

THE GUIDER

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This month we have in these pages the notes of Miss Nevill's most interesting speech at the Brownie Conference.

It is the most helpful talk, as you will all see, and what is more, it is inspiring to us Brownie folk, for we can feel that, provided always that we follow the Handbook, and do not make our Brownie-ing too fairylike and babyish, we are working on the right lines, and are able to give the children something they really need.

Good luck, good weather, and good humour to all those who are taking their Brownies for pack holidays this month.

VIVIAN RHYS DAVIDS,
Great Brown Owl.

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MODERN CHILD FROM 8—11

By E. MILDRED NEVILL.

Dr. Burt has called this period "the dark ages of childhood" because there is so very little written about it. I could, however, recommend you two books, the first called *The Children We Teach*, by Mrs. Susan Isaacs, price 3s. 6d. This book is written from the teacher's point of view and, therefore, there will be a certain amount of material which you will not find relevant, but I feel sure that it contains a great deal that will be helpful to you. The second is a report of a Consultative Committee called *The Primary School*, published by the Board of Education. This also, I think, will help you.

Now, in thinking about this period you must realise that it is only a part of the children's lives, and not think of it as complete in itself. From birth onwards children are changing and developing the whole time and their primary need is to pass through each stage successfully and to grow up physically, intellectually and emotionally.

Let us take a few of the natural tendencies of the child from eight to eleven:

1. GROWING INDEPENDENCE.

Under seven years of age a child is dominated by adults and older brothers and sisters. From about seven they begin to want their own way; they find an ever-increasing self-reliance. We should welcome this. We do not want them to feel that they are up against the grown-ups at this period, but rather give them the feeling that the grown-ups encourage this independence. We need a hail-fellow-well-met attitude with the children and we should realise that even at this age they are sensible, reasonable beings. We should let them feel that we are all out to learn together; the acme of good teaching is for teacher and pupil to make discoveries together. At this age children are very amenable to reason and very sensible about authority if exercised in the right way.

2. CARELESSNESS AND CAREFREENESS.

At this age children are apt to be very untidy, also they find it difficult to finish things which they have started. The reason for this is that they are intent on making new discoveries. While absorbed in the present occupation, they ignore the past completely and turn easily to anything new which promises greater interest. Let us remember that children, at this stage, are keen on the job itself, not on what they are going to get out of it. Their interest is absorbed in the actual work, and motives do not influence them in the least.

3. FRANKNESS.

Children, at this age, are extremely frank. They comment on

matters which very often seem verging on rudeness to a grown-up person. This is because they have not learned the conventions and subtleties of the adult standard. A child from a poor home has less repressions than one from a middle-class home and will comment freely on such things as clothes and style of hair-dressing of her teachers. It is good if the children can keep a certain measure of this frankness and we do well to take it good humouredly.

4. CHILDREN ARE VERY LITERAL.

They accept our statements as actual facts and do not look for subtleties or ideas behind them. Sarcasm and subtle jokes are lost upon the eight to eleven year-old, although they vaguely irritate, because they are not understood. We should always speak very simply and frankly to a child and in a very direct manner. As an example of their matter-of-factness, a child in an East-End Settlement was asked how he would sing a certain hymn; instead of suggesting a solemn, slightly hushed voice, as might be expected, he insisted that it should be sung loudly. When asked the reason, he replied: "If yer wants a thing badly, yer always hollers for it." This matter-of-factness should help us a great deal in talking about the big things of life.

5. PHYSICAL GROWTH.

Children, at this stage, are growing steadily, but not as quickly as at some other periods, so they have a certain amount of spare energy and are therefore full of vigour and apt to be boisterous. They should, therefore, have ample opportunities to let off their animal spirits in a legitimate way. Games, in this connection, are invaluable.

6. INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT.

Between the ages of eight and eleven a child's power of concentration is very soon exhausted if the material being handled is not interesting. It appears that the child has an infinite capacity for learning and discovering but not much capacity for long-sustained interest. Therefore, it is up to us to provide occupations which will arouse the child's interest and provide sufficient variety to maintain keenness. If a child is listless, tired or apathetic at meetings or in school it is most often due to boredom—"subjective fatigue"—in psychological language.

This applies to ourselves also. Hard work does not harm if the child is well. We hear a lot about over-work in schools, but a child at this age can get through an enormous amount of work if she is happy and at peace with the world. The cause of over-strain may be looked for in other directions. It may be due to some mental disturbance, such as that which is caused by difficulties at home or quarrels with friends. If a child is unhappy, the warring emotional factor is using up a great deal of her energy.

When we come to consider the actual power of learning, we must, however, remember that this is determined by the mental capacity of the child and that it is not equal in all children. Some children learn very quickly. They are developing at a quicker rate than others and their mental age is in advance of their real age. Others are slow and retarded. In any group we are bound to find great divergence of ability.

I now want to talk to you about the theory evolved by Dr. Hamilton Pearson. It helps us to understand these differences. Such theories as this cannot provide a never-failing guide to human abilities, but they do serve as useful indications. I must give you this theory very shortly, but I think you will be able to work it out further for yourselves.

DR. HAMILTON PEARSON'S THEORY.

Each person is a mixture of three types of mind:—

I — the Intellectual Reasoning type

E — the Emotional Aesthetic type

P — the Practical type

Formula:—1. Iep 2. IEP 3. Iep
4. iEp 5. iEP 6. iEp
7. ieP 8. iEP 9. ieP

THE INTELLECTUAL REASONING TYPES.

1. *Iep.* A person of this type would attack a problem from the intellectual point of view and would reason it out. This is the true professor type. He would not be satisfied in doing material things. There is very little that is emotional or practical in his nature. He is not interested in art, dancing or any practical activities. He might reason out how a car works, but would not be able to attack it from a mechanical and practical point of view.

2. *Iap.* Here we have people whose strong reasoning powers are allied with some form of æsthetic appreciation, although they are lacking in practical ability. The poets, artists and musicians who show an intellectual bias in their work are among those who fall into this category.

3. *Iep.* In this case there is little emotional æsthetic appreciation but plenty of practical ability to support the intellectual aspect. A person of this type reasons, but applies practically.

PEOPLE DOMINATED BY THE EMOTIONS.

4. *iEp.* Children of this type do better with a teacher they like. They are not interested in a subject for its own sake, but from an emotional angle. These are the children whose school reports often say: "Could do better if she tried." Artistic people, whose creative ability has little backing from the intellectual or practical sides of life, are to be found in this group. They are the kind of people who jump to conclusions, which are often right, as they are sensed through the emotions.

5. *iEp.* People of this type are similar to *iEp* type, but have more practical ability. Their creative powers are therefore likely to find more useful channels.

6. *iEp.* Here there is little practical ability but more intellectual reasoning power to link with æsthetic appreciation.

PRACTICAL TYPES.

7. *ieP.* These are the people who are most likely to be misunderstood. Brownies particularly cater for children of this type. The children about whom the teachers are in despair often shine at Brownie meetings as so much of the training there is practical. Brownie training appeals to the intellect through the practical side of their nature and that is what these children need.

8. *ieP.* These are more emotional and more likely to get into mischief and so create difficulty.

9. *ieP.* People of this type will look at things from a practical angle, but having the support of medium intellectual capacity they should be level-headed and capable.

There are, of course, various degrees of all these classes, but it is not difficult to place ourselves and others well known to us in the various groups. All the same, like all theories this one is not infallible. Its value lies in that it makes people realise the differences in humanity and prevents us from expecting all children to attack work in the same way and to do it equally well. Each child can excel at something. Those of the *P* groups are generally good at games as well as practical pursuits. If you have any difficult Brownies in your pack, look round and see if they are having opportunities to win approval. If not they are probably trying to create a sensation on the principle that it is better to be scolded than ignored. Brownie approval, however, must be honest, children are very quick to detect insincerity.

INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT.

If you can create interest, there is no difficulty in teaching. The whole Brownie Movement is based on the understanding of children of eight to eleven, but it is necessary to study both the children and the teaching material before being able to do the Movement justice.

THE LEARNING PROCESS.

The things we teach Brownies should be given in small digestible morsels. Go slowly and do not overload their minds. Link memory with reason. Children of eight to eleven are docile and seem to learn quickly. Help them not to learn parrot-fashion, but to see the reason behind. It will be found that their working knowledge is limited and that there are surprising gaps in it. A young child is often ignorant of the most simple country facts and *our* *wis*. *B.O.* should therefore supply information on general knowledge lines so that the children can have more material with which to reason. Their reasoning powers are considerably developed at this age and if the children are not logical, it means that they don't know enough, not that their reasoning is at fault. Most regrettably reasoning is still largely left out in the education of to-day. The children are all too often expected to accept what they are told unquestioningly and are set down to learn things by heart. Brownie Meetings give opportunities for the children to think scientifically

and logically for themselves. Here is a school incident to show the helpful research attitude. A geography lesson on Africa was in progress, the children asked questions when looking at pictures of the country and its inhabitants. Various books were consulted in which there were pictures and descriptions of elephants, one description being rather absurd, elaborate and ornate. The teacher told the children to look carefully and critically, and to judge for themselves which would be the truest description. She advised them not to believe everything in print, and so encouraged them to have the enquiring mind, a readiness to face facts and desire to find the truth.

THE ENQUIRING MIND.

It is found that at story-telling time, Brownies will often ask: "Is it true?" They have come to a time when they like stories about real people and happenings. Parents are often distressed because the child of seven or eight often begins to doubt and question where previously there had been meek acceptance. This is a perfectly natural tendency and should be encouraged by developing the scientific attitude towards truth.

Type of Work. The standard of work attained by these children is often disappointing. They do not bother to finish off tidily and find it difficult to complete what they start. This is quite natural. They are concerned with the creation of something new and their own and they often suffer from conflicting claims. Do not ask them for fine work and construction, but concentrate on things quickly done and completed, as these give much more satisfaction to the child.

EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

According to McDougall the Primary Emotions are fear, anger, disgust, wonder, affection (the tender emotion), superiority (positive self-feeling), and inferiority (negative self-feeling). On the other hand, there are many others such as those associated with the social, herd, sex, and maternal instincts. There is always the possibility of disturbance arising from any of these. Emotions play a very important part in life, they are often strong and need to be controlled by reason. A great deal of energy is taken up in thus controlling the emotions, but this is inevitable. Serious trouble only arises when they are repressed. Sometimes an emotional experience can be so big and troublesome that the person manages to put it out of mind and forget it. This is not controlling the emotion but suppressing it. It will remain in the subconscious mind and will probably affect behaviour in some new, queer way, apparently disconnected from the emotion at the root of it. Everyone has repressions and inhibitions thus caused, to a more or less degree. If a child receives a shock, help her to express the emotion which should be the natural outcome of it. Anything expressed is not dangerous. Do not make children control themselves unduly. Let them face a fear and accept and acknowledge it. In connection with *terrific* experiences, if there is a conflict between the moral attitude and an emotional experience, let it be expressed. Do not urge the child to be "brave" and hide it. The emotion of fear creates most trouble and disturbance in children, but parents come in contact with that more than *B.O.'s* and teachers.

When a child is small, the chief centre of her interest should be in her mother, but when growing up, it should be more in her companions. Later she should be more interested in her father than in her mother, if not, a "fixation" is formed. Sometimes in homes where the child does not receive sufficient mother-love, she will turn to someone else for it, probably *B.O.*, on whom she will lavish great affection. *B.O.* should realise this, and give a disinterested but real affection to the child. She should have a detached attitude, as she is merely supplying a need of the child's at the moment, and she should give the child real companionship and understanding as far as she can.

THE FIGHTING INSTINCT.

Girls of eight to eleven are not so pugnacious as boys.

MATERNAL INSTINCT.

Their love of dolls reaches its climax about eight years. *B.O.'s* should make use of it by giving lessons on mother care.

The Moral Consciousness of children of this age is not very developed—a lie is a lie only if detected. If a child is found stealing she may be doing it as a form of compensation. Perhaps she believes herself to be unfairly treated about something, and thinks something else is due to her. If the child realises she is loved and appreciated, there will be no danger of this occurrence to any great extent.

The Sense of Humour of the eight to eleven year-old is crude. They love practical jokes, riddles, etc.

Appreciation. It will always be found that their appreciation of what you are doing for them is far beyond their expression of it.



THIS RANGER JOB OF OURS

The problem of unemployment is definitely less acute amongst girls than amongst boys, but it is still a very grave one. We, as Commissioners and Guiders, come up against it particularly where Rangers are concerned.

The following article deals with the question as it concerns boys, and parts of it are not applicable to our organisation. All of it, however, is of tremendous interest to anybody who is working with young things, and through our Rangers, we are vitally interested in their contemporaries of both sexes.

The Chief Scout's article will help us in many ways. Those of us who are uncertain what to do to help may be enlightened by it, and those of us who are struggling to deal with the problem as it affects our particular area will be encouraged. Above all, it gives us exactly the line of argument we need to appeal to our Local Associations, so it is good news that copies of this article may be had free from the Boy Scout Headquarters, 25, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

M. M. MONTEITH,
Commissioner for Rangers.

SEVEN BLOWS AT UNEMPLOYMENT HOW SCOUTING MUST HELP

By the CHIEF SCOUT.

I WANT to make a special appeal to all members of Boy Scout Local Associations in the Kingdom to help in dealing with the coming wave of unemployment among boys.

No doubt many are already assisting in some way as individuals; but we, as Scouts, have so far not done enough, and as it is a matter of national emergency I have no doubt that everyone will be glad to co-operate in doing this bit of service for the country.

In the Great War our Movement rose to the occasion in a quite unexpected degree and in very varied directions. Sea Scouts took charge of the whole coast; land Scouts were eagerly sought and employed in various capacities by the War Office, Admiralty, Hospitals, Police, etc. Thereby the Movement made a name for itself not merely as a recreation for boys but as a valuable institution for the country in time of stress.

We have now once more a national emergency before us where we can help.

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT WILL GROW.

This year the number of boys leaving school will be greater than in the past few years; and owing to the rise in the post-war birth rate, this flood of boys and girls will go on increasing until it is estimated that the figure of 200,000 juveniles now unemployed will, by 1937, amount to over 600,000. These boys will be coming out of school into the world to find no employment available and there is a danger without precedent of their becoming human waste.

There are various ways in which we can rise to the occasion if we will, but it entails additional work for the time being for all of us.

The boys most needing immediate help are those between fourteen and sixteen since these are not eligible for insurance and are not registered for employment or maintenance. There are, of course, many more of from sixteen to twenty to be thought of as unemployed and without occupation. Junior Instructional Centres or Classes are only provided for about one in six of these.

In the Scouts we have been making efforts here and there to cope with the difficulty. For instance, Miss Majendie's camps have successfully trained and placed 120 lads during the year 1932; the Y.M.C.A. have a scheme for training and placing three to four hundred boys on to British farms; while many local efforts in the Scout centres have had considerable success. These, of course, scarcely touch the fringe of the need, but they show what could be done if more centres of effort were started. Our aim must be to get as many boys of this age as we can under the good influence of Scouting and keep them in healthy environment and get them to develop habits of healthy occupation and as far as possible to qualify for and gain employment.

The Prince of Wales has told us not to be frightened by the magnitude of the problem, but to break it up into little pieces.

INGENUITY AND KEENNESS.

Circumstances vary so vastly according to town or country conditions that it is impossible to lay down a definite scheme that would be applicable to all. This must be left to your ingenuity and keenness, but a few general principles may be helpful as pointers.

1. The first effort of every Scoutmaster must obviously be to keep his 14- to 16-year-old boys in his Troop and not allow them to drift away to join the unemployed crowd. This in very many cases will mean the introduction of greater variety in the Troop programme; and for

preparing lads for occupation or employment it involves increased incentive and opportunity for taking up hobbies and handicrafts. We have to realise that an increasing number will be out of work, but they should have at least be taught to rely upon themselves and not expect amusement to be provided for them. This may involve more frequent Troop nights and the provision of tools and possibly work-shops or allotments. More Troop nights will be possible if Rover Scouts come in to help the Scoutmaster by taking charge of the Troop on different evenings and by showing an example of keen and interesting Scouting. Senior Scouts should be encouraged themselves to organise games, sports, hiking, camping, etc. As regards the provision of tools and work-

shops, materials, etc., here lies a definite job for members of Local Associations. The sites and materials might be provided by them and the work of building by the Rovers and Scouts themselves.

2. The next point for Scoutmasters and possibly Local Associations is to get hold of the unemployed boys in the neighbourhood, probably through co-operation with the local school authorities and Employment Exchanges, etc., and to bring them in as honorary members of the Troop to participate in the Troop activities and comradeship.

If every Troop took on only five "younger brothers" this would mean 55,000 unemployed boys coming at once under good influence instead of drifting towards uselessness or crime.

MORE TROOPS AND MONEY.

3. In view of the coming increase of unemployed boys which has to be faced we already need a big increase in the number of Troops to receive and take them in hand. The first step in this direction must necessarily be a campaign to secure more Scoutmasters and instructors in hobbies and games. There are thousands of young men in the country to whom it has never occurred that they can, and ought to, do something in the way of social service. An intensive campaign to secure them could best be devised by Local Associations both through Press appeals and personal solicitation. The fish are there in the river right enough, but whether you are to catch them depends on whether you offer the right kind of fly in the right kind of way.

4. Training must be made available for new Scout-

masters. Commissioners are in a position to see to this; Local Associations can second their efforts, especially in regard to meeting places, books, transport and expenses.

5. For the provision of gymnastic apparatus, workshops, allotments, tools and materials, etc., funds are, of course, essential. But funds only come when you have got something to show as a reason for them. Local Associations

have a corporate responsibility in this matter. Show people what you are doing and what you have done and give them an idea of what you might yet do, and purse-strings will be loosened. Begging letters are of very little use compared with personal visits to explain. Here again is work for individual members of the Local Association. Ladies' Committees or public banquets in large



Dover Rangers helping Rangers from North Wales on their return from Belgium.

cities, if adequately organised, can give valuable help in this direction.

6. Scout Employment Bureaux can, in many centres, as they are in some, be run by one or two members of the Local Association for placing the boys of their district in employment. This is largely done through personal touch with employers and, of course, in the closest co-operation with the Employment Exchanges and especially with the Juvenile Advisory Committees which now exist in most large centres.

7. If the best results are to be obtained, it is most important that one member of the Local Association should be appointed to make himself responsible for this effort and that he should pay special attention to creating enthusiasm and co-ordination with other organisations. The "Always a Scout" scheme, for maintaining closer contact with those who have been Scouts, should prove eminently useful, as very many ex-Scouts will be in a position to contribute personal service, money or material to meet the emergency.

The organisation of the existing Old Scouts' Branch in each Group, also, cannot fail to be a very valuable help in this work.

The foregoing are indications of ways in which the Movement can take a share in aiding the country in its present distress and doubtless many others can be devised with details more suited to local conditions. I shall be only too thankful to hear of their initiation.

GUIDING here brings in all kinds and is a most interesting mixture of Copts, Greeks, Jews, Armenians and Arabs. They are smart and good and keen, and turn up most regularly.

Guiding has been running for two or three years now, but it is, of course, not as easy and straightforward as Guiding in England. There are very many things to be considered, such as the different religions and the customs, also most of the girls are not allowed out alone, and none of them may be out after dusk.

A great deal of the work has to be altered to suit the local conditions, and there are, of course, things which no girls can do there, but they have just started Red Cross work. The difficulty that comes in here is translating the names of bones and technical words, but the Guides are quite undaunted, and are getting on well.

Nyasaland is one of the latest recruits to Guiding overseas, and

"I came home in leisurely fashion, stepping off at Prince Albert, Saskatoon and Regina. Civilisation had all the charm of novelty and I indulged in an orgy of baths and other entertainments.



*A Guide miles and sings under all difficulties, even when the temperature is 115°
in the shade!*
Three Sudanese, two Egyptians and one Syrian.

August, 1933]

THE GUIDER

"I got back here about February 1st and was soon up to my eyebrows in housecleaning, after a year's absence, my husband's idea of housekeeping being of the sketchiest description. The place looked like a second-hand store gone mad. However, he had washed the floors and cleaned the windows, and in excess of zeal, polished my steel-top stove with blacklead."

HELEN TALBOT,
Commissioner for Overseas.

LONDON EXTENSION CHURCH PARADE.

The Annual Church Parade for the London Extension Branch was attended by well over 200 Post, Cripple and Blind Guides and Rangers at St. Anselm's Church, Davies Street, on Sunday, May 14th.

They came in buses and in trains, in wheeled chairs and in carrying chairs, and in a fleet of private cars which had fetched many who could not otherwise have attempted the journey from the far corners of London.

The service was short and was concluded by an excellent address by the Rev. Rupert Strong, Chaplain to Queen Victoria's Rifles.

In the Hall belonging to this Regiment the 2nd Regent's Park company had prepared a sumptuous tea over which old friendships were renewed and new ones made. A splendid jazz-band made a cheerful background to the ceaseless conversation.

There were no formal speeches, but everyone was delighted when the County Commissioner, Mrs. Mark Kerr, spoke a few words from the platform and introduced Miss Britton, the new Post Secretary, who had come to meet, for the first time, the London Posts.

THE OYSTER CATCHER

Of white and black his plumage,
Of crimson red his beak,
He'd tell us how he got it
If he could only speak.
He never leaves the seashore
And never goes to sea,
And when he flies he utters
His little cry—"Kee-kee!"
He never catches oysters,
For oysters never fly,
And tightly close their houses
When the Oyster-catcher's nigh.
He catches slugs and mussels
And limpets, worms and crabs,
And if he sees a little fish
Why that he quickly grabs.
Why call him Oyster-catcher?
I wonder, wonder why.
In Scotland they still call him
A better name—"Sea-Pie."
Deceitful Oyster-catcher!—
I write it down in tears—
You'll never catch an oyster
In a hundred million years.

J. MURRAY ALLISON,
From The Five Black Cousins.

BITES AND STINGS

By A DOCTOR.

OF all the minor evils that beset anyone living out of doors at this time of the year, those due to the unwelcome attentions of insects are the commonest and the most annoying. Although there is usually no danger in these, it will be most helpful to the peace of mind of the sufferer if some simple remedy is at hand for their relief.

Bees, wasps and hornets sting by injecting an acid substance into the skin. The stings are only dangerous if there are a large number of them, or if a person has the misfortune to get a bee or wasp into her mouth while eating fruit. In this case there is a serious risk of suffocation and a doctor should be seen at once; meanwhile, if ice can be obtained, a piece given to suck will help to prevent swelling of the tongue and throat.

The best remedy for the more common stings on the hands and arms is to dab the place immediately with cotton-wool soaked in strong ammonia. It is useless, however, to do this more than five minutes after the injury, because by then the swelling will have closed up the minute hole made by the sting. It is sometimes forgotten that a bee leaves her sting behind after her visit and it must be removed with the finger-nails or splinter-forceps before the ammonia is applied.

Ant bites can be treated in a similar way, and a little ammonia will completely stop the pain and irritation. The well-known and popular remedy of a crushed dock-leaf is often more handy if not quite so efficacious.

Mosquito bites often swell up in an alarming way, but in this country there is little danger from them if the sufferer can resist the inclination to scratch. Never scratch a mosquito, gnat or midge bite, especially if it is on the face, as severe or even fatal blood-poisoning can be caused in this way. The irritation can easily be relieved and the swelling reduced by dissolving an ounce of Epsom Salts in a cupful of water and applying the solution on a piece of lint to the bite.

Prevention is better than cure, however; and all but the most aggressive mosquitoes can be discouraged by the use of citronella or lemon oil rubbed on to the exposed parts of the skin. The ankles are a favourite site for thirsty mosquitoes on a fine summer evening.

The harvest bug is known only too well in many districts. It lives chiefly on chalky downs and in stubble grass during the hot weeks of July and August. It looks very like a grain of Cayenne pepper, almost too small to be seen, and when it bites it buries its head beneath the skin. Here it causes intolerable itching and produces a raised weal as big as a sixpence, which may last for weeks. If these are only a few bites it is a good plan to stretch the skin over each until it becomes pale, when a little orange spot will be seen in the middle. Then press on this spot with two finger-nails until a drop of fluid is squeezed out. In worse cases the affected part should be rubbed with sulphur ointment, which will kill the parasites. The solution of Epsom Salts described above is very useful to mitigate the burning and irritation of the bites.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION

AND ITS RELATION TO THE GIRL GUIDE MOVEMENT

THERE has been a certain amount of misunderstanding about the extent to which these two organisations can co-operate and help each other.

The League of Nations Union, founded 14 years ago, is sometimes confused by ignorant people with the League of Nations itself, which is, of course, absurd. The League of Nations, with its component parts, the Secretariat, the Council and the Assembly, has its seat in Geneva—and is an official body to which nearly all the nations of the world, through their Governments, belong—whereas the League of Nations Union is a society, which has been formed in England with the object of educating public opinion in knowledge and support of the League itself; it is a society entirely unofficial and has no connection with the Government. Its aim is political, in a wide sense, but it has kept aloof from party politics, having people of every shade of political opinion on its Executive and in its ranks. Some people wonder why there is any need for such a society as the League of Nations Union—but it must be remembered that the League of Nations is a young institution, it has only moral force at its back, and it depends entirely for its efficacy, almost for its existence, on the extent to which it is supported by public opinion in the different countries. At the beginning, the man in the street was not very interested in it; and as it is the man—and still more perhaps the woman in the street—magnified by millions, who counts, it was almost essential that the people who were enthusiasts, and really cared about the League of Nations should unite to convert other people into a belief in it. The society has been fairly successful on the whole and has a membership of over a million.

Now as to the League of Nations itself, there has never been any doubt as to the co-operation and support of both the Scouts and the Guides. These Associations are imbued with the ideals of the League, and are actually putting these ideals into practice by bringing the children and young people of all countries together in friendship. Scout and Guide camps and jamborees are perhaps the very best way of helping the League of Nations to become really strong in the future. The League of Nations has recognised this, and has passed a very strong resolution calling on its member states to encourage Scouts and Guides and to give them facilities for travelling, etc.

Another way in which we have had co-operation with the League is that it invited the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides conjointly to appoint a representative to sit on one of its most important humanitarian Committees, that for the welfare of children and young persons, and since the inception of that Committee in 1925 Dame Katharine Furse has sat on it, representing Scouts and Guides. Through her, Scouting and Guiding have become known to all the individuals and societies of different countries concerned with child welfare. We cannot over-estimate

the value of what has been done through her to make Scouting and Guiding known internationally.

But the situation as regards co-operation with the League of Nations Union in England is very different. Many people connected with Guiding and Scouting held back from co-operating with it, because they knew that both Scouting and Guiding are fundamentally non-political.

The Guides, as a matter of fact, interpreted this rule rather more widely—as precluding them from taking sides in *party* politics.

Now it is obvious that it is impossible even were it desirable to cut Scouts and Guides off from any connection with politics. A great deal of our life is, and must be, political; politics is simply a Greek word for citizenship, the affairs of the city or state, and we encourage our Scouts and Guides to carry out all the duties of citizenship, including voting. What we have to be careful to avoid bringing into Guiding is *party politics*, not because party politics are wrong in themselves, but because they are controversial, and are apt to bring about dissension between people. Therefore our Founder wisely barred out party politics—and he, long before the foundation of the L.N.U., invited people of every shade of political opinion on to the Council of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

Now just as it is the duty of every citizen to support the State, even if he does not approve of the particular Government in power, it has become the duty of every citizen to support the League of Nations now that we have joined it, even if he does not believe that it was a wise thing to join it. As a nation we have pledged ourselves to support it, and therefore we must back it up and try to make it a success.

It follows, therefore, that so far as the League of Nations Union is helping and backing up the League by spreading knowledge about it, we are justified in helping and backing up the League of Nations Union.

In the Guides we have done this; we have allowed Guiders and Rangers in uniform to steward at several great meetings in the Albert Hall, we have allowed Guide companies to take part in League of Nations Union pageants, and have co-operated with them in a good many such ways. Also, when in 1922 the League of Nations Union invited us to appoint a Girl Guide representative on one of their Committees—the Women's Advisory Committee—we accepted and have had a representative on ever since.

The League of Nations Union finally took the step of asking to meet representatives of the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides, and after a preliminary discussion between representatives of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides to

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prepare a joint policy, a meeting was held on May 10th, 1929, between representatives of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides on the one hand, and representatives of the League of Nations Union on the other. At this meeting a solution completely satisfactory to all parties was arrived at.

It was generally agreed:

That the two Associations would permit Guiders and Guides, Scouters and Scouts to take part in meetings and co-operate with local League of Nations Union organisations in so far as the proceedings of such local organisations were concerned with education and not with political action. By education is meant the work of educating the British public in the work, policy, and objects of the League of Nations, while anything in the nature of pressure upon the British Government (regardless of what party may be in power) would, in the sense of the above resolution, be regarded as political action.

That in order to assist in safeguarding the policy of the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides as defined above, these Associations would accept an invitation to be represented on the General Council of the League of Nations Union.

That local Guide and Scout Commissioners should be given discretion in terms of the above resolution to sanction or to withhold participation by Guides and Scouts in Union meetings and proceedings.

The two Associations expressed approval of the Declaration of the Teaching Profession (dated June, 1927) concerning the Schools of Britain and the Peace of the World, although they considered it outside their scope to sign the Declaration.

It was considered that the above agreement cancelled previous notices in the SCOUTER, and that there was no objection to Scouts and Guides joining the League of Nations Union in their individual capacity.

It was further decided to institute a Boy Scout badge for international knowledge on the lines of that already in existence in the Girl Guide Association.

That is how the matter stands now, and there has already been further co-operation between our Headquarters and that of the League of Nations Union. A Girl Guide and Boy Scout representative have been nominated on to the Council of the League of Nations Union. In addition to this a Girl Guide representative has been invited on to the League of Nations Union Education Committee, and we took part in a Conference of Juvenile Organisations which the League of Nations Union convoked in order to discover and discuss what these different organisations are doing towards spreading knowledge of the League and encouraging friendliness between boys and girls of all nations.

With regard to local co-operation, as you will have heard, it is left entirely in the hands of the local Commissioners—there is nothing in principle to prevent Guides from taking part in League of Nations Union meetings—and in fact I am sure you will agree that it is very good for Guides, especially for Rangers, to get all the knowledge they can on this subject.

With regard to pageants and such functions, the Commissioner should, I think, let the Guides take part if they are well organised, and likely to be enjoyed by the Guides—not if it involves strain or fatigue or exposure

in bad weather. We are responsible to the parents first of all.

On the other hand, Guides and Guiders as such should not take part in voting for or against resolutions calling for action by the Government, though, of course, as private individuals they may do as their conscience dictates.

Our Founder is never tired of impressing on us that we are first and foremost a movement concerned with children—and that therefore we should never try to identify the Guides Association with any cause, however good it may be, which does not directly concern the welfare of children. It is owing to this that we have been able through these years to win and to retain the large measure of public support which we now enjoy and we must in loyalty support this fundamental principle of our Movement.

ROSE KERR.

GIRL SCOUTS AND THE TREFOIL.



The trefoil part of the American Girl Scout badge is the sign of the North as pictured on the old mariner's compass. Originating in ancient Cathay over 4,500 years ago, it became the guiding sign for men of courage who would venture forth into the unknown places of the earth. Down through the centuries, it has directed men by land and sea and air even to the frozen wastes of the Poles. Now, this sign, emblematic of direction and conquest, has become the foundation part of the Scout badge, seeking to turn boys and girls from the conquest of dominion to the conquest of self. To-day, in every land, this emblem points the way to brotherhood, friendliness, and good citizenship. The three leaves, like the three fingers of the Girl Scout's sign, refer to the three parts of the Girl Scout Promise; the central upward one signifies the Girl Scout's duty to God and country; the one on the right to help other people at all times; and the one on the left the duty of self in keeping the Girl Scout Laws.

THE UNKNOWN.

Beauty is too much with us; day by day
She waits outside the door, importunate,
A beggar for our eyes (a delicate
Petitioner, for this is but a play,
And she is rich, and we the castaway);
And, much preoccupied with things of weight,
Ledgers and bills, and "Yours of even date,"
We hurry past, nor even give a Nay.

But, on occasion, once a year or so,
We pack our bags and take a crowded train
To a far country or across the seas
In quest of her, and go upon our knees
To names and labels, and come home again,
And pass her standing there, and never know.

J. J. MILLS.
From *The Observer*.



AN A.B.C. OF GUIDING

By A. M. MAYNARD.



DRILL.

How much is needed? Sufficient to move the company easily and safely from one place to another with the least inconvenience to traffic and pedestrians. (See *Girl Guiding*, page 83.)

If this is done well and smartly the public are favourably impressed and the girls feel a pride in their company; but if the company has only been drilled in a room where they were chiefly concerned with forming and reforming company, they are apt only to be able to do that out of doors, and they march as if they were on hot bricks. Have you ever had to march with such a company?

Drill can be great fun, if practised with an object; going by train, forming part of a rally, etc. Ten minutes indoors, and then outside, down some quiet street, in step, to the sound of their own feet. This means silence—alertness—fun. “Right turn!” The whole company crosses the street to the right (taking up no more time than one person), halts, turns left, and picks up the step again. If you want quick, good results, do all right, left, and about turn movements at the halt. Everybody should know their place in the company and at the given signal they will fall in in two ranks facing the captain, number, and form fours. They are now ready to learn to march, and this does need practice to prevent straggling or getting out of step, which is maddening for the company following behind at a rally, and looks bad.

Marching; how to do it well. The Company Leader sets the pace, and should be chosen for that. A free, easy swing with arms hanging loosely. Practice to a tom-tom.

All left-hand leaders watch their distance and walk just avoiding the heels of the one in front. All others dress and keep step by the left-hand leaders (linking fingers is a trick to keep straight lines in a rally).

The executive part of a command is the last syllable, and should be snapped out after a pause. The response will come as an echo of the word of command.

“COMPANY, QUICK—MARCH!” and the company will start off together and in step, keen and on the alert.

“COMPANY, quick—march!” and they will look as if you had said: “Do you mind moving along?” It is not the power of the voice, it might be whispered, it is the decision.

Any good company can learn all the drill they will need by five minutes’ practice each meeting, or one half hour’s practice before the occasion.

MINIMUM ORDERS FOR COMPANY DRILL.

“COMPANY MARKER, FALL—IN!” The marker falls in four paces in front of the captain, and stands at ease.

“COMPANY, FALL—IN!” They fall in in two ranks, on the marker’s left (short girls in the middle) and stand at ease. Rear rank two paces behind front rank.

“COMPANY, ATTEN—TION!” or “Company—alert!”

“COMPANY—NUMBER!” They number from the right,

“COMPANY, FORM—FOURS!” Even numbers take one step back with the left foot and to the right with the right foot and close up.

“COMPANY, RE-FORM TWO—DEEP!” Even numbers take one step to the left with the left foot and one forward with the right foot and close up.

“COMPANY, QUICK—MARCH!” Captain gives the time by the last two words and the whole company moves forward with the left foot.

“ABOUT TURN, RIGHT AND LEFT TURN” are taught in schools at the halt.

“RIGHT (OR LEFT)—WHEEL!” The company, when marching, wheels dressing lines by inside markers, following those in front.

“CHANGE—STEP!” Every Guide should know how to do this when marching.

“AS YOU WERE!” The company returns to the position before the last command.

“COMPANY—HALT!” They halt in two beats.

“COMPANY, DIS—MISS!” Given when in two ranks facing front, the company turns right, salutes, and runs away.

For further details see *Drill for Girl Guides*.

ENROLMENT CEREMONY.

HOW SHOULD IT BE CONDUCTED?

The love of ceremony is manifested early in the history of mankind, and has been a great help in binding people together and strengthening their faith.

1. CEREMONIES SHOULD BE UNDERSTOOD.

Standing shoulder to shoulder in a great circle of friendship we repeated our promise as Brownies, but now our circle is broken—it has become a *horse shoe*—why? Because this promise of service and friendship is to go out into the world.—(F. Roch.)

2. IT SHOULD BE SIMPLE AND WELL REHEARSED.

The recruit must have her mind free to think of her promise, and not of what she has to do. The Guider who enrolls her should take no part in arranging the ceremony.

3. THE PROPER ATMOSPHERE OF PEACE AND JOY MUST BE THERE.

It is better to put the enrolment off than to hurry it. It is the recruit’s *birthday*—give her a big welcome. A lake or a wood is a setting we cannot always get, but we can soften the lighting and have the Company Colours.

4. THE PRESENCE OF A COMMISSIONER.

This is a great addition, especially if she will talk to the company afterwards.

5. WHEN YOU, AS CAPTAIN, ENROL.

This is a great bond between you and your recruit. Remember your promise to trust her is as binding as hers to be trustworthy. Mlle Beley, the head trainer of the French Eclaireuses, said that when she was enrolled she was made to feel the strength of a great family who would never fail in their trust or care of her. Where large numbers are enrolled together it is impossible to get this feeling.

THE INTERNATIONAL FOLK DANCE FESTIVAL

THE first international Guide Folk Dance Festival came and went last month with unqualified success.

It was an ambitious undertaking to try and gather together in London, Scout and Guide teams from as many different countries as possible, but one that in the end turned out to be not only possible but extremely worth-while, as indeed so many Guide and Scout experiments do!

In the end twelve countries were represented, including England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, and the contrasting effect of the various national or local dances was immensely interesting, no less than the lovely old dresses and head-dresses brought from such far distant places as Czechoslovakia and Norway.

Perhaps the Swedes carried the day. Their gay and joyful abandon in the polkas they danced so delightfully, and their happy faces enchanted the audience. But then again came thunderous applause as the Scottish teams swung into a foursome reel to the skirl of the pipes, the effective dresses of the girls being much admired as well as their clever and delicate footwork in the sword dance that followed. The team from the Irish Free State was like a regular ballet in the precision of its movements, and the dresses specially designed for this occasion were very effective.

The Dutch, with their little slippered feet; the Welsh in the traditional high hats and gay shawls; the Belgians with their magnificent ostrich feather head-dresses and priceless dresses, tossing oranges to the audience as if they were indeed dancing at their Binche Carnival—each and all of the teams struck an individual note that deserves special comment, though it is impossible to do justice to all in this short note.

The camp at Horsley Towers, from which the dancers came up to London for the performances, was run in eight groups each fittingly named after an explorer such as Scott, Hudson, Columbus, Marco Polo, Livingstone, etc.

The World Flag was flown alone on the main flag-staff, and broken each morning to the tune of the International Song. Over 200 voices sang in unison each day, from France, Belgium, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, the Irish Free State, Wales and Scotland. The camp fires, too, were an inspiration; every nation contributed, and one could not but admire the fearlessness of the foreigners who, with very little English at their command, strode bravely to the centre of the circle to teach a song in their own language.

Nearly every team had brought their own musicians; the Dutch, for instance, had two fiddlers with piano-accordions, the Danes were accompanied very skilfully by their Guider on an accordion, and the Welsh brought with them a harpist.

After the first performance at the Scala

Theatre it was a thrilling moment when the Chief Scout stood amongst the assembled dancers and welcomed them all as members of one great Movement. The Chief has that indescribable gaiety of mind that always seems to be the touchstone of all that he says and does in Scouting and Guiding, and the groups of happy smiling faces about him that evening made a setting for him that will not easily be forgotten.

The English Folk Dance and Song Society were "At Home" one evening during the Festival week to all the teams.

Although many of the foreign visitors had only just set foot in England, the Hall at Cecil Sharp House on the evening preceding the public performances was crowded to its limits. The dancers, who arrived in excellent spirits, which even the English climate at its wettest could not depress, were received by Mrs. J. J. Storrow, who was the hostess of the evening. The two excellent accordion players who were the official accompanists of the Dutch team were prevailed upon to play "incidental music," which they did very charmingly, and with hilarious effect upon the company.

The programme of the evening consisted solely in a practical exchange of dances, each team in turn showing off to a highly appreciative and minutely interested audience. The E.F.D.S. demonstrated the Kentucky Running Set, in which Mrs. Storrow, representing the United States, herself took part, and also a number of Morris, Sword and Country dances, given in exchange, as it were, for the dances of the visiting teams. A general invitation to take part in one of the simpler Longways set dances resulted in an international interpretation of the English Country Dance which has probably never been seen before.

The E.F.D.S. aims at the extension of friendship when it invites each year from abroad some team of traditional dancers to take part in its New Year Festival.

The Society expressed itself as grateful to the Scout and Guide Movements for providing a further opportunity for this mutual and practical exchange of ideas in the art of traditional dancing.



Photo] Members of the Welsh, Irish, Scottish, Czech, Swiss and Danish teams. [Planet News Ltd.

HOW TO KEEP FOOD COOL IN CAMP

By M. L. TOWNLEY-GRINDROD.

HOT weather—*very* hot weather!—is the nightmare of the Quartermaster in camp. At the moment the thermometer registers 85 in the shade, and one imagines the plight of the Q.M. on a blazingly open site (by the seaside, for instance) with hardly a tree in view. And yet it is possible to keep one's food fresh and cool if one takes the trouble, but constant care and vigilance are needed.

One commonsense maxim is to keep "perishables" in camp only so long as is strictly necessary; do not attempt the impossible. Make a menu leaving "gaps for scraps" which would otherwise have to be wasted because they will not keep.

SHADE.

Let us talk about shade first, as it is the first thing for which the Q.M. looks hastily round on the new camp site. If one has shade in the form of a good-sized tree, it is a godsend. One utilises it at once for slinging up milk pails and larders; there are many excellent ideas for the latter in our new book on Campcraft, which it would be needless to repeat. (A piece of shiny white American cloth on each wooden larder shelf is a great asset as it can be so easily wiped clean, and saves the greasing or staining of the shelf by awkward things which *will* overhang plates too small for them!)

A hasty word of warning—you must watch those slung-up larders carefully during the first blazing day, because the sun has a habit of finding an unexpected gap between branches at certain times of the day, and you may suddenly find it streaming onto a larder and the butter reduced to oil!

If there is no natural shade whatever, it can be improvised in *small* quantities in the shape of screens made of branches, or bracken interwoven in branches or sticks, or hessian on a framework. (N.B.: It is *not* good for groundsheet to be utilised as "shade" in the full blaze of the sun, and odd pieces of hessian or old tent canvas are much better.)

On a treeless site, the old flysheet of a discarded tent with the poles cut a little shorter makes a good bit of

shade, and provides an excellent cover for underground larders.

AIR.

As we all know, a draught is cooler on a warm day than still air, and any method of inducing the slightest draught is valuable. We do this by having both back and front of our hanging larders of "airy" material, so that the lightest air is beneficial. This draught-inducement must be specially remembered in regard to the store tent itself, and every effort made to allow for air to pass right through the tent, whatever type is used.

It may be regarded as heresy, but the fact remains that many perishable goods can be kept even better in an airy, roomy, double-roofed store tent, than in larders outside it, if few outside facilities exist in the way of shade.

While talking of the uses of air in keeping food cool and sweet, it must be remembered that all perishable food (as apart from dry goods) must have air, and plenty of it. At the same time it must be protected from insects and particularly from flies. A very common mistake is to cover meat, etc., with muslin lying on it and touching it, so that flies can lay their eggs through the muslin on to the meat. Also the muslin becomes soiled and must be washed at once.

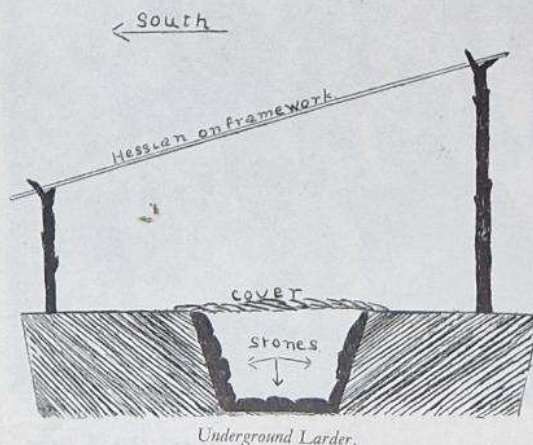
WATER.

The running stream in which to stand one's milk pails, etc., is not quite such a wonderful thing as it is reputed to be unless there is shade as well, absence of strong current to upset things, and entire absence of dogs, cattle, etc.

But one of the Q.M.'s greatest assets is the fact that *evaporation lowers temperature*. This fact can be utilised in a dozen different ways and contrivances. Don't forget that thin material such as muslin dries very quickly in hot weather, even with its edges in water. Something thicker, such as old twilled sheeting, will hold the wet better. One of the best "coolers" for camp (or home!) can be made out of a large garden flowerpot. (Certainly it is heavy, but to keep food cool one must have some paraphernalia.) The flower pot should be well soaked with water and inverted over the butter or other food which can be placed in a basin under it. (The hole gives the necessary air.) If the edges of the flower pot can be in water, in a large basin or a tub, it will save the frequent sprinkling of it.

UNDERGROUND LARDERS.

Unless stone or slate slabs are available for lining them, the sides should slope outwards, and can be lined with smaller stones, the porous sorts being the best, as they soak up more water when sprinkled. The sides and floor of the larder *must* be kept damp. Underground larders are often difficult to dig under trees or close to hedges for shade, because of roots, so their own little shelter, *above* the flat cover of bracken, etc., is a great assistance to coolness, and acts as a danger signal also. One must protect the larder from cattle and humans, and protect humans and cattle from the dangers of the larder! But on the whole, a well constructed underground larder on the lines shown in the diagram, with other evaporation contrivances inside it, is one of the coolest places which can be made for those troublesome perishable foods in a hot camp.



GUIDERSHIP

I. THE USE OF PERSONALITY.

From time to time, we pause to take stock of ourselves as Guiders, and as the years pass, it is more and more borne in upon us that success or failure depend to a very large extent upon our use or misuse of the tremendous force of personality.

First of all, what exactly do we mean by personality? Strictly speaking, it implies the same as individuality; it is that intangible, undefinable quality which makes each person different from anyone else who ever has been or who ever will be. The mind simply refuses to visualise the millions of millions of people who are living on this earth at the moment. Equally incomprehensible is the fact that no two are exactly alike; people often resemble one another in character, that is a different matter, but as far as personality goes, we are, each one, absolutely unique in the universe.

In discussing the part played by personality in Guiding, however, the word is used in a broader sense and what we really mean is personal influence, the impress of our whole being, character, temperament and all. The question is, to what extent is it right to use our personal influence on the children in our packs and companies.

It is quite clear that this power of personal influence has to be used to some extent at any rate, for two quite unanswerable reasons. Firstly, because it is a gift of God, and like all other gifts, was given to be used. Many people think that if they can neither sing nor paint nor act, they have no gifts, but here is something we all have, a talent we dare not bury in the ground, a contribution we can make to Guiding. It has been well said that Guiding is a sort of treasury in which we pool our individual gifts, some have many, others few, but all this very precious one of personality.

Secondly, Guiding, as its very name implies, is essentially a personal affair, and could not work at all apart from the action of the Guider's personal influence upon the children, and this again for two reasons.

Without it it would be impossible to establish any sort of personal relationship with the children, to win their friendship or to gain their confidence. Who would *wish* to confide in anyone who appeared to be merely a whistle and a cockade?

So often we look at things from our own point of view only. We should never dream of tabulating any particular child as Number Four in the Lilac Patrol, for instance, and leaving her at that! We desire to know our children, and have the entrée into their homes, to make friends of them, and we forget, sometimes, that they feel exactly the same about us; they want to get to know us, and it is our aloofness, perhaps, which is keeping them off!

Then secondly, Guiding cannot get on without the use of personality because the great task of the Guider is to be an interpreter; she has to interpret the Guide Law and the Guide ideals to her company. She has to explain them verbally, of course, but she must do so much more than that, she has to live them out before her Guides, so that they may *see*, not only hear, what it really means to be a Guide. We often compare Guiding to a game, let us think of it in that way for a moment. Suppose we buy one of these new table games; we may say to the children, "Here are the rules, they are quite simple, just read them over and go ahead!" That is exactly

how some Guiders try to lead their companies. Or we may say, "These rules look very simple until you try them, but they aren't really as easy as they look; when you've read them just watch me for a minute and I'll show you how it goes." And that, again, is how some Guiders try to lead *their* companies.

It really comes down to this, a Guider must wear not her heart, that is quite unnecessary, but her soul, on her sleeve. The mystics of old used to have for their motto "My secret to myself." The joy of communion between their souls and God was a wonderful secret they felt they must keep to themselves. A Guider dare not do that; she must wear her soul on her sleeve, she must be prepared to share her precious secret, she must interpret the Guide Law.

So much, then, for the use which can be made of personal influence in Guiding; unfortunately a great deal could be said about its abuse.

Like all the rest of God's gifts, this one of personality can be, and is, misused. For example, when one is experiencing the sense of power, perhaps for the first time, it is apt to go to one's head for the time being; we like to "make ourselves felt," to "throw our weight about," to use slang terms. Many of us have been through this kind of thing, and we should all agree that the results are cheap and unsatisfying to the last degree!

And then not only to beginners, but to everyone who has the control of others, there comes that terrible temptation to use our personality to draw people to ourselves and not to the ideals for which we stand. To do this is to degrade and abuse the gift of God. We see it over and over again, in every kind of sphere, in religious work, in politics, what you will, only too often, the whole organisation centres round the personality of the leader, the person coming first and the cause a very poor second.

And unfortunately we can see it too in our packs and companies, the whole thing centreing round one of the Guiders, the children unable to do anything without her, everything falling flat unless she is there. What happens in the end? The Guider, for one reason or another, leaves, and what of the pack or company then? It usually goes to pieces, only to be mended by much pain and difficulty. Where was the Guide spirit, and where the ideals of loyalty and chivalry? So overshadowed by the personality of the Guider, that they scarcely had room to grow at all.

We have to remember that the aim of all our Guiding is not to become indispensable to our Guides, but to teach them to do without us, to develop their own precious gift of personality, which they certainly will not do if we swamp or absorb them.

In connection with this subject, there is still one further point which must be considered.

If our personality plays such a tremendous part in our Guiding, if the child's conception of the Guide Law and ideal is to be tinged and shaped by our interpretation, it follows that a Guider must take very special heed to the cultivation of her own particular personality; we simply must be the best that we can be. There is one motto which any Guider might well make her own, just the old words of the Gospel, "For their sakes I sanctify myself." For their sakes I will try to keep myself holy, for without personal holiness it is impossible to interpret ideals.

H. M. R.

TWO GUIDERS AND THE THAMES

By C. FALCON

WE took a tent, a primus stove because good burning wood might be difficult to get, a dog—Jinks—two rolls of bedding, two rucksacks of clothes and the usual canvas washstand, buckets, pots and pans. We took Brillo because you can wash greasy dishes with Brillo in cold water just as easily as in hot; matches in a corked bottle; and amongst the stores some tins of milk since fresh is difficult to procure in the deserted reaches above Oxford. For tools we had a pen- and bowie- knife apiece.

The sleeping punt with waterproof awning (£2 for a week's hire) was equipped with two paddles, a punt pole, a towing mast and rope—we would not be at the mercy of the currents—cushions, a tin of paraffin 1s., bottle of methylated spirit 3d., and a keg of drinking water 1s.

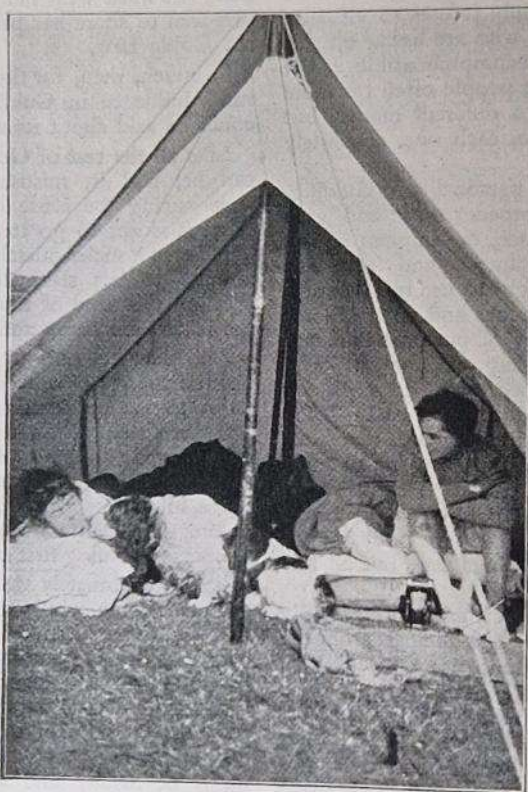
We packed the dry stores into the locker in the stern, immersed the butter and lettuce in a canvas bucket of water, wrapped the bread in a damp cloth; stored the kit bags, covered with ground sheets, the primus stove, lantern and oils into the bows as far from the drinking water and foodstuffs as possible.

And then one Friday evening we sailed away from Folly Bridge, Oxford.

Elizabeth towed past the gas works and the railway bridges whilst I lay amongst the cushions steering by means of the paddles braced against the awning struts. The boat progressed crabwise and jerkily because if Elizabeth's rope did not get entangled in the reeds, Jinks, in wildest ecstasy at the change from London pavements, was exploring somebody's backyard bins and had to be fetched out. Swans swam beside us. At times dangerously close to me and hissing.

About 6 o'clock we reached a meadow deep in flowering grass.

"This is where we bathe and have tea," said Elizabeth.



Wake up!

We lost the keg of drinking water during its transit from boat to bank. It slithered from my hands and much diving failed to reveal its final resting place in the river mud. We walked half a mile or so across the fields to a farm to fill a canvas bucket with water and our palliasses with straw (6d.). Then we continued upstream. Towing was fairly heavy against the stream, and walking with Jinks an excitement through fields of inquisitive cows, lazy tail-flicking horses and crying peewits.

We made our beds that night in the punt, spreading ground sheets over the cushions which formed our mattress because they had suffered many splashes.

Rats skirmished in the moonlight about our boat's hull. Busy rats. They came and went, swimming strongly in the current. We awoke with the cluck of disgruntled water fowl in our ears and the sun beating down upon our heads.

Elizabeth suggested punting that morning. "It's quite easy," she said. "Let the pole slide through your right hand, put the left hand above the right when the pole touches the bed of the river and push. Don't press on the pole if it sticks in mud, just give it a twist to release it; then pull it upwards, catch it low down with the right hand; then the left, then the right again, and if your arms have been straight each time the pole will now be clear of the water."

I did what she told me. I juggled with the pole, but—said Elizabeth—as a child might with its father's walking-stick; and when a fair portion of the river had slid by way of the pole into the boat, we decided towing was an easier and undoubtedly a quicker method of navigation.

The Godstow lock-keeper, when we reached him, told us there had been rain up country and that he was taking out his weir. The stream above Godstow was certainly stronger than below. It carried the punt pole away. The punt pole had been replaced in the straps against the

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THE GUIDER

side of the boat. We discovered the loss in King's Lock and walked back peering vainly in reeds and bushes. The pole had probably reached Oxford—in bits—by this time.

Jinks got lost that same afternoon and we walked back two reaches before we found him emerging from a lock-keeper's garden licking his lips. We felt we had done more walking than boating since daybreak.

The following morning we reached Eynsham and replenished our stores in the village a mile from the river. Fresh water we obtained daily from the lock-keepers.

We failed in our rôle as good Guides and perfect campers when pitching the tent that night. Emulating brick-layers we had formed the habit of tossing our belongings from the man in the boat to the man on the bank. A rucksack missed its toss and flopped weakly into the water. We found some willow, though, which made a splendid fire and dried most of the things by bed-time.

About mid-day on the Monday the weather broke. Wind and, later, rain beat upon us with the force of whipcord and small pebbles. The river produced waves and contrary currents which drove us from bank to bank or twiddled us in circles. Three times we failed to fetch up at a desired mooring, then we struck a fallen elm which protruded yards into the river. We seized its twigs and made ourselves fast to a branch. The landing was bad, thorn bushes, elm branches, barbed wire and a stream before we reached a firm patch of land. We didn't land much. We pulled the awning over the boat, bundled our wet mackintoshes into the bows, sat Jinks on a ground sheet in the stern, cooked a meal on the primus and then, snug and dry, played halma whilst the rain beat the river into a million silver fountains and made a pond on top of the awning.

To admit the air we rigged the awning outwards by lashing our signalling flag sticks to the struts and draping the cover over them. And when the pond on top attained vast dimensions, causing our roof to sag, we poked it from below so that it poured away down the improvised roof.



Halma on a fine evening.



Cooking in the punt.

Wind and rain fought their battle out that night and we awoke to a sunny morning but a swollen stream. Suitable moorings were now difficult to find and we decided in future to carry two long thick sticks with us in the boat to serve as such.

Elizabeth, jumping for the bank as we were swept past a particularly attractive luncheon site, missed her footing and vanished beneath the chilly waters. She found a tree root in the depths and by its aid clambered out, like a monkey up a stick. The sun obligingly remained with us long enough to dry her clothes.

We were, of course, homeward bound by this time and making good progress though our course was erratic, the current taking us at times where we would not, into banks and reeds for instance, into bushes, a bridge or two and once half across an island. On this occasion the boat remained poised with her nose in the air like a sleeping crocodile on the banks of the Nile. The journey was, however, on the whole uneventful. We lost a knife and half a pound of butter, they being swept off the stern in one of our more hectic moments. Moral: Lash such articles to the struts in a heavy sea.

Over the last meal, partaken in sight of Oxford's spires, we regretfully balanced the accounts:

Stores	...	...	...	£1	18	8
Boat, etc.	...	...	...	2	2	3
Straw	...	...	...			6
Lock charges	...	...	...		4	0
Tips	...	...	...		4	0
Total for Two and a Dog				£4	9	5

Later payments: Loss of pole, 12s. 6d. ditto, water keg, 2s. 6d.



THE PATH

EDITED BY

THE ISLANDERS

NEAR Borrowdale, where Prince Charlie lay in hiding, is the beautiful Bay of Seals, with its thousand rocky islets. On them are many homes, among the thin sea-grasses.

You may have stalked birds on the mainland, but it is useless here. Scarcely has our boat started from the shore, when the island sentries—the oyster-catchers—splendid in their brilliant uniforms of black and white, with great orange bills, come shrieking at us over the water, with their shrill “pi-pi-pi-pi.”

In a niche of the rock (and looking like part of it) one of the sea-gull youngsters is crouching. It is just old enough to know fear, and when we stretch out a hand to stroke it the round brown eyes, with their dark-blue pupils, are fixed on us, the beak parted with horror. It is rather cruel to frighten it, so we draw back, and instantly it is off, head down, looking like an awkward young ostrich on its lanky black legs. Here the dead grass has been pulled into some semblance of a nest, to accommodate one spotty brown egg, smaller than a hen's. It belongs to our friend the oyster-catcher. It is one degree more tidy than the open ledge, littered with crab shells and fish bones, where the gulls' big, mottled, green eggs are laid.

The good housekeeper of the island is Mrs. Mallard, the wild-duck, whose nine white eggs, deep under a bank, are laid in a well-made cup, and lapped round with the softest down till they are almost invisible. The moment they break the shell she will march them down to the water, there to compete in the aquatic sports with the eider-duck and dipper children.

The boat is nearing a more remote island, over which hangs a cloud of incessantly moving, fairylike, silver forms. They are the tern, the swallows of the sea. Slim and white, with their little black caps, and forked tails folded into a thread for flight, they make all the other

birds look clumsy. This island is a marvel, for every cup of rock, every tussock of grass, is a home, with three or four little mottled eggs, some small and brown, others a pale sea-green. The babes are covered with yellow down (white beneath), and the smaller variety (the Little Tern) have fine little bills and webbed feet of orange-red. As we push off the boat, the herons pass croaking overhead, on slow, dusky wings. They go home at nightfall to a still more lovely place. High in the hills, among the

secret places of the red deer, a little loch lies like a harp of still water, encrusted with white water-lilies. There is no sound but the incessant “hush-sh” of the reeds. There, among the feathery tops of the larches, the heron colony builds its bunched nests of twigs, and there the dim sky-blue eggs are laid.

The sun is reddening, and all the islands fade, and look unreal, less solid than the four pillars of cloud which seem to support the sky. We must let the island creatures sleep in peace, so bend to the oars, the grey seal closely following, watching us with those black velvet eyes, which are always full of sadness.

MARJORIE PATERSON.



Young Black-Backed Gull, hiding.

THE HALF-DAY HIKE

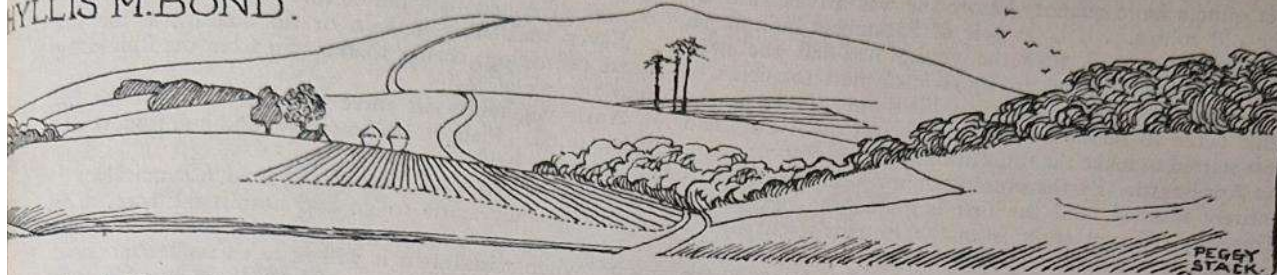
“Captain, Joan and I had such a glorious hike yesterday, would it do for my Ranger Star? But if I’ve got to write about it I know I shall fail. I can’t write.” Does it matter that she can’t? And does

the Ranger understand what kind of thing is wanted? Those who examine for Star “Half-days in the country” sometimes complain that the reports are dull. But, again, does it matter if the report is dull so long as the hike was not? This is not a test of literary skill, but of the Ranger’s enjoyment and understanding of life outdoors.

Queer things turn up disguised as hike reports. There is the flowery essay on the beauty of Nature, and the report of the Ranger who has gone out saying earnestly “I must see something,” and who, when all the Things-that-other-people-see fail to appear, reads into the innocent actions of a blameless blackbird some subtle meaning

OF DISCOVERY

HYLLIS M. BOND.



that she feels will make it "count." Worst of all, is the facetious Ranger who must at all costs be funny, who only tells how nearly the bridge collapsed under her companion, etc., etc. It is so well meant this desire to amuse, and while kindness to examiners is all to be encouraged, if captains would give their Rangers some more definite idea of what is required, the examiners would be even more grateful, and the Rangers get more out of writing their reports.

The form of the report matters little, provided it conveys the information; some Rangers find it easier to write a full account, others may prefer to make their report in the form of notes, e.g.: "2.30. Started from Stowe church W. along Lime Lane, Cloudy, wind S.W. Swallows flying low. Carting hay."

In either case a rough sketch map is of the greatest value. Or, on the principle of the mediaeval map of the "Here be dragons belching fire" variety, the map can form a complete report in itself with pictures of anything that occurred in their appropriate place.

The examiner would probably like to know what kit the Ranger took and how she carried it. One sometimes hears Rangers wailing at the "waste of good food" on a hike, when fat sausages burst backwards off their sticks, and luscious cheese-dreams ooze off forked sticks into the fire. In some companies there is a feeling that "It isn't a hike if you take a frying-pan." Why not? Let those who enjoy carrying frying pans and cleaning them afterwards take them if they will. To all of us there is an attraction in amassing the paraphernalia of our particular hobby, and to possess one's first billy or hike fry-pan is a great delight. But the day will come when kit must be reduced to the minimum, so every Ranger should be able to cook (and enjoy) a meal without utensils. To cook without utensils is an art worth acquiring for the glorious independence it gives, and the glorious lightness in the rucksack on the return journey.

Reports rarely tell enough about the actual fire-making, how the hiker chose her spot, overcame the difficulties of damp wood and what sort of wood she burned—all practical woodcraft.

But what is "half a day"? and may one count a short winter afternoon? Surely the greater woodcraftiness demanded of the winter hiker, and the intense value of the discovery that hiking is for all seasons, are worth as much as a few more hours of summer hiking. To hike for three or four hours in winter, returning as one probably must in the dark, is as good a test as one could wish.

A Star hiker should be a good observer. Observations are apt to stop short at recording something seen, without observing anything about it. For instance, how often "Found a nest of young birds, but don't know what they

were." The real interest of that observation would have been an accurate description of the nest, its materials, its position and surroundings, from all of which someone might have been able to identify the birds. It is the accuracy of the observation not the previous knowledge that counts, for it is that which determines how far the Ranger will get in her outdoor adventures. Many people go about with eyes and minds open only to familiar things. But it is those whose eyes and minds are open to the unfamiliar who learn most.

Outdoor pictures are apt to be unfinished. It is so tempting to imagine the little more one nearly saw. But the wise examiner will judge the Ranger's powers of observation by her desire to record things as she saw them, not as she would like them to have been.

P. M. B.



Young Oyster Catcher.

READERS' DISCOVERIES

The prize for the best observations on "How a nest is built" is awarded to R. M. King, Rushmere, Nr. Ipswich, who sends observations on five different species. As regards the cock's share, she finds that "the cock blackbird appeared to take no part in making the nest but sang from a bush nearby and drove away intruders." But as regards the robin, "when the hen started to make her second nest in a milkcan a few yards away from her first nest, the cock continued to feed the first brood for several days." Here are two interesting instances of how birds procured nesting material. "A pair of blue tits

started to build a few yards from the robins' nest. Two days later I saw the female go to the robins' nest (which then contained large young birds) and remove several beakfuls of material from their nest. She managed to get quite a large quantity before she was driven away by the old robins. . . . A pair of flycatchers built in an old cocoanut, and after the young had left the nest, started to build again, *pulling their old nest to pieces to make the new one.* Evidently birds vary greatly in the time taken to build the nest. A thrush observed "had just started to make the foundation of her nest at 7.30 a.m. on April 23rd. By the evening of the 24th the nest was entirely finished, and the first egg laid the next day." This is a different story from the Bluetits' (sent by A. Gallop, 1st Haslemere Dist. Rangers): "The nest was started with four pieces of moss laid on the bottom of the box. They then made the outer part with thin bark and hay, also white horsehair. On the fourth day the lining was started with cowhair and sheep's wool. After the nest was completed they carried in rabbit's fur, which they used later for covering the eggs. They took ten days to build the nest."

A prize is offered for the best "Hiking Discovery" sent in to the "Path of Discovery" by September 30th. This may be an original recipe, way of cooking, gadget, etc.



CULINARY CUNNING IN CAMP.

IF a battle can be won or lost according to the food in a man's stomach, a holiday can be made or marred for the same reason, so that a few timely hints on camp cooking may make the camping holiday a real success.

One of the best fireplaces can be made by digging a trench two or three inches deep, about eight inches wide, and two and a half feet long, and placing a row of bricks along either side. Dig your trench so that the wind blows up it and not across. Never use flints for making a fireplace, as when hot they will crack and fly in all directions. If the ground is very wet lay the lid of a biscuit tin in the trench and light the fire on this.

Birch, oak and ash are some of the best woods for burning, but elm, elder and poplar should be avoided, as they give off such a lot of smoke, that of the two latter being very bitter and acid, causing the eyes and throat to smart. Dried potato or orange peel is very good for lighting fires.

Baked eggs make an original and easily cooked dish, as all that it is necessary to do is to place the eggs in hot ashes for about ten minutes. Meat pies and pasties wrapped in greased paper can also be cooked in this way.

To judge whether an egg is fresh hold it up to the light; fresh eggs appear transparent in the centre, stale eggs at one end.

To test the purity of water, fill a glass and place a piece of lump sugar in it, leave overnight in a temperature

of not under 60 degrees. In the morning, if pure, the water will be found to be quite clear, but if it is contaminated it will have a milky appearance.

For making porridge, rolled oats cook very much quicker than ordinary oatmeal. Allow one and a half ounces of rolled oats per head.

Never soak fruit in iron or tin utensils, as this will cause poisoning, owing to the acid from the fruit eating into the metal.

Wash vegetables in three waters, to which salt has been added. Place in boiling water and boil from twenty minutes to half an hour.

Remember to boil meat slowly and fish quickly.

Meat usually starts to go bad nearest the bone, so to test the freshness of your joint thrust a knife down to the bone, when withdrawn it will have an unpleasant odour if the meat has started to go. To keep meat fresh in hot weather, wash it with a weak solution of vinegar and water, and then leave it covered with pieces of raw onion. Before cooking remove the onion and wash the meat in cold water.

When ordering raw meat a rough guide is to allow 1 lb. of mutton to three people, 1 lb. of beef to four people, and for stews, 1 lb. to five people.

For other foods allow:—

Butter: 2 ozs. to each person per day.

Milk: $\frac{1}{2}$ pint to each person per day (this amount would not be sufficient for making milk puddings; for these allow one pint extra to three people).

Potatoes: 1 lb. to three people per day.

Bread: 4 lb. loaf to six people per day.

Flour: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. will make a pudding for five people. (A handful roughly equals half a pound.)

Dried fruits: 1 lb. to five people for a meal.

Before frying sausages it will prevent them from bursting if they are first dipped into boiling water.

A pinch of bicarbonate of soda in milk will help to keep it fresh in hot weather.

The best method of storing food in camp is in an underground larder. Dig a hole about a foot and a half deep, and line it with stones, old tiles or moss, if the latter is used, keep it damp by sprinkling with water. Make a lid to fit over the hole, by tying four sticks together and stretching butter-muslin across, and covering the whole thing with damp bracken leaves.

Butter placed in an empty jam jar standing in a bucket of cold water will keep beautifully hard and fresh in your larder.

Meat should be hung from the branch of a tree in the shade, and covered by butter-muslin, which by means of a wire hoop can be made to form a frame, preventing the meat from being touched.

SHREDDED WHEAT GIRL GUIDES ESSAY COMPETITION.

A large number of essays were sent in and as these generally were of a very excellent quality the Shredded Wheat Co., Ltd., have sent one of their propelling pencils to each competitor in addition to the cash prizes to the following competitors:—

13th S. Portsmouth C. Rangers, St. Andrew's House, Fawcett Road, Southsea (Captain, Miss E. W. Chapman) ...	£5 0 0
1st Felixstowe Girl Guides, The County School, Felixstowe (Captain, Miss M. Robinson) ...	2 0 0
2nd Notting Hill Girl Guides, 17, Barlby Road, North Kensington, W. (Captain, Miss E. C. Brown) ...	1 0 0

Additional Prize.

St. Hilary School Company Girl Guides, 1, Alton Road, Parkstone, Dorset (Captain, Miss K. Martyn)	10 0
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CAMP FIRE SINGING



By VERA BARCLAY

(Author of "Camp Fire Yarns and Stunts,"
"Games for Camp and Club Room," etc.)

This will provide you with words and music of 238 songs, rounds, and choruses—all the well-known ones, and many more that your guides probably don't know, but would like. It is a wonderful two-and-sixpenny worth, good paper and printing, and well bound in cloth, royal blue.

OLD hands will, of course, have prepared for their camp fires before the August GUIDER appears. The following hints are meant for those who, only when they are actually in camp, remember that camp fire time is an important part of the day, and do not find it very easy.

Here are a few rules for getting the singing items to go with a swing:

Arrange the evening's programme very carefully during the day, choosing mostly songs and choruses that the Guides know well.

A new song should be included every few days.

A small choir of guides with good ears and strong voices should be formed, and during some half-hour in the day they should be taught the new song, so that they may be able to lead up in the evening. (A few of the old songs should also be run over with them.)

Write the words of any songs not well known with blue chalk on big sheets of shelf-paper, and pin these up on a pile of boxes at the camp fire. An electric torch will help to make them visible. The girls will sing with confidence and enjoyment if they are sure of the words.

But teach new tunes to "la" before allowing the words to be sung.

Lead firmly and energetically, beating time if necessary. (If you can't sing, get a lieutenant or P.L. to lead while you announce songs, make comments, encourage, and keep things moving briskly.)

Mistakes (e.g. in time) must be corrected at once, or they will become impossible to root out.

You will probably have the Headquarters song leaflets with you. If you want a further collection of songs, so as to ensure learning half a dozen new ones in camp, send a postal order for 3s. to the *Daily Express*, 23, Bride Street, London, E.C.4, asking them to send you by return "The Daily Express Community Song Book."

A few words about some of the songs in this book. Try "Ho-Ro, my Nut-Brown Maiden" (Highland Melody). Very attractive tune, easy to learn, good to march to. If you have not yet tried sea-shanties, you will find the most popular ones in this book. The easiest one to start with is "Whisky Johnny"; but substitute "camping" for "whisky." (The slight nonsense resulting always seems to the Guides the height of humour!) "Sally Brown" is perhaps the next easiest. The shanty, "Haul Away, Joe," is good, as each line alternates with a one-line chorus. In verse seven we used to alter the second line to: "That if I didn't use my brains they soon would go all mouldy." Among songs that the children generally know the tunes of, but not the words, and that go with a swing, I recommend the following: "Cockles and Mussels," "Come Lasses and Lads," "Comin' Thro' the Rye," "The Lass of Richmond Hill," "The Bailiff's Daughter of Islington," "Begone, Dull Care." It wouldn't be difficult to write a camp parody of "The Little Brown Jug," keeping the chorus as it is. This jolly tune would then be a good camp fire item. They may not know "The Three Ravens," but it is good, and quite easy. The third verse may be changed to, "And straight unto her lord doth go"; and the last verse to "God to every true knight send, Such hawks, such hounds, and such a friend."

Miming songs in costume is one of the easiest and most effective acting items at a camp fire sing-song.

Little operas can be made up, using verses from well-known songs; or the tunes, with words composed for the occasion.

A comb orchestra can be really useful, if you pick girls with good voices. It will help in the teaching of new songs.

Arrange a special camp fire for local visitors—this provides a reason for learning new songs, and getting the old ones really good.



WELL DONE! To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—Some time during the night of June 28-29th, owing to a gate carelessly being left open, a pony which my little daughter has just started riding strayed from the paddock and disappeared.

The whole of Thursday the whole available household scoured the countryside, and, of course, I informed the police, the A.A., and R.A.C.

That evening we heard that the Denton company had been mobilised and had been out tracking and searching for the pony. This they did, I must tell you, without being asked.

On Friday they very kindly continued their search, those with cycles going far afield.

On Saturday they had not lost heart, though the pony was still at large.

The next day this splendid company found the pony and at once informed me. They had found it by tracking, woodcraft and commonsense, combined with well-organised team work.

It is scarcely necessary for me to add how delighted and truly grateful my wife and I are at the happy outcome of such sportsmanlike conduct on the part of our local Guides.

When my little daughter is old enough she must certainly become a Brownie and then a Guide!—Yours, etc.,

R. TUKE.

Denton, Nr. Canterbury.

BADGE TESTS. To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—As one called upon fairly frequently to provide Badge Test examiners, and who goes to some trouble to find suitable and conscientious people for the work, I feel I must air a grievance.

It is time that those in authority took Badge Tests more seriously. For one reason examiners are difficult enough to get, and when they undertake voluntarily to test Guides they are often treated with scant courtesy, met by incompetence and therefore prejudiced against the Movement to such an extent that they cease to become examiners, and our work of finding new ones begins all over again.

Also, it is important that Guiding, having gained an international reputation, should maintain its high standard of efficiency and good manners.

The other day I interested a professional teacher of elocution in a group of Rangers who wanted to be tested for their Player Badge. She gave up several hours during a week-end in order to go and see their entertainment, which was held in a part of London some distance from her home. When she got there, no provision had been made for her in the way of a special seat, table, watch, and so on. She sat among the audience of parents and friends. The show began half-an-hour late, and to crown all the examiner discovered that the syllabus had not been complied with, so that there was no chance from the beginning of the badge being won.

Surely such a state of affairs implies carelessness and inconsideration on the part of both Guides and Guiders?

This same examiner said to me afterwards that while she had the greatest admiration for Guiding as a whole, there were several obvious, but easily remedied, flaws in our organisation, and these Badge Test muddles were among them.

I am sure that if this letter is printed, readers of THE GUIDER will feel as conscience-stricken as I did, and resolve, as I have done, to prevent such a cap ever fitting one's own company!—Yours, etc.,

JEAN SCOTT ROGERS.

PATROL JOBS IN CAMP. To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—In view of the sentiments expressed in some poems recently published in THE GUIDER, it is refreshing to read in CAMPCRAFT: "Much of the success of the camp depends on the way

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.

in which the orderly work is tackled. The spirit in which it is done matters as much as the way in which it is done, and the pace is generally set by the cheery leadership of the Guiders."—Yours, ORDERLY.

GUIDER-RANGERS.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—I was much interested in reading the letter on "Glider-Rangers" by "Nine Years' Guiding."

I quite agree that many, perhaps most Ranger companies, are "playgrounds" for young Guiders. From experience I know that companies are really needed at whose meetings Guiders and Rangers, and indeed members who have never been Guiders, may relax in a Guidey way, and perform in their own way and time social service, according to their gifts. Such companies can and do give great help and encouragement to the young Guider, especially if a "Problem" night is occasionally held, when "What would you do if —?" can be asked and answered or discussed according to the wish of the Guider.

It seems to me that we need an intermediate grade—a senior Guide company (for which the title "Rangers" should be retained)—for the Guides who come on at the age of 16 from the normal Guide company. These Rangers should be eligible for a Guider Ranger company when they wish, but I would suggest a new title for the latter, namely, "Service Company."—Yours, etc.,

RANGER-GUIDER (Scotland).

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—The Ranger company to which I belong has just obtained 27 successes out of 27 badge entries; we have also recently obtained a further half-dozen Ranger Tests, making the company nearly 100 per cent. Second Class, and at the present time we have a dozen or so Rangers taking Ranger Star exams. Apart from this, we were very close to winning the Swimming Cup at the Gala last year, and our netball team has only been beaten by one team. We enter yearly for the Musical Festival and usually do well in the country-dancing and singing sections. Last, but not least, we have had to close the company for the present on account of there being at least nine in each of four patrols, which number includes no less than 12 Guider-Rangers. Can it be wondered at, therefore, that after reading "Nine Years' Guiding's" letter in this month's issue of THE GUIDER I am boiling with indignation. Far be it from me to brag about my company and its activities, but surely the above record speaks for itself, apart from our outside service.

Could your correspondent visit our company (and I truly hope she will if it is at any time possible) she would find no "larking about" there, nor would she be able to distinguish our 12 Guider-Rangers of whom we are justly proud, so "Guidey" a little crowd are they. May I state that no Guider-Ranger in our company holds any rank of any description, nor does she desire to do so, firmly believing that the youngsters who come from various companies all over the town should be given every chance to get on. We are not unique in this respect, for I think it is an unwritten rule in all Derby Ranger companies.

Further, let me dispel any fears that captains may have after reading "Nine Years' Guiding's" views on the subject about their Guides "not being wanted." We do want them, and I am assured of the backing of every single Ranger in the movement I am sure when I say that anyone, be she Guide or non-Guide, who enters a Ranger clubroom is absolutely certain of the heartiest welcome and jolliest hand-shake possible.—Yours, etc.,

"SCOTTIE."

P.L., 2nd Derby Y.W.C.A. Rangers.
(Five years Guiding, two Rangering.)

68, Becher St., Derby.

Try this food for Camp Appetites

All Guiders know what a hearty outdoor appetite is created by camp life. It is best satisfied with Shredded Wheat. Made only from nourishing and sustaining whole wheat, it is light enough on the hottest summer day. It needs no cooking or preparation and is most suitable for camp as it keeps indefinitely and is easy to store. It makes a complete meal with fresh or stewed fruits, and in camp can be added to stews or other dishes. It is equally good for breakfast, lunch or supper. A regular diet of Shredded Wheat is an excellent health rule. Order a good supply for camp this summer. It can be obtained in even the remotest country villages.



SHREDDED WHEAT

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Have all supplies
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The Bookshelf

GIRLS OF YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.
The Girl Through the Ages. By Dorothy Margaret Stuart. (Harrap. 7s. 6d. net.)

This enchanting book tells us about the little girls of all ages, beginning even in pre-historic times. Some of the children are well-known characters; others are portrayed in pottery or painting, or are heroines in the drama of their own lands. One of the earliest, a small person of the later Stone Age, died, it is conjectured, from over-eating. It is noticeable that all through the centuries, learned and responsible writers have lamented the flightiness of the girls of their own times, but nearly all the actual little girls mentioned in the book are so lovable that one feels the learned men only needed to make a closer acquaintance with them, in order to change their attitude, at least towards individuals.

The book is fascinating to read, for the wealth of information it contains never obscures the charm of the writing or the evident sympathy of the writer. The illustrations are particularly well-chosen. It is interesting to notice how the subject matter of girls' education changes in the different periods. There is a permanent background of housewifery and needlework all through, with the addition of such accomplishments as painting and dancing. Convent teaching kept alive a certain standard of reading even in the dark ages, and in mediaeval times classical scholarship among girls of gentle birth was by no means rare, reaching its climax in the later renaissance, and in England under the Tudors. From Elizabeth's time, the range of girls' education declined, reaching its lowest ebb in the earliest part of the nineteenth century. The book ends with the later years of Victoria's reign, when the gates of knowledge were once more open and girls entered a new order with new relationships, opportunities and standards. For those who care to look back, this book of Miss Stuart's will be a source of real enjoyment.

R. F. H.

CAMPING.

The Camper's Kitchen. By F. Marian McNeill. (MacLehose. 2s. 6d.)

Here is an excellent book for the experienced camper who wants to try out some new ideas, and also for the inexperienced camper who wants to start from the beginning in the right way.

It is full of information and really useful camping hints: how to light a fire when the ground is sodden; how to make charcoal; how to strike matches on the teeth; how to rest the questionable egg.

The book is written from the point of view of the adult camper, therefore it would be an excellent handbook for a Ranger company. The menu could not be used in a Guide camp as the principal meal is in the evening and the quantities given in the recipes are only for small numbers. It seems rather dangerous to tell campers they must "learn to distinguish good water from bad," and does chestnut wood really make "satisfactory fuel"? These are minor criticisms on a book that sets up a splendidly high standard of Quartermastering.

B. G.

FOR RAMBLERS.

Exploring England. By D. Francis Morgan. (Pearson. 3s. 6d.)

This is a book which will appeal equally to lovers of history and Nature, and the star-gazer is provided for in the interesting and clearly written chapter on astronomy.

Mr. Morgan leads the reader along the "rolling English road," back to the days before roads were known, and the adventurer travelled by means of tracks marked out by ley stones, many of which are still to be found. It is a book which would inspire the most unimaginative with a desire to explore their own land, and, having inspired them, it sends them out armed with valuable advice on equipment and weather-lore. The book is charmingly illustrated in black and white, and is of a handy size for pocket or haversack.

M. T.

THE COUNTRYSIDE.

The Green Fields of England. By Clare Cameron. (Constable. 5s.)

To the true lover of England, whose joy it is to commune with her in quiet green places or among grey mountains, who follows her down paths of old tradition, watching the pageantry of history, Miss Cameron has given a treasure in *The Green Fields of England*. She not only loves England, but she says all that the inarticulate

cannot express and she captures that elusive charm which so few people can describe.

Our pleasure is deepened by Mr. Warr's beautiful illustrations. In fact, author and artist have captured the spirit of England, until the pages seem to smell of damp earth and lichen, and reading it in London, one forgets the noise and dust, and can feel the springy turf beneath one's feet, hearing only the voices of wind and water.

M. T.

SEX EDUCATION.

Sex Education in Schools. By Theodore F. Tucker and Muriel Prout, B.A., M.S.H. (Gerald Howe. 3s. 6d.)

This is an extremely interesting and valuable book, giving the history of an experiment in sex education carried on by the authors, at the request of parents and teachers, in a large number of elementary schools in Wales. It outlines, fairly and convincingly, the need for such teaching, and while affirming that the proper place for it is in the home, it urges that children should not be left in the ignorance which is in itself a danger, because of the parents' reluctance or incapacity to perform the task themselves. A questionnaire sent out in Cardiff to the parents of school children aged thirteen plus, showed that 91 per cent. of them were definitely in favour of sex education in the schools.

The authors have found from much experience that group sex-education, though not an ideal solution, is the only one likely to be generally practicable at present, and that the objections to it have very little basis in fact. They insist, however, on the need for special training for those teachers who are going to deal with the subject; the ordinary class teacher should not be expected to teach it, and it should only be undertaken by people fitted for it by character and experience. "For work like this, with its great possibilities and corresponding difficulties, we believe that religious ideals are vital if the teacher is to accomplish anything of permanent value . . . but perhaps the greatest qualifications in the sex-educationist are not knowledge, and wisdom, and courage alone, but an understanding of the young, and a capacity to remember first, what it felt like to be a child."

The authors have collected material of great value in the questions actually asked them by boys and girls of school age, showing healthy, natural curiosity, if often surprisingly worded. They have endeavoured in their talks to answer such questions fully and frankly, giving the information which the children really need. Three specimen talks to boys and girls respectively on sex-hygiene and simple biology are included in the book, and furnish most valuable suggestions as to what can or should be said on these subjects. The talks were in every case enjoyed and appreciated by the children, and the ordinary class teachers were able to testify from personal knowledge that much good and no evil resulted from the talks and the subsequent free and open discussion.

R. K.

NATURE LORE.

Exploring in Nature's Wonderland. By Frieda LePla. (Alston Rivers. 2s. 6d.)

Brown Owls are always asking for books on "Nature" for Brownies, and here is one full of fascinating stories about rabbits and worms, primroses, sticklebacks and other creatures familiar to the country child. For the town Brownie there are stories of holly and robins, parrots and coal.

Miss LePla has just the attitude we want to give our packs, she makes friends with all the creatures in their natural surroundings, and deplores keeping them shut up in cages or hutches. (What a pity she makes angels or fairies show the children Nature's secrets to find them out for themselves. But after reading these stories any child would long to make friends with the "Brownies of the Hazel Copse" and have a great contempt for those who called a worm a "nasty slimy" creature.)

The pictures have the great advantage of being suitable to paint with water colours.

L. C. T.



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THE GIRL GUIDES' BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE.—By E. M. R. BURGESS. Every Guider needs it as a basis of instruction. Paper Covers, 2/- (per post 2/2). Cloth Board Covers, 3/- (per post 3/3).

CAMP FIRE YARNS AND STUNTS.—By VERA C. BARCLAY. Paper, 2/- (per post 2/2); Cloth, 3/- (per post 3/3).

GIRL'S BOOK OF SWIMMING.—Every girl's book on a fine health-giving art. Learn to swim this season. Price 1/- (per post 1/1).

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Thirty-two-page Illustrated Guide Catalogue free on application.



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

The name and address of correspondents



should be enclosed as a guarantee of good faith.

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

JULIET.

If you want to stay in England we suggest that you try to put your knowledge of cooking to some advantage. Look out for a job as Assistant Cook in a School or Institution of some sort where there is an educated kitchen staff. Try the Educational Agencies—see answer to M. J. E. This will seem to be your best course.

M. B. H.

You are not at all too old to begin to train for Nursing, and your long experience at home should be most useful. "*How to Become a Nurse*," published by Messrs. Faber & Faber, 4s. 6d., will answer all your other queries. You can specialise in children's work after you have completed your general training, and after this try for a post as Matron or Sister in a Nursery Training College, either in a Children's Hospital, or an Institution such as St. Thomas' Babies Hostel, Prince's Road, Kennington, S.E.11, or the Mothercraft Training School, Cromwell House, Highgate.

D. M.

We suggest classes in subjects such as cooking, housewifery, laundry work and the like, and these can be taken at any Polytechnic. Make inquiries in your own locality. If you want to work among the elder girls, these subjects will help you most.



P. B.

There have never been many posts of the type you mention, and for the past two years with the foreign exchanges against us, and the consequent reduction in

the number of Continental holidays, there have been hardly any at all. The few women who were employed during a year such as 1930, when there was a Passion Play, had to speak French and German fluently, with possibly a working knowledge of Spanish and Italian. The knowledge of languages is the thing demanded, and you will realise that Matriculation standard is nowhere near good enough.

In regard to your second query, we rather doubt if this sort of post exists at all, but if it is possible, we advise a period on the Continent studying at, say, the University of Grenoble, where there are special classes for English girls. Write to the Board of Education for the list of foreign centres giving these courses, and start with French as being the most universally used language on the Continent. For your last query, make enquiries at the London School of Journalism, 57, Gordon Square, W.C.1.

J. F.

Your sister is too young to start a training of this sort at present. Try to keep her at school at least until she is sixteen years of age. No hospital would accept her, at her age, and she must improve her general standard of education; it will do her all the good in the world to spend a year in the Matric. class even if she does not take the examination.



M. D.

Will get all the information she requires if she writes to the Nursery School Association, 29, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1, and asks them for advice.

M. J. E.

Must write to the Educational Agencies such as Messrs. Truman & Knightly, 61, Conduit Street, W.1, Messrs. Gabbitts Thring, 36, Sackville Street, W.1, and The Joint Agency for Women Teachers, 29, Gordon Square, W.C.1, and ask for an appointment; she will obtain all the information she requires about posts abroad. We ourselves do not think the prospects are very hopeful as music teacher. In regard to posts in the Colonies let her ask advice from the Secretary, Society for the Overseas Settlement of British Women. This Society is in the best position to tell her what the prospects are, if any, in places such as South Africa, and Australia.



A. S. K.

We advise A. S. K. to register at the Employment Bureau run by the Association for Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, Carnegie House, 117, Piccadilly, W.1. She can be seen any morning, but it is wise to write or telephone for an appointment first.

A. B. C.

Much the same advice as that given to A. S. K. applies to A. B. C. She might also consult a paper such as *The London County Council Gazette* and look at the Public Assistance Advertisements. The experience A. B. C. has had is very useful for the sort of post she wants, and the qualifications required are for the most part a judicious mixture of a teacher's and a housekeeper's. As Superintendents are responsible for the welfare of the girls under their care, both from the mental and physical standpoint, a knowledge of housekeeping and domestic subjects is as valuable as training on the scholastic side.

D. V. S.

We hope you have by now been able to obtain the sort of post you require. July is the best month for teaching vacancies. Any other sort of post will require another training, and as you have only given us the barest information, it is not easy to advise you. If you will write again and tell us, for instance, what your degree subjects were, we will try to help.

CAREERS ADVISER.



"Sparva"

REGD.

Taffeta de Luxe

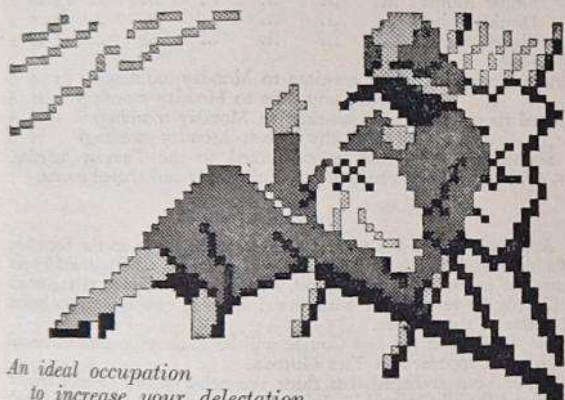
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Training School for Nurses.

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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.

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.

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

CHELTENHAM (Incorporated)

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

BOROUGH HOSPITAL & TUBERCULOSIS PAVILION, HYDE, CHESHIRE.

Training School for Fever Nurses.

Vacancies for candidates who must be well educated and strong. Age eighteen to twenty-four. Salary £30-£35-£40, with uniform, after trial period. Apply to Matron, enclosing stamped addressed envelope.

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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, Rugs from 5/11 1/2. Blankets, etc.

"I think the bundle of wool marvellous value and I must have some more later on."—Miss J. M., Q/N, Omagh, 1/7/33.

"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.

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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.

August 4-11. General Training. (Bank Holiday.)
August 15-22. Brownie Training.
August 25—September 1. General Training.
September 5-12. General Training.
September 15-22. Ranger Training.
September 26—October 3. Brownie Training.

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

October 6-10. C.C.A. Conference. (See notice elsewhere.)
October 16-21. General Training. (Commissioners.)
October 24-31. General Training.

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

APPLICATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

COUNTY CAMP ADVISERS' CONFERENCE.

The County Camp Advisers' Conference will be held from Friday, October 6th—Tuesday, October 10th. Applications should be sent in to the Secretary, Foxlease, as soon as possible. One representative will be accepted from each County, and should be the C.C.A. if possible. Any County wishing to send a second representative may send an application to be placed on the waiting-list. Any suggestions for the programme from Camp Advisers, including subjects for discussion, should be sent to Miss Ward, Cae Dai, Denbigh.

FOXLEASE COTTAGES.

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

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

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

Donation to "Hampshire" Room, Hampshire County; Donations (a) Miss Styles, (b) Brownie Week (June 23-30); Kerb and Fire-irons for "Somerset" Room, Mrs. Napier (Somerset); Rose Bed, Miss Lansell (Australia); Indian Doll, Miss Wright (India); Union Jack and Donation, Extension Conference, 1933; Pottery Jar, Miss Mackintosh (Scotland); Picture and Book, Miss Stokes and Miss Wise.

WADDOW.

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.
October 6-13. Brownie Training Week.
October 20-24. General Training Week-end.
October 27-31. Ranger Guiders' Training Week-end.

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

Week-end.	FEES.
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.

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 and kitchen. The charge for two people is £2 2s. a week (for one bathroom, sitting room, kitchen and two bedrooms). For three or more Guiders, £3 13s. 6d. 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.

Book, Liverpool University Cadet Rangers; Book, Miss V. Marshall (London); Donation towards Tennis Court, Brownie Training Week, June 9-10; Plants, Miss Todd (Ayrshire); Picture of Waddow, Mrs. King-Wilkinson (N.E. Lancs.); Rug for Fyde, Three Ruthin Guiders; Tennis Net, Posts and Marker, Mrs. Harrison (Yorks. W.R.N.); Hike Cooking Pot, Miss Pitman (Hampshire); Donation, Mr. Weddell (Staffs.); Donation, Training Week, June 30-July 7; Donation, Training Week, July 11-18.

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.

MISS. 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.

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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, July 18th, 1933.

PRESENT:—

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

By Invitation.

Mrs. Houston Craufurd.

In Attendance.

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

The appointments as Special Instructors to the Deaf Group of Mrs. Fry for Institutions and Missions, and of Miss Littlewood for Schools, were approved.

Mrs. Mark Kerr, Mrs. Bowlby and Miss Sandeman were nominated to serve on the Committee for the Promotion of Occupational Industries among the Physically Handicapped.

It was decided that an ex-Commissioner who is a County Vice-President and who has been invited by her County Commissioner to wear uniform, shall wear the County badge only on the side of her hat at the base of the crown; the hat should not be turned up at the side.

The Committee further considered the best means of reducing the cost of Guiders' uniforms. As the overall is now official uniform for Guiders, it was decided to stock overalls in washable Vinyella for winter wear. It was also reported that a cheap ready-made coat and skirt would shortly be stocked at Headquarters.

It was decided to delete from page 39, Rule 32 in the Book of Rules: "Uniform . . . gloves, brown gauntlet, if any," with reference to Uniform for Guiders.

The Great Brown Owl, the Commissioner for Brownie Training, Mrs. Thomson, Eagle Owl of Scotland, and Mrs. Cowan Douglas, Eagle Owl of Cumberland, were appointed to form a Panel of Examiners for the Eagle Owl Test.

The following rule was passed:

"Permission must be obtained from the captain for Guiders to wear uniform other than at a company meeting."

It was reported that the following Diploma'd Guiders had agreed to accept the position of Trainers in India:—Miss Rosalie Hacon, Blue Cord Guider of Hampshire, in Hyderabad, in place of Miss Dalton; Miss Patricia Richards, Blue Cord Guider, in the United Provinces; Miss Barbara Croft Watts, Red Cord Guider of Hampshire, in Madras.

It was reported that a Book on Training would shortly be published. It was also agreed to publish in Welsh a book of Welsh Legends and Folk Lore stories compiled by Mrs. Williams-Ellis, County Commissioner for Carnarvonshire.

The following appointments were approved:—Miss Southwell as Y.W.C.A. Area Director for London in the place of Miss Densham (resigned), and of Miss Kirkpatrick as Y.W.C.A. Area Director for the South of England in the place of Miss Speirs (resigned).

Reports from the Training Committee were considered.

Routine and financial business was transacted.

The date of the next meeting was fixed for Thursday, September 20th.

AWARDS

Special Service Badge.

Miss D. Cliffe, ex-County Secretary, South-East Lancashire.
Miss K. Scott, Hon. Secretary, Irish Free State.
"Good Service to the Movement."

Blue Cord Diploma.

Miss M. E. Grant, of Cape Province, South Africa.
Miss K. T. Beaufoy, of Warwickshire.

Eagle Owl Diploma.

Miss A. Paling, of Victoria, Australia.

Gold Cords.

Cadet Leader Margery Hodson, 5th Kettering.
Cadet Barbara Best, North Croydon Division Cadets.
Cadet Joan Carpenter, 1st Brighton Roedean School Cadets.
Cadet Jean Stobie, 1st North Oxford (High School) Company.
Ranger Patrol Leader Gwen Bartlett, 9th Bournemouth, N.W.
Ranger Patrol Leader Ivy Buckwell, 22nd Brighton.
Ranger Patrol Leader Iris Taylor, 22nd Brighton.
Ranger Patrol Second Mary Bishop, 1st Rugby District Rangers.
Ranger Dorothy Vickers, 22nd Brighton.
Company Leader Annie Brantom, 1st Ryde Rangers.
Company Leader Irene Collier, North Croydon Division Cadets.
Patrol Leader Margaret Butcher, 8th Twickenham.
Patrol Leader Eleanor Dawson, 2nd Shanklin, Upper Chine.
Patrol Leader Joan Gosling, 6th East Dulwich.
Patrol Leader Anne Hamilton, 2nd Shanklin, Upper Chine.
Patrol Leader Barbara Merchant, 1st Ealing.
Patrol Leader Muriel Morgan, 8th Twickenham.
Patrol Leader Anne Russell, 2nd Leatherhead.
Patrol Leader Margaret Wise, 20th Harrow.
Patrol Second Felicity Vickery, 2nd Shanklin, Upper Chine.
Guide Stella Hughes, 2nd Ryde (Westwing).

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

CAMPING SUGGESTIONS.

Suggestions as to subjects for discussion at the Camp Advisers' Conference will be welcome from all Guiders and should be sent to Miss Bickersteth, Casterton Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmorland.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Will Commissioners and Guiders please note that the address of Mrs. Arthur Bowlby, Commissioner for the Extension Branch, is Eastwick Manor, Harlow, and not Gilston Park, Harlow, to which correspondence continues to be addressed.

LOST.

Corona Portable Typewriter, in black case, at the Folk Dance Festival, Scala Theatre, July 15th. Will finder please communicate with Miss Welsford, 5, Strathray Gardens, N.W.3. Miss Welsford has also a violin which was found at the Scala. Will the owner please apply to her.

FINGER-STALLS FOR FISHER FOLK.

If any of the Ranger and Guide companies who have received patterns of the above have any finger-stalls ready which they have not yet sent in, will they please post them now to: Sister Wray, Mission to Fisher Folk, Stronsay, Orkney. Sister Wray has written to say that the summer fishing has started, and the finger stalls are needed in consequence, and also that those which she has already received are very much appreciated by the Fisher Folk.

WEST OF ENGLAND SCHOOL.

A training week-end will be held.
Place.—Hillhouse, Sapperton, Cirencester, Gloucestershire.
Date.—September 8th to 12th. General Training. *Trainer*: Miss J. M. S. Mathews.
Commandant.—Miss Bruce, County Commissioner, Gloucestershire.
Fee.—3s. a day.

Full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary: Miss Scobell, Nowell House, Bisley, Gloucestershire, to whom all applications should be sent with a deposit fee of 3s., which will be returned if withdrawal be made a fortnight before the date of the course.

THE HEADQUARTERS' RESTAURANT.

The Restaurant at Imperial Headquarters is open to all Guiders and Guides and their friends.

Luncheon is served from 12 to 2 p.m. Tea from 3.45, and parties are catered for by arrangement. Tables can be booked in advance. Telephone: Victoria 6860.

The Restaurant is not at present open on Saturdays.

SCOTTISH HEADQUARTERS.

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

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.

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.

GENERAL NOTICES.

ALL-LONDON SCOUT REVUE.

The second annual Revue, "The Gang Comes Back," by a "Holborn Rover," will be presented at the Scala Theatre during Motor Show week, 16th-21st October, 1933. Tickets 7s. 6d., 5s., 4s., 3s., 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d., all seats bookable, from the London Scout Office, 66, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

FOOD VALUES.

The National Milk Publicity Council has issued a chart showing how Professor H. V. Mottram, Professor of Physiology, London University, recommends that the family allowance should be spent in order to obtain the greatest nutritive value. Guiders may find this of assistance in training for the Health Badge and it is an attractive addition to the Club room. Copies may be obtained free of charge from the National Milk Publicity Council, Inc., 33, Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.

THIS MONTH'S COVER.

OUR Cover Photograph—"Fun on the Farm"—was taken by Mrs. Lyne, of Hereford.

CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE.

PHYLLIS HUNT, formerly Commissioner for Muteley District, Plymouth, Divisional Captain, and Captain of the 33rd Plymouth.

MRS. LOGIE, District Commissioner for Falkirk District from 1921 to 1932. Divisional Commissioner for the Central Division of Stirlingshire, 1932, on May 22nd.

MRS. EGGAR, District Commissioner for Alton. On July 2nd, 1933.

Death, the Reaper, took a deeply valued Guider from our ranks last month. Hampshire and our whole Movement has suffered a grievous loss in the passing on of Mrs. Eggar, the dearly loved Commissioner for my own home District of Bentley.

Kindly and self-sacrificing to a degree this very wonderful woman gave of her best to charitable and helpful work for her country and her neighbours in all her earlier life.

When Scouting came upon the scene she threw herself with all her heart into the playing of this new and wonderful game, and then in turn, when the call came to help Guiding, she worked unstintingly for the Guides of her District and the whole Association.

Gifted to a degree in many directions she has left lasting memorials in more ways than one, and many members of our Movement have been helped by her instructions in signalling when she was actively at the head of the Lady Instructors' Signalling Corps. Her talents were not confined to the energetic type, however, for she excelled also as actress and musician, as an artist with pen and brush, and also proved herself an exceptional worker with carving tools. Many Guiders will have rejoiced at the charm of the oaken plaque which she carved as the gift from Hampshire to the Home of Guiding.

When the S.O.S. came to the Movement for the building of Imperial Headquarters, Mrs. Eggar threw herself nobly into the raising of a specially large sum from her very loyal District, never sparing herself, and working unceasingly to the last and always for the benefit of other people.

Self-sacrificing and kind, plucky beyond words in the face of misfortune and failing health, this gallant member of our Sisterhood gave nobly of her best in her life, and leaves us a glowing example and a cherished memory.

OLAVE BADEN-POWELL,
Chief Guide.

SENATOR THE COUNTESS OF DESART, Provincial Commissioner for Leinster, and member of the Executive Committee of the General Council of the Irish Free State Girl Guides. On June 29th, 1933.

Lady Desart will rank as one of the outstanding figures in the public affairs of the first decade of the new order in Ireland; her loss not only to the Guide Movement here but to the entire country is irreparable.

Throughout a long life spent since her widowhood in Ireland, she took a keen interest and, in most cases, a very active and important part in nearly every concern that was of practical value to the country as a whole. She established at her home in Kilkenny a model village, she established recreation centres and sports clubs; she was an indefatigable worker for the Queen's Institute of District Nursing in Ireland. She promoted Irish industries and Irish agriculture; she had a thoroughbred farm; was President of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association and of the Irish Industrial Development Association. In 1922 she was nominated by President Cosgrave a member of the Senate, which House she attended with the utmost regularity for the past eleven years, and served on practically every Sub-Committee of her Group, the Independents.

But, perhaps, the Movement in which she was most interested in recent years was the Irish Free State Girl Guides, in which she had a confident belief. It appealed to her intense desire for the friendly intercourse of all creeds and classes in this country, which she believed could be soonest attained by the mingling of the young in a common organisation such as this, and it appealed to her belief in the value of an ideal which could be attained in real life by means of the discipline and guiding of the young. She was a member of the General Council and of the Executive Committee, and Provincial Commissioner for Leinster, and it is as much to her wise guidance as to her very practical support that the Irish Free State Girl Guides owe their position to-day. To these, and to all her beneficent works she brought a knowledge of affairs, a balanced judgment, an ever ready willingness to co-operate and a practical generosity wherever there was need. There was also a quiet persistence in the face of difficulties which won its way; and, above all, there was perfect loyalty. In Lady Desart the Irish Free State Girl Guides found a true Guide and the best of friends.

**CYCLING
WITHOUT
A VEEDER
IS LIKE
LIVING
WITHOUT
A WATCH**



*Insist upon
the genuine*

**Fit a
Veeder**



A new interest awaits you if you fit a "Veeder." It tells you to a fraction how far you've travelled—how far to go. The exact mileage from one place to another—the entire distance covered—service your tyres give—are to mention only a few things every cyclist ought to know.

Prices—Regular, all sizes ... 9/9.
Trip, all sizes ... 24/-

Sole Importer: F. E. DICKINSON, St. Andrew's House,
Holborn Circus, LONDON, E.C.1

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.2), 21, Bush Lane, London, E.C.4.

19 NEW PLAYS & 14 NEW SONGS

Brochure "Plays and their Plots" revised to date, giving plots, etc., of all our plays, and Lists of songs POST FREE.

Plays and songs sent on approval.

H. F. W. DEANE & SONS THE YEAR BOOK PRESS LTD.,
31, Museum Street, London, W.C.1

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RALEIGH THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

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.

£4.12.6 or 12 monthly payments of 8/11

THE RALEIGH CYCLE CO. LTD., NOTTINGHAM
LONDON: 41, HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.1.

**Fit the Sturmey-Archer 3-Speed Gear
—the Gear that "Makes Cycling Easy"**

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PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

Readers are invited to send in photographs to illustrate our motto:—"Be Prepared."

1st Prize - ONE GUINEA
2nd Prize - HALF A GUINEA

RULES.

- (1) All envelopes or packets must be marked "Photographic Competition" and addressed to the Editor, THE GUIDER, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.
- (2) Closing Date of Competition entries, September 5th, 1933.
- (3) Entries must be accompanied by the competition coupon to be found in the June and July GUIDERS. Also by the name and address, and Guide rank (if held) of the competitor, written on the back of the photograph.
- (4) Negatives must not be enclosed.
- (5) Competitors must be amateur photographers.

APPOINTMENTS & RESIGNATIONS

Approved by the Executive Committee, July, 1933.

ENGLAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE.
LUTON SOUTH.—Dist. C., Miss E. Howard, Belle Vue, Napier Road, Luton.

BERKSHIRE.
MAIDENHEAD.—Dist. C., Miss A. Russell, Hainault, Laburnham Road, Maidenhead.

BIRMINGHAM.
ACOCKS GREEN.—Dist. C., Miss D. Burton, 70, Arden Road, Acocks Green.

EDGBASTON SOUTH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Cloake, 14, Pakenham Road, Edgbaston.

MOSELEY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Wathes, 9, Carland Road, King's Heath.

ACOCKS GREEN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Wathes.

CARLISLE.
CALDEW (New Division).—Div. C., Miss M. Lediard, Woodview, Hartington Place, Carlisle.

EDEN (New Division).—Div. C., Mrs. Griffith, 14, Chatsworth Square, Carlisle.

PETTERIL (New Division).—Div. C., Miss E. Ducat Wood, 35, Spencer Street, Carlisle.

DERBYSHIRE.
LONG EATON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Roberts, Granville House, Long Eaton, Nr. Nottingham.

RESIGNATION.
NORTH-EAST DERBYSHIRE.—Div. C., Mrs. Young.

DEVONSHIRE.
POST OWL.—Miss E. M. Osmond, Little Hampton, St. Marychurch, Torquay.

BARNSTABLE.—Div. C., Mrs. Reeve, Vicosa, Westward Ho!

DORSET.
RESIGNATIONS.
EXTENSION SECRETARY.—Miss W. E. S. Mount Batten, M.B.E., M.M.

LONE SECRETARY.—Miss W. E. S. Mount Batten, M.B.E., M.M.

CERSE.—Dist. C., Miss W. E. S. Mount Batten, M.B.E., M.M.

DURHAM.
CONSETT.—Div. C., Mrs. Morrison, Snows Green House, Shotley Bridge.

Consett and Blackhill District has been divided:—
CONSETT No. 1.—Dist. C., Miss R. Douglas, Westwood House, Ebchester.

CONSETT No. 2.—Dist. C., Miss S. Morrison, Snows Green House, Shotley Bridge.

DARLINGTON C.—Dist. C., Mrs. Fitch, Harewood Hill, Darlington.

WILLINGTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Brewis, Eskdale, Willington.

RESIGNATION.
CONSETT AND BLACKWELL.—Dist. C., Mrs. Brass.

ESSEX.
ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. Kinnaird, Braiswick Cottage, Colchester.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
FAIRFORD.—Dist. C., Miss A. Stephens, Church House, Lechlade.

RESIGNATION.
FAIRFORD.—Dist. C., Mrs. Walter Jones.

HAMPSHIRE.
EXTENSION SECRETARY.—Miss D. M. Nicholson, Creek Cottage, Lymington.

RESIGNATION.
POST SECRETARY.—Mrs. Richards.

HEREFORDSHIRE.
HEREFORD CITY NORTH.—Dist. C., Miss M. A. Parry-Jones, The Grey House, Nunnington, Hereford.

ISLE OF MAN.
NORTHERN DIVISION.—Div. C., Mrs. W. Cunningham, Glencairn, Douglas.

WESTERN DIVISION.—Div. C., Mrs. Marshall, West Winds, Ballanard Road, Douglas.

EASTERN No. I.—Dist. C., Miss G. S. Dearden, 10, Somerset Road, Douglas.

EASTERN No. II.—Dist. C., Miss B. M. Bridson, Harcroft, Braddan.

KENT.
MAIDSTONE.—Div. C., Miss D. Cadman, Boxley End, Maidstone.

MID KENT.—Div. C., Mrs. Sinclair, Gransden, Watlington.

RESIGNATIONS.
MAIDSTONE.—Div. C., Mrs. Sinclair.

MAIDSTONE.—Dist. C., Miss D. Cadman.

LANCASHIRE—NORTH-EAST.
The warrant of Mrs. E. Loyd, Post Secretary for North-East Lancashire, has been re-issued as Extension Secretary.

LONE SECRETARY.—Miss A. Morton, Woodend, Samlesbury, Nr. Blackburn.

RESIGNATION.
LONE SECRETARY.—Mrs. E. Loyd.

LANCASHIRE—SOUTH-EAST.

FARNWORTH.—Div. C., Mrs. Hogg, Ringley Villa, Stoneclough, Nr. Manchester.

PLATING NORTH.—Dist. C., Miss E. Wallace, 14, Whalley Grove, Whalley Range, Manchester.

ROYTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Holden, Park Lane House, Royton.

SOUTH CENTRAL BOLTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. J. A. Cox, 144, Chorley New Road, Bolton.

TONGE-CUM-ALKRINGTON AND MIDDLETON JUNCTION.—Dist. C., Miss Rutherford, 27, Kingsway, Alkrington, Middleton, Manchester.

RESIGNATIONS.
FARNWORTH.—Div. C., Mrs. Barnes.

FARNWORTH.—Dist. C., Miss M. Rutherford.

ROYTON (late North Oldham).—Dist. C., Miss M. Rutherford.

TONGE-CUM-ALKRINGTON AND MIDDLETON JUNCTION.—Dist. C., Mrs. Lord.

LANCASHIRE—SOUTH-WEST.
ASSISTANT COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Miss M. Ritchie, Parkside, Mossley Hill, Liverpool.

LINCOLNSHIRE.
RESIGNATIONS.
COLSTERWORTH.—Dist. C., Miss K. Jones.

RIPPINGALE AND DISTRICT.—Dist. C., Miss K. Jones.

LONDON.
CRICKLEWOOD.—Dist. C., Miss C. Swinton, 72, Barons Court Road, W.14.

RESIGNATIONS.
CANONBURY.—Dist. C., Miss H. M. Makin.

CRICKLEWOOD.—Dist. C., Miss N. Macdermott.

MIDDLESEX.
ASSISTANT COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Lady Thomas, Marlborough Gate, St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.
COUNTY BADGE SECRETARY.—Mrs. Webb, Lawkland, Doddington Road, Wellingborough.

DAVENTRY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Shaw, Whilton Lodge, Long Buckby, Rugby.

RESIGNATION.
DAVENTRY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Findlay.

SHROPSHIRE.
RESIGNATION.
WHITCHURCH.—Dist. C., Miss A. Black.

STAFFORDSHIRE.
Stafford Rural District has been enlarged, and is to be known as:—
PENKRIDGE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Underwood, Oakedge, Brocton, Stafford.

SUFFOLK.
OULTON BROAD (N.E. Division).—Dist. C., Mrs. MacBain Taylor, Broad View, Oulton Broad.

SURREY.
ASSISTANT COUNTY COMMISSIONER (Northern Area).—Lady Greig, Thatched House Lodge, Richmond Park.

WALLINGTON SOUTH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Worsfold, 5, Grosvenor Gardens, Wallington.

SUSSEX.
PETWORTH.—Dist. C., Mrs. W. Campion, Tillington Rectory, Petworth.

YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING NORTH.
SOWERBY BRIDGE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Rawson, Old Hanger End, Sowerby Bridge.

TODMORDEN.—Dist. C., Miss I. S. Sutcliffe, Scatcliffe Hall, Todmorden.

RESIGNATION.
SOWERBY BRIDGE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Elphinstone.

WALES.
CARNARVONSHIRE.
LLANBERIS.—Dist. C., Miss M. B. Roberts, 9, Field Terrace, Llanberis.

RESIGNATION.
LLANBERIS.—Dist. C., Mrs. Rowlands.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.
NELSON (Vale of Rhymney Division).—Dist. C., Miss M. Thomas, Penywaun, Nelson.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.
RESIGNATION.
ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss V. Corbett Winder.

SCOTLAND.
ABERDEENSHIRE.
FRASERBURGH.—Dist. C., Miss E. M. Cruickshank, 37, Grattan Place, Fraserburgh.

RESIGNATION.
FRASERBURGH.—Dist. C., Miss M. Gordon.

DUNBARTONSHIRE.
CENTRAL DIVISION.—Div. C., Miss E. Whyte, Barnhill, Dunbarton.

CITY OF EDINBURGH.
HAILES (WEST DIVISION).—Dist. C., Mrs. Tuffen Carey, Redhall, Slateford, Midlothian.

NEWCAIRGALL (Portobello Division).—Dist. C., Miss M. L. Connell, 2, Lygon Road, Edinburgh.

FIFE.
MARKINCH.—Dist. C., Miss G. M. Mitchell, Levon Bank, Markinch.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.
RESIGNATION.
COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. Colam.

STIRLINGSHIRE.
KIPPEN AND BUCKLYVIE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Stirling of Garden, Sandyholes, Kippen.

ULSTER.
CO. ANTRIM.
LARNE AND WHITEHEAD.—Dist. C., Mrs. Kirkpatrick, The Rectory, Glyn.

OVERSEAS.
AFRICA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
LIVINGSTONE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Smith, c/o Audit Dept., Livingstone.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.
GRENADA.
RESIGNATION.
ST. ANDREWS AND ST. PATRICKS.—Dist. C., Miss I. Munro.

MALAYA.
SELANGOR.—Div. C., Mrs. E. D. Butler.

SINGAPORE.—Div. C., Mrs. C. Wilson.

KUALA LUMPUR.—Dist. C., Mrs. J. H. Harris.

PROVINCE WELLESLEY.—Dist. C., Mrs. C. D. Catto.

RESIGNATIONS.
CHIEF COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Alexander Cavendish.

SINGAPORE.—Div. C., Mrs. R. B. MacGregor.

KUALA LUMPUR.—Dist. C., Mrs. T. C. Wakefield.

CHINA.
RESIGNATION.
SHANGHAI.—Div. C., Mrs. Kenneth Bourne.

SLEEPING BAGS



Warmer than two blankets—lighter and less bulky than one! Length: 6 ft. Width at top: 2 ft. 6 ins. Width at foot: 1 ft. 8 ins.

The "W" Sleeping Bag, covered in brown "Linenette," and filled with top layer of fine Down and bottom layer of Corkwool. Weight: 2 lbs. 10½ oz. Price 23/6

The "Camtors" Sleeping Bag, covered in tan or grey "Kampette," filled with Fine Down throughout. Weight: 1 lb. 15 oz. Price 32/6

Suppliers of Sleeping Bags to the British and International Arctic Air Route Expeditions.

CAMP & SPORTS

Co-operators, Ltd.

2/3, Greville Street, Holborn, London, E.C.1

And at 2a, China Lane, Piccadilly, Manchester 1.

Catalogue gratis and post free on application.
Mention "The Guider."

GROUND SHEETS

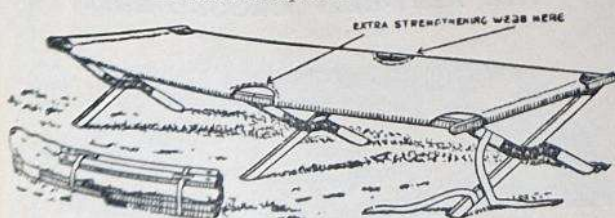
Remarkable offer of 10,000 Brand New Rubberproofed Ground Sheets from 1/11 each.

Size.	Weight 1½ lbs.	Weight 2 lbs.	Colours. Red, Blue and Green.
6' x 3' ...	1/11 each	2/3 each	3/- each
6' x 4' ...	2/7 "	3/- "	4/- "
6' x 4' 6" ...	2/11 "	3/5 "	4/6 "
6' x 5' ...	3/3 "	3/9 "	5/- "
6' x 6' ...	3/10 "	4/6 "	6/- "

Perfectly finished with several eyelets and strong solutioned hems. Initialed free. Fifteen other sizes always in stock. Any size made to order, including circular and triangular sheets.

FINEST QUALITY CAMP BEDS

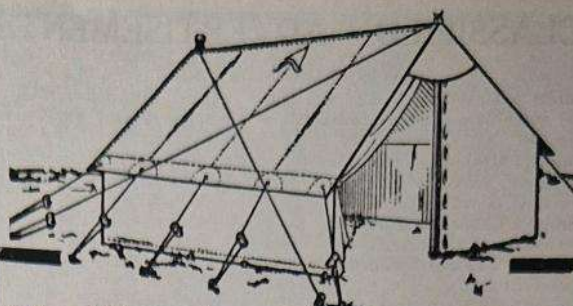
Folds into small compact roll. 3' 6" x 4".



Hardwood beech frame, rustproof steel joints.
Size 6' 4" x 2' 1" (open).

Send for free list and samples of Tents, Rugs and Camping Equipment. Carriage paid on orders of £1 or more.

L. WOOLF, 14, Foulden Road, London, N.16.



The Stormtex (Regd.) Patrol Tent

As supplied recently to the Government

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

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

In strong white cotton duck ... £4 12 6

In strong green proofed cotton duck ... £5 8 6

The SUNSHINE (Regd.) Tent

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



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.

SQUARE BELL TENTS

Strongly constructed from best quality white cotton duck. Ventilators at top of tent. 3-Section jointed pole. Complete with all accessories in valise with handles for carrying.



Made in 2 Sizes.

9 ft. x 9 ft. 7 ft. high, 3 ft. walls. Weight 42 lb.

61/6

12 ft. x 12 ft. 8 ft. high, 3 ft. walls.

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