge as they do to-day, for archaeologists are now able, through recent discoveries, to assign dates to various periods of history about which little was known but a short while ago. Geologists come forward with fresh proofs read from the rocks, and zoologists produce further proofs by linking up our present animals with their ancestors, the mammoth, etc., long since extinct.

In this very enthralling work of piecing together the world's history, botany plays a most important part, and what often appear small discoveries form important links in this wonderful chain of evidence and these links can only be found in places where man has not interfered with Nature. This knowledge, obtainable only through careful study of county records, is difficult enough to acquire, yet one child with a handful of seeds promiscuously scattered may upset in five minutes theories which may have taken years to formulate. The interest of new discoveries would be gone if promiscuous planting were encouraged, and it would be useless making county records. It is surely as wrong to sow seeds on another man's property as to uproot what is growing.

No one need really be over-anxious about our wild flowers if only people will gather in moderation and desist from uprooting, for hardly any rare British species have become extinct during the last half century except one or two that have been lost through the draining of fen-lands. If everyone learnt to love and admire the flowers in Dame Nature's garden and would respect them as if they grew in the garden of a neighbour, all would be well and the countryside would require no artificial "improvement."



A CAMPING TOUR ON BICYCLES



EARLY in the year we decided that we would go for a bicycling tour in Scotland and at once began endless thrilling preparations. For months we pored over maps and guide books, kept our eyes and ears open for likely equipment, overhauled our bicycles, and practised riding with a load on the front carriage—a very wobbly proceeding at first.

As it was our first trip, we planned our route and camping places very carefully, and had a glorious time working it all out on the map, trying to imagine what the country was really like, discussing mileage and places of interest, wondering if we should make a detour here or there, learning names and landmarks.

Bit by bit a wonderful collection of light-weight equipment was accumulated from the most unlikely places as we adapted and made our various requirements. We found that dog biscuit bags made excellent kit bags when the dressing had been washed out of them, and all sorts of tins which fitted into each other were used as pans with the aid of a detachable "grip-it" pan handle, while a flat sandwich tin was chosen as frying pan. We made a hold-all for the cutlery, a windscreen for the fire, bags for tea, sugar, and bread, and we borrowed two small Japanese expanding baskets, to hold food and crockery.

To keep our equipment absolutely dry we made waterproof covers that would fit the bicycle carriers. We cut a piece of waterproof material and sewed it up the sides so that everything could be packed in and the whole strapped to the carrier.

These were a tremendous boon when we did not want to take our bicycles right to the site, for we each had two perfectly weatherproof packages that could be handled with ease.

When we assembled for a dress rehearsal a week before we were due to start the loads worked out like this:—

Each carried on their front carrier:

Bedding, eiderdown, blankets rolled in muslin bag; personal equipment and change of clothes in muslin bag. (The whole in waterproof cover 10 lbs.)

Two carried on their back carriers:

Tent, poles, pegs, groundsheet; canvas bucket containing sponge bag, towel, plimsolls for one; canvas basin with the same. (In waterproof cover 12 lbs.)

One carried on her back carrier:

Expanding basket containing food emergency rations etc. (In waterproof cover 11 lbs.)

One carried on her back carrier:

Expanding basket containing cooking utensils, cutlery, crockery, mop, towel, etc. (In waterproof cover 12 lbs.)

In addition we each carried a haversack with jersey and mackintosh, while a basket on the handlebars proved invaluable for camera, map, mid-day meal and shopping. Among the personal equipment were divided First Aid case, mending outfit, boot cleaning things, badge polishers and clothes brush. Each person carried roughly 22 lbs. The weights given are what *we* carried, but could be reduced as we used what we had and nothing new was bought for the trip.

At length—on an August evening, we found ourselves encamped near New Abbey, our tents, "We Twa" and "Scotty" well and truly pitched, the supper boiling merrily, the trusty bicycles stored near-by, while we experienced the glorious satisfying feeling of having achieved our objective. We were in Scotland and had carried all our equipment, we were independent and ready to depart at any moment, anywhere, with our houses on our backs.

We caused much amusement as we passed through the villages, and many were the choice remarks overheard as we pedalled by, not least, "Well! What a thing to do!"

We covered about 120 miles during the week we were away. Twice we spent two nights on the same site and we never attempted more than 30 miles a day while it was generally nearer 20. This gave us ample time for sight-seeing, and we visited abbeys and castles, explored the sea coast and discovered caves, made detours up side lanes and admired bridges, rested in shady woods and paddled in the burns. We usually took to the road about 9.30 and by 1.0 were ready for our mid-day meal and rest.

We found it best to have a substantial breakfast of porridge, eggs, etc., prepare a sandwich lunch to take with us—bread, cheese, fruit and chocolate—tea by the wayside or as soon as we arrived at our destination, and make supper the big meal of the day, having bought meat or fish during our day's ride. We did not want to carry much food because of adding to the luggage, so apart

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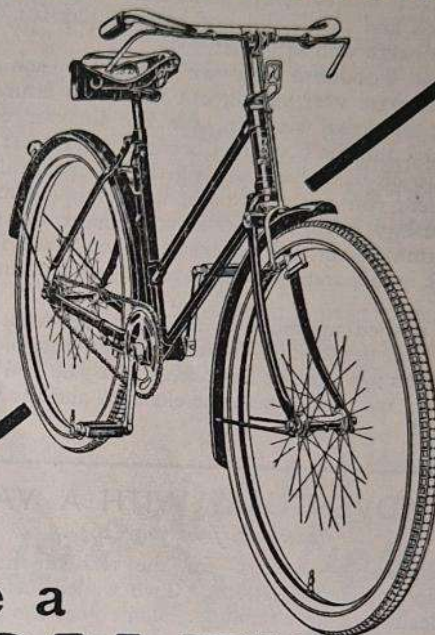
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Ideal situation 900 feet up in Derbyshire hills. Accommodation in huts or tents for 100 campers. Good meals provided. Camp Supervisor of Girl Guides: Mrs. C. Musgrave, The Vicarage, Disley. Write Manager at camp for booklet.

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HAVEN'T you often thought how marvellous it would be to own a bike? Haven't you often pictured yourself exploring unfamiliar countryside? The Raleigh is your best companion. Take it over the roughest roads. Ride it as hard as you like. It will never let you down. Light, perfectly balanced, enormously strong, it's a bike you can be really proud of—anywhere.

Show this advertisement to your people and remind them that the Raleigh is the finest bicycle—made entirely of steel and Guaranteed for Ever.

Fitted with Dunlop Tyres, Brooks' Saddle, and the best of everything. Specify the Sturmey-Archer Three-Speed Gear, 20/- extra. Send post card for free copy of "The Book of the Raleigh" and name and address of nearest dealer.

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—the Gear that "Makes Cycling Easy"

Please mention "The Guider" when replying to advertisements

from such things as tea, sugar, oatmeal, and jam we did our shopping each day and arranged our menu according to what we could get. One thing was certain—that bicycling was a very hungry job and whatever else might be lightweight, the meals must certainly not be so. Once we sighted a butcher's van ahead and gave chase for miles. It stopped frequently at cottages but always moved off before we got within hailing distance, and when at last we panted up to the astonished driver we found he was a travelling chemist!!!

We thought that buying in small quantities might be expensive; however, our food came to 8s. per head for the week and as we did not have to pay for our camp sites we were well satisfied!

It was wonderful how we settled in each evening; our sites were very varied, but in half an hour after our arrival the tents were up, the fire lit, our equipment unpacked and the place had become home. At one time we were on the hillside among the bracken, once by the sea where you could hear the water lapping as the tide rose during the night, once in an orchard, and once by a rock strewn river, but no matter where, each in its turn became home, and we were loath to leave when morning came.

We pushed up miles of hills and free-wheeled down others; we pedalled into head winds and were blown along by breezes; we pitched our tents in a gale and basked in the sun; we battled with the elements and life was good.

E. G. B.

ADVENTURES WITH A VAN

(concluded from page 265).

unrecognisable—as hats—for the rest of the journey. Washing up was great fun. Two waded into the water and dealt with it sweepingly. Time goes too quickly on last days. It was hard to tear ourselves away from that delectable spot, but we had to be home that night, so we embraced David and the pony, took a last look at the

lovely tumbling weir and set off for the last lap, nearly knocking Waddow gates down as we went, our brakes ceasing to function at that moment. Having had them adjusted at the first garage we came to, on we went again. Crash! We all jumped, and there, bowling merrily down the road, went our headlamp. We pursued it gleefully, swept up the broken glass, and went on our way, wondering what surprise the van would have in store for us next.

She did her best not to disappoint us, and as we got near home first one cylinder and then another became useless; we went slower and slower, but we were determined that we would get her home somehow, it would have been too ignominious to have arrived on foot. We did everything that we could think of with the gears and the accelerator; we sang to her, we ran alongside pushing, and at last, with horn blowing wildly (the last thing still working), we arrived home—and with one last despairing jolt the van lay down and died.

LARKS

What voice of gladness, hark!
In heaven is ringing?
From the sad fields the lark
Is upward winging.

High through the mournful mist that blots our day
Their songs betray them soaring in the grey.
See them! Nay, they
In sunlight swim; above the furthest stain
Of cloud attain; their hearts in music rain
Upon the plain.

Sweet birds, far out of sight,
Your songs of pleasure
Dome us with joy as bright
As heaven's best azure.

ROBERT BRIDGES.

From "The Shorter Poems of Robert Bridges." Clarendon Press, 1931.



On Hike.



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THE rich goodness in "Ovaltine" is obvious as you drink it. This supreme food beverage is 100 per cent. health-giving nourishment, scientifically prepared from the finest qualities of malt extract, creamy milk and new-laid eggs.

"Ovaltine" is rich in vitamins and other valuable food properties. It abundantly provides every nutritive element essential for building up body, brain and nerves to the highest degree of efficiency.

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CHILDREN'S COUNTRY HOLIDAYS FUND.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—May we once more ask your Guides all over the country within 175 miles of London to take an interest in our children while they are away for their holidays? The Guides can do so much to keep them good and happy and incidentally it helps the country mothers also.

The children leave London this year on July 27th and August 10th in each case for a fortnight.

We shall be very busy indeed at the main London stations on August 10th with so many thousands of boys and girls returning from and travelling down to the country. If any London Guiders or Rangers would volunteer to help at the stations on July 27th, August 10th and August 24th, we should be exceedingly grateful.

Thank you so much for your kindness in letting us put our needs before your readers.—Yours, etc.,

MARY CROWDY,
Joint Secretary.

18, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.2.

BADGE EXAMINATIONS.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—In reply to the query raised by your correspondent in the May GUIDER, it seems unfair to penalise a whole company—or even one patrol, for the sake of a callous one who does not feel the punishment.

In this district, since we made a rule that the offending Guide may never enter for that particular badge again, matters have improved; and if the Guide is really unable to present herself she sends a written excuse to the examiner.—Yours, etc.,

E. F. J. BLACKMAN.

Bexley Heath.

GUIDER-RANGERS.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—I wonder if any other Guide captains feel as I do about our Ranger companies, and that is that they are steadily turning into a "playground" for the younger Guiders?

Surely the original idea of a Ranger company was that it should be a continuation of the Guide company? The Ranger companies of my experience are certainly not that, the reason being, I think, that eighty per cent. of the Rangers are Guiders as well, and go to the meeting simply to chat to each other.

This is all very well in itself, but very upsetting and disappointing to the keen Guide who has just moved up.

I feel very keenly about this. During the last year or so, eight of my Guiders have moved on to Rangers—three remain! They were all very keen, active Guiders, but they felt that a Ranger meeting was simply "Guiders larking about"!

This continually happens, so there is always that gap between the new arrivals and the Rangers. Consequently more and more Ranger companies are drawing, not from their Guide companies, but from the outside world only.

The girl of sixteen takes her Guiding very seriously, and generally speaking, it is quite a wrench to leave the company. How much harder it seems when she finds she is neither needed nor wanted at Rangers. Their "social evening" would carry on much better without the younger ones.

I really do feel that Guiders spoil a Ranger meeting. As far as I can see there are only two remedies. One is that Rangers who are Guiders as well should only attend say, one evening per month, and the other is that they should have entirely separate meetings.

This would give the Ranger captain opportunity to consider and

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 therefore 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.

help the girls of sixteen to eighteen, and it would give them a chance to show their individuality and leadership. The thought of a Guider being a Patrol Leader in a Ranger company seems to me absurd, and yet it often happens!

I should be interested to hear what other captains feel about this matter.—Yours, etc.,

"NINE YEARS' GUIDING."

GUIDES IN THE HEBRIDES.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—May I, through the medium of your columns, appeal to any Guiders, Scottish or otherwise, who may be going to the Hebrides this summer to do a good turn if possible to some of Ross-shire's most isolated Lone Guiders?

We have several scattered throughout the large Island of Lewis and even those in the port of Stornoway are quite out of touch with the Movement, being at a distance of over five hours by mail steamer from the nearest company. It would be the greatest kindness if anyone who is going to this island would communicate with our County Lone Secretary:—

Miss Sheena Forbes, Ryefield, Canon Bridge, Ross-shire. who would be very glad to send names, addresses and other particulars of the Guides in question just in case an opportunity occurred of visiting them.

We do not desire to trespass unduly upon anyone's holiday-making, but it can readily be realised what a help and privilege it would be, to Lone Guider and Lone Guide alike, if the personal contact of even a few minutes' conversation with some other member of our sisterhood could be achieved by any of these girls.—Yours, etc.,

KYTHE STIRLING,
County Commissioner, Ross-shire.

Fairburn, Muir of Ord,
Ross-shire.

UNIFORM.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—I have followed the controversy on uniforms for Guiders and Guiders with interest. With your artist correspondent, I think berets would be not only highly unsuitable but definitely unpopular with the Guides, who are proud to wear a distinctive uniform.

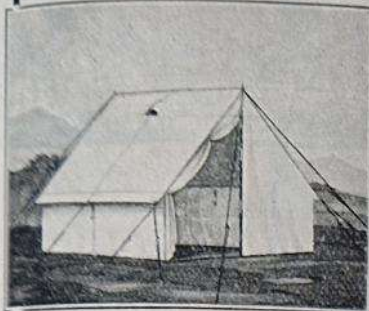
The camp overall and linen hat provide a happy release from high necks and hot felt, but are black stockings essential? Children of Guide age often wear no stockings or ankle socks all the week; it seems a little unkind to demand hot black stockings just when they are prepared to enjoy themselves. In hot weather this portion of the uniform seems a definite breach of those health rules we make a part of the Second Class Test. As for shoes, there is on the market a black, soft leather sports shoe, which is cool, crepe soled, waterproof and hard wearing and only 3s. 11d. the pair.

I was pained at the accusations launched against Guiders in the June number, and agitatedly inquired if various non-Guiders had noticed the grave offences. The unanimous verdict was that they had always received an impression of the smartness of our uniform. But in hot weather the cotton overall and linen hat, turned up at the front or side with a badge according to rank, would be most acceptable—and attractive.—Yours, etc.,

JEAN BRIDDON,
Captain, 4th Dovercourt (College) Company.

[A large number of letters have been received on the subject of uniform, which we are unable to print in full here. All letters are being carefully considered by Headquarters and the suggestions noted. Guiders are asked to turn to page 281 where the overall is illustrated which is official uniform for all occasions.—Ed.]

World Famous Tents



The "KARA" TENT

Very commodious, strongly finished, soundly made and of unquestionable dependability. Dimensions have been adjusted to give ample freedom of movement and to take two camp beds comfortably. Made in *proofed* Egyptian Cotton, white. Complete with usual accessories and packed in strong valise.

1st Size:		
7' x 7' x 6', 2' walls (23½ lbs.)	...	49/6
2nd Size:		
7' x 7' x 7', 3' walls (25½ lbs.)	...	57/-



The "NIJER" TENT (Regd.)

Used the world over as a standard patrol tent. Made of rot and waterproof Duck. WILLEDEN-PROOFED IN GREEN. Will give endless hard wear.

1st Size:		
7' x 7' x 6', 2' walls (45 lbs.)	...	84/-
2nd Size:		
10' x 7' x 6' 6", 2' walls (64 lbs.)	...	120/-
3rd Size:		
12' x 7' x 6' 6", 2' walls (67 lbs.)	...	150/-

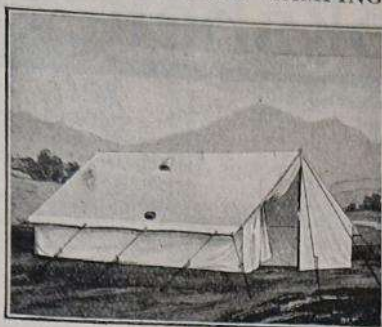
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Water Buckets. Round, 1½ galls., 2/6 each; Wedge-shaped, 1½ galls., 1/9 each; 2½ galls., 2/3 each.

Camp Shovels. Only 22½" long with 10" blade. Strongly made and thoroughly useful for camp service. 1/6 each.

Camp Axes. Made of fine quality steel. Has special "Fawn's Foot" hickory handle with shaped grip. 3/- each.

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The "ICELANDIC" TENT (Regd.)

A £5 Tent for 78/-; a £6 tent for 92/-. The finest tent bargain ever offered. **Brand New**, but exactly the same as the original "Icelandic" tent. Made of strong, waterproof, white Duck. Complete with usual accessories and packed in good valise.

1st Size:		
10' x 8' x 6', 30" walls (43 lbs.)	...	78/-
2nd Size:		
13' x 8' x 6', 30" walls (48 lbs.)	...	92/-



The "PYRAMID" TENT

This spacious tent may be used as a small marquee and will give every satisfaction. Door cloth can be erected on two poles to form an awning with side screens. First size in strong Egyptian Cotton; second size in best Duck. 1st Size: 8' x 8' x 8', 27" walls (25½ lbs.); 2nd Size: 13' x 13' x 9' 9", 36" walls (79 lbs.).

		White.	Green
1st Size.	Car. paid	...	60/-
2nd Size.	"	...	150/-

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"The Good Companions."

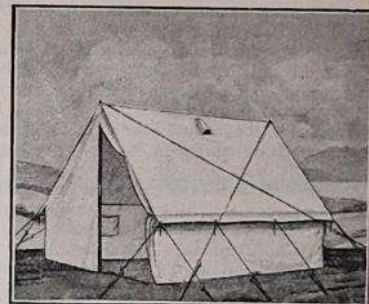
Guaranteed Weatherproof



The "BUNGALOW" TENT

Graceful yet sturdily built. The "oriel" end provides welcome space for storing kit. Wide projecting eaves to carry rain well away from tent. Door flaps peg out as wind-screens. Deep hood over door. Made of lightweight Egyptian Cotton, *proofed*, in white or tan. Overall length, 8' (ridge length, 6'); width, 5' 6"; height, 5' 6"; walls, 18". Complete with accessories and packed in waterproof valise. Total weight, 13 lbs. 4 ozs.

In white	...	41/6
In tan	...	52/6



The "STORMHAVEN" TENT (Regd.)

Impervious to water the "Stormhaven" banishes weather worries. Recognised and approved by competent authorities as an A1 patrol tent. Made of extra strong, closely woven Duck (rot and waterproof), WILLEDEN-PROOFED IN GREEN. Will last a decade and still be serviceable. Complete with usual accessories.

1st Size:	7' x 7' x 7', 3' walls (43 lbs.)	84/-
2nd Size:	10' x 8' x 7', 3' walls (63 lbs.)	120/-
3rd Size:	12' x 8' x 7', 3' walls (68 lbs.)	150/-

CAMP REMINDERS

Dixies. War Office Pattern. Bright inside and blacked outside. New but slightly store soiled. 3/9 each.

Latrine Screens. Size: 4' x 4' x 3' (triangle) x 6' high. Complete with poles, spiked and jointed. Roof of green Willesden-proofed Duck. Walls of best Hessian.

Unproofed Hessian, 14/-.
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The Bookshelf

HIKING.

Hiking and Light-Weight Camping. By A. M. Maynard. Published by Headquarters. Price 6d.

The series of short articles written by Miss Maynard and published in THE GUIDER last year proved so popular that it has been decided to re-issue them in book form. Miss Maynard has added one or two extra paragraphs and notes, and covers in her interesting chapters: The Day's Outfit; Fires; Hike Cooking; Overnight Camps; Tents and Pathfinding. This little book will be a great boon to all campers this summer.

NATURE LORE.

A First Book of Nature Study. By Evelyn Cheeseman. (Philip Allan, 3s. 6d..)

In *A First Book of Nature Study* Miss Cheeseman gives us glimpses into the life history of a wide variety of creatures. As we should expect from one who has been Curator of Insects at the Zoo, much that she has to tell is of the marvellous ways of insects, but there are no less interesting sidelights on birds and beasts; how a crab feels through his armour, or how the badger family arrange their domestic affairs. Through all the chapters runs a continuous theme, the gradual development of life from its lowest forms in the unconscious amoeba, through instinct that provides blindly for the next generation to conscious love of young, of mate and of tribe. The subject is dealt with quite simply, as the book is planned to provide material for a course of lessons to children, both for identification of specimens and for general understanding of plant life. Best of all perhaps is the clear illustrated glossary of terms to elucidate that maze of "obcordate," "urceolate," "corymb" and "panicle" which proves the undoing of so many beginners.

P. M. B.

FOR THE CAMP FIRE.

A Country Concert. By Dorothy Pennyman. (Oxford University Press. 2s. 6d.)

With the camping season on us many Guiders will be collecting new ideas for camp fires. The *Country Concert* should bring much joy to those whose company "never seems to make any noise when they sing out of doors." In it there are a number of well-known tunes scored for voices, tin whistles, combs, mouth organ, triangle, fingers (on a biscuit tin), dulcimer and piano. The last two may be difficult to have in camp, but the others are easy enough and need little musical skill beyond a sense of rhythm. It is indeed one of the advantages of a band of this sort that, as well as actually being fun in itself, it teaches rhythm without which no music is fun.

The tunes in this collection are of the simplest, but the idea can be applied by the company to many other favourites.

R. B.

A STUDY OF CHILDHOOD.

Edward and Marigold. By Marjorie Thorburn. (Allen and Unwin. 6s.)

This is a book about two children, written as far as possible from the point of view of the children themselves. It gives, as nearly as may be, their own thoughts, impressions and reactions to life. The grown-ups are in the background, and for the most part are seen only through the children's eyes. "Life," says the author in her preface, "is a series of little adventures, advances and retreats, all part of the big adventure of growing-up." Edward and Marigold live in an ordinary home with their parents and Gertrude, and the things that happen to them have happened to countless other children; they have happened to most of us. Marigold prayed all the morning to a Chinese god whom she firmly believed could make the weather fine for a picnic. Edward, by perfectly logical reasoning,

came to the conclusion that his mother had adopted him, and was miserable till the matter was cleared up. Every episode rings true, though the arrangement sometimes shows the author's mind at work, but in spite of this Edward and Marigold are real to the core, as real as the difference between them which is shown in every chapter.

R. F. H.

SAILINGS AND SIGNALS.

Signal Reminder. (Brown, Glasgow. 1s. 6d. Four Charts 6d. each.)

The new Signal Reminder published by Messrs. Brown of Glasgow is in a sturdy and compact form, mounted on tough cardboard (which looks untearable), and would easily fit into the pocket of Scouter or Guider. It gives International Flags and Signals as well as Morse, Semaphore and Procedure signs, and includes Commander Mead's "New Method" of learning Morse by syllables, on Pelmanistic lines. For instance, for the Guide who can never remember whether S has three dots or four, the words "sisterly" for S and "he-he-he-he" for H cannot fail to make a permanent impression. Many of the other words seem to us brilliantly helpful!

Messrs. Brown have also issued four Charts at 6d. each, for hanging up in clubroom or cabin. No. 2, "Parts of a Boat"; No. 3, "Sails Rigging and Rigs"; and No. 4, "Boat-manceuvring," will be welcomed by Sea Rangers, and will be a real relief to the Sea Guider who cannot draw. The explanations of technical words are given in an admirably succinct form, illustrated by diagrams. No. 1, "Sailing Terms," is suited to crews who are the fortunate possessors of a sailing boat, or ambitious enough to aim at owning one.

B. d' A.

How to Learn the Morse Code. By Mrs. Eggar. (Forster Groom. 3d.) Stocked at Headquarters.

A new edition of Mrs. Eggar's useful little card has been published. Guiders who already use it will find that the Miscellaneous Signals have been brought up to date, while those who do not yet know Mrs. Eggar's clever system of teaching Morse are advised to make use of this popular method.

WEATHER LORE.

Be Your Own Weather Prophet. By E. S. Playter. (Cassell. 3s. 6d.)

Probably most of us, as we listened to announcements about "troughs of low pressure," "ridges of high pressure," "secondaries" and the like, have wished that these vital bits of information conveyed more to our minds. No one who wishes to follow the course of the weather intelligently could do better than study this little book, written for the beginner and illustrated with explicit diagrams. The title is alluring. What would one not give in camp to know for certain whether it is safe to leave the bedding out, to go out without coats, and a hundred other things that hinge on the weather? A weather prophet on the camp staff would be as valuable as a Q.M. or a Life-saver. But the author does not for one moment beguile us into believing we can become weather prophets merely by reading his book, or remembering a series of infallible sky signs. But he promises us that with careful observation, constant practice and a barometer (preferably used in conjunction with a weather map) we shall be able to forecast the immediate future with a fair amount of certainty. This is no short cut to weather wisdom; it is the intelligent use of the facts at the amateur's command, coupled with a general understanding of the habits of weather systems. Even without becoming a weather prophet the reader will find that this book raises the weather from a conversational stop-gap to a study of absorbing interest.

P. M. B.

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Long, active days spent out in the open create a hearty appetite. A light, but nourishing and sustaining food is best for supplying the energy needed for outdoor activities. Shredded Wheat is the ideal camp food. Compact and easy to store, it can be served in any number of ways. Have it for breakfast with hot or cold milk, for lunch with fresh fruit, and for supper as a savoury with cheese or eggs. You can never tire of the wholesome baked wheat flavour, and the more you have Shredded Wheat the better for your health and vitality.



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ADDRESS.....

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



should be enclosed as a guarantee of good faith.

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

HOPEFUL.

It is not easy to get a market for the things you mention. The only way is to go round the shops and submit samples. To get into the sort of shop you speak of you must make personal application: if you can get an introduction to a director it may be easier. Please give us your correct name and not only a nom-de-plume if you write again.

L.

We are afraid the only means of taking the training you mention is by entering one of the Training Colleges and taking the whole three years' course, which is rather expensive — anything from £150 per annum, which would include board, lodging and tuition. Has the girl of whom you write ever thought of qualifying as a teacher of Swimming? This has a future before it, as so much more attention is being paid to swimming. Write to "Women's Employment" Publishing Co., Ltd., 54, Russell Square, W.C.1, and ask for an article on the subject, enclosing 5d. in your letter.



AMATEUR.

There is really not money to be made by taking Americans round London. This is either done by the big Touring Agencies, or a Club such as the English Speaking Union. To do it one must have a really intimate knowledge of London. It means a great deal more than walking round the Houses of Parliament and just peeping into the Abbey or St. Paul's. Take your father's advice and give your mind to training for something at which you can earn a living in the future.

PEONY.

There are ways of obtaining a free training in Cooking and Housekeeping. Certain hospitals will take a student for a year and give board and lodging in return for her services in the kitchen and with the housekeeping. These vacancies are very much sought after, as it is a way of gaining most valuable practical experience. If "Peony" is really interested will she write again and addresses will be sent her. The greater number of hospitals who offer this training prefer a girl who has had a course in Domestic Subjects at one of the Training Colleges, but there are a few which will take a girl straight from home.



G. B. D.

You will find the lectures you have attended and the badges you have gained all helpful. We advise you to buy or get from a library "How to become a Nurse," published by Faber & Faber, price 4s. 6d. There are three hospitals approved for complete training in the town you mention—The Royal Infirmary, the Victoria Infirmary, and the Western Infirmary. All ask for a good standard of education and the age of admission is from 19 years.

ANIMAL LOVER.

If you are really keen on animals and want, as you say, to take up work which you call "Animal Welfare," your surest way of getting right into the heart of it would be to qualify as a Veterinary Surgeon. Women students are admitted to at least four of the Colleges, and those who have qualified are doing well. You must take Matric, or its equivalent, and after that the course of study is five years—if you pass all your examinations the first time. Girls who wish to qualify for veterinary work must be strong and healthy and able to make their own way in the world. So a great deal more is required, as you will realise, than just a sentimental love of animals. There are also some openings as Kennelmaid and canine nurses, for which the training is a great deal shorter than that of a veterinary surgeon. We can give you particulars of these courses if you care to write again.

M. B. M.

It is difficult to make a decision for you, but if you are really interested in Social Work more than anything else, we should advise Social Science at the London School of Economics. Why not try for a Degree Course at this College? Go and see the Registrar and discuss possibilities, alternative courses and all that. A degree is useful and there is quite a good choice of subjects. English is rather overstocked at present as a teaching subject, and in that without a diploma in teaching you would not get very far. There is no need to live in at either of the colleges you mention, and I should make enquiries at both.

JACK OF ALL TRADES.

The problem of selling the work you do is always a difficult one. Really it is not a paying proposition. As you say, Christmas is about the only time that one has a chance. The shops in "show" towns do some business, but it is seemingly never enough to employ or to keep more than one or two workers going, and the bigger shops always require goods in bulk. There is nothing to be made out of envelope addressing—it is the most poorly paid form of clerical work. We are sorry to be so depressing, but we are stating facts.

V. G. S.

We can only say that the establishment you mention does not prepare its students for any of recognised examinations in the subject it trains for, and it would therefore seem to be advisable to select a training school that does train for recognised examinations.

CAREERS ADVISER.

"Sparva"

REGD.
Taffeta de Luxe

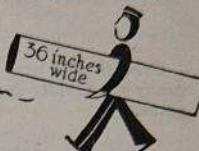
Silky, fadeless and lasting, "SPARVA" Taffeta-de-luxe is the best fabric at its price for ladies' and children's dress. Marvellous in price and value, it is obtainable in over 100 plain shades and an immense range of printed designs—stripes, checks and floral. LOOK FOR THE NAME ON THE SELVEDGE. IT IS YOUR GUARANTEE OF GOOD SERVICE.



SOLD BY DRAPERS & STORES EVERYWHERE.

If any difficulty, write for Shade Card and name of nearest Retailer to "SPARVA," 41 Sparva House, York Street, Manchester.

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NEEDLEWORK

Needlework becomes a misnomer when this bright and interesting thread is used.

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the premier mercerised
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Supplied in balls, in sizes 3, 5 and 8—coarse, medium, fine; 3 and 5 also in small skeins. Shade card by writing to Lawrence Ardern Ltd., P.O. Box 413, Manchester.

"Fancy Needlework Illustrated" offers useful help. 3d. bi-monthly from newsagents and needlework shops.

Egerton



Burnetts'

1 1/2 lbs.
4/6

KNITTING WOOL
BARGAIN BUNDLES

POST FREE.

Ideal for Caps, Pullovers, etc., various shades. Odd lots 1 lb. to 2 lbs. Steel Grey 2/4. Colours from 2/11 lb. White, Navy, &c., 3/4 lb.

3 lbs.
9/-

BLAZERS to measure in pure wool flannels from 19/6 for 32 in. bust.

Guiders' COATS and SKIRTS 80/-, in superfine lightweight botany coating serges. Girls' COSTUMES from 39/6. Pure Wool Serges from 2/8 to 23/6 per yard. Tweeds, Flannels, Cottons, Blankets, Rugs, etc.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Your values and selections are fine."—W. M., Esq., U.S.A., 5/5/33.

"She is now wearing a coat and skirt made from serge purchased from Messrs. E. B.'s some years ago, and which still looks quite fresh and good, also other costumes made by them for her."—Miss L., Bristol, 8/5/33.

Patterns, Measurement Forms, etc., sent with pleasure.

EGERTON BURNETTS, G. W. Warehouse, Wellington, Somerset.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, BIRMINGHAM

Training School for Nurses.

(Approved by the General Nursing Council.)

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

BRIGHTON COUNTY BOROUGH MENTAL HOSPITAL

HAYWARDS HEATH, SUSSEX.

WANTED: FEMALE PROBATIONER NURSES.

Commencing wage 33s. per week, increasing to 40s. 7d. per week. A moderate charge is made for board, lodging and washing. For form of application apply to the Medical Superintendent.

School of Social Study and Training.

GLASGOW.

Autumn Term begins in October. Two years' course of study and practical work qualifying for a Diploma suitable for those interested in social conditions or undertaking different branches of public and social service—Welfare Supervisors, Teachers, Hospital Almoners, Police-Women, Health Visitors, Secretaries, Poor Law and Employment Exchange Officials, and others. For further information apply to Miss HELEN SIOUX, Hon. Sec., 21, Ash-ton Road, Glasgow.

To Guiders, Guides and Rangers seeking a remunerative career

THE GROSVENOR SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

offers a Full Course of training to well educated girls at a moderate fee, and guarantees proficiency in SIX MONTHS. All subjects. Good posts for qualified students. Call, write or telephone for Prospectus (please mention THE GUIDER): 104, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.1 Victoria 1301.

LIVERPOOL PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL: IRENE M. MARSH, M.I.H.

A Residential College approved by the University of London as a training centre for its Diploma of Physical Education. Eighteen acres of ground. Three gymnasiums. Laboratory. Swimming Pool. Students must be at least 18 years of age and hold School Certificate. Three years' Course, starting in October, 1933. Students may now be enrolled. Prospectus on application to the Principal.

St. Anne's Church of England Nursery Training College.

CHELTEMHAM (Incorporated),

A.N.T.C., 12 months' course. £100. Resident children. Apply Honorary Secretary.

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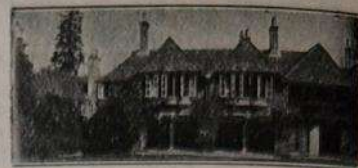
Write for
particulars.

offer special terms for Groceries, Provisions, Bread, Confectionery, Fruit and Vegetables. Van deliveries in the adjoining country districts.



Waddow

Headquarters Training Schools



Foxlease

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 come.

DATES.

July 4-11. General Training.
July 14-21. Ranger Training.
July 25—August 1. General Training.
August 4-11. General Training. (Bank Holiday.)
August 15-22. Brownie Training.
August 25—September 1. General Training.

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

September 5-12. General Training.

September 15-22. Ranger Training.

September 26—October 3. Brownie Training.

Weekly.

FEES.

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

APPLICATIONS.

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

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

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

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

Guiders are asked to note that no dogs may be brought to Foxlease, either in the house, cottages, or camp.

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 34 guineas per week.

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

These charges include light and coal. Guiders cater and cook for themselves entirely. If they wish, Mrs. Craze, the gardener's wife, is willing to board them at the rate of 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.

PRESENTS.

Blotter, Miss H. Jeffrey; Donation, Brownie week (May 12-19); Blotter, Mrs. Parnell; Book, Mrs. Bayne; Donation, Commissioners' week (May 22-27); Donation to "Hants" Room, Hampshire County; Earthenware Pots, House Visitors.

WADDOW.

DATES.

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.)
August 15-22. Brownie Training Week.
August 29—September 5. Ranger Guiders' Training Week.
September 8-15. General Training Week.
September 19-26. General Training Week.
September 29—October 3. Commissioners' Training Week-end.

Weekly.

FEES.

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

Week-end.

Single rooms. (Friday tea-time to Monday morning)	£1 0 0
" " (Saturday any time to Monday morning)	17 6
Shared rooms. (Friday tea-time to Monday morning)	17 6
" " (Saturday any time to Monday morning)	15 0

"Should" the week-end be continued to the Tuesday morning, 2s. 6d. extra will be charged for both single and shared rooms.

SPECIAL WOODCRAFT WEEK-END FOR BEGINNERS.

A Woodcraft Week-end for beginners as well as for Guiders with experience will be held at Waddow from Friday, July 21st, to Tuesday, July 25th. The programme will include: Hiking, axemanship, hut-building, tracking, adventure games, etc. Application should be made at once to the Secretary, Waddow, Clitheroe, Lancashire.

APPLICATIONS.

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

No 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.

CAMPS AT WADDOW.

The Waddow Camp Site charges have been reduced for this season. An inclusive charge of £1 is made to include Camp Site Fee, Straw, Sanitation and One Load of Wood.

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 four camp sites with drinking water laid on. The North Riding, Canada and Cragg Wood sites include a permanent shelter and sanitation. 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.

WADDOW FARM.

The cottage at Waddow will be let by the week to Guiders requiring a holiday. It contains two double bedrooms and two single, a sitting-room, two bathrooms sitting room, kitchen and two bedrooms. The charge for two people is £2 2s. a week (for one bathroom, a week; and for others £4 4s. a week. The week-end charges are £1 5s. for two people and £2 2s. a week for three or more; these charges include light and coal. Guiders cater and cook for themselves, but the gardener's wife is willing to board them for about 30s. per head if required. Applications, with 5s. deposit, should be made to the Secretary. Guiders wishing to bring their cars can garage them at Waddow by arrangement, at a charge of 5s. per week, or 1s. per night.

PRESENTS.

Camp Equipment, North of England Training Camp, May 19-26; Rock Plants, Miss Round, Foxlease; Donation, Miss Gould, Hampshire; Donation for re-decoration of Fylde Room, Fylde Division; Rock Plants, Mrs. Broadbent, Yorks. W.R.S.; Donation, General Training Week-end, June 2-6; Plants, Percy Birley, Esq.; Donation towards Tennis Net, Lytham and Ansdell District.

THE GUIDER



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

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

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

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

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

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

Held on Tuesday, June 13th, 1933.

PRESENT :—

Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan, G.B.E. (Chair.)
The Lady Baden-Powell, G.B.E.
Mrs. Percy Birley.
Mrs. Arthur Bowlby.
Mrs. Cadbury.
Miss Dillon.
Sir Percy Everett.
Miss Pilkington.
Miss Sharp.
Lady Thomas.
The Hon. Mrs. Charles Tufton, O.B.E.
Miss Ward.

In Attendance.

Miss Bray.
Miss Hanbury Williams.
The Lady Delia Peel.
Miss Montgomery.

The appointment of Miss A. M. Rowlands and Mrs. Clark as Diocesan Heads of G.F.S. Guides for the Dioceses of Chester and Chichester respectively, was approved.

It was agreed that this Association should co-operate with the Committee for the Promotion of Occupational Industries among the Physically Handicapped.

The Lady Somers was appointed Commissioner for Guiding in Schools and Colleges in the place of Miss N. Bewley (resigned).

Miss Hibgame, M.A., of Leeds University, and Miss Davies, M.A., Headmistress of Streatham Secondary School, were appointed members of the Schools Committee.

Miss Vera Daly was appointed an Assistant Commissioner for Rangers.

The question of Guiders' uniforms was discussed, and will be considered again at the next meeting.

It was agreed that Rule 38, para. 1. *Rangers* should be altered as follows:

Delete "older girls and women," substitute "other girls."
It was agreed that the Nurse badge be deleted from the list of Proficiency Badges, Ranger section, page 103, *Book of Rules*, in connection with the rule relating to School Companies.

It was reported that the Lady Delia Peel had agreed to continue to serve on the Council of the National Playing Fields Association as the representative of this Association.

It was also reported that Miss Talbot had agreed to continue to serve as a representative of this Association on the Council of the Society for the Overseas Settlement of British Women.

It was reported that Mrs. Thompson, Division Commissioner for Torquay, had agreed to represent this Association at the Conference of the National Council of Women.

The following dates were fixed for future meetings of the Committee:—

Tuesday, 18th July, 2.30 p.m.
Thursday, 28th September, 2.30 p.m.
Tuesday, 17th October, 2.30 p.m.
Tuesday, 14th November, 2.30 p.m.
Tuesday, 12th December, 2.30 p.m.

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

Routine and Financial business was transacted.

AWARDS

Silver Fish.

Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan, G.B.E., Chairman of the Committee of the Council.

"Excellent Service to the Movement."

Silver Cross.

Ranger Joan Cushen, 2nd Cowes Rangers.

Ranger Joan Cushen, aged 16½, was walking along the slipway at Cowes when Beryl Ains, a little girl of two years old, fell into the water. Joan, who was wearing a long coat and heavy shoes, immediately jumped in and brought her out. She had only a few yards to swim, but she might easily have got into difficulties herself, had the child drifted a little further out and been caught in the strong ebb tide at the mouth of the river.

The water is ten to twelve feet deep at the spot, and Joan had never before swum in clothes and had very little confidence in her swimming, as she had told her Ranger captain a few days before that she could not swim far enough to go in for the Swimmer's Badge.

There was only one woman there at the actual time of the accident, who was able to take the child, and Joan, leaving her in safe hands, disappeared without giving her name.

Special Service Badge.

Miss J. E. Wolton, Chief's Diploma, and Guider-in-Charge, Foxlease.

"Good Service to the Movement."

Medal of Merit.

Miss Pateman, District Commissioner, Ermelo, South Africa.

"Good Service to the Movement."

Certificate of Merit.

Ranger Patrol Leader Kathleen Piercey, 2nd Kent Post Rangers.

Ranger Lily Double, 2nd N.W. London Post Rangers.

"For Fortitude."

Chief's Diploma.

Miss J. M. Newnham, Red Cord Guider of Bristol.

Miss V. Rhys Davids, Great Brown Owl.

Miss L. Chilton Thomas, Eagle Owl of Surrey.

Red Cord Diploma.

Miss A. Williams, of British Columbia, Canada.

Mrs. Beer, of Middlesex.

Miss M. Gould, of Hampshire.

Miss M. Drewe, of Oxford.

Blue Cord Diploma.

Miss A. Whalvin, of Cape Town, South Africa.

Badge of Fortitude.

Guide Rosemary Sutcliffe, 1st Devon Company.

Gold Cords.

Ranger Patrol Leader Mollie Page, 3rd Kidderminster.

Ranger Patrol Second Margaret Sherwood, 1st Rugby District Rangers.

Ranger Kathleen Murray, Lauriston District Rangers.

Ranger Marie Patchett, 26th Doncaster.

Company Leader Phyllis Coutts, 2nd Aldershot.

Company Leader Mary Grimes, 1st Westcliff.

Company Leader Phyllis Trigger, 43rd A Bristol.

Patrol Leader Betty Johnston, 9th Sutton (High School).

Patrol Leader Beatrice Spencer, 1st Mortlake with East Sheen.

Patrol Second Eileen Ashley, 2nd Sydenham.

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

GUIDER'S UNIFORM.

Headquarters is stocking Guiders' overalls in light blue casement cloth, with short sleeves and open neck.

The material is the same as that at present used for the Guides' light blue overalls, and Headquarters suggest that these should be washed before wearing, as this softens the material, and makes it more comfortable to wear.

The long sleeved Guiders' overall (shown on page 281) has previously been guaranteed unshrinkable, but the manufacturers of these overalls consider it more satisfactory to discontinue this guarantee and to recommend the cloth as superfine Nurse Cloth guaranteed fast dye, only.

Headquarters is therefore having these overalls made with a three inch hem to enable Guiders to lengthen them in case of shrinkage.

REDUCED RAILWAY FARES.

Please note that the rates for reduced fares obtainable on Headquarters' Vouchers are based on standard fares, and not on "Summer" fares.

The Railway Companies have requested, through the Railway Clearing House, that all Guiders should obtain Headquarters' Vouchers when applying for reduced railway fares, although they may be told by the officials of the station concerned that these Vouchers are not necessary.

THE ENDURANCE TEST.

There still seems to be misunderstanding about the testing for the Endurance Test. The tester need not be a great swimmer herself, but simply someone of sufficient ability to see that the test so laid down is properly carried out. Very often bath attendants will help us to do this, thus there should be no difficulty about getting life-savers tested.

It should be clearly understood that holders of Life-saver badge, as well as holders of the Bronze Medallion, are required to take the Endurance Test every two years, if acting as Camp Life-savers.

THE HEADQUARTERS RESTAURANT.

July 15th.

The Restaurant at Headquarters will be open for luncheon on Saturday, July 15th, for the special benefit of parties attending the afternoon performance of the Scout and Guide Folk Dance Festival at the Scala Theatre.

Luncheon will be served from 12.30 p.m.—1.45 p.m. to those who reserve tables by Tuesday, July 11th. Please apply in writing to Miss Denham, c/o Headquarters.

PANEL OF LIFE SAVERS.

Second List.

Eastern Area: Miss B. W. Peddie, Ladywell, Great Hallingbury, Bishops Stortford.

South-Western Area: Miss J. Johnstone, The Manor House, Charmouth, Dorset.

Wales: Miss Hall, Trefri, Aberdovey, Merioneth.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Mrs. Gordon Rees, Acting C.C.A. for Carmarthenshire, asks us to state that her new address will, in future, be Bronllys, Llanelly.

HOME ADDRESS.

Guiders are asked to make a point of giving their home address when writing to Headquarters from camp or when on holiday.

If only the camp address is given there is no means of tracing the writer's account, and much delay and inconvenience is therefore caused.

CAMP NOTICES, PARENTS' CONSENT FORMS FOR CAMP, AND KIT LISTS.

Headquarters has recently issued the above forms for the use of Guiders in tear-off pads of 50 each, price 2½d.

There are two pads: one with the Camp Notices, giving dates, fees, etc., with a form for the Parents' Consent, to be torn off for return to the captain; the other pad of camp kit lists for issue to each Guide.

A GUIDE PRAYER.

In response to many requests, Headquarters has published in card form copies of the Guide prayer that was universally used throughout the country on Guide Sunday last year.

These are now obtainable for 1d. each or 10d. per dozen.

FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GUIDERS.

Copies of the Chief Scout's report on his audience with the Pope (published in the May GUIDER) are now available in leaflet form. They can be obtained free from Headquarters.

THE COUNTRYMAN.

In the advertisement published in the April GUIDER of the magazine THE COUNTRYMAN, the address from where it can be obtained was omitted. We are asked to state that the address is:—Idbury, Kingham, Oxfordshire.

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.

ANNIE MARGARET WILSON, Commissioner for the Wrekin Division of Shropshire from 1918-31, and for many years District Commissioner for Bridgnorth, on May 16th, 1933.

ELIZABETH LORNA WHITE, formerly Division Secretary for Basingstoke, Captain of the 4th Basingstoke Rangers, 1st Kingsclere Company, etc., on May 25th, 1933, aged 32 years.

CATHERINE M. PARTRIDGE, for 15 years a loyal member of the 15th (Saint Sepulchre's) Company, in the Northampton Division, as Tawny Owl, Lieutenant, Captain, and Ranger Captain, on June 9th, 1933.

MARGARET ELLIS, Brown Owl of the 20th South Shields Pack (Chapter Row), who lost her life in a courageous attempt to rescue a boy from drowning in the river Tyne.

Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, June, 1933.

ENGLAND.
BEDFORDSHIRE.

SOUTH BEDFORDSHIRE.—Div. C., The Hon. Olive Lawson Johnston, Pavenham Bury, Nr. Bedford.

RESIGNATION.

SOUTH BEDFORDSHIRE.—Div. C., Miss M. O. Hockin.

BIRMINGHAM.

NORTH ERDINGTON.—Dist. C., Miss M. Harston, Wyndley Grange, Sutton Coldfield.

RESIGNATIONS.

EDGBASTON SOUTH.—Dist. C., Miss E. Vincent.

ERDINGTON NORTH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Bowen.

KINGSTANDING.—Dist. C., Miss R. Jerome.

LOZELLS.—Dist. C., Miss D. Cross.

ST. MARTINS & DERITEND.—Dist. C., Mrs. Thake.

ST. PAUL'S.—Dist. C., Mrs. Aston.

CHESHIRE.

BIRKENHEAD WEST.—Dist. C., Miss W. A. Beausire, Wethersfield, Nocturn, Birkenhead.

LAWTON (SOUTH CHESHIRE DIVISION).—Dist. C., Mrs. Stevenon, Hamewith, Alsager, Stoke-on-Trent.

WILMSLOW.—Dist. C., Mrs. R. H. D. Lockhart, Plan, Brook Lane, Alderley Edge.

RESIGNATIONS.

BIRKENHEAD WEST.—Dist. C., Miss V. Raschen.

WILMSLOW.—Dist. C., Miss D. West.

DERBYSHIRE.

RESIGNATION.

LONG EATON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Pratt.

DEVONSHIRE.

ILFRACOMBE.—Dist. C., Miss Pugsley, Torre House, Torre Park, Ilfracombe.

ST. BUDEAUX.—Dist. C., Mrs. Gray, Anchorage, St. Budeaux, Plymouth.

RESIGNATION.

ST. BUDEAUX.—Dist. C., Mrs. Croft.

DORSET.

RESIGNATION.

SOUTH DORSET.—Div. C., Mrs. Gerard Pearce.

DURHAM.

SPENNYMOOR & TUDHOE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Roberts, Bedburn Hall, Hamsterley.

RESIGNATION.

DURHAM.—Div. C., The Hon. Mrs. Liddell.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

POST OWL.—Mrs. Howard Davis, Little Stoke, Patchway, Nr. Bristol.

MANGOTSFIELD.—Dist. C., Mrs. Blathwayt, Dyrham Rectory, Chippenham.

RESIGNATION.

MANGOTSFIELD.—Dist. C., Mrs. King Smith.

HAMPSHIRE.

BASINGSTOKE.—Div. C., The Hon. Mrs. Selater-Booth, Newnham House, Basingstoke.

PORTSMOUTH CENTRAL EAST.—Dist. C., Mrs. Pink, 38, Victoria Road North, Southsea.

PORTSMOUTH CENTRAL WEST.—Dist. C., Mrs. Stopford, 11, Burnaby Road, Portsmouth.

CAMP FOOD SUPPLIES

Are you camping anywhere within the area shaded on this map?



Write to the International Stores; they will relieve you of further worry. Special terms are quoted for Camping Parties, and you will be assured of obtaining the best quality Provisions together with a first-class Service.

INTERNATIONAL STORES

Tea - Coffee - Groceries - Provisions

HEAD OFFICE: MITRE SQ., LONDON, E.C. 3
Telephone: Avenue 7661.

SCRATCHED BITES & STINGS CAUSE BLOOD POISONING

**Take out the itch
this safe and sure way**

Insect bites and stings itch so painfully that you cannot help scratching and rubbing them. This only makes the trouble worse. The one sure remedy is an ointment which is both soothing and antiseptic. Sphagnol Ointment is the best of this kind. From the moment it is smeared on, it brings a feeling of coolness and comfort to stings, and in fact to sore places of any kind. Sphagnol contains peat, a very effective antiseptic. It clears away the poisons which are the cause of the irritation and swelling, quickly making the skin normal and healthy again.

Always have a tin of Sphagnol with you. Doctors recommend it for stings and septic wounds and skin troubles of every kind. If you have never tried Sphagnol, write to the makers for a free sample, Peat Products (Sphagnol), Ltd. (Dept. G.1), 21, Bush Lane, London, E.C.4.



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 ROCHESTER.—Dist. C., The Hon. Mrs. Capron, Southgate, Precinct, Rochester.
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 ROCHESTER.—Dist. C., Miss M. Tytwhitt.

LANCASHIRE—NORTH WEST.
 Leyland District (Leyland Division) has been divided:—
 LEYLAND RURAL.—Dist. C., Miss M. Higham, The Cottage, Farington.
 LEYLAND URBAN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Gausson, Newhaven, Balcarras Road, Leyland.
 No. 1 District (Preston North Division).—Dist. C., Miss B. Easterby, Cullinar, Whittingham Lane, Barton, Nr. Preston.
 RESIGNATION.
 No. 1 District (Preston North Division).—Dist. C., Miss G. B. Gosselin.

LANCASHIRE—SOUTH EAST.
 SADDLEWORTH AND EAST OLDHAM.—Dist. C., Miss A. Nixon, 62, Fern Street, Werneth, Oldham.
 SOUTH OLDHAM.—Dist. C., Miss M. Ashton, 172, Frederick Street, Werneth, Oldham.

RESIGNATIONS.
 SADDLEWORTH AND EAST OLDHAM.—Dist. C., Miss M. Hall.
 SOUTH OLDHAM.—Dist. C., Miss A. H. Robinson.

LANCASHIRE—SOUTH WEST.
 The warrant of Miss E. M. Holroyd, Post Secretary for Lancashire South West, has been re-issued as Extension Secretary.
 SOUTH EAST DISTRICT (SOUTH LIVERPOOL DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss M. W. Palmer, 65, Ullet Road, Liverpool.

RESIGNATION.
 SOUTH EAST DISTRICT (SOUTH LIVERPOOL DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss M. E. Pritchard.

LEICESTERSHIRE.
 EXTENSION SECRETARY.—Miss E. Hazlerigg, Noseley Hall, Leicester.

LONDON.
 BERMONDSEY SOUTH.—Dist. C., Miss D. Oakley, 4, The Orchard, S.E.3.
 EUSTON WEST.—Dist. C., Mrs. Lloyd, Mulberry Cottage, Brookfield, Highgate.
 WANDSWORTH.—Dist. C., Miss H. Kirk, "Ontario," Holly Bush Hill, Snaresbrook, E.11.
 WEST HACKNEY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Campbell Morgan, 63, Kenninghall Road, Clapton, E.5.
 RATCLIFF AND LINEHOUSE.—Dist. C., Miss N. Stericker, Mayles, Cobham, Surrey.

CORRECTION.
 In the Commissioners' Register for 1933, the Commissioner for Ratcliff and Linehouse (Stepney Division) is given as The Hon. Mrs. Dudley North. This is not correct. The Commissioner for that District is Miss Stericker, as shown above.

RESIGNATIONS.
 BERMONDSEY SOUTH.—Dist. C., Miss F. Symons.
 EUSTON.—Dist. C., Lady Selby.
 WANDSWORTH.—Dist. C., Miss D. Daunt.

MIDDLESEX.
 CROUCH END.—Dist. C., Miss M. Bolitho, 62, Colney Hatch Lane, N.10.
 ENFIELD WEST.—Dist. C., Miss E. Price, 69, Clive Road, Enfield.
 RESIGNATIONS.
 CROUCH END.—Dist. C., Miss H. M. Ross.
 ENFIELD WEST.—Dist. C., Miss F. P. Williams.

NORTHUMBERLAND.
 RESIGNATION.
 STOCKSFIELD.—Dist. C., Mrs. Bird.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.
 MANNING SCHOOL (FOREST DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss F. H. Selby, B.A., The Manning School, Nottingham.
 Mansfield District has been divided:—
 NORTH MANSFIELD.—Dist. C., Mrs. Frampton, St. John's Verge, Mansfield.
 SOUTH MANSFIELD.—Dist. C., Miss W. Robinson, Brentwood, High Oakham Road, Mansfield.
 SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD.—Dist. C., Miss Ada, Lawn House, Sutton-in-Ashfield.
 WARSOP.—Dist. C., Miss Moakes, The Link, Warsop.

RESIGNATION.
 MANSFIELD.—Dist. C., Miss M. E. Alcock.
 SUFFOLK.
 RESIGNATION.
 SOUTH LOWESTOFT.—Dist. C., Mrs. Davis.

SURREY.
 HORLEY.—Dist. C., Miss G. Lewis, Horley Vicarage, Horley.
 Wallington District has been divided into North and South:—
 NORTH WALLINGTON.—Dist. C., Miss Cricks, 70, Onslow Gardens, Wallington.

SUSSEX.
 NEWHAVEN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Harrison, Swanborough Manor, Lewes.
 St. Leonards District has been divided:—
 EAST ST. LEONARDS.—Dist. C., Miss Wilkinson, 8, Blomfield Road, St. Leonards.
 WEST ST. LEONARDS.—Dist. C., Mrs. Callender, Fosbery Cottage, St. Saviour's Road, St. Leonards.

RESIGNATIONS.
 CHICHESTER.—Dist. C., Mrs. Russell.
 HOVE EAST.—Dist. C., Miss E. M. Johnson.
 NEWHAVEN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Pickard Cambridge.
 ST. LEONARDS.—Dist. C., Miss E. L. Fraser.

CORRECTION.
 In the May Guider the new District of Storrington was stated to be in Petworth Division. This was incorrect. Storrington comes under Horsham Division.

WILTSHIRE.
 COUNTY SECRETARY.—The Lady Elizabeth Pleydell-Bouverie, Homington House, Coombe Bissett.
 RESIGNATIONS.
 COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. Leach, M.B.E.
 LONE SECRETARY.—Miss E. Barclay.

WORCESTERSHIRE.
 BARNY GREEN, BLACKWELL, THE LICKEY AND RUBY.—Dist. C., Miss M. Le Souef Simpson, Peterscourt, Barny Green.
 KIDDERMINSTER TOWN EAST.—Dist. C., Mrs. Binnian, Oldhall Road, Kidderminster.

RESIGNATION.
 BARNY GREEN, BLACKWELL, THE LICKEY AND RUBY.—Dist. C., Mrs. A. J. Astbury.

YORKSHIRE—EAST RIDING.
 FILEY.—Dist. C., Miss J. Jackson, Grove Hill, Filey.
 STAMFORD BRIDGE.—Dist. C., The Hon. Anne Wood, Garrowby, York.

YORKSHIRE—NORTH RIDING.
 MIDDLESBROUGH 3.—Dist. C., Mrs. Creagh, 214, Marton Road, Middlesbrough.
 WENSLEYDALE.—Dist. C., Miss E. Curzon-Howe, Clifton Castle, Ripon.
 RESIGNATIONS.
 MIDDLESBROUGH 3.—Dist. C., Miss M. H. Davenport.
 WENSLEYDALE.—Dist. C., The Hon. Mrs. Nigel Orde-Powlett.

YORKSHIRE—WEST RIDING NORTH.
 RESIGNATION.
 DEWSBURY A.—Dist. C., Mrs. Wood.

WALES.
 BRECONSHIRE.
 COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss J. M. Bebb, Bournefield, Cusop, Hay, Hereford.
 ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss S. Mavrojani, Waterlane House, Bisley, Glos.
 RESIGNATION.
 COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss S. Mavrojani.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.
 MOUNTAIN ASH.—Dist. C., Miss Z. Longdon, 22, Park Grove, Aberdare.
 RESIGNATION.
 MOUNTAIN ASH.—Dist. C., The Hon. Mrs. John Bruce.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.
 The following Districts are now under the West Division instead of North West as before:—
 ABERBARGOE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Thomas, 7, Gwerthonor Road, Pengam.
 PENGAM AND FLEUR DE LYS.—Dist. C., Mrs. Thomas, 7, Gwerthonor Road, Pengam.

SCOTLAND.
 FIFE.
 WEST FIFE.—Assist. Div. C., Mrs. Gillon, Pittliver, Dunfermline.
 ABERDUR.—Dist. C., Miss I. Johnstone, The Manse, Aberdour.

LANARKSHIRE.
 RUTHERGLEN AND CAMBUSLANG.—Div. C., Mrs. Forrest, 21, Graystone Avenue, Burnside, Rutherglen.
 COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss J. Bain, Dundas Crescent, Kirkwall.

PERTHSHIRE.
 PITLOCHRY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Foster, Faskelly, Pitlochry.
 RENFREWSHIRE.
 RENFREW.—Div. C., Miss C. Harper, Millburn House, Renfrew.
 RESIGNATION.
 RENFREW.—Div. C., Mrs. Brown.

IRISH FREE STATE.
 CO. DONEGAL.
 BALLYSHANNON.—Dist. C., Miss C. E. Atkinson, Cavangarden, Ballyshannon.

ULSTER.
 CO. ANTRIM.
 RESIGNATION.
 COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Malcolm Patrick.
 CO. DOWN.
 BALLYNAHINCH (Mid Down Division).—Dist. C., Miss S. McConnell, Mill Hill House, Ballynahinch.

OVERSEAS.
 AFRICA.
 KENYA COLONY.
 DEPUTY COLONY COMMISSIONER.—Miss Stephen, P.O. Box 4, Nairobi.
 ELDORET.—Dist. C., Mrs. Shaw, Amani, Eldoret, Kenya.
 NYASALAND.
 COMMISSIONER.—Lady Young, Government House, Nyasaland.
 RESIGNATION.
 COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Ramsay.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.
 RESIGNATION.
 LIVINGSTONE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Chapin.
 GIBRALTAR.
 SECRETARY.—Mrs. Barry, 4, Secretary's Lane, Gibraltar.
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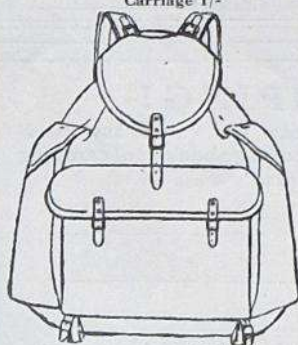
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Ditto, 18 in. 17/9

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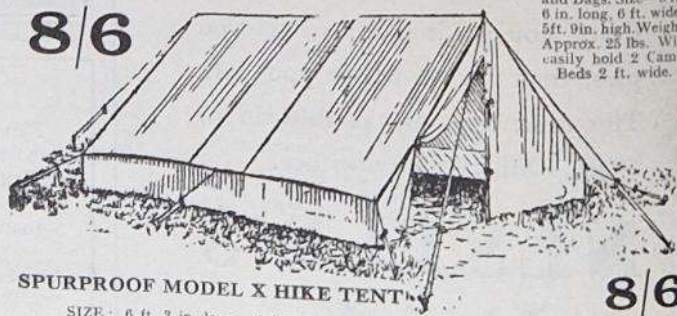
NEW White Duck 69/6

38 ft. circumference

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MODEL No. 3.
White Duck 35/-
Green Duck 39/6
Carriage 1/3
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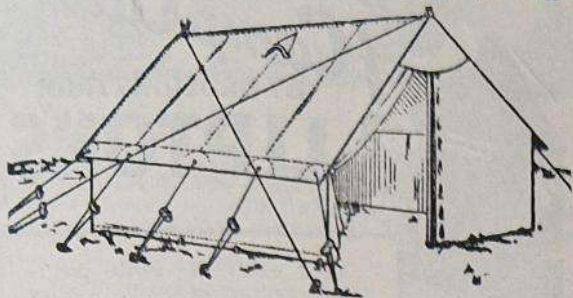
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A double-roofed tent designed to secure the maximum amount of sunshine. The tinted roof permits health-giving sunshine to flood the white inner tent which is suspended upon the ridge pole thus allowing an air space of 3 in. between the outer roof and inner tent in which the air circulates, further ventilation is secured by ventilators. Doorway at each end with windows. Packs small and poles are in short sections with brass sockets. Weight, 25 lbs. 72/- ea.



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Dimensions: 7 ft. long, 6 ft. 6 in. wide, 6 ft. 6 in. high, 3 ft. walls. This tent is made of special tent fabric with 3-section upright and 3-section ridge poles. Fitted with ventilators. Complete with all accessories and ready for erecting. Weight, 20 lbs.

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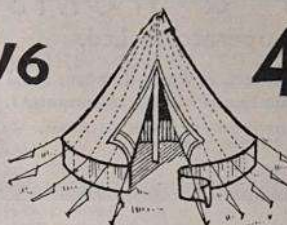
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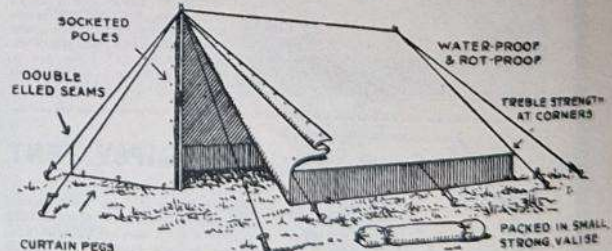
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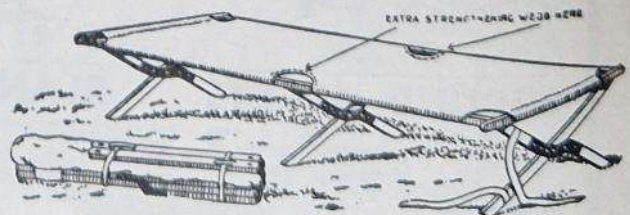
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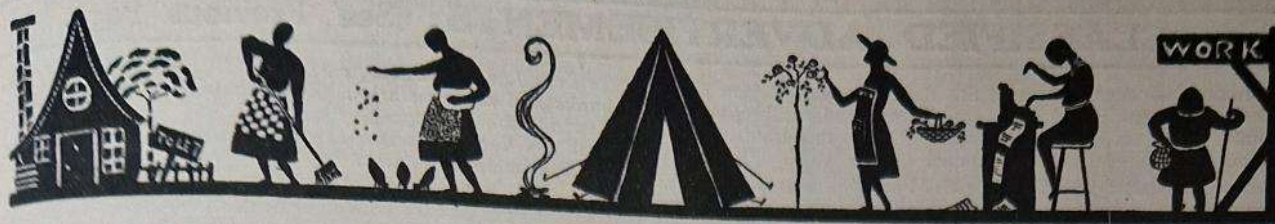
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Rucksacs. Khaki proofed twill, 20½" x 19", 5/- each. 18" x 18", 3/9 each. 16" x 16", 3/- each.

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Advertisements

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Guider's Uniform; complete outfit; stock size; bargain.—Box 60, c/o THE GUIDER.

Guider's Uniform; new; full figure.—Box 61, c/o THE GUIDER.

Guider's Complete Outfit; good condition; height 5 ft. 5 ins., bust 36 ins. £2 10s.—Box 62, c/o THE GUIDER.

Guider's Tailored Uniform; 34 ins.; excellent condition; £2.—Box 63, c/o THE GUIDER.

Guider's Uniform; jacket and skirt; thick serge; good order; also blouse and belt. £2.—Box 71, c/o THE GUIDER.

Guides' Camp Overalls; bundle ties; serge skirt.—Sparrow, Chilcompton, Somerset.

Guides' Uniforms; two, medium; small, complete; excellent condition, each £1.—Narroway, 20, Burcott Road, Purley, Surrey.

Guider's Uniform; small size; 5 ft. 3 ins. height; white and blue shirt; shoes; belt; gloves. £1.—Miss Dixon, 64, Surbiton Court, Surbiton.

Guider's Coat, skirt, hat, belt; blue and white shirts; stock size. 35s.—Box 72, c/o THE GUIDER.

FOR SALE.

Camera. Vest Pocket Kodak; canvas case; good condition. 17s. 6d.—Box 68, c/o THE GUIDER.

WANTED.

Wanted for Tennis Court at Waddow Hall; tennis net, posts and stop netting. Any donations either in kind or subscription will be gratefully received by Mrs. Birley, Wrea Green, Preston.

Wanted Urgently; good country home for young pedigree Beagle dog.—Walsh, Crossways, Southbourne, Hants.

Back Numbers of The Guider wanted. Postage paid. McCleod, Dunback Otago, New Zealand.

COPIES OF "GUIDER" OFFERED.

The Guider, July, 1922—December, 1932 (nine missing).—Shankland, Arosmor, Lee-on-Solent, Hants.

The Guider; copies 1927-1932; few missing.—Ward, North Bridge House, Keswick.

CAMP.

The Fédération Française des Eclairéuses is anxious to have a British Guider to teach Woodcraft and country dances in camp from September 12th to 26th; must know French well. Apply with recommendation from County Commissioner to Mrs. Mark Kerr, 19, Draycott Avenue, S.W.3.

Wanted Rangers; with or without Guiders, to join country camp, Sussex. September 2nd-9th.—Box 64, c/o THE GUIDER.

Would Company camping between September 2nd-16th take one Ranger. Home or abroad. Camped before.—Box 65, c/o THE GUIDER.

Licensed Guider required Worcestershire. August 12th-19th.—Box 66, c/o THE GUIDER.

Licensed Guider wanted urgently, Middlesex company; to help with small camp in Hampshire.

July 29th-August 12th. All arrangements made. Keep paid.—Box 67, c/o THE GUIDER.

Camp in Jersey. August 17th to September 5th. Guiders and Guides welcomed. Stamped envelope to Wise, 2, Nottingham Road, Croydon.

Would Company camping Welsh Coast during August include small company? Own equipment. Foster, Boningale, Wolverhampton.



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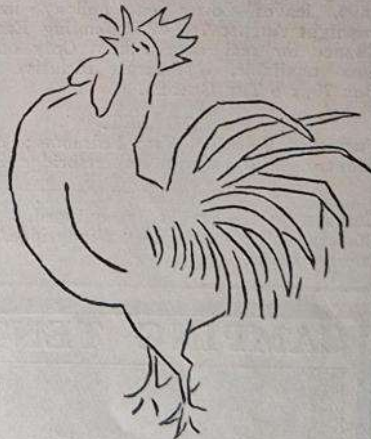
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