

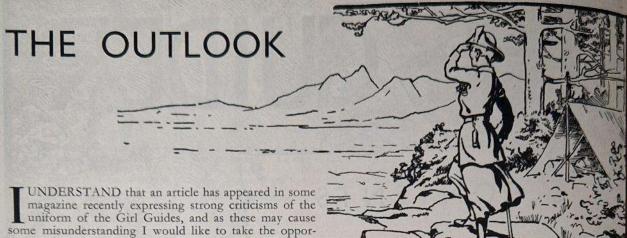
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tunity of explaining something of the why and the wherefore of the dress that we have adopted in the Guide Movement.

The Movement was invented and exists purely for the welfare, enjoyment and benefit of girls, here in our own country and in thirty-one other countries into which it has penetrated.

Being designed for the children, therefore, there appeared in the first instance several outstanding reasons why a uniform would be not only desirable, but of very definite use in our work.

It appeals to the childish love of "dressing up," and thus attracts, amuses and interests the would-be members before they join.

When once a girl has joined, however, quite another point is realised, and that is that the uniform has a definite

part to play in our scheme of training.

First of all it is the most valuable form of "leveller." The child who has parents with pounds to spare for buying clothes wears the same simple blue cotton overall as the child who has but shillings, or even pence, to spend on her dress. Thus the artificial barrier of class is overcome, within our ranks, and each grade learns the valuable lesson that though we may each have our somewhat separate spheres of life and action yet we are still all made of the same stuff, we all have our good points as well as our bad, and a new understanding and toleration is born in the mind of the child who might otherwise never learn to mix with others outside her own circle.

The advantage also in the character development of the individual has proved itself to be quite astounding.

There comes a new practice of neatness and cleanliness, through the desire to be as well turned out as the others; a helpful valuable self respect is engendered alongside a keen team spirit; and also a fresh enthusiasm for taking up handicrafts and hobbies, for doing things and doing them well, in order to qualify for badges with which to decorate one's uniform.

A further vision opens out also, for those who have the eyes to see it, in the amazing development that has already taken place in the short twenty-two years of our history

Guides in their hundreds and in their thousands are being linked together the whole world over in a unique bond of friendship which is engendered so easily through the wearing of the self same uniform.

Besides being pledged to the same ideals in mind the actual fact of dressing in the similar type of kit has an

immense effect upon these children, and besides now being recognised as a sign of Sisterhood it quite definitely is taken as a sign of Service-Service to others and Service to God, which is the Promise that our Guides in all earnestness are endeavouring to carry out.

These roughly are the unseen advantages gained by our Movement having an attractive uniform which will suit all shapes and sizes, all ages and all climes.

When we are nearing the end of life-such things as the food we eat, the plays we see, and the clothes we wear matter less and less.

Women have, however, apparently at all times had the privilege of fussing over what they wear, and this will presumably go on to the end of the chapter, and the

words "woman" and "fashion" go hand in hand.

Mercifully we have left behind us the days when a woman had to make herself extremely uncomfortable to be beautiful, and the pendulum has swung so much the other way that quite a nice proportion make themselves comfortable instead of beautiful, whilst others manage to do both.

But plain clothes are one thing and uniform is another, in that you live in the one, and the other you only put on once a week or so; so that whereas fashions come and go in the daily wear there is no need for alterations in a uniform when once a standard of suitability has been

By this I mean that when once a more or less perfect pattern has been settled on there is no call for alteration if it combines the essential qualities of

(a) Neatness and smartness in appearance;

(b) Serviceability for work or play in town or country;

Suitability in all weathers and climates;

(d) Reasonable cost.

I am told that in this article which I have not seen the writer accuses our Guide uniform of being stuffy, hot and unhealthy to the last degree.

Oh dear! What an indictment. And to think that nearly a million girls are wearing

this fearful uniform year after year! To make it quite clear I would like to state that this uniform consists of a plain blue cotton overall, that

in winter can be worn over warm underclothes, and in summer without. It is also washable.

There is also a tie, which is a triangular bandage, for use in an emergency. This ties round the neck as is the habit of ties, and so the overall has a low collar for it to go under, for neatness and smartness sake, and also because we do even go so far in with fashion as to feel that a tie without a collar would hardly be appropriate.

For camp, if the Guide can afford it, she can buy an open-collared, short-sleeved, overall; but if funds will not allow of this the usual overall can have its tie discarded, the sleeves rolled up, and the neck opened at will.

A leather belt is also worn round the waist, again for smartness as well as for use, as on it hang all the impediments dear to the heart of every child, such as knife, pencil, whistle, compass, hank of cord, and even small folded mackintosh square upon which to sit on wet ground when occasion requires.

The motto in the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides is the same-Be Prepared.

It was used first of all as their motto by the men of the South African Constabulary, formed by the Chief Scout in 1901, and it has come to mean quite a lot to the millions of boys and girls who have adopted it as their own.

In these modern days, when over civilisation does its best to rob our young things of the need for action, of the joy of effort and of the triumph of personal achievement we are endeavouring to bring back for them in Guiding some of the old glamour that came from the simple doing of everyday things. So in the wearing of the belt is an ulterior hint that you never know what may come your way, you may have the luck to be called on to face a difficulty and danger in an accident some day, and here you will "Be Prepared" with a belt with which to make a stretcher, a belt that can be used as a halter for a horse or a lead for a dog, and your hat also makes a first rate basket or bucket, a shield for a patient's eyes or a pillow for your sleeping head.

Then we come to the important question of the Guide's legs. Here again our critic considers us early Victorian

in the matter of the wearing of stockings.

Here once more fashion sways her adherents, and we come into the anti-stocking and the pro-stocking arena, and so instead of laying down any hard and fast rule we say that in public and on ordinary occasions black stockings

are worn, though in camp they are removed. Everybody would, I think, agree, if they knew what the average feet and shoes of the average Guide are like, that some sort of covering between the skin of the foot and the leather of the shoe is required. Socks would hardly serve our purpose, since they could only be worn for a very limited time in the year, but in hot weather, the younger Guides who ordinarily are accustomed to going without stockings need not wear them when

attending their company meeting.

Our unthinking critic would say it is "absurd" to wear black stockings, but here I would like to say how fully the pros and cons of the knotty problem have been weighed over and over again by the hard working Com-

As the great Eastern poet said: "I heard great argument. ment; but evermore came back by that same door wherein

There is a value in uniformity which would be lost if every shade of brown, beige or fawn stockings came into being as correct wear; one trembles to think what we should all look like if the Guides came to feel that any old ordinary pair would do, and every Guider knows only too well the advantage there is for the child who does have to have the one pair of decent stockings to wear for Guide meetings.

I have been speaking naturally about the Guides themselves-and not the adult Guiders who are so gloriously carrying on the work of leading their younger sisters through the mazes of adolescence into a fuller, happier life for the future.

The dress worn by these splendid women varies according to the wish and the circumstances of the individual. The plain light overall, similar in shape and design to that of the Guides themselves, is "official wear" for all

occasions.

But one problem arises from the variability of our climate, for whereas perhaps ten meetings of companies may take place in a year on days requiring the wearing of something cool, the other forty or fifty times on which the Guider may don her uniform will be cold and wet.

Thus Guiders have adopted for their personal wear a dark blue coat and skirt, with its jumper, tie and belt as appendages, and this can be worn in comfort for the greater part of the year, and for such varied occasions as travelling in trains or buses, for attending conferences and meetings, for going to church parades, for visiting Guides' parents, as well as for doing the Guide work with the companies and packs, and so on. It has now come to be recognised as a symbol of hard work and of self-sacrifice, and I cannot help thinking that even the most ardent of dress reformers would come round to approve of our "absurd" dress if they could but realise what it means to these loyal patriotic workers who are giving of their best for the rising generation around us.

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OPave Nadan Powell Chief Guide.

CHOOSING

Country beauty fashions a green and deep repose, Roads of leafy shadow and solemn hills and sky, But city beauty catches up a man before he knows, With a face, with a strange face passing by.

I go to the country for the loveliness of rain, For a wood and the dusk and the arrow winds in wheat, But an unrest comes upon me and this beauty is in vain, I must feel the press of men along a street.

Wings may rustle, waters ripple, and the distances of light Give me stars, and all space, and the inner calm that

But men are somewhere passing, and I hunger for the sight

Of their eyes with the deep imaginings.

Ah, country beauty fashions a peace no man can make, The tenderness of all that sun has tilled, But in my ear are voices a man may not forsake, And in my heart the dreams to be fulfilled.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.



CONFERENCE TALKS.

This month we have a short article from Mrs. Cowan Douglas with some of the points she would have made in her speech had she been able to come to the Conference. Also some very shortened notes of Miss Warner's admirable speech, set in small type in order to avoid cutting them into two parts.

Brownie Notebook and Christmas Cards.

A notebook for Brownies is now on sale at Headquarters, price threepence. It has lined pages, and some left blank for drawing, and can go into a uniform pocket.

The Christmas cards have been designed by D. M. Elliott and are priced one penny each. They are in outline for the Brownies themselves to paint, and should prove very popular. There are in addition, of course, the usual coloured Brownie cards published for us by the Medici Society every year.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF BROWNIE ACTIVITIES.

If any Brown Owl has any good photos of Brownies acting, or playing singing games, or listening to stories, or of any Brownie activities, would she care to send them in? The print only need be sent, and if it is wanted back, a stamped and addressed envelope should be enclosed. We are very short of good photos of Brownie activities!

V. RHYS DAVIDS, Great Brown Owl.

FOUR WAYS IN WHICH BROWNIES CAN HELP THE CHILD OF TO-DAY.

O much is done for children to-day. They are the centre round which many a household revolves. It seems to me that the most difficult thing a modern parent or guardian has to do is to disguise from the child the fact that he or she is the centre of attention, for there are so many theories on upbringing, diet and education, and a child can't fail to hear these things discussed. Lucky is the child who has brothers and sisters to share the attention. Perhaps the Victorians were more fortunate than we think.

If I knew nothing more of Guiding than the friendship of a few keen Brownies, I would send a child to the Brownie pack, because I feel that community training is what a child of to-day needs above everything, and I do not know of anything which will give her the right atmosphere so normally as a well-run Brownie pack.

In the pack, everyone is of equal importance. When they sit in the Pow-wow Ring, Brown Owl says: "What do you think would be best for the pack?" . . . "Mary is going to be Sixer, because she is best at looking after the others." The right atmosphere is there, and it is there that the Brownie learns not only community spirit,

but also what fun, real fun, it is to do unexpected good turns to other people. Without that spirit she would eventually find life so difficult, and so colourless.

Another child we can help is the one whose parents use unjustly their power as grown-ups and authority as parents. One meets people who do not realise that the fault they are correcting in the child is the natural symptom of a phase through which the child is passing. They do not make allowances, or think back far enough, to realise that at the same age they were just the same, just as annoying. They expect far too much from a person who is growing, mentally and physically, too fast to keep all the corners smooth. This expecting too much often arises from a spirit of competition. Their child must get even with the child who lives next door. So the next door child is held up as a model. I suppose this is why some of us grow up with a veiled resentment of our first cousins.

The child resents constant interference, and grows stubborn, sulky, or hard, and gets "up against" grown-up authority. At Brownies we know nothing of the misdemeanours of the child's home life. We can recognise a phase, because we've seen so many children pass through it, and so we can show her that we understand, and that we want to help her to overcome her faults, not roll her out with the steam roller of our power as grown-ups.

A third way in which the pack can help is in dealing with children who are given unlimited licence in behaviour, and never have to come into line, or consider other people. In the pack such children soon find out that Brown Owl won't stand any nonsense. If they stand out and sulk, or are disobedient, it is not they who matter, but the pack. They have got to behave because otherwise it spoils things for the others. They can be as noisy as they like, and go and try things out, and make an awful mess, but when Brown Owl says "stop" they do stop, because she is a person who does not say a thing unless she means it. She gives them freedom, but not licence, and there is a world of difference between the two.

Lastly, quite a lot of children nowadays are having no religious instruction at all, the better off children because their parents don't know what they believe themselves, and so do not teach the children anything, and the poorer ones because there is no religious observance in their homes, and their parents don't mind them missing Sunday School.

So it is tremendously important to tell them stories of saints and heroes, to give them a standard, and also to get to know each child as well as possible, in order to find out in what direction they are likely to find God-Nature, pictures, stories, music—because to teach them in a crowd is worse than useless.

But I feel convinced that the faithfulness (I do not know what other word to use) of the grown-ups with whom they come into contact, and who are professing

Christians, has more to do with the growth of religion in children than anything else. We may agree, or disagree with the theories we come across, but at any rate we can agree that the child of to-day will not be able to accuse its parents, and a paternal government, with lack of thought in its upbringing. It is a horrid thought that the reaction of human nature may be "Why did you leave me to make my mudpies alone" to the parent who is standing aside, with every muscle tense, allowing the child to develop on its own; and "Why didn't you ever let me make mudpies," to the fond parent who is organising every resource of his time and money to give the child the chances he thinks he never had.

We parents are too anxious; I have far more confidence in the wisdom of Brown Owl.

RITA COWAN-DOUGLAS.

THE GROWTH OF THE INTERNATIONAL IDEA

As I shall explain presently, the international development of our movement was a completely natural growth. It came at a time when there was a general recognition of the extreme interdependence of nations in the modern world, an interdependence which the War and its results had shown only too plainly.

and its results had shown only too plainly.

To-day it is interesting to note that in some countries a violent outburst of national feeling seems to battle with recognition of this fact of interdependence, and in these places attempts are being made

to return to complete national "self-sufficiency," This is I think partly owing to the fact that a generation is now grown up which knows nothing of the realities of war, but which suffered greatly during a period when war-weary people were making a fetish of international peace and co-operation, and partly because there was a good deal of artificial stimulation of the international peace idea through the agencies of myriads of peace societies and organisations. As has been often said, attempts were made to organise peace and understanding, before the understanding, at any rate, was in existence. And it will be interesting to see which of the many societies will be able to carry on their international work during the period which appears to be just beginning, when there seems likely to be a more or less general return to nationalism. Those societies which have mainly a theoretical appeal, may lose support.

One of the interesting facts about our movement is that there was no artificial stimulation of its international growth. It arose from the natural desire of people, playing the same game, to see how it was being played in other parts of the world. The "world-wideness" of the Chief's ideas is proved by the fact that although many branches of the movement were almost entirely separated from each other during the whole four years of the War, they had kept very closely to his original ideas and methods. Herein lies the strength of Scouting and Guiding as an international organisation.

The Chief gave to the world a sort of "Greater Common Denominator," by the use of which Guides and Scouts could find their way into each other's hearts and homes. One has only to travel as a Guide, even in countries where one cannot speak the language, to prove the reality of the feeling that a "Guide is a friend." I shall never forget my short visits to the Baltic States and to other parts of Europe two years ago, and the ease with which one found oneself discussing problems, sometimes dealing with delicate national difficulties, with the mutual assurance that the Guide point of view would be the foot rule by which the conversation would be measured.



PhotoT

A Pack of Dutch Brownies.

[M. Crowdy

THE BROWNIE BRANCH IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE WORLD. Although the Brownie work in the different countries has many similar characteristics, it is in very different stages of development and has certain fundamental differences.

The most fundamental difference is to be found in the Brownie On this question countries can be divided into three

(a) The countries in which there is no Brownie Promise, because are Brownies are not considered old enough to give such a definite undertaking as a promise made in public involves. As far as I know, Sweden and Denmark are the only two countries in this group.

(b) By far the largest group is composed of the countries in which the Brownies make the promise soon after their admission into the pack. In these countries the Promise is the foundation and starting point of the work.

(c) France and, I think, Poland, the countries in which the Brownies do not make their Promise until they are 9 or 10 years old. In these countries, instead of being the foundation or starting point, it is the aim of the work. The leaders think that the taking of the Promise should be deferred until the child understands what it means to be a Brownie, not only in the pack but by its behaviour in the world outside. The French Eclaireuses have a "Promise Circle" in each smooth (pack). The members of the circle are the children who are outside. The French Eclairenses have a "Promise Circle" in each emulés (pack). The members of the circle are the children who are about to make their Promise, and to whom the leader explains very particularly the ideals of the Movement and the meaning of the Promise. One of the great advantages of the French system is that the leader has a nucleus of children, those who have made the Promise, on whom she can rely if anything goes wrong with the pack, or if it goes through those difficult phases which all leaders of Brownies know so well. On such occasions she calls these Brownies together to help her to deal with the difficulty.

The System of Sixers.

The amount of training in leadership which can be given to a The amount of training in leadership which can be given to a child of Brownie age seems to be a much discussed question. The use of this system of Sixers seems to vary very much in different countries. In some it is very fully made use of, while in others there are no children with the position of Sixers in the packs, while in others again, they are in existence but are given little or no authority. In some countries there is no doubt but that the packs are run too much like Guide companies, and it will be interesting to see whether the Brownie branches in these countries will flourish and whether the majority of Brownies will want to go up to the Guide companies or whether a considerable leakage between the two will take place. will take place.

Fairy Tales and Legends.

In nearly all parts of the world there seems to be a legend or story underlying the activities of the Brownie pack. In some countries in which children are not so interested to faith or warry of them as an in which children are not so interest in fairies, or weary of them at an early age, a legend connected with some well-known hero or beroine the Brownie idea. In other some well-known hero or herome replaces the Brownie idea. In other countries the pack is likened to favourite birds, while in Switzerland the whole of the work of the Brownie branch is based on the work of the bees. The story of "La Forêt Bleue," in which a little shepherdess meets with many adventures, reminds the Prench Roman Catholic "Jeannettes" Prench Roman Catholic" Jeannettes (Brownies) of their patron saint, Joan of Arc, while in Sweden Strindberg's famous "Blue Wing" supplies the parks with their central story. In Denmark the Brownies are called "Blaumeisser," after the favourite Blue Tit, while in Lithuania again they are called "Little Birds." because of the devotion which every Lithuanian feels for the appearse birds in the great feels for the singing birds in the great foreast of his country. In all coun-tries there seems to be a certain central idea or legend which acts as the scaffolding on which the life and work of the pack is creeted.

THE VALUE OF THE INTERNATIONAL WORK OF THE MOVEMENT IN THE EVERYDAY LIFE OF A BROWNIE PACK.

Brownie leaders have under their care very young citizens of the country, and yet children who are old enough to be greatly influenced by the points of view which are given to them on any ethical or practical subject. Remember the saying of the wise Jeauit, "Green the child until he is seven."

It is not always realised that knowledge of the international site of Guidhau often acts as a stimulant to national patrictism. Nothing

It is not always realised that knowledge of the international sale of Guiding often acts as a stimulant to national patriotism. Nothing makes one feel so responsible for one's country or to proud a travelling abroad and being recognised as an English person. So in all international games and ceremonies the most respected Guide or Brownie, the one who is looked up to by the others, should be the one chosen to represent England. It seems to me that we cannot begin too early to inculcate a feeling of national pride in even our youngest citizens, provided that it is coupled with proper teachers as to national responsibility. as to national responsibility.

And then also we cannot begin too early to rouse interest in the children and the people of other countries. No country suffers more than England from international insecurity and unrest. For this reason alone it is important that our citizens should be brought up to study other countries so that when they are voting responsible.

this reason alone it is important that our citizens should be brought up to study other countries so that when they are voting responsible adults they may have some knowledge on which to base their decrease either in politics or in business and trade.

That is the practical side. There is, too, the ideal. The had of our feeling of friendship for Guides of other countries is the Guide Law. And we cannot begin too early to bring this idea is the Guide Law down to the level of understanding of a child of Brownie age. So important to the future do I feel this sort of training to be that I would like to see a definite part of the programme of every pack set aside, say, once every three months, for teaching on the international work of the movement.

It opens up a visita of imagination for games and ceremonies. Such games as "A Voyage of Discovery," "the Journey of the Breakfast Table," "Maps "can be made the greatest fun.

A world scrap book for each Six, to which each member can have contributions cut out of papers and magazines or from the Confirm, and from the national Guide papers, is also a good way of arousing interest in people and places beyond our own shores.

Little international ceremonies on appropriate days give scope both for acting and imagination and can well be made use of These are but a few personal suggestions. You as Brown leaders will be able to think of others and more appropriate ones. By these simple means we can lay the foundation for the feeling for international justice, and fair play, which has been a characterist of our country and for which her citizens have become familiar many parts of the world. So can the international work of the Guide movement contribute a share to the welfare of our country and to the international work of the Guide movement contribute a share to the welfare of our country and to the international work of the Guide movement contribute a share to the welfare of our country and to the interest and enjoyment of a Brownie pack.

S. J. Warden.



61st Toronto Pack, Canada.



THIS RANGER JOB OF OURS

All over the country at this time of year Ranger companies are drawing up programmes for the winter's activities. Have you ever tried, with your particular company, looking back for a moment over the occupations of last year before embarking on plans for the future? It is interesting and sometimes most enlightening to ask the company to make a list of everything they did during the past year, and then to divide that list under these three headings: Things that were useful to other people, things that were useful to ourselves, and things that were of no use to anybody. Try it and be surprised!

Before starting to talk about anything new on this page, it might be a good plan here, too, to look back for a moment. The camps and holidays, more varied this summer than ever, would, for the most part, I suppose, go into the category of things useful to ourselves. It is good to look back upon some of the camps one saw and others of which one heard, where perhaps the happiest people were the unemployed girls who were taken as guests. It is good, too, to think of some Rangers who were enjoying themselves so much in camp that they decided to give an open-air entertainment, there and then, and with the profits to send an unemployed girl for a holiday.

I suppose most of you have already come across the new book on Camping? If not, I recommend it most strongly to every Ranger Guider. It is interesting from cover to cover and the chapters on Ranger camping and on hiking particularly will be invaluable to all of us Ranger people. It is called Camperaft for Girl Guides, it costs 2s. from the Headquarters shop, and it is honestly outstandingly good. Later on we are hoping to have on this page information about the comparative cost of different types of Ranger holidays, camps, caravan and bicycle tours, and so on, which may be useful when we are planning what to do next year.

You may remember that through these pages a lot of Ranger companies were put in touch with very poor Brownie packs? The original idea of sending toys and oddments has developed along various lines, and I wish there was space here to tell you what the Commissioners of some of these very poor Districts have written about the presents of all sorts, and especially of those of warm could be companied and sent by luckier companies—both of Guides and of Rangers.

Some Ranger companies have been sending books and Papers to men in Light Stations. So far 19 lighthouses and lightships have been "adopted" by individual Ranger companies. If anybody would like to know more about this scheme, a library booklet with information can

be had from: The Librarian, British Sailors' Society, 32a, West India Dock Road, London, E.14.

Another address for which many Ranger companies have asked is that to which the knitted eye-bandages for Mission Hospitals in Africa are to be sent. Many companies wrote for the pattern and the instructions for making these, but the Medical Missionary who had asked for them got married and came home on leave, so there was some difficulty about knowing to whom to send them for distribution. She is ready now for as many as you can send, and her address is: Mrs. Stephen Green, Domasi Manse, Zomba, Nyasaland.

I don't say it is a common experience, but there are moments when it is very pleasant to find that one has been wrong! In the past, when Ranger Guiders have been collected together, a subject that has been discussed very often is the difficulty of getting Guides of sixteen to move on to Ranger companies. Very often the conclusion has been reached that to a large extent the Guide captain was to blame! The difficulty in general has decreased most noticeably of late, but what I want to tell you particularly at this moment is this: I have heard from three different Ranger Guiders within a very short time, all saying, in different words, the same thing. That is, that the fact that they have really splendid Rangers in their company reflects no credit upon them as Ranger Guiders but is due entirely to the respective Guide captains who sent them up to them, and to the outlook upon Rangering with which they came.

M. M. MONTEITH. Commissioner for Rangers.

A HIKING DISCOVERY.

We found a clay bank and from this dug up some clay. As the clay was rather hard we mixed a little water with it until it was moist enough to mould into small round pots. When they were made we put them into the sun to bake. Half an orange peel, with a twig stuck through to form a handle, served as a lid. When the clay pots were quite hard we lined them with greased grease-proof paper, broke an egg into each, put the orange peel lids on, and put them into the ashes to cook.

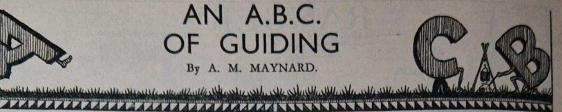
We found the eggs cooked beautifully in a very short time, and that it is a good way of cooking if wood is scarce, for as soon as the clay-pots are hot through they retain their heat, and the egg will go on cooking without any fire.

R. M. King, Captain, 1st Rushmere Rangers.



AN A.B.C. OF GUIDING

By A. M. MAYNARD.



GAMES

Games are organised play, and it is during play that a child's character is formed. To look on games as a recreation only, and to think that one game is as good as another is to miss many opportunities.

WHY PLAY GAMES?

- To get power behind work.
 To develop character traits.
 To gain skill.

- 4. To have fun and let off steam.
- To make friends.
- 6. To learn something, or develop new interests.
- 7. To gain health.8. To amuse an audience.
- 9. To kill time.
- 10. To get warm.
 11. To keep the company quiet.

SUGGESTIONS FOR A REFERENCE BOOK OF POPULAR GAMES UNDER HEADINGS.

Character training by games.

Honesty, loyalty, pluck, obedience, unselfishness-Team and patrol games.

"Emergencies." Imagination:

"Foreigners."

All impromptu Acting and Charades.

Extended Scouting games.

Concentration: Signalling and observation games.

Control: "Whistle signals."

Stalking.

"O'Grady says."

Observation: Tracking.

Nature games. First Aid emergencies.

Teaching by games.

Nature.

Compass and Map.

Signalling.

Knots.

Testing Games can often be turned into Teaching Games Note.—Testing Games can often be turned into Teaching Games by introducing a key somewhere and giving more time. For instance, in Nature a set of questions are given out, the answer to each may be found out by close observation of the specimens. Or again trees and plants may be labelled; players may select one and challenge other players to name it, if they fail, they give a forfeit or their specimen to the challenger. Signalling games are just as much fun and more instructive played with a key, as are also knot-tying games, where correctly tied knots made in coloured rope can be referred to when needed. This is obviously better than tying the knot wrongly.

Life saving displays, improvising carrying chairs, etc.

Obstacle races.

Blindfold driving through arches.

Feats of agility.

Quick warming games.

Musical chairs.

Singing games.

Touch wood, touch last, etc.

Quiet games.

One minute silence. Collect sounds heard.

Writing games.

Stalking games. Dumb charades.

Proverbs and question games.

Signalling games by flashlight or buzzer.

Card games.

Kim's game.

To kill time.

(At the station.) Guess advertisements by descrip-

tions. Pop questions. (In the train.) "Passing down the message." By hand

tapping or visual morse signals as convenient.
(A town walk.) "Beavers," with dogs, cars, pillar boxes, etc., i.e., first to spot a Morris scores 1; 3 up wins.

GOOD AND BAD GAMES.

There are many books on games and not much time for playing them, so before adding to your list of good company games, criticise them with your patrol leaders from the following points of view:
(1) Was it fun all the time? or was much time taken up

with correcting answers or adding marks?

(2) Was it fun for everybody?

(3) Was there a long wait for your turn? If so, were

you kept alert?
(4) Test Games. Was it fair to have the result of the

patrol's work spoiled by one member? Did it test fairly?

(5) Games of skill. What practice did those who need it most get?

(6) Would you play it without Captain or was it too

Get them to suggest variations for improvements.

HOW TO PLAY GAMES.

Let every one have her turn at choosing; do not be led away by the clamour of a noisy minority. We like games we are good at, and we need games we are bad at. Be an enthusiast yourself! Think out the whole game to the end, before beginning, especially with reference to the formation and method of winning. A good game may be spoiled for ever if bedles and it would point be spoiled for ever if badly explained; difficult points should be illustrated with one or two players. Never continue explaining with the continue explaining wi continue explaining while some one else is talking. Most mistakes come from someone not attending carefully to the rules

Have discipline; discipline is necessary, but playing should be optional.

Praise good sportsmanship, and avoid chances of unfair play, when possible.

For test games give plenty of notice, and opportunity for practice, as the value of a game is in the work it

Scoring should be simple, visible and automatic. The faults of the patrol can generally be made to retard the progress of the patrol, or their totem, so that the first to reach home wins, not by adding marks at the end, spasmodically given by the captain,

FORMATIONS.

Circle formation is the simplest; to divide into two teams, the circle is broken, sides closing up and covering off.

Divide these two ranks again in the centre and you have made four patrols, who can be dismissed to choose their leaders, and invent a name for their patrol.

GUIDING

SUGGESTED HEADINGS FOR A TALK TO PARENTS. What does it do for the girl?

- (1) It builds up a strong character by giving her responsibilities and by presenting her with a progressive series of difficulties to be overcome.
- (2) It gives her good friends. Our attitude towards life is formed by our associates; in the Public Schools it is the boys' opinion that the new boy wants to know and copy, not the masters, and that down to the smallest detail. Let her join the Guides, and she has become one of a set whose honour is to be trusted, whose duty it is to be useful. (See Guide Law.) A child once being reproved by her mother for having started a fight, said: "No, mother, it wasn't me, because now I'm a Brownie, and I've not found out yet if Brownies do fight."
- (3) It makes her useful. In her desire to pass her tests she asks to be allowed to make beds, lay and light the fires, cook milk puddings, etc. Her home is full of new
- (4) It makes her observant and sympathetic to the needs of others, for only thus can she find a daily good turn. It is so dull to be asked to do something, but to find out something yourself and surprise the grown-up by doing it, is another matter; that is fun and a valuable training; even if not always so useful for mother!
- (5) It improves her health by giving her interests in everything out of doors, and good games.
- (6) She gets free instruction in First Aid—Child Nursing Swimming-Handwork and other useful subjects. (Mention those of the district.)
- (7) It develops unselfishness, appealing as it does to the mother instinct; companions who would be disliked become objects of interest who must be made nice; made to contribute to the good of the whole, because they are the same patrol.

TRAINING GUIDERS.

(1) Our Founder says Guiding is an Out of Door Fellowthip, therefore no one should start with a company until she has shared in the fun of a hike, or some outing with Guides. If the company meetings must generally be indoors, at least she should have that as the goal.

(2) The week at Foxlease or Waddow is of more value

after a few months' experience under a captain, but before starting her own company if possible.

- (3) A Guider's week-end camp is perhaps the best start of all. Commissioners can spend some hours there, and get to know her own folk, and they to know each other. "Valuable friendships are often started, questions and difficulties are discussed, and if 2nd and 1st Class tests are passed, it gives the right lead, i.e., "out of door testing."
- (4) The Test Paper. To answer a set of questions calculated to make the new Guider read "Girl Guiding" and "Scouting for Boys" and think along the right lines is useful, also it enables the Commissioner to know what help she needs.
- (5) Get a speaker down to talk on some subject which will enlarge the outlook on their work.
 - (6) Have a Diploma'd Guider to give a day's training.
 - (7) Visit other companies.
 - (8) Serve under a good captain for three months.

THE SUSSEX GUIDES' BRENTING

"Brenting" and "Happifying," two suggestions of the Chief Scout's, went closely together in the tour arranged by an energetic party of Guiders this summer,

After many weeks of planning they set off with a horse and cart, no, not a horse, but "Charlie," whom one understands to be like unto no other horse, to journey through some of the villages of Sussex, Surrey and Kent. They took tents and equipment, but Charlie's main load was a large selection of work from the Extension Handicraft Depot, which was sold at the party's various halts. Commissioners and other friends had advertised the Brenters' wares beforehand, placards and a handbell announced their arrival, and people flocked to see this development of the age long trade of hawking. The amount sold exceeded all expectations, and Post Guides all over the country have reason to be very grateful to the Brenters.

And did the Brenters meet with adventures on the road?-Yes!

And will this be the first and the last Brenting party?-

THE LITTLE HILL.

This is the hill, ringed by the misty shire-The mossy, southern hill, The little hill where larches climb so high. Among the stars aslant They chant; Along the purple lower slopes they lie In lazy golden smoke, more faint, more still Than the pale woodsmoke of the cottage fire, Here some calm Presence takes me by the hand, And all my heart is lifted by the chant Of them that lean aslant In golden smoke, and sing, and softly bend: And out from every larch-bole steals a friend.

> MARY WEBB. From Poems and Spring of Joy. By permission of Messrs. Jonathan Cape.

THE CRUISE TO THE BALTIC



Finnish Guides with their Standards at Brunnsparken, Helsinki.

Written and

Illustrated by

MARION CROWDY

THE first report of the Baltic Cruise, written as it was at sea, and with but little time available, gave but a brief and inadequate summary of the wonderful reception at Rotterdam. Even now, without the need for either haste or brevity, it would be totally impossible to do justice on paper to the warmth of the reception accorded the Calgaric at every port of call. In many of the Baltic States, Scouting and Guiding has become almost the national life of the country, and the means of bringing back smiles to peasant faces. Their gratitude for this gift from Great Britain was in evidence again and again. The Chiefs' aim during the cruise was to bring the British into personal touch with people of other countries, in the hope that, with contact once established in this way, the eventual result would be better under-standing and closer international relationship between the Scouts and Guides respectively. As the cruise progressed, however, each successive welcome became more and more international in character, not only from the Scouts and Guides, but from the general public as a whole. Presidents and the humblest peasants joined in greeting the British, this visit being regarded everywhere as a sign of friendship on the part of Great Britain.

One thousand grey-clad figures welcomed the British on the quay at Gdynia with cheers and songs which must have resounded for miles. Dr. Skladkoski, Minister for the Interior, honoured the Chiefs by welcoming them officially, and an impressive moment followed while everyone stood at the salute for the two National Anthems played by the naval band. Civilians stood bareheaded in the background. Special mention must be made of the Polish Sea Guide company who had rowed for seven days in their own canoe to Hungary for the Jamboree.

Returning by train, a 44 hours' journey, they arrived at Gdynia three hours before the *Calgarie* berthed. Indeed, a large number of Polish Scouts assembled on the quay had only just returned from Godollo.

Leaving Gdynia at 5 p.m., the majority of the passengers, not in uniform, explored Danzig that evening. The Town Hall was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion with seven hundred candles, a rare honour much appreciated and admired. Meanwhile, on board the Calgaria, the White Star had arranged a dinner party for the Chiefs, at which the High Commissioner of the League of Nations and other high officials of Danzig were entertained.

The visit to Lithuania followed the next day, and here the entire party was taken more than ten miles inland to the national Girl Guide camp near Palanga. While the the national Girl Guide camp near Palanga. British were travelling inland by buses, the Chiefs were taken in fast cars to Palanga itself, where a reception by the Mayor took place, and a new road was opened by Lord Baden-Powell, which is to be named in his honour. The Chiefs were then received at his residence by H.E. The President of Lithuania, who drove with them in picturesque open carriages to the Rally on the sea-shore. Two thousand Lithuanian Scouts and Guides in their khaki uniforms with multi-coloured ties, hat-bands, and banners, lined the sea-shore, the yellow sand and blue sea with its breaking waves providing the most beautiful setting imaginable. The President of Lithuania, in the picturesque phraseology of the country, gave lavish praise to Britain's help and friendship, and welcomed the British in stirring terms. Scout decorations were bestowed on the Chiefs before the cheering throng, and a march past, in which the British joined, completed the ceremony. Cheer after cheer rent the air while the British marched past, the general public, gathered in their thousands behind the President, vying with the Scouts and Guides in their enthusiasm.

The Lithuanian camp was another marvel to the British eyes; here the 650 Scouters and Guiders were entertained at lunch at the trenched dining tables provided in the centre of the camp. The "table-cloth," set amidst the pine-trees, was designed in patterns formed with lichen, moss, fir-cones and pebbles, work which must have eatiled hours and hours of labour. Every detail of the the length of time available was not sufficient to do justice hibition.

the seven districts of Estonia, were much appreciated by the British, and apparently by the general public as well who were assembled in their hundreds on the stands. Rain had marred the Chiefs' reception on the quay in the early evening, but cleared miraculously in time for the camp fire.

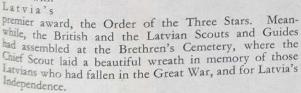
SUOMI-FINLAND.

Suomi-Finland has not enjoyed our marvellous summer

LATVIA.

To reach Riga, Latvia, it was necessary to proceed by boat some distance up the River Daugava. A rare honour was accorded the Chiefs and the Staff by the provision of a Latvian naval tender for their exclusive use. Apart from the regular Staff, the Chiefs' party was augmented from day to day by Scouters and Guiders specially selected from among the passengers, and in Latvia, the overseas Guiders had that honour. Another picturesque scene awaited the British on Riga quay, where hundreds

of Scouts and Guides with their fluttering standards were drawn up in formation, the grey walls of the castle towering above them. The Chief Scout was received by the President at his residence, and decorated with



Swedish Guides alongside the "Calgaric" as she left Stockholm.

ESTONIA.

Less than eight hours were available for the Estonian visit, but the British made the most of their time in exploring the ancient city of Tallinn. A torch and searchlight camp fire took place in the evening in Tallinn Stadion. Scouts and Guides from all over Estonia, numbering more than 2,000, many of whom had travelled for nearly a day and night to get there, assembled for this opportunity of seeing their beloved Chiefs. The Chiefs were each decorated with the Red Cross of Estonia, and the President, with whom they had dined, attended the camp fire. The fine display of traditional games, songs and dances, outlined by torch bearers representing



Lithuanian Guides marching past at Palanga.

weather, but the Calgaric brought with her to Helsinki a day of glorious sunshine, the first for a week in that city. Dozens of Union Jacks were flying in every street, and from the tops of the highest buildings. Two thousand Finnish Scouts and Guides greeted the visitors, and following the speeches of welcome and replies by the Chiefs, translated into Finnish and Swedish, a Grand March Past took place through the picturesque avenues of Brunns-

parken. Field-Marshal Baron Mannerheim, "Hero of Finland," a majestic figure in pale-blue uniform resplendent with decorations, stood beside the Chiefs on the birch-wood dais as they took the salute. The Chiefs and their party were entertained to lunch in Helsinki by the Scout and Guide organisations with true Finnish hospitality. Tea was later provided for the entire British party at Brunnsparken by the Municipality of Helsinki, who issued specially printed cards for the occasion. From here the Chiefs were drawn in a flower-bedecked carriage to the pier, the Scouts and Guides acting as "horses," a triumphant cheering mass which literally swept all before it. The sun set behind this "White City of the North" as the Calgaric weighed anchor; the towering clouds and white sails of countless yachts completing the picture. Dozens of small motor-boats, packed with cheering Finns, sped alongside the ship long after Helsinki had passed from sight, the British deserting the dinner table again and again to return their farewell cheers.

SWEDEN

The Calgaric anchored off Stockholm for twenty-four hours, enabling her passengers to explore the city and to shop in comfort. The Crown Princess of Sweden, Patroness of Swedish Guiding, gave a tea party to the Scouters and Guiders at Skansen, the open-air Museum where Swedish houses of every period have been reconstructed. The Chief Guide of Sweden charmed everyone in her speech of welcome in which she said :- "When we visited you we were few, and we used a fleet of Viking ships. You are many, but you come in one big ship. We were strong, and so are you, but you bring friendship instead of bows and arrows, goodwill instead of burning boats, taking away with you a strong wish of under-standing instead of stolen treasures." The Chief Scout was carried shoulder high by the Rovers through the ranks of cheering Scouts and Guides, and, led by the Chief Guide of Sweden, a party of Guiders and Rangers finally hoisted our Chief to their shoulders, a triumphant procession following. The British again took part in the March Past, literally at a minute's notice, and were warmly praised by the Chiefs for their rapid assembly and smart appearance.

NORWAY.

Two days at sea refreshed the Calgarie's passengers for their final reception at Oslo, where extensive explorations led by Norwegian Scouts and Guides were arranged during the afternoon. In the early evening, a camp fire was held amid the pine trees, 1,545 feet above Oslo. The Chiefs, after an enthusiastic reception on the quay, attended a Scouters' and Guiders' Conference, and were each decorated with the Norwegian Silver Fish. At tea, at the British Legation, the Chiefs had the honour of presentation to H.M. the Queen of Norway, who had

long talks with both of them, and showed great interest in the Movement. She later attended the camp fire of her own initiative, and while there asked for a number of the British party to be presented to her.

The final scene at the camp fire was singularly impressive, the background consisting of a huge Norwegian flag built up in paper by small Guides, flanked by Rover torchbearers, amidst whom the Chiefs stood for the final speeches.

In every country the Chiefs were given the opportunity of addressing the Scouts and Guides personally, and long interviews were invariably accorded the Press. Messages were wirelessed, and letters of appreciation were written by the Chiefs to the Chief Scouts and Chief Guides and others who had helped to make the shore arrangements for rallies and receptions.

A call was made at Oban on the way back to allow a party of Scottish Guiders and Scouters to disembark by tender. Here a delegation of Scottish Rovers and Guiders came on board, and were received by the Chiefs. At Liverpool the Lord Mayor welcomed the Chiefs officially, and the Liverpool Scouters and Guiders Association

arranged a Guard of Honour at the docks.

This account of the Chiefs' "Floating Camp" would not be complete without some mention of the life on board. Deck games were very popular, and some intensely interesting lectures were provided, among these being a lecture by Sir Percy Everett on "the Early Days of Scouting and Guiding" illustrated with lantern slides. The Chiefs were present at the "second house" of Sir Percy's lecture, and were highly entertained and interested in this unique account of the Movement's beginnings. Several "Camp Fires" were arranged by the Entertainment Committee, including a most ambitious concert to which the Chief Scout contributed a humorous monologue with the vigour of a man a third his age, amidst peals

of laughter. Lastly, the Chief Scout's address at the final "Scouts' and Guides' Own" with his rousing appeal for thankfulness for "the manifestation of the Hand of God backing up our efforts," and that same evening the Chiefs' happy concluding talks at the final camp fire. "Follow up the success of this cruise, a success which has surpassed all expectations," the Chief Scout urged, "by doing as the Chief Guide has suggested, by correspondence with your new friends, and by invitations to your camps. . . . The only way to peace is not by rules or regulations, but by goodwill amongst the peoples themselves. Peoples in all the nations are only too willing to hold out the right hand of fellowship and goodwill, if we extend it to them.



Arrival at Riga, Latvia.



The National Catholic Guide Pilgrimage to Rome

August 29th-September 7th

N August 29th one hundred and sixteen Roman Catholic Guiders and Guides left London in order to take part at Rome in the Holy Year Pardons.

We were received in Private Audience by the Holy Father, and the Right Reverend Monseigneur Godfrey, Rector of the Venerable English College, presented us to its Holiness.

In an address lasting twenty minutes, the Holy Father and that a few years ago he had given Audience to a large ber of Scouts and, since then, to small groups as well, at that this year it gave him great joy and consolation to except the very first group of Girl Guides that had ever Rome officially. To him all young people were sentially beloved, and especially those who were united such a fine organisation as our own. He would call a sin very beloved little daughters, his Girl Guides (mie lides and our system of training, and could find in them babling that was not commendable. They raught us hat duty to God came first, with love of Country second, and the country second, and the country second, and the country second, and the country second. ind our various activities and exercises (energy) were all designed with a view to developing mens sana in corpore a healthy mind in a healthy body. He urged us to live on the Coulde principles, to live our lives in accordance with the Guide principles, and this would help us to lead more intense, more fervent, and more Catholic lives. His Holiness bade us to make the most of our stay in Rome, for in Rome was to be found such that was of interest from an arristic, an historical,

and above all, from a Christian point of view. What we should see would help us to love our Church all the more, and would help us, on our return to our homes, to spread the Faith, and to help others. In conclusion, the Holy Father blessed us, our families and our friends, all our fellow Guides, all our intentions, and above all, "his dear England."

On the last evening in Rome we all went to the Church of Our Lady of the Way for Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. For the benefit of other Guides who may visit Rome in the future, let me say that this church, which is not mentioned in the popular guide books, and which contains the famous picture of Our Lady that appears on our Catholic Guide medals and pictures, is called Santa Maria d'Itria, and is situated in the Via del Tritone, opposite the offices of the Messagero. Here Father Gabriel O.P., the English Penitentiary at St. Mary Major's, preached to us, telling us in all things to follow the example of Our Blessed Lady, particularly striving to imitate her humility; and the Parish Priest, who was much impressed by the devotion and orderliness of the Guides, gave Benediction. We all sang the Benediction hymns un-accompanied. Such was the beautiful ending to an unforgettable experience, and one which the Commandant, for one, will never forget, but which will live in her memory as an encouragement.

URSULA COPLAND-GRIFFITHS, Pilgrimage Communicat.



OTHERS SEE US

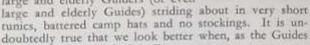


E are now all back from camp having said either, "Well, never again, thank you!" or "Hasn't it been fun, we must come next year." We have folded our tents like the Arabs and silently (?) vanished away, and we hope that no traces of our presence remain upon the field. The rings of our tents have disappeared and the turves over our camp fires have grown again and not even a stray tent-peg remains to tell the tale of all the crowded happenings of one short week.

I wonder if we realise how very closely our actions are watched by the local inhabitants and how sometimes we amuse them and sometimes shock them. We are often enormously amused by them and their strange ways, do we stop to think that often our ways seem very strange to them? The local dialect causes much comment and there may be loud whispers in the village shop or within earshot of the postman, "Ooh captain! don't they talk funny?" But, afterwards, when the farm men are help-

ing to take down the marquee they may say, "Well, Miss, them little girls of yours do talk queer."

Our clothes, of course, are a never-ending cause of surprise and sometimes disapproval. Country people are easily shocked and really it is not altogether surprising that they do not admire the sight of large and elderly Guiders (or even



we are "all poshed up."

We are so used to taking ourselves for granted and seeing everything from the Guiding point of view that we don't realise that camping is one of the chief occasions when we are "on show" and therefore must be on our best behaviour. We are not, as a rule, a particularly paying proposition, and yet people are wonderfully good in the way that they put themselves out to accommodate us. A friend and I on our journeyings round the coast to look for a new camp site, though we were not successful in finding one, met with great kindness from all from whom we sought information. One young farmer whom we

found after much walking, and whose name we gathered was "Arthur," said that he charged half-a-crown a tent for Scouts, but less for Guides as he was "rather partial to Girl Guides." His sites, however, were all booked.

Let us remember that farmers have not much time for writing letters and that after a busy day they do not want to sit down and write answers to a long rigmarole such as

this: "I should be glad to know about the places of woeship as one of my girls is a Primitive Methodist and one a Roman Catholic. Also let me know whether you can meet our train with a waggon, and we should be glad if you could dig the following —" Then follows an

elaborate description of latrines, incinerators, fire place and rubbish pit, with arrows and diagrams indicating (and it all sounds absolute Greek) where the poor man is to make these strange excavations. No wonder he says, "Well, there won't be much left of the field."

I think that on the whole we are careful not to worry the farmer or

the tradespeople too much and they are all most amazingly good to us.

I remember being roused at midnight on a Bank Holiday Saturday by a very tired grocer who had driven five miles in his cart in order that, in spite of all his other jobs, we should have our groceries before Sunday.

It is not kind to disturb the farmer's household on a Sunday afternoon, but it has been known to happen on this wise:

2 p.m. Two little girls arrive for the milk with a dirty can. When asked how much they want they reply, "Ooh, captain never said, we thought you'd know." (The farmer has five other camps to deal with.) They are told to go and find out and return before 2.50.

2.30 p.m. Two more children disturb the peace by asking if they may borrow a bus time table. This is found

and the family settles down.

3 p.m. Two children with the milk can come and say: "Please we

want 3 pints (or was it quarts?)."

3.15 p.m. Three children, after
much giggling, say: "Please captain says: "What time's high tide?"

Actually another pair came up a few minutes later with another to quest but if I included that I should

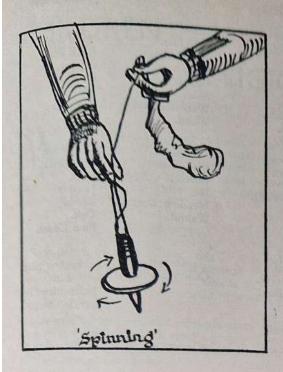
be accused of exaggerating.

Sometimes our small Guides are anxious to be helpful and two of my most "tonny" little hopefuls went up to the farmer's wife and asked if she would like a neepheasant for dinner because they could bring het ook. When she seemed surprised, they replied, "Oh, yes, it's a great big bird with a long tail a-setting in the hedge." She pointed to her turkeys and asked if it was at all like them. "Oh, yes, it's just like one of them," they said. So their kind offer was declined,

On the whole I think people like having us and it's rather nice when the farm men say: "That do seem like the long winter starting when you all go away and leave ""







SPINNING

and

WEAVING

Ву

MARGARET L. BENNETT

Captain of the 18th and 21st Wolverhampton Rangers.

stick (and hook carved in the top) and the lid of a cocoa tin for your disc.

CARDING.

Before the process of spinning is begun the fleece has to be carded. Carders consist of two rectangular pieces of wood with a handle attached and small wire teeth fixed on one side of each of the pieces of wood. The fleece is worked about on the carders until the wool is in a neat roll called a "rolag," when it is ready for spinning.

A piece of spun wool is first attached by one end to the spindle stick and the other end hitched round the hook. A "rolag" of wool is held in the left hand, this is pulled out gently by the right and twisted amongst the strand from the spindle which is now spun round clockwise, so continued until the contact with the floor will stop the motion, when the newly-spun thread is wound on to the stick and the operation begun again.

VEGETABLE DYES AND MORDANTS.

When the wool has been spun it should be washed with a good soap powder or flakes, and hung up in skeins to dry.

A T the present time, one of the oldest of crafts, that of spinning and weaving, is being revived. Until the advance of civilisation and with this the introduction of machinery, hand weaving was practised in most countries by all classes of people. Now, however, the artistic value of hand spun and vegetable dyed wool and cotton has been realised and the craft is again spreading amongst countries and peoples.

By the aid of simple spindles and looms, this craft provides a variety of interest, and a wide scope in the designing of simple patterns and choice of colour, all of which lead to the further development of individual talent, and there is no reason why Guides, or perhaps more especially Rangers, should not take it up as a hobby, and a lucrative one at that.

SPINNING

Owing to the development of the artificial silk industry fleece is of little market value at present. By a fleece we mean the complete complement of wool from the clipping of a single sheep. Naturally, a fleece varies in weight, according to size and breed of sheep. The softer the better: long harsh threads are known as "Old Man," but these can only be used for rugs, etc.

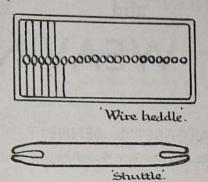
Quite a good amount of wool can be found about in fields before the sheep are sheared, and collected and spun it

costs nothing,

The hand spindle consists of two parts, an upright stick with a hook at one end and a wooden disc which is fixed to the stick a few inches above the point. Spindles may be obtained from Messrs. Dryad, costing 1s. each, but it is quite possible to make your own with a



The next process is that of mordanting. Wool is easy to mordant as the fibres are porous. Mordanting is quite as important as dyeing as the success of the latter depends on the even or unevenness of the former. Mordanting fixes the dye.



The four most useful mordants are alum, tin, chrome and iron. Alum (potassium aluminium sulphate) costs about sixpence a pound and is the most commonly used of all mordants, and was known and employed by dyers from the most ancient times.

Recipe. 3 oz. to 4 oz. alum, 1 oz. cream of tartar to 1 lb. wool, large pot of cold water.

Method. Dissolve powder and add it to the cold water, add wool as water gets warm, and leave until it boils. Then only let simmer for about an hour, lift out and drain, but do not squeeze much. The wool may be dyed immediately, but it is better left a day or two in a linen bag in the dark.

Be sure that all skeins are properly tied before mordanting and that they are not tied too tightly or the mordant will not be able to penetrate at these points.

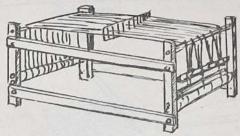
DYEING

There are three methods of dyeing:-

(1) The wool is previously mordanted.

(2) The mordant and the dye are in the same bath.

(3) The wool is dyed first and the colour fixed afterwards.



Hand loom, with heddle and warp

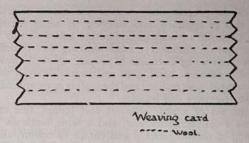
Dyeing continues until the desired shade is reached. It should be remembered that wool looks darker in the bath than after it has been washed and dried.

It is well to let the wool get cold in the dye bath if a deep shade is desired; wool should be then lifted out, washed and rinsed until the water is quite clear. For certain bright colours a hot soap bath sets the colour, after which the skeins are dried.

COLOURS DERIVED FROM BRITISH PLANT

Yellow. Apple. Ash. *Pear. *Privet. Camomile. Crottle. *Willow.	Blue. Blackberries. Carrot. Cornflower. Sloe. Whortleberry. Woad.	Purple, Birch Bark, Bryony, Damson, *Elder, Potentilla,
Green. *Bracken. Elder. *Mares Tails. Ling. Nettle. Reeds. Sorrel.	Black. Blackberry. Elder. Iris. Meadowsweet. Walnut.	Brown. Birch Bark. Hop. Juniper. Larch. Oak. Pine Cones.
Red. *Blackberry. Dandelion. *Madder. Sorrel. Woodruff.	Orange. Onion Skins.	

In most cases it is the leaves which are used.



Blue is one of the most difficult colours to obtain, the only satisfactory dye being Indigo, which may be obtained at 17s. 6d. the pound, though only the minimum quantity is needed for the actual dyeing.

The colours marked * have been found quite satisfactory.

WEAVING

METHODS.

(1) Elementary weaving, using the darning stitch and a cardboard frame, on which various small bags, collars and cuffs, belts, etc., may be worked.

(a) Starting one end of card darn up one side and down the other back to start.

- (b) Starting one end and darning round and round
- up to the top. (2) Hand loom weaving (see diagram) for a scarf 54 in. long, a two yard warp is needed, i.e., 2 oz. wool and another 2 oz. for the weft.

The hand loom consists of the frame, wire heddle, two rollers, sticks and shuttles.

(3) Big loom, includes shuttle, treadle, bobbins, harness,

etc., for rugs, material, etc.

Tabby weaving is the simplest as it is just like darning-Pattern, however, can be made, under and over two, etc. A row of tabby must always come between pattern rows.

CHILDREN and RELIGION

By VERA BARCLAY.

WHETHER we are giving children actual teaching in religion, or merely hoping that the life of the company or pack may influence them, it is important to understand the child's mind in relation to such things. Here are three key-words: Sympathy, Simplicity, Sincerity.

SYMPATHY.

Note that it means "feeling with." It is only if we really feel with the children, that we shall know how to treat them. For most grown-up people this requires a deliberate effort. How best obtain this sympathy? I suggest two ways.

Memory of our own childhood. People vary in this. But even those who have not a clear memory of the details of their childhood can usually remember such things as persons, likes and dislikes.

We can remember the individuals we liked, from whom we really learnt things. Study these, and try and learn why they were successful. Then, the people we disliked, from whom we cannot remember ever having learnt anything. Study them, and see what *not* to do.

Under "likes" come the things we enjoyed as children, which will include stories. What a vivid impression they made! Happy, free times in the country or by the sea; hobbies, making things with our fingers, whether painting or drawing, or constructing things; it meant happy dreams, and then hours of bliss pottering at it, even if there was no very wonderful result.

Then "dislikes." Lessons, and especially the way we were taught. Sermons, when we couldn't understand a word, and our backs ached because the pews were made to fit long grown-up backs; having to sit still for long together, and grown-up people's unfeeling complaints about fidgets. All unfairness, prigs, and the goody-goody sentimentality and insincerity.

Putting oneself back into the past is, then, the first way to set about feeling with the children.

Imaginative sympathy. An even more useful thing, especially in dealing with children whose actual circumstances we have never shared, e.g., a street ragamuffin, children with no religion, children with bad homes. Imagine having to say your prayers in an overcrowded bedroom, or get to church, clean and punctual, from a house with no order. Imagine the temptation presented by Woolworth's counters, if you had no personal possessions. If by imagination we can put ourselves in the place of these children, we shall be able to guess their difficulties, temptations, sorrows: what will be a joy, what will interest, be a means of teaching or inspiring or giving good example; what will make things seem worth learning and easy to learn. It means you develop resource, a thing absolutely necessary in all leaders and teachers of children. Also patience.

SIMPLICITY.

Of matter. The truths of religion are "mysteries of faith" and therefore beyond our understanding. But a child's mind is ready to accept them if they are put simply, a language used which they understand, and the practical application shown. But don't think that simplicity means crude, untrue statements which must be unlearned later. Tell of the "days" of Creation as "ages." Show miracles as God manifesting His power in proof of the words of His prophets and saints. Admit "the problem of evil": all we can do is to believe God is love, justice, power, so that things must come right ultimately. Show God as loving Father (Christ, kind elder Brother), and destroy the idea of an all-seeing policeman. Explain prayer as talking to God; a good life as pleasing God. Show Christ's life and resurrection as the cause of our present spiritual life, and our eternal life, and not only His death as our redemption (which is a less simple truth to explain).

Of manner. Children are extremely susceptible to "manner" in grown-ups. Only those who are completely themselves (i.e., simple) will be taken seriously, and their teaching accepted and taken to heart as a real thing, and not merely as so much grown-up talk produced for the benefit of the children. So we must avoid (in voice, manner and expression) all pretence at being shocked, astonished, dignified, pompous and important, jocose, ingratiating. Also avoid the voice and manner which clearly say, "I am talking down to lesser minds." It is often done kindly but real simplicity is all the children want.

Of method. We must just experiment until we find a few simple methods that work. Personally, I should always use story-telling as the method in which I am successful. Others will use dramatisation, singing, the constructing of home-made catechisms (built up from a carefully given lesson, and illustrated by the child, with drawings and pictures pasted in).

SINCERITY.

"Religion is caught rather than taught." If what we teach means a lot to us, children will realise this and value it. So it is important to be clear as to what we believe; consistent, loyal, and satisfied. Our teaching will then have the note of sincerity about it which is so essential.

LITTER

The warning of the notice-board Is ostentatiously ignored: The paper-basket gapes in vain, Rebuffed again and yet again.

And, all around, disorder spreads, Tatters and castaways and shreds, Strewn on the grass, beneath the trees, And blown about by every breeze.

What is this rubbish-heap that grieves The civic sense? The fallen leaves. And who is it makes all the litter? Nature, a most untidy critter.

F. H. From The Observer.

THE CHRISTMAS STOCKING TRAIL



HAT first rate paper and person who does so much for our Movement—The Guide and its Editor—has, as is its way, hatched out a new idea which will, I am sure, commend itself to all of us.

What we can all do remains to be seen, but I feel convinced that this delightful suggestion will make a very strong appeal to many of us, and that many Guiders and Guides will rally round THE GUIDE and do their very best to make the Christmas Stocking Trail a really live success.

This will mean a lot of rallying round each other locally too, and a good deal of planning. But don't we all *like* planning things and drawing our friends in to plan with us?

And I can speak feelingly about the joy and glamour of Christmas stockings, because I know only too well what intense joy these do give to children. It matters not very much what is inside the stocking. It is just the fact of receiving the unexpected stocking itself that counts, and the little unconsidered trifles inside are worth double their normal value when they arrive in that way.

Another good thing about the "Stocking Trail" too will be the fun that it will give to those who make them, fill them, pack them and distribute them.

It is a blissful business working hard at a thing that you know cannot fail in its special mission. Here, as you gather in what help you can, as you buy the little nothingnesses so dear to the heart of a child, as you sew and wrap, as you kneel upon the floor inserting anything that you can scrounge in your bundles of stockings, you will be able to indulge to your heart's content in the joyous hobby of happifying.

So can we not now quickly be up and doing, and follow with ready generous spirit the trail blazed for us by The Guide, and bring all that we can of help and happiness—packed into over-flowing stockings—to many needy homes at this coming Christmas-tide.

OLAVE BADEN-POWELL, Chief Guide.

HRISTMAS stockings for children whose families are too poor to give them anything, whose fathers are out of work! Why should these children be denied the joy of a Christmas stocking? A castle in the air? An idle dream? A dream that can be realised if the Guides of every county are determined to enjoy a "Good Turn" Christmas this year, and make Christmas stockings for all those children less fortunate than themselves.

Last year, as a result of THE GUIDE Christmas Stockings Trail which we ran through Berkshire, 2,000 stockings were collected and 2,000 very poor children each had a stocking for the first time in their lives in the slums of London. We gave the stockings to the Fern Street Settlement, Bromley by Bow, and they distributed them. They are in touch with all deserving cases, and know which families are the poorest. There are thousands of children to whom a Christmas stocking filled with toys, books and things to eat would mean the whole world. WE can give them this real joy at Christmas time if we will. Will you help, Guiders?

"Gulliver," THE GUIDE car, cannot possibly trail through more than one county on one day, but we hope to trail through Essex collecting Christmas stockings on Saturday, December 16th. Every county has a certain number of Guiders who possess cars, and someone who would organise a trail and work out a route. It would be really thrilling if counties would run a Christmas stocking trail on the same day, December 16th, so that all through the country there would be Guide cars running on the very best "B-P Spirit" through the country roads and lanes of England linking up the villages and smaller towns with the bigger ones, making it possible for the country Guides to bring happiness and Christmas cheer to the children in the big towns, making their own Christmasses the brighter by spreading Guide friendliness and packing their own Guide smiles into the stockings.

If every county will come forward and organise a trail, a dream will indeed be realised, and many thousands of families of unemployed people be made the happier through the Guides' Good Turn Christmas.

THE GUIDE will be willing to publish the routes for any or all counties, so that the Guides of each county will know where to meet the cars and hand over their stockings. Every large city and town has a bureau of social service, through whom the distribution of stockings to the unemployed families could be arranged; or this might be done in some towns through other local charity organisations and settlements who know about the most deserving cases.

M. VERA MARSHALL, "Captain" of "The Guide."

I have three precious things which I hold fast and prize. The first is gentleness, the second is frugality, the third is humility which keeps me from putting myself before others. Be gentle, and you can be bold, be frugal and you can be liberal, avoid putting yourself before others, and you can become a leader among men.—LAO TZE.



PLAY

THE glorious summer of 1933, a summer that has put all others into the shade, is over and done with. The Perfect Guider (even the Imperfect one), considering her company, as she draws up the blanket and hygienically opens her window to the chill raw autumn, will wish that some of the feast of beauty could be transmuted for the children into something that would keep and cheer their winter months. She will probably also brood over the fact that her pool of company funds is empty, dried up as other pools by the heavenly weather that induced an orgy of camping.

Two such trains of thought gyrating round her head will probably lead her past the jumble sales and whist drives by kind grown-ups, and come to rest on an entertainment. Inspired by the memory of superb days and divine nights, of the most pointed pleasures that ever pierced the soul awake, even of the dullest child, she resolves to produce a play that will feed her Guides' imaginations, give them glimpses of more beauty, develop them, stimulate their minds, discipline their emotionsall the rest of it; and, incidentally, she determines to charge at least 3s. 6d. for the best seats and make a nice lot of money.

She then begins to look for it—the play.

She can no longer say that there aren't any. Dozens and dozens are published every year by a host of publishers; dozens are sent to Guide Headquarters; dozens are reviewed. In fact, what she suffers from now is a surfeit of these things. She can get twelve at a time from the Village Drama Society (8, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.) to help her choice. This Society gives special and very generous terms to Guides; groups of twelve companies—a District or Division—may join for ten shillings and get the benefit of much expert advice and an admirable library. But when she writes for them she must explain to the librarian what kind of play she wants; length, number of characters, whether fantastic, historical, or realistic, or much time will be wasted. There is also a list of plays published by Headquarters which which can be obtained for a halfpenny stamp; this list, which is to be enlarged by the inclusion of films and music, endeavours to cater for the very varied demands of the Guider, who one moment wants a ten minute sketch fo 12 corner of the vicarage garden, and the next has taken the largest theatre in London and means to fill it. The latter is generally an experienced producer who has be specified by the Scouts too, behind who has her District, with possibly Scouts too, behind her; she will do a full length play or one of the pageant-

plays that can be given by a collection of separate companies, and is usually well able to find it for herself.

The difficult job is that of the ordinary Guider running her entertainment with about twenty-five children all dreadfully alike as regards height, voice and appearance, and, once they begin to "act," temperament. You hear her muttering as she turns over the leaves of play after play that other companies may do this sort of thing, but not hers; emphatically not hers. They will do it, however, for English children can act. They may never dance like their Scotch sisters or sing like the Welsh, but given the right play, they can act. Not for nothing was Shakespeare an Englishman. She probably feels that a couple of one-act plays with some mixed items between and five minutes from a Commissioner on the Higher Aims of the Movement is about all she can manage. Then let her go for contrast. If one is a play of every-day life, such as the series of village plays published by Deane (Year Book Press), let the others have all the colour and movement and poetry possible. There is generally a neighbour who knows something of drama to help with the choice; let them read it aloud and see if it holds their interest. Is there tension, suspense, the hall-mark of a play? Is there an element of surprise, a "twist," as they call it? Above all, do the characters come to life? If there is real character drawing the children can be made to see that in acting you cease to be yourself, but become someone totally different; once they have grasped that, their polite stereotyped elocution voice will go and they will begin to enjoy themselves. No one could act much in the kind of play that was considered suitable for the young until the last decade; the anaemic fairies, the fugitive cavaliers, the maiden ladies with their cheeky slaveys, the improving Spirits of This, That and the Other, were not supposed to be real; they belonged to the row of puppets, stuffed especially for children.

The volumes of collected plays on the front page of the Headquarters list contain many a safe choice. have been selected by experts, and in the case of the Nelson Edition of Play Books, they are made far easier to do by the excellent notes on production, scenery and dress, and the discussion on the interest of the play. The children may like to have the last choice themselves, if so these notes and questionnaires are invaluable in setting their minds alight. A play for Rangers should be chosen with particular care. Rangers almost always love acting; it is often the only art they have a chance to practise. Choral societies for untrained voices are few; the Ranger does not write or draw, which things take time and sometimes solitude; she seldom reads. At present she is holding her job with difficulty; there never was a time when she more needed the excitement, inspiration and adventure of art and, very likely, only through her com-pany can she get it. The Ranger company who won the London Festival chose Housman's Godstowe Nunnery; one can imagine the refreshment with which they turned to its poetry after the day's work. Historical plays are particularly suitable for older girls, and they are more and more worth doing. Now we go to the period play and novel for flesh and blood, to see people like ourselves, only magnified and intensified and living the vivid, swift, shattering lives of history. The dull stock figures of the doublet-and-hose romance seem to be disappearing.

Then come the mixed items sandwiched between the plays.

A ballad read or sung (by someone who can read or sing) and mimed by the children, goes well and uses up everyone who cannot be fitted into the plays. Ballads for Acting (Sheldon Press) gives a good idea of how to elaborate; Ballads and Ballad Plays (Nelson) has a good selection, and the fortunate people who live in Scotland or on the Border have a store of their own, perfect narrative ballads, to draw upon. These and English folk songs such as The Briery Bush (Novello) and The Frog and the Mouse (Curwen) also make admirable seadow plays. Shadow plays have the advantage of depending on ingenuity and originality rather than money; nothing but the shape, the outline, shows, and the most wonderful effects can be got with cardboard and brown paper. They need, however, careful rehearsing and good discipline among the performers who have to act, so to speak, in one dimension. Strumelpeter and the Cautionary Stories make most amusing mimes and shadow plays, particularly if the Guiders join in.

In this part of the programme comes the sketch showing some activity of the Guide Movement. It is very often written by the children themselves and is nearly always greeted with indulgent cheers by the audience who like to see the uniform, at all events once in the evening. A favourite character is the abandoned girl who, with unbrushed hair, unwashed face, stockings in festoons, is brought to the company meeting and there suffers a change into a Guide, sleek in navy blue. But many badges can have dramatic sketches built round them, and if the children can be made to think and observe freshly, for themselves, instead of taking it all secondhand from the last film or book, they will often make up quite delightful scraps. And out of these scraps the company dramatist may arise; she may be recognised by her habit of frenziedly altering her script up to the last moment. The Guider should impress on these writers that something must happen in the playlet; that there must be some kind of climax; it is not enough for the characters to stand about and talk, they must also do. Pattern Plays (Nelson) is an excellent book for the budding playwright.

We are told that our standard of entertainments is improving (as well it may!). As the interest in professional acting wanes under the brilliant glare of the film, the amateur seems to burn more and more enthusiastic. Community drama is in the air. Dramatic societies spring up in a night like mushrooms. In the remotest villages the audience knows something of acting, and can, and does, discriminate. The children, who have no intention of being left behind, are learning it fast, and Guides, with their youth, enthusiasm, discipline and popularity in the world at large, should be in the van of the movement.

K. STREATFEILD.

TO-DAY

The struggle of to-day is not altogether for to-morrow, it is for a vast future also. Every day is a gift I receive from heaven: let me enjoy to-day that which it bestows on me: and to-morrow belongs to no one. To-day is given us by Him to whom belong all days, we have the power to use it as we please: we are responsible for its proper use: how important that we do the proper work of to-day in the sphere of to-day. - ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

BOOKS IN BRIEF

USEFUL BOOKS AND LEAFLETS FOR THE HANDWORKER,

The Toymaker. Helen M. Angus. (Oxford University Press. 2s. 6d.)
This describes how to make small toys from matchboxes, acoms, wool, twigs and other easily procurable articles. It contains good illustrations and simple directions, and is an ideal book for Brown

Owls.

Full Size Patterns for 29 Toys. (Isaac Pitman. 2s.)

These are patterns for use with the book Soft Toy Making by Ouida Pearse. No toymaker should be without this collection of really

good patterns.

Cut Woolly Toys. E. Mochrie and I. P. Roscaman. (The Dryad Press. 2s.)

This little book describes the making of seven animals and four dolls from wool. It contains good pictures and diagrams and patterns are included with the book. A woolly polar bear and a lion strike a fresh pote in toys.

are included with the book. A woonly polar bear and a lion strike a fresh note in toys.

Embroidered Flowers. A. L. Chadwick. (Dryad Press. 6d.)

This is a five-page leaflet containing diagrams of coloured flowers and leaves with descriptions of how to work them. It would be a useful book for the beginner and more advanced workers might find in it some new ideas.

Cross Stitch. Vera C. Alexander. (Pitman. Craft for All Series. 2s. 6d.)

Miss Alexander tells us all about the four stitches: cross, Petit Pont or tent. Gross Point and Double Cross Stitch with a description.

Miss Alexander tells us all about the four stitches: cross, Petit Pont or tent, Gros Point and Double Cross Stitch with a description of the various materials on which they can be worked and what articles can effectively be made with them.

Spinning Wool. Dryad Leaflet. No. 83. 6d.

Handwoven Garments. Dryad Leaflet. No. 75. 6d.

Eminently practical leaflets that tell the would-be spinner and weaver exactly how to go about their work.

The leaflet No. 75 describes how to weave the following articles on a fifteen inch loom: a skirt, a jumper, a waistcoat, a scarf, and a Tam o' Shanter.

on a fifteen inch loom: a skirt, a jumper, a waistcoat, a scarf, and a Tam o' Shanter.

Stool Seating. Dryad Leaflet. No. 86. 6d.

In this leaflet will be found instructions for the making of eleven different stool seats in new materials and patterns. It contains good diagrams and photos.

The Book of School Weaving. N. A. Reed. Lecturer for the Board of Education and L.C.C. (Evans Bros. 3s. 6d.)

A book to be possessed by all teachers of weaving as well as by the intending professional weaver. A comprehensive and detailed description of this craft for the young worker.

Hand Decorated Patterned Papers for Book Craft. A collection of Dryad Leaflets revised and edited by Geoffrey Peach, with an additional section on Oil Marbling by J. Halliday. (Dryad Press. 2s.)

Press. 2s.)

We have here a description of the fascinating work of making one's own decorated papers which can be used for book covers, albums, blotters and for covering boxes. This work is a step in the direction of book-binding and has much scope for the designer. On Making Bookplates. Lincoln Jenkins. Dryad Leaflet. No. 76.

The title of this leaflet speaks for itself. As we know the designing of a bookplate, so small and apparently so simple, is not so easy as one would imagine. This leaflet will certainly help the artist.

Cane Work. Charles Crampton. (Dryad Press. 3s. 6d.)

This is the sixth revised edition of a most useful book for the basket maker. Here will be found instructions for the making of six different kinds of baskets (with a cane base) and seventeen other articles (with a wooden base) from a waste paper basket to a toast rack. Mr. Crampton is so well known in the handicraft world that any book written by him on cane work should find a place in that any book written by him on cane work should find a place in the workshop of those who wish to be taught by an expert.

Cane Work for Juniors. Charles Crampton and Elsie Mochrie.

(Dryad Press. 2s. 6d.)

This is a small book intended for the teacher of children of nine years and upwards. It describes the tools necessary for the beginner and the making of ten more or less simple articles.

How to do the Weekly Wash.

How to do the Weekly Wash.
How to Cook a Simple Meal.
How to Clean a House.
These three booklets are written by Marguerite Fedden and published by George Gill and Sons. 3d. each or 4d. post free.
They are intended for the housewife, professional housekeeper, or other domestic worker who intends to do her job as seriously and scientifically as an engineer would do his. We recommend them to those Guides working for their homecraft badges and to intending housekeepers. intending housekeepers.

SEAGRASS STOOLS

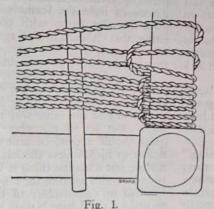
By a Ranger

VERY successful "Ranger Den" has recently been completed by a Leicester company, who themselves painted their den, and made it really comfortable and very attractive by framing their own Guide pictures and photographs in passe-partout, and covering their books in gay and fancy coloured papers.

The seating accommodation presented a rather more serious problem: how were they ever going to seat all their number at those very cheery camp fires and noted "sausage suppers"? Suddenly someone suggested Dryad stools, seated with either cord or seagrass, and these were soon procured, and each Ranger, having chosen her own colours to tone with the interior decorations, commenced a stool. How proud they were of their efforts! Why not follow their example and, using the instructions given below, make a stool?

STAGE I.

The strands in stage 1 require to be sufficiently slack for weaving in the strands in stage 2 but of even tension. A hardwood rod of about 1 in. diameter laid across the top of the seat will ensure this. It is removed when stage 1 is complete. Six yards of seagrass is a convenient length to handle in this method of working. Begin at the left-hand side of the



frame and tie the end of the seagrass to the bottom stave (to be secured when the seat is finished). Wrap once round the seat rail close to the leg, then proceed across the top of the stool to the right-hand rail, keeping the strand quite horizontal, thus leaving a small space between this and the leg so that the seagrass can be wrapped once round the seat rail close to the leg to correspond with the hist one. This will bring the seagrass out below the strand. Pass it over this and under the seat rail, forming a small backstitch across the strand. From here proceed over the top of the seat to the left-hand side. Pass the strand round the rail and up below the last two strands. Then pass it over the strands in the form of a backstitch and under the seat rail. Pass it again across the top of the seat to the right-hand side and proceed as before to make a backstitch over the last two strands.

Repeat in this manner from side to side of the stool, making a small backstitch over the strands in pairs (see

In completing this stage, a wrap should be made round the seat rail on each side, close to the leg, to correspond with the beginning.



This is continued with the seagrass remaining from the first stage. Pass it once round the frame as in the first stage, then weave over and under groups of six strands alternately across the seat to the right-hand side. Wrap the seagrass once round the rail close to the leg, make a backstitch over the strand as in Stage 1, and then weave across the strands in the same position as the first row. Pass the seagrass over the left-hand rail and up below the two strands and make a backstitch over them. The rows of weaving are arranged in this manner in groups of two throughout the weaving of the seat.

Begin the next group of two rows by passing the seagrass over three strands and then under and over six strands alternately across the seat. This will divide the groups of the previous rows, one-half being used with half of the next group. This principle is followed throughout, thus form-

ing the diagonal pattern shown.

After passing the seagrass round the right-hand seat rail and making a backstitch over the two strands it is threaded by the side of the previous row to complete the second group of two rows. The weaving is continued in the manner described.

It will be found necessary to make an extra wrap round the rail from time to time to keep the rows of weaving level, as the weaving strands cannot be pressed down so closely as they could be on the frame in the first stage.

To complete the second stage, make a wrap round each of the rails close to the leg to correspond with the beginning.

To secure the beginning and final ends of seagrass, knot them round a convenient strand on the underside and cut off the surplus ends. Size of seat, 12½ in. square.

Materials required: ½ lb. fine seagrass, natural colour.

The cost of the outfit for making one stool is 4s., and may be obtained from Messrs. Dryad, Limited, 42, St. Nicholas Street, Leicester, who will be pleased to quote a specially reduced price for quantities for any number required. The stools are made of best English oak. If they are required stained and polished, a 1s. bottle of "Dryad stain polish" will give the desired finish.



BROWNIES AND WOODCRAFT

(From a talk at the Brownie Conference, 1933) By H. SEVERNE.

COUNTY Badge Secretary told me this spring that, although she issued over three thousand proficiency badges during the year, she only issued two Naturalist Badges, and not half a dozen Woodcraft Badges. By Woodcraft Badges she meant such ones as Astronomer, Geologist, Bird Lover, etc. This is not an isolated instance, for, from all over the country, we hear the same tale of thousands of badges issued, but hardly one that has anything to do with Nature. In face of the fact that our Founder, the Chief Scout, lays such emphasis on the outdoor training of children, these statistics are rather astounding. One might think that this has little to do with Brownies, but when we remember that Brownie training is a preparation for Guiding we see that it is a matter that very much affects Owls too.

Why are Guides generally so bad at woodcraft? When anything goes wrong with a company or pack, it is generally pretty safe to blame the Guiders. Somehow we have got into rather a muddle in the Guide Movement over

our ideas of woodcraft and natural history. We all know woodcraft is very much "the thing," but we are divided into two parties. The first party contains the really ardent naturalists who love rushing about looking for rare conifers and uncommon migrants. The second party (to which most of us belong) honestly want to do the best for the children and carry out the wishes of the Founder, but-well, we are not ardent naturalists, we feel we never shall be, and we think there is nothing to be done. What do we want for the Brownies? Do we want them to be ardent naturalists? No. I don't think we do, for that is obviously a thing for the very What we want is to make them the sort of children

who "go about the country with their eyes open."

How are we to set about achieving this? We needn't be ardent naturalists, we needn't in fact know anything about the subject, but one thing we must be, and that is interested ourselves, so that our interest carries the children with us.

When we are starting new Brownies on nature-work there are one or two things it is

advisable to remember first, it is best to try to rouse their interest in

something that "stays put," and not to start on birds. No self-respecting bird will stay still with a pack anywhere in its neighbourhood.

Next, we must remember not to discourage them. Once their enthusiasm is roused they are sure to come to us with wonderful tales of marvellous birds and flowers they have seen. We may feel inwardly that such birds and flowers could only have been bred in the tropics, but we must never let them feel that we discredit their observations. Patience may unravel the tangled skein or may not! But the great thing is that the Brownies are interested. Besides, there is the possibility that the Brownies are perfectly accurate in their statements, for in certain conditions of light the feathers on quite ordinary English birds literally flame with colour. We mustn't forget, either, that children of that age are much nearer to Nature than we are, and can approach wild animals in a way that would never be permitted to us.

A great deal can be done by bringing Nature into every part of the programme, not confining it to Nature talks and games. We can bring it into our ceremonies and stories in just the same way that we bring in our health rules. But let us not play bad nature games. In no game should a child be sent to find a picture of a leaf, flower or bird, unless she has first had an opportunity of finding out what the thing is like. To be sent wandering round a room looking for a flower she doesn't know, and has had no opportunity of knowing, is far more likely

to make a child hate Nature than love it.

As we all know, children of Brownie age have certain very defined characteristics and tastes, and it will help us if we make use of them in arousing interest in the outdoor world. Here are suggestions as to how some of them can be used to advantage.

Love of colour.- In winter get the Brownies to notice the different colours of the birds: ash, black, lime red, etc. Ask them to count how many different colours they

can see in a sunset, or how many different greens in spring. Appeal of sensory organs: smell.—See how many trees and bushes they can recognise with their eyes shut. (Yew

and elder are good examples.)

Food.—Get Brownies to discover what kind of food a bird eats by the shape of its beak and legs, and notice how birds will always be found near their food. (Something of the same sort can be done with wild animals.) Brownies find it very difficult to recognise species of birds, but if we get them to realise how they vary in shape, flight, and song, we are laying a sure foundation for more detailed knowledge in their Guide days.

Curiosity.—Let the Brownies look at animals' tracks on a muddy day, and see whether they can find out to



what animal they belong. Animals figure in most fairy stories and nursery rhymes. We can make charts of their tracks, and see whether the Brownies can guess which story or rhyme they illustrate.

Love of cutting-out.—In autumn collect dead leaves and lay them on brown paper, and cut them out, adding the veins in chalk. The brown paper leaves can be used afterwards for a game. Brownies love inventing their own games, for using things they have made themselves, and generally think of something far better than we should!

In conclusion, let us not forget that children most value things they have found out or made for themselves. In Nature work, first-hand knowledge is the only kind of any lasting value, and our part as Brown Owls is to encourage them to get it.

READERS' DISCOVERIES

FEAR IN YOUNG CREATURES.

"Is fear of humans instinctive, in young creatures,

or is it taught by the parents?"

This subject has brought in some interesting observations. Some readers' conclusions are drawn from the behaviour of domestic pets, but animals which for genera-tions have been fed and handled by humans are living under such artificial conditions that it is difficult to draw any general inference regarding natural fear.

The prize is awarded to C. Godden (1st St. Helen's,

Abingdon) for the following:

"I had an opportunity of noticing the reactions of fox-cubs to humans one day last April.

to humans one day last April.

"Two of us had the good fortune to come unexpectedly upon an earth, about a quarter of a mile from the London Road, where it crosses a Hampshire common. We lay on some rough grass, about 6 yds, from a bank where six foxcubs were disporting themselves. There was no cover between them and us, and several of them noticed us, stopped their play for a moment to stare and sniff enquiringly, and then paid no further heed to us. But after about twenty minutes the vixen emerged, shook the sand from her coat, observed the two emerged, shook the sand from her coat, observed the two human heads nearby, sniffed suspiciously and sat perfectly still looking at us for five minutes. She paid no attention to the attempts of a cub to persuade her to play with him, but at last turned round with great dignity and retired into the earth. A few minutes later every cub had followed her example—having probably received their first lesson in the customary relationship between foxes and humanity."

Everyone must form their own opinion according to their own experiences. My own observations incline me we agree with the writer of the above, that fear is taught. We have all enjoyed sneaking up to a nest of young birds while "mother" is away, to be greeted by a chorus of some birds while but as soon as of squeaks and preposterous open beaks; but as soon as the mother's warning note is heard, the nestlings cower and look's warning note is heard, the lured into conand look embarrassed, never again to be lured into con-

fidence. I have even seen a baby peewit in the act of leaving the egg, with much peeping and struggling, lie still at the frantic scream of the mother flying overhead, and remain so as long as I stood by.

On the other hand two instances of parents who never taught their children fear come to mind: a pair of robins, both hand-tame, brought up their family with so little idea of fear that when first finding food for themselves they would perch on human feet and even pecked at a

camera held in a human hand.

The other is a sadder story: In a certain house two mice were caught one night, and the following day there appeared first in one room, then in another, four young orphan mice—wandering, inquiring and innocent—so innocent indeed, that at sight of a human, instead of vanishing, they approached with interest and sniffed. Their parents had met their fate, apparently, before teaching them their first lesson of fear. But mice, however ingratiating their ways, are tiresome lodgers-so the story ends in tragedy. The sequel came some months later, when someone discovered in a glass jar in the store cupboard what at first glance appeared to be two French plums, but proved to be two very young, very dead mice. Alas, they had been orphaned before their parents could teach them the second lesson: "Never jump into anything until you know you can get out of it"... But perhaps this is not a very nice story.

SOMETHING TO DISCOVER. (No. 5.)

Most of the summer migrants have gone—and the last will soon follow them; the residents are left to face the winter. Do any of them make any provision against cold? Wrens, we know, will crowd together—a dozen or more minute fluffy balls of importance—into some hole for the coldest nights. What of the others?

Occasionally one finds in autumn apparently new woodpeckers' holes, fresh chips strewing the ground. A friend once took me to see such an "autumn hole" into which she had seen a spotted woodpecker disappear the previous evening.

The sun was setting as we stood gazing up at the hole high in the tree-trunk; suddenly from a little distance sounded the familiar "chak" of the spotted woodpecker, it grew louder as he threaded his way through the tree-tops, and a moment later he alit just below the hole and popped in. For one second he thrust his head out again—took a last look round at the world, and disappeared. We waited, but there was no more to see. He had gone to bed.

There is apparently no recorded evidence that woodpeckers this would make sleeping holes for winter use, and it would

There is apparently no recorded evidence that wood habitually make sleeping holes for winter use, and it be of the greatest interest if readers could collect any in-

readers could collect any information on the subject from personal observation.

Notes on "Woodpeckers' Winter Sleeping Quarters" should be sent to "The Path of Discovery" by November 30th, and a prize is offered for the best notes sent in.





CLUB ROOM DECORATION

Summer and the camping season have finished, and with the onslaught of the darker evenings, Guiders will be referring to their notebooks for winter or indoor activities with which to complete their company programmes.

I always think this, rather than the spring, is the time to see about the redecoration of the club

room or headquarters, and in order to cover the subject as fully as possible, I will deal first with a few ideas for those really fortunate companies who have a room or hut with which they are free to do as they like.

The obvious and essential thing at which to aim is the introduction into the club room of an outdoor feeling and some may imagine that in a room with perhaps only one small window this

is well nigh impossible, but one has only to consider for a moment the materials at one's disposal to appreciate at what little cost a complete transformation can be

If you wish to strike an unusual note with your decorative scheme—and the ceiling is not too far out of reach—I suggest you transform the existing white or cream ceiling into a "night sky"; a local builder will gladly loan you a pair of ladders and a board to act as your scaffolding, and then all you need is a tin of dark blue colour wash, a small tin of black ditto (or you can substitute lamp black or soot mixed with water for this latter) and, of course, a brush; it is possible, nowadays, to obtain washable distemper or "colour wash" and I would strongly recommend this, especially for headquarters which are in a town where walls and ceiling get dirty far quicker than elsewhere.

Having applied the dark blue distemper and added a wash of black here and there you will want to introduce



stars to heighten the "night sky" effect. These can be cut quite easily from gold or yellow gummed paper and then be stuck into place. In order to preserve a degree of accuracy, I suggest that an astronomical



Ву

E. BEADLE



chart be referred to before arranging the stars.

I have seen one or two of these ceilings when they have been thus decorated and the effect is really most intriguing.

The next things to tackle are the

walls, and although the ceiling should present no great



should present no great difficulty, I anticipate that you will heave a sigh of relief when it is finished, which will be a comparatively easy job.

If you have an artist in the company you may like to get her to paint a cloud design where the frieze usually appears. Don't have any of those heavy storm clouds, re-

member the club room must have a cheery atmosphere

above all things.

After the clouds, you can introduce your distant horizon or skyline, by one or other of two methods: either by painting in sepia, black or dark green, or else by cutting long strips of coloured gummed paper and sticking those into position. Personally, I favour this latter method because you can cut out your design, try it on the wall and then, if you dislike it, take it down and alter it until it does satisfy.

Trees can be introduced into the foreground either by this same method of gummed paper, or if you prefer, by the use of stencils. With the latter method you again have two alternatives, you can obtain a sheet of lamp-





shade parchment from a supplier of artists' materials, shade Parties and then, having outlined the required shape or design, and their, the outline with a sharp knife, which will then give you your subject on waterproof and paint-proof give you you material, and this stencil can be used again and again, enabling you to produce a "repeat" design round the

The other alternative, with this stencil idea, and many Guiders will probably prefer it, is to obtain stencils already cut, from the same firm of artists' colour suppliers. There is a most interesting range of these from which to choose, and before deciding to experiment with cutting one's own stencils, it would be as well to consult a cata-

logue of these stock stencils.

All the foregoing, of course, is mainly intended for those companies whose club room is more or less literally their own, but for companies who have to use one of the parish or church halls an equally effective result can be obtained by means of light screens consisting of thin plywood screwed on to a frame of 3 in. or 1 in. battens, Any local carpenter could knock up such frames for you at a ridiculously low price, and I would suggest that you have one for each patrol, as the screens can then be used first as a wall panelling and then as a patrol corner screen. A convenient size for these would be about 5 ft. square and hinged in the centre, to enable them to be folded up and packed away.

On these screens, which should not be stained at all, it will be found possible to reproduce any of the decorative

schemes which I have suggested.

A final idea for you, if none of the previous ones have appealed, is to stencil or paint round the walls various woodcraft symbols and/or pithy phrases from the Chief's

In other words, concentrate on some form of decoration which will help to foster the spirit of Guiding, chivalry and an out-door atmosphere.

COMPANY MANAGEMENT

T is with a thrill of anticipation of what amazing possibilities lie before us that we start on our autumn Possibilities lie before us that we start on our winter's work Guiding, and we look forward to our winter's work when we will be able to carry out all the fresh ideas conceived in the glorious surroundings of our summer holidays.

At our first meeting there will probably be many changes from last session-promotion to Rangers, Night School classes, and the slum clearance scheme work havoc in Our ranks, and it is with an assortment consisting of perhaps our youngest P.L., two or three flighty Seconds, last year's Tenderfoots and a bunch of eager young

tecruits that we have to reform our company.

Perhaps it seems a dismal prospect, but in Guiding the unexpected usually happens and probably where we least expect to find good Guides they will spring up and sur-Prise us! Looking at the motley collection in front of Our first anxiety will be to find leaders—the excellent P.L.'s who worked so ably have left us—will we ever have their like again? I expect that all of us have felt like that at their like again? I expect that all of us have felt like that at the same of that at our first meeting—have you ever let your Guides choose their own leaders? In a company that I know of

all the leaders automatically resign after the summer camp, and if they are still in the company they are eligible

At the first meeting of the autumn session a talk is given on what is expected of a leader, and then all the Guides who have passed their 2nd Class are put up for election and each Guide votes for four leaders (or however many patrols there are in the company) under whom she would be willing to serve. Then, those elected are apportioned to the different patrols, as suit best. The odd thing is that the Guides very seldom make mistakes over their choice.

Don't you remember when you were at school, you knew the other girls in the class far better than the mistress did? It is the same with the Guides, meeting each other in school, in Sunday School and at many other times when we don't see them; naturally they know far better than we do which Guide has the necessary qualities which go to make the leader, and if they do make a mistake, well, they'll probably have to suffer, and next year they'll be more careful!

Perhaps you wonder what happens to last year's leader who is not elected. I have known her come back, and the Senior P.L. has chosen her for her Second, and all has worked happily, and if she does not stick to the Guides after you have told her that it takes a fine Guide to do what she's doing, Guiding is not doing much for her character. If she's a good Guide she will enter with eagerness into whatever job is there for her-and there are other ways of serving the company besides being a

At the beginning of the year we will probably need to devote a whole evening to the meeting of the Court of Honour. There will be so much to discuss-all the special appointments in the company, the Secretary and Keeper of Minutes, the Librarian, the Treasurer of Company Funds. Don't let us forget to invite Brown Owlshe will tell us about the new Brownies that are ready to fly up from the pack—perhaps, too, she may need a new Pack Leader and the Court of Honour will decide who is the best Guide they can give to the pack; for she must be one who will show the Brownies what a splendid thing Guiding is.

Our leaders chosen, we must arrange to meet to discuss plans for the winter's work. It is quite a good plan to give out subjects for discussion dealing with company matters and let the leaders find out the opinion of their patrols on them and bring the result to the next Court of Honour or leaders' meeting. These discussions of "Patrols in Council" are extremely valuable in running the company, as it is the Guides who run the company through their leaders and not the leaders or the lieutenant and captain. If the leaders have something definite on which to report it will start the ball rolling-and ours will not be the silent Court of Honour when the captain chats brightly to a silent audience of patrol leaders!

Then we will have to make out a rough outline of the winter's programme—perhaps the entire company will concentrate on 1st Class work until Christmas—what does it matter that they haven't passed their 2nd Class all that they learn for their 1st Class is going to make them more useful people and that is what matters. Then drill will have to be worked up for Armistice-tide and the date will have to be fixed when we will invite the Commissioner to enrol the new recruits.

Problems, too, confront the Court of Honour—the Guide who has left and who is not carrying out the Guide law; should she be asked to give up her badge? Ask your leader's advice, and abide by it. Learn with them, always remembering that Guiding is a movement of youth and we are not there to ram grown up ideas down their throats but we are there to lead them if they choose to follow us, and if they prefer their own way let them have it as long as it is not harming the good name of the Movement or hurting the feelings of outsiders.

After the first Court of Honour lieutenant and captain meet and go over the programmes settled—and fill in the blanks. One of the most necessary books is a programme book, with, on one side, the programme we have planned, and on the other the programme that we have carried out. How often have we arrived at the hall to find that the carefully arranged programme of the Court of Honour will not "go down" that night. We then have quickly to substitute a programme that will fall in with the mood of the company. Then afterwards we glance back in our programme book; are we keeping the balance? We have the four Guide signposts to refer to:—(1) Character and Intelligence; (2) Service for others; (3) Health; (4) Handicraft. It is practically impossible to touch on all these things at each meeting, but the use of a programme book is that we can look back and see whether we are keeping the balance over a series of meetings, and if not let us take drastic steps to see that we do so!

We should try when making out programmes to see that the company gets out as much as possible-all very well, I hear you say, for the country folk in the summer. Do you know, in the days when Guiding was started, companies rarely had headquarters, and they just had to meet outside. What about the stars in the winter? They are usually at their very best when we come out from our Guide meeting on a winter's night. Perhaps you know nothing about stars you say; probably your Guides don't know very much either, and it will be fun learning together. Astronomy may not appeal to all your company, but to one or two it may mean a love of stars which will interest them for the rest of their lives. Then there are adventure games and treasure hunts when clues can be left at obliging shops. Do let us get into our Guide training some real opportunity to practise our motto. These adventure games (you will find plenty in Scouting for Boys) only mean a little extra forethought on the Guider's part-well worth it when you think of the enjoyment and the interest that they cause among the

Then last, but certainly not least, do see that lieutenant gets a chance of doing some of the nice things at the company meeting; so often Lieutenant is allowed to take roll call and collect the pennies and there her responsibilities end. Every lieutenant is an embryo captain and it is the captain's job to do all in her power to train her until she finally says to the Commissioner: "I have taught Lieutenant all I can, and she is now ready to take on a company of her own." Let Lieutenant share your difficulties with you—you can't expect her to be interested if she only knows half of what is going on in the company and in your mind?

In a nutshell the wisest captain is one who stands by

while her Guides, her leaders, and her lieutenant make mistakes. That's the way they'll learn, but it takes a lot of self-control, and it may seem to us rather a risk—but why not let us take our courage in both hands and try it this winter—the result may be in the end beyond our wildest dreams!

K. C. SCONCE.

SOMETHING SPHERICAL

A Spherical Stall is a splendid attraction at a sale of work. Why not try it?

Nothing must be allowed on the stall which is not perfectly globular in shape. It is surprising how many articles there are which will meet your purpose.

Balloons of every colour and size are very popular with youngsters and they are also extremely useful in a decorative way. Marbles will find buyers as will globular pencil sharpeners, and rubber balls for floating on the water when seaside holidays come along. Most people patronising the sale will be glad to see golf and tennis balls in evidence; indeed, balls are sure of a quick change of hands as they appeal to people of all ages and tastes, so a good variety should be shown, including highly-coloured ones for small children, good bouncers for children a little older, ping-pong balls, a few cricket balls for the schoolboy, and—camphor may come in useful to someone!

Sweets go well at all times so don't despise the humble brandy balls and the more elegant popcorn-goodies which are obtainable in the required shape and in pretty pink and white colours. Marsh-mallows and doughnuts find ready favour while Dutch cheeses and small pats of butter would doubtless attract the practical housekeeper.

Soap is another possibility, especially if a sideshow disclosed a dainty and active Bubbles dressed after the picture by Millais.

M. W. W.

I love all beauteous things, I seek and adore them; God hath no better praise, And man in his hasty days Is honoured for them.

I too will something make,
And joy in the making;
Altho' to-morrow it seem
Like the empty words of a dream
Remembered on waking.

ROBERT BRIDGES.

By permission from "The Shorter Poems," Clarendon Press, 1931.

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.

E. M. C.
Would not it be better for you to write direct and ask for the particulars yourself? The expenses of the training depend on the length of time you are prepared to stay there. Fees for a one year's diploma are 90 guineas, two years £150, three years 200 guineas non resident. A certain number of pupils are taken on contract for half fees. Write to the Secretary, 1, Glebe Place, S.W.3. The demand for teachers trained in this method is steadily growing.

There is always need for the right sort of woman in missionary work both at home and abroad, and the age to start the specialised training is from 25 to 27 years of age. You will, of course, realise that most people who wish to take up religious work have been preparing themselves often for years before they actually enter their Training College. The length of the training and the manner in which it is taken vary greatly with the Society one elects to join, and one's previous experience, education and qualifications. Your best plan is to write to the Society which you think you could best work with and ask for an interview.

HOPING, W. M. H., AND M. N.



These three readers have all asked the same question. The very best way of qualifying for a school matron's post is to train first either in a general hospital or in a children's hospital, taking care the hospital is recognised for training. Then, if possible, take a post in a nursery or home in order to get experience with healthy children and learn routine. Matrons must have a real feeling for young things, be sympathetic and patient, with a wary eye for the slackers. She must be a very good needlewoman and orderly and methodical in her work. The Educational Agents have the best lists of yacancies on their books.

have the best lists of vacancies on their books.

D. M.

Look out for the post you want in papers such as the L.C.C. Gazette, 2d. weekly, and The Times Educational Supplement, and also write to the Polytechnics where there is a course on millinery. Have you ever done any technical are you used to managing a class you ever done any teaching, and are you used to managing a class or girls altogether? This is an important point.

S, K, F. Is it possible for the girl you mention to go to any cookery classes? She is very young to start in a café. Six months studying cooking at a Polytechnic or Technical School would make all the difference and give her a much better start in life. There are sure to be institutions of this sort in the town you write from.

M. B.

Kennel work demands a specialised training, and it is also a full time training. It would not be possible to take it as you suggest in 3

your spare time and without paying any fees. We think you would be well advised to go on with the work you are doing and not make a change at present.

MARGARET.

A very good course in dress designing, fashion sketching, cutting and fitting is given at the L.C.C. Barrett Street Trade School, Oxford Street, W.r., where we advise you to apply for particulars. You must be good at drawing and have an artistic bent as well as a knowledge of sewing, and a training for this sort of work is absolutely necessary.

Do you think it wise to give up a post in a school for private governess work? You will probably get a post as you are Froebel trained, but governesses for tiny children are always young, the years go by very quickly and posts get hard to find! Write to Miss Lennoxken, 37, Old Bond Street, W.I., and state your qualifications, and to the Governesses Institute (Employment Bureau), 23, Maddox Street, W.I., but neither of these agencies will take you without an interview. Is it worth your while to come so far?

No, the postal course you mention will not serve your purpose at all. Is there no chance of your rising where you are to being secretary shorthand typist to one of the heads of the firm? There is very little difference if any in the qualifications of the private secretary from yours—and there is much more security of tenure is a post of your description than for increase. secretary from yours—and there is much more security of tenure in a post of your description than, for instance, as secretary to a Member of Parliament or a professional man. Do not throw your self out of work, and do not change a permanent post for something which may only last a few months—but be prepared to change if you feel it is worth your while. Give this winter up to attending classes in English, History, Public Affairs and such kindred subjects. To be well informed, write a good letter—by yourself—nicely mannered and spoken all go a long way.

Anxious.

We do not advise chiropody unless you are prepared to take the training either at the London Foot Hospital or Chelsea Polytechnic. You suggest demonstrator's work, but what can you demonstrate without a certain amount (often a great deal) of specialised knowledge? You are not too old for hospital nursing, but that is by no means a calling to be taken up simply because other things fail; and unless you have had some experience in managing a house you cannot hope to go into domestic work. Have you any chance of learning how to cook, and giving some time to it while you are still in your time to it while you are still in your present post? A good cook can usually find a job, but she must know her



CAREERS ADVISER.



PRACTICAL LEATHER for thoughts to

WORK

case would be all

is not taken over

this, it is highly probable that the

Christmas presents or the company sale of handicrafts in aid of camp funds.

A camera case is an interesting article to make, but it is not quite so simple as it

looks, for the reason that cameras differ so much in size that a certain amount of adjustment may be needed in cutting out from a pattern. In order to get the correct size of the camera, place it firstly flat on a piece of paper and run a pencil round it, not forgetting to allow in the pattern for the front piece of leather which should overlap. Now place the camera on its side and again draw the pattern, making due allowance, about ³/₁₆th of an inch extra, for the leather that will be taken up in the thonging. The camera must fit quite easily into the case, otherwise it will prevent rapid withdrawal when a suitable "snap"

suddenly presents itself.

T is not too early

begin to turn to

Let us suppose that the main part of the case, which is all cut in one piece and comprises back and front, measures 20 inches. The sides will be $7^3/_{10}$ th of an inch long, and $2^1/_5$ wide. Having carefully cut these out, they should next be lined, lacing calf being recommended for this. Now begin by punching holes equidistantly round the edge of one of the side pieces, then lay the two pieces together face side to face side, and using the punched one as a pattern, mark with a pencil or any pointed tool, through the holes already made, the position of the holes in the other piece. When these have been punched, mark holes to correspond in the main piece beginning with that portion which comes under the flap. The spacing of holes in the main piece should correspond with those in the side, but do not proceed with the punching of the main piece beyond the straight edge of the side piece for the moment.

Attach the first side to the main piece by thonging until the curve is reached, leaving two or three holes unthonged to ensure easier manipulation of the punch pliers on the main piece afterwards. Follow the same method with the second side, making sure that the top edges of the two sides take exactly the same relative position. If care

askew and it would be impossible to rectify this afterwards.

Now bend the main piece round the

lower ends of the side pieces and, while holding them all in position, mark with a pointed tool on the main piece the holes to be punched which will correspond with those on the curved parts of the sides. Do not mark more than two or three holes at a time, then punch and thong on each side alternately. This method facilitates thonging, and results in suitable spacing of the holes in the main piece at the curve. It will be noticed that the spaces between the holes in the main piece at the curve are a little wider than the spaces between the holes at the rounded ends of the sides. Having thonged round the curves of the sides, the spacing of the holes in the main piece becomes as before; but, as the work approaches completion and the narrow case becomes more and more closed up, it becomes increasingly evident that unless the two edges were dealt with in this manner, and more or less together, the operation of inserting the point of the thong through the holes from the inside would be extremely difficult.

The thonging should be carried round the top curve of the side pieces, leaving the flap unthonged until later, finishing off neatly with a double stitch into the corner holes of the main piece. When resuming thonging of the flap start two or three holes below the point where the flap becomes free of the sides, finishing off in the same manner where the flap rejoins the opposite side, for additional strength. Next, fit a press button or other fastening. The strap will not present any difficulty but it is rather long, and, if thonged, use only fine thongs and see that the stitches on the opposite edges lie opposed to each other in slope (like herringbone).

The shoulder strap is fixed to the sides by passing the ends through what are known as "D" rings, the straight side of the "D" ring being attached by means of tabs

thonged to the sides.



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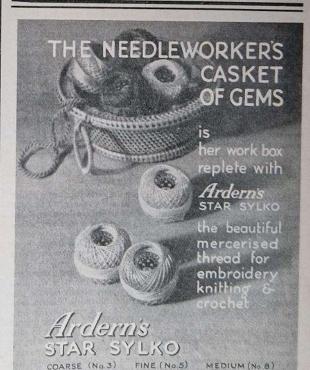
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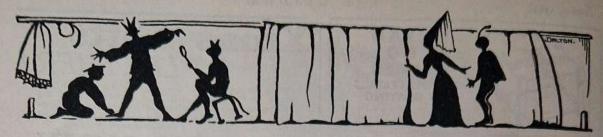
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PLAYS TO ACT

Reviewed by K. STREATFEILD Commissioner for Music and Drama

Check to the King of France. An Historical play in one act. By Margaret Irwin. (French. 1s.) Stocked by Headquarters. This play, by the author of Royal Flush, has none of the stereotyped trappings of the usual historical play for amateurs. Instead of the doublet-and-hose dummies there are quite startlingly real people,

trappings of the usual historical play for amateurs. Instead of the doublet-and-hose dummies there are quite startlingly real people, characters out of history.

Jeanne, daughter of the King of Navarre, aged eleven, is fighting tooth and nail against a marriage with the Duke of Cleves (a member of the plain featured family). By way of persuasion she has been kept in the Castle of Tours and whipped at intervals; all her family threaten and cajole by turns. She, however, has set her heart on Antoine de Bourbon, a boy rather older than herself, and no other will she have. She has prepared a lengthy written "Protestation" to supplement her spoken one, which is chiefly "I won't"; in fact though the Duke has positively appeared as bridegroom and her wedding robes are laid out, she is by no means defeated. In a scene with the fascinating King Francois I of France, she extracts a promise from him that if she takes the Duke she shall not see him again for three years, and then shall have her marriage annulled. Even for those times that was a spirited effort for a child of eleven. The King scratches on the window pane the famous couplet "Souvent femme varie, Bien fol qui s'y fie," but in reply to a remark of the child's mother. There was no wavering about Jeanne.

Jeanne.

The historical note (which, most emphatically, should be conveyed to the audience) tells us she had her own way; in three years she got rid of the Duke, married her Antoine and became the mother of the great Henry of Navarre.

This play gives a glimpse of vivid people who lived violently, romantically, importantly, from babyhood. Truth has a great fascination for the young, and its incidents are true. Gitls could act it well, but at all costs, Jeanne must look a child by comparison with the others. Guide companies must borrow a small sister. They need not, however, be alarmed by the gold-and-scarlet, dim tapestry, coat-of-arms background suggested by the playwright. It is only the historian painting the scene from a very rich paint box.

Fire Short Plays for Boys and Girls. By Robert H. Cowley, B.A. (Oxford University Press. 1s. 9d. and 6d.)

(Oxford University Press. 1s. 9d. and 6d.)

This collection of plays is intended for the class room as a reader and for impromptu dramatic work without costume. For such purposes it is admirable, provided the performers have read the books from which the plays are made; the little scenes are packed with breathless action, the children would always be doing something and enjoying themselves. They are too fragmentary, however, for the ordinary entertainment of an audience who have paid for their seats.

"Tom Brown" and "King John and the Abbot" are particularly for boys. "The Death of Masterman Ready," mortally wounded by the beseiging savages while fetching water, vividly re-calls that half-forgotten classic. We meet again the insufterable William, who says "You think of everything, Ready"; and the naughty little Tommy, who has emptied the water cask inside the stockade instead of filling his bucket from the well, and so causes his father to raise clenched fists to the skies and say: "All our hopes destroyed by the idleness of a child." And Mrs. Seagrave, who enters "leading" her children and remarking "I was told to expect this, dear (the onslaught of the savages), so I am not quite unprepared. All that a weak woman can do, I will." Did people ever talk like this? The modern child playing that part will have hard work to get her tongue round it; one can imagine with what gusto she will turn to the

Elizabethans in the Three Witches scene from Macbeth that ends the book: "Where hast thou been, sister?" "Killing Swine!"

The Water-Babies. By M. Kennedy.
Rosemary Green. By Thora Stowell.
Through the Looking Glass. By Maud Findlay, B.A.
(Oxford University Press. 4d. each.)
The first of these consists of scenes from the classic by Charles Kingsley; the second is a little play of a child who is captured by fairies and kept in fairyland, while a changeling is sent to her mother. Brownies would enjoy the latter and find it very easy to act, with its simple dialogue and plentiful action. The last is an adaptation of Lewis Carroll's story. These adventures of Alice do not lend themselves to dramatic form quite as readily as those in Wonderland, the adapter, however, gives us many delightful glimpses of old friends such as Humpty Dumpty, Tweedledum and Tweedledee, and the White Knight, who comes off particularly well. Alice jumps over her brooks most ingeniously with quite the chessboard feeling.

Paterson's Publications. (T. W. Paterson, Torbeg, Dell Road, Colinton, Midlothian. Price 1s. 6d. each, by post 1s. 8d.)

Paterson's Publications have been known for many a year. They have provided the numerous recitations, monologues and duologues that used to be the backbone of every entertainment, and still form the necessary padding between the more ambitious items. In the first series comes Old Mose Counting His Eggs, the young man who "Married the Cross-eyed Widow Instead of Marjory Lee" and Anstey's "Burglar Bill"; all the old favourites, in fact. There are now twelve volumes of these, graded for performers from five years to fourteen, besides numerous recitation books for adults that cater for nearly every taste; they should be very useful to Guiders.

Overflow. 5 parts. By Maysel Jenkinson. (Year Book Press, 1s.)
This, a prize play of the V.D.S. Competition for 1935, is particularly for butter makers. An audience who know something of dairy work and Women's Institutes will enjoy it. It is a good play for Rangers to act.

Amateur Stage Management and Production. By Charles E. Parsons. (Pitman. 7s. 6d.)

This book is packed with expert advice and information. It wastes no time on amiable remarks as to the marvellous improvement of late in amateur acting or the influence of drama on the national character. You pick it up as one resolved for good or evil to produce a play, and down it comes instantly to business and hard work. The coresing sewer works are thought. work. The opening sentence tells you to read your play through several times until you have "a thorough grasp of the plot and general atmosphere." Having achieved that you are taken through every detail of the organisation that puts it on the stage. The chapter on scenery, with diagrams on the management of these hessian curtains so beloved of Guiders, is admirable. You are shown how to make cut-outs of cardboard and brown paper to use in conjunction with them, and so the little includes in a setting. in conjunction with them, and so put a little incident into the setting. The "noises off" are most varied and ingenious, also rather fun to do; and the long chapter on lighting—always a difficult business for girls, aveille are lighting.

do; and the long chapter on lighting—always a data of the long chapter on lighting—always a data of the long chapter of grids—is excellent.

The whole book is written with the knowledge and sympathy of someone who has struggled with village halls and bubbling gas jets and actors who don't "stay put"; who understands the plagues that assail the amateur producer, but who also knows they can be defeated with a little imagination and a lot of hard work.

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THE TRAINING OF GUIDERS.

Hints on the Training of Guiders. Edited by M. F. Bray, Commissioner for Training. Published by Headquarters. Price 6d.

This little book has been compiled in response to a widespread request for some kind of printed statement as to our objective and method of training. method of training.

method of training.

It is intended primarily for the trainers themselves and those interested in the organisation of this department, and not for the average company Guider. It deals with the training of Owls; a General Training Day; a General Training Week-End; a General Training Week, Ranger Training, and contains suggested programmes for the training of Guiders.

This book endeavours to outline the scheme of training that has been evolved through the experience of the past few years, and which will doubtless be modified and amplified in the years that are coming.

PRINCIPLES OF GUIDING.

PRINCIPLES OF GUIDING.

Quo Vadis, 1933. Stocked at Headquarters. Price 6d.

Many nations have taken up the Movement initiated by Lord Baden-Powell, and each has adapted his original scheme so as to suit the needs and mentality of its own girls. This is only natural and right, but at the same time there arises a danger lest in the many adaptations the original idea should become unrecognisable, and lest some of the essential characteristics should be lost.

The "Quo Vadis Council," consisting of experienced Guiders from every country, was called together last June at Our Chalet, so that they might consider what are the basic principles of Guiding necessary to be kept intact in every country, and so that they might formulate these.

At the meeting of the Council, twelve different countries were represented, and it was exceedingly interesting to find what a large measure of agreement there is as to the essentials of the Movement, while each country has something valuable to contribute as to the ways of carrying these out.

This little pamphlet contains the result of the deliberations of the Council, and should be of great interest and use to Guiders all over the world. It contains several recommendations which are not yet embodied in the rules of any country. The World Committee hopes that these may be studied and discussed at Guiders' Conferences and Training Courses, and that if the public opinion in any country is in favour of them, they may eventually be adopted by the National Headquarters, which can only move in such matters if it has the expressed opinion of the Guiders behind it.

OUR AIMS AND METHODS.

What Are the Girl Guides and Girl Scouts? By Rose Kerr. Stocked

What Are the Girl Guides and Girl Scouts? By Rose Kerr. Stocked at Headquarters. Price 2d.

For some time past there has been a need for a pamphlet dealing briefly yet comprehensively with the general scheme of Guiding, its evolution from its original conception twenty-one years ago, and its subsequent growth and expansion to all parts of the Overseas Dominions and foreign countries.

This difficult task of condensation has been ably achieved by Meaning the Condensation has been a condensation has been a condensation to the Condensation has been achieved by Meaning the Condensation has been a condensation to the Condensation has been achieved by Meaning the Conden

Dominions and toreign countries.

This difficult task of condensation has been ably achieved by Mrs. Kerr, and the pamphlet will be extremely useful to put into the hands of interested and thoughtful inquirers as to our aims and objects, our methods, and finally the results so far achieved. At the end a list is given of those countries which are members and Tenderfoot members of the World Association.

THE EXTENSION BRANCH.

Extension Games. Compiled by Margaret M. Russell. Published by Headquarters. Price 6d.

The old Maure Games Book has been long out of print, and a revised and shortened version is now in stock, in a size that can conveniently be slipped into the pocket, and the price has been consequently reduced. Many new games have been added, and much new material. Guiders who work with Extension Guides will find these games

of great value.

The Audrey Books. By F. O. H. Nash. Sheldon Press. 3s.
This is a book which will be greeted with joy by Guides of most ages. It contains old friends, in the four phases of Audrey's Guide career; "How Audrey became a Guide," "Audrey in Camp," "Audrey at School," and "Audrey the Sea Ranger," The book has also the merit of being remarkably inexpensive, though strongly and attractively bound.

and attractively bound.

YARNS,
Stories To Tell to Scouts and Guides, E. E. Reynolds. (Harrap.

3s. 6d.)

as. 6d.)

A collection of legends and stories, ancient and modern, told with reference to the Scout and Guide Laws. The Stories are many and varied, useful for camp fire yarns, or for shorter talks at the company meeting. They are well told, and serve to explain the laws, as Guiders so often find difficulty in doing. The book is not ideal; sometimes, perhaps, the moral is rather obvious; but certain of the stories could not fail to inspire. It is a book which Guiders will find of great assistance for the moment when, as sometimes happens even in the best companies, the captain feels that the more serious side of Guiding is not being taken seriously enough.

M. T.

FOLK DANCING.

Handbook of Organisation. (The English Folk Dance and Song

Handbook of Organisation. (The English Folk Dance and Song Society. 1s.)

After the inspiring scenes at the Scout and Guide International Folk Dance Festival recently held there must be many dancers who feel that they would like to be more closely connected with the Society which has done so much to preserve and spread the knowledge of the traditional dances of the English people. Our dancing can only keep its vitality through constant contact with other dancers and without this we lose much that is valuable and enjoyable. This handbook gives a brief, clear and comprehensive survey of the handbook gives a brief, clear and comprehensive survey of the organisation of the Society, and, though of little general interest, it should prove useful to those wishing to know more of its work and how they can keep in touch with its activities. It is a book for Commissioners, Secretaries and others who represent groups of dancers rather than for the individual.

MUSIC.

Little Talks About Big Composers. By Sir Frederic Cowen. (Harrap.

Price 2s. 6d.)

Price 28. 6d.)

It is difficult to know for what aged child this book is intended. Its wording and phrasing would suit a five year old, but biographies are not generally suitable reading for that age! For an older child interested in music and music makers, the talks must surely be irritating both in the way they talk down to the child mind and in their brevity. They are indeed "Little Talks" with all the condescension that the words imply to a child.

R. B.

HEALTH AND CLEANLINESS.

The Health and Cleanliness Council have published a booklet on "Home Laundry," which we think will be of use to Guides and Rangers entering for the Laundress and Finisher Badges, as well as in their own homes. There is also a leaflet for girls entitled "Help Yourself to Health and Beauty."

A certain number of all these leaflets are obtainable free of charge, and the Health and Cleanliness Council will welcome applications

and the Health and Cleanliness Council will welcome applications from Guide captains and Brown Owls. Applications should be made Health and Cleanliness Council, 5, Tavistock

to The Secretary, Healt Square, London, W.C.r.

GAMES.

Jolly Party Games. ("Daily Express." 6d. Series.)

This cheap little collection of old favourites will be useful to Guiders who want to "look one up" for a Company of District party. The two dozen puzzles might be of real value to Post Guiders for their Company letters. party. The two dozen puzz for their Company letters.

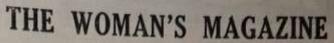
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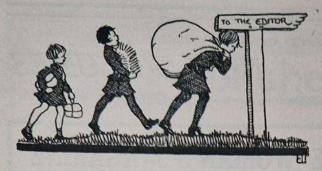
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GUIDER-RANGERS.

To the Editor.

Dear Editor.

Dear Editor,—May I be permitted to say that I feel the day that shuts Guiders out of Ranger companies will be a sad one, not only for the Guiders concerned but for their companies and packs, for it is by seeing higher ideals in Rangering that we are able to help those we are Guiding to climb, and keep our own sense of proportion and humour at the same time. Furthermore I think it would make the problematic shortage of Guiders more acute. The Ranger company is an undoubted recruiting ground, and if asking a Ranger to become a Guider meant asking her to give up Rangering, it would be like expecting an uprooted tree to bear fruit, and those of us already Guiders if asked to choose between Guiding and Rangering would probably choose the latter, feeling that without Rangering we had nothing to give our Guides or Brownies, whereby through Ranger service we might give something to the populace.

A senior and a junior Ranger company as suggested might work if captains were obtainable, but surely it was our Chief's idea that we should all work and play together without all this classification. Can't we spend more energy carrying out his wise, far-seeing plans, and he helder the company as a support of the populace.

Can't we spend more energy carrying out his wise, far-seeing plans, and less bickering over unsettling trivialities?—Yours, etc.,

A BROWN OWL

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—In answer to July's "Nine Years' Guiding," and after reading the replies from both Guider-Rangers and Guide

and after reading the replies from both Guider-Rangers and Guide captains, it appears to me that many people are overlooking a link in the chain of Guiding which not only is of the utmost importance but would not be possible without the aid of Guider-Rangers.

Taking my own case as an example, that of a complete stranger to the Guide Movement until eighteen months ago, I joined a Ranger company of twenty-four, which included nine young Guider-Rangers. Apart from not being allowed to hold any position in the company, it was impossible to detect the Guider-Rangers from the ordinary Rangers (whose ages ranged from sixteen unwards), so it is there-Rangers (whose ages ranged from sixteen upwards), so it is there-fore apparent that no "larking about" was ever in evidence. Although some Ranger companies in the district have only about Although some Ranger companies in the district have only about six Rangers, our company has since added eight more Guides to its numbers who have not only felt welcome (and are rapidly progressing), but have remarked on the splendid spirit of the company, thus disproving of the theory that Guider-Rangers are a drag on a Ranger company, and speaks for itself as to whether the younger Rangers are intimidated by the older ones. The Guider-Rangers attend regularly without in any way neglecting their Guide companies, and openly say what a great help Rangers are to them in providing new ideas, etc., to work on for their Guide parades. I may add, I have learnt a good deal about Guiding (and Guide companies in particular) from these Guider-Rangers, through my contact with them in Rangers, and I am certain they do all in their power to help any Ranger, and especially to pass on to them their invaluable first-hand knowledge of all the thrill and joy they derive from Guiding, both in their service to their Guide companies and in their association with what, after all, is the ideal training ground for future Guiders, namely, Rangers.—Yours, etc., future Guiders, namely, Rangers.-Yours, etc.,

RANGER ONLOOKER.

[This correspondence was started by a writer who argued that for a Guider to be a Ranger as well is a great mistake. Haven't some of the subsequent letters strayed from the point, confusing this question with that of the very-much-older-Ranger? To go back to the original discussion, while much that is sensible has been written on both sides, I wonder if the people who advocate that Rangers should leave the company when they become Guiders realise that it would mean:—

(a) That though, we prose Rangers to undestable the

would mean:

(a) That though we urge Rangers to undertake the form of service that is cost needed locally, we should have to say to them; "If you help with any ther form of social work you may remain a Ranger, but if you become a Guider am afraid you must leave the company?"

THE EDITOR'S POST BAG

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

(b) That if the term "Guider" in this connection covers Brown and Tawny Owls and Lady-Cub-masters, as well as Guide captains and lieutenants, a buge proportion of the membership of our companies, especially in the country, would be affected?

(c) That it would cut off such people from one of their main sources of training, in some cases from their only one?

For its solution, I think the difficulty demands not a ruling from Headquartes, but the good sense and broadmindedness of individuals.—M. M. Monteith, Commissioner for Rangers.]

THE COUNTRYSIDE.

To the Editor.

Dear Editor,—After all the appeals which have been made to the public in the papers and by the B.B.C. to preserve the beauty of the countryside and of England's historic buildings, I feel that Guides should be among the first to respond. Yet on the afternoon of Tuesday, August 8th, while at Carisbrooke Castle in the Isle of Wight, I was horrified to see a Guide belonging to a London company produce her knife and carve her initials on the wall. Apart from the fact that this gives the Movement a bad name, it was an act of vandalism and an impertinence to Princess Beatrice whose home Carisbrooke is.

This is written in the hope that the attention of other Guiders may be drawn to this point, and that all may do their utmost to prevent similar actions occurring.—Yours, etc.,

NANCY M. SPURLING. B.O., 5th Marylebone Brownie Pack.

BARNARDO GUIDES.

To the Editor.

Dear Editor.—It again falls to my very hard task to put into words the gratitude and joy of the large number of Barnardo Guides who have camped with Companies throughout England. We had more invitations for our Guides this year than we have ever had before, and they have returned to the village in the highest of spirits, refreshed, and delighted with all they have experienced.

I can only try to convey within the very limited space of this short letter our unbounded gratitude for the generous hospitality and kindness shown to our Guides by companies all over the country.—Yours etc.

country.-Yours, etc.,

BEATRICE PICTON-TURBERVILL. Governor and Divisional Commissioner.

Girls' Village Home, Barkingside, Ilford.

TREATMENT FOR FAINTING.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—On two occasions this summer, when attending

Dear Editor,—On two occasions this summer, when attending united Guide parades, I was amazed at the way in which Guides were being treated after fainting.

I venture to suggest that possibly it is not commonly realised that fainting is a temporary anaemia of the brain, and for this reason alone, it seems more reasonable to lie the person flat on the ground, so allowing the blood to circulate slowly but freely through the affected area, rather than to lower the head between the knees, a means which should only be employed when anyone is feeling faint, and not when she has actually lost consciousness.

and not when she has actually lost consciousness.

The habit of sitting the person more or less upright, and which was the method chosen on both occasions, should never be practised, as this definitely retards the flow of blood to the affected area.

I hope this left with the flow of blood to the affected area.

I hope this information may prove useful to some.—Yours, etc.,

A LONDON GUIDER.

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The complete solution of the Play and Concert Problem. Plays, concerts, charades, revues, living marionettes, mock conjuring, and all kinds of amateur entertainments are dealt with in this book, from the simplest "show" got up on with in this book, from the simplest "show" got up on the spur of the moment, to the full-dress production in a public hall. Mr. Bennett proves himself an expert on rehearsal, stage-management, lighting, make-up, scenery, etc., etc., and shows exactly how to make the best of scanty resources and difficult conditions. His book is unique because it is as useful to girls "running a show on their own "as to their elders when these decide to take charge Material for many programmes is given in the last 140 pages, which contain a varied selection of plays, sketches and recitations by John Drinkwater, Alfred Noyes, Ronald Gow, Rosalind Vallance, Elizabeth Fleming, Mary Cousins, John Hampden, etc., etc. A number are specially suitable for girls of various ages.

THE GIRL'S GUIDE

Edited by P. J. Langland With a Staff of Expert Contributors. Fully Illustrated.

The Chief Guide has written a long article on the Guides specially for this volume, which deals with all the girl's games, sports, hobbies, handicrafts and general interests and has contributions by S. P. B. Mais, Ruth Buckley, Betty Nuthall, Kathleen Lockley, Florence Jack, Lady Heath, Eva Christy, David Billington, etc., etc. A book which every girl of 12-18 needs.

These are only three of the twenty volumes. Please send for an illustrated prospectus of the Nelsonian Library, and for Lists of Plays, which include many specially suitable for girls.

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RANGER CAMPS.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—Camp for the vast majority of Guides and Rangers DEAR EDITOR,—Camp for the vast majority of Guides and Rangers is once more a thing of the past for this year, but as soon as camp is over we begin to think and plan for next year. Those members of our great movement who have never been to camp lack some vital part of Guiding, for the clubroom can never give what a week spent in the open and in close contact with nature can. But there is a vital question which I feel sure many Ranger Captains have asked themselves: Does a week in camp, spent under the recognised conditions of camp regulations, supply what Rangers really desire?

I must make it clear that my remarks and observations apply for the most part to girls who come from poor working-class homes, many of them working long hours in factories, and also girls who have joined the movement over the age of sixteen and so have never had the opportunities of camping as Guides.

never had the opportunities of camping as Guides.

One hears the remark very often made by Rangers that they like camp life, but there is no holiday for them at camp. To my mind there seems to be various reasons for this remark. First, the remarkable growth of camping holidays by the community at large and the Rangers hear of their friends having what sound to be ideal holidays, and it is only when one visits some of the sites that one realises the conditions of camping that exist in many of the "holiday camps." Secondly, these girls in most cases only have one week's holiday in the year and they long to have a camping holiday, but "not in uniform all the time." They ask to be allowed to go to the nearest seaside town once or twice during the week in mufti and to do as they wish with their friends for the day, returning to camp at a stated time at night. Thirdly, Rangers wish they could "get on with their work early in the day and then finish" for cooking, washing-up and general domestic life is too much part of their ordinary home routine and also many of these girls are in need of a real rest physically as well as mentally. need of a real rest physically as well as mentally.

I should be so grateful to hear what other Guiders feel in this matter, for this year I have heard of two Ranger companies who camped at a holiday camp rather than spending their week at camp in the true sense. It seems that this practice is one that might very easily spread, and the immeasurable value of camp as an aid to the training of character, to mention only one point, be lost.—Yours, etc.,

RANGER CAPTAIN.

HYGIENE IN CAMP.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—Is it necessary that knives, forks and spoons should be placed on the bare ground, floor, ground-sheet or mattress before a meal as is done in nearly all camps I have been to?

When I am asked to a meal in camp it really takes a good deal of self-control on my part to use these things. I do not want to be over particular, but I cannot help imagining the dirty boots that have tramped over the floor, etc.

As far as I can see, the simplest plan to get over this would be for every camper to have as part of her equipment (though not necessarily for her own use) a small envelope-bag of linen or raffia, into which the articles needed could be slipped by the camper herself or a special orderly. It really would not give much extra trouble, but it would do away with what seems to me a very un-hygienic, as well as a very unpleasant practice.

I am afraid that campers will think me very fussy, especially as I am not a great camper myself !- Yours, etc.,

THE SENSIBILITIES OF BUTTERFLIES.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—After reading the delightful article last month on Caterpillars as pets, I send you the enclosed paragraph sent by a correspondent to *The Daily Telegraph* recently, and which I feel may possibly have escaped the notice of many caterpillar lovers!

"I was surprised to see just ahead of me a butterfly fluttering about, oblivious of my wheels, which almost passed over it. I pulled up, and discovered the remains of a second butterfly, evidently killed by a passing vehicle. The living one was desperately trying to lift its mate and carry it away. The poor creature tried time and again, only to find the burden too

H. W.

OCCUPATIONS FOR RANGERS.

To the Editor.

To the Editor.

Dear Madam,—When I read in your Guider that Rangers often wonder what they can do as an Act of Service, I feel inclined to suggest "allotment gardening."

My little Guide company has run an allotment with much success and still more pleasure for the last three years, and elder girls would do still better. Besides making our rent (12s) and taking home produce to our parents, we are able to make gifts of potatoes, greens etc., to our very poor neighbours. We devote quarter of our ground to flowers, because these are such welcome gifts in a big city, and such a pleasure to the little growers. Some good turns done are:

(1) Giving the cauliflowers which accompanied our Vicar's "Xmas Dinner" to old and poor in our parish. We took round the cauliflowers the day before, on our own.

(2) Supplying the flowers for the "War Memorial Window" on occasional Sundays.

(3) Bringing flowers for church decoration at Children's Festival

occasional Sundays.

(3) Bringing flowers for church decoration at Children's Festival and Harvest Service, etc.

(4) Gifts of flowers to sick.

(5) Gifts of vegetables, etc.

(These are mentioned as a suggestion; Rangers will think of

many more.)

many more.)

EXPENSES.—Rent: 12s. casily made. Captain's household buys at least 6s. worth in year and one or two regular customers are found among her friends if the stuff is good and fresh.

Tools: Can be bought second-hand.

Manure: Prohibitive price. Use soot and decayed leaf-mould, etc. Soot is easily begged when chimneys are cleaned. One big boarding-house saves us the fortnightly cleanings from its kitchen flues, and we give it flowers for its dining-table, thus reciprocating "good turns."

turns."

Seed: About 2s. 9d. per annum vegetable. 6d. per annum flowers.

Hut: A lock-up hut can generally be got with the holding. We have one, but it has never been locked as our fellow-workers are our friends. "A gardener's (and a Guider's) honour is to be trusted."

I write this month, as at this time of year allottment holdings are generally re-let, and there is a big chance of getting one as it falls wacant. Most big towns have plenty in their neighbourhood. A "holding" is generally to perches or { acre. We join the local Allottment Association and have one vote at its Council. We are also entitled to attend its lectures, and some of my pleasantest evenings have been spent with 200 or more working (or workless, alas!) men and four little P.L.s., all bound by one common love of "growing things."

So good luck to all new gardeners and "God give you a green thumb" !—Yours, etc.,

B. V. FISHER, 57th Bristol Company.

CAROLS. To the Editor.

To the Editor.

Dear Editor,—I should be so very grateful for your help. I am making a collection of carols, new and old, for a Christmas play this winter and for use in a Guide company, and I am very anxious to find those less known. Might I ask, through The Guiders who know of any would be kind enough to let me know about them and where they may be obtained. I would, of course, refund the postage. It is difficult to get hold of attractive ones that are less known and I should be most grateful for help.—Yours, etc.

K. MARY HEATH (Miss).

10, The Close, Exeter.

COPIES OF "THE GUIDE" WANTED.

To the Editor.

Dear Editor,—I wonder if I might appeal through The Guider for copies of The Guide which are no longer needed.

I have a Lone Guide Company, numbering 20, in Manitoba, Canada. All my Lones are very badly off and are also very scattered in lonely parts, and in winter cannot get out very much. It gives them great joy getting an occasional copy, and if they found they were getting one regularly it would mean a great deal to them. If anyone feels they can spare their copy of The Guide when read, they would be doing a real good turn. If four copies are sent at

If anyone feels they can spare their copy of The Gmue they would be doing a real good turn. If four copies are sent at once postage is not very much on them.

I shall be very glad to send names and addresses to anyone who feels they can do this, and if they out-number my Guides, I am sure the 1st Manitoba Lones would like them, too, and many others who at the moment do not know the joy of Guiding.—Yours, etc., Swaynes,

(Miss) Muriela Lone Company.

Rudgwick, Sussex. Capt., 2nd Manitoba Lone Company.

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Consider the Heavens
Happy flock
Hey Derry (s.s.c.)
Now sing we and chant it
Of flowers the fairest (solo and s.c.)

S.C.)
Our youth like Springtime
Spring comes laughing
Come, let us to the bagpipe's
sound

HANDEL
Come and trip it
Come, ever smiling Liberty
Come, let us all a-Maying go
Come where the violets grow
Evensong (Largo)
Flocks are sporting
See the conquering hero comes
Happy we
Here, amid the shady woods
In praise of laughter
Let us dance

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Headquarters Training Schools



FOXLEASE.

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

October 16-21. October 24-31.	DATES. C.C.A. Conference. General Training. General Training.	
November 3-10	. General Training.	

November 24-27. Brownie Training. (Week-end.) No application will be taken for the following weeks until Oct. roth. County Secretaries may apply for special vacancies between Oct. 1st and 1oth. Such vacancies will only be kept provided the names and addresses of entrants and the usual 3s. deposit are sent with the applications.

January 9-16. General Training,
January 19-26. Brownie Training.

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

APPLICATIONS.

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 This 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

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

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.

FOXLEASE COTTAGES

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-toom 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 25. 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 for "Hampshire" Room, S. Portsmouth District; Union Jack Cover, Rook Patrol, Extension Conference; Ink Stand and Blotter, Trinidad Guides and Guiders; Donation for "Hampshire" Room, Hampshire County; Ink Stand, General Training Week, August 4-11; Books for Library, Rev. G. A. Biening; World Flag, Brownie Week, August 13-22; Donation, Mrs. Robison; Plants, Miss G. Wilkinson; Books for Quiet Room, Miss Smales; Picture for "The Link," Miss Green, Miss Moss and Miss Rigby.

WADDOW.

October 6-13. Brownie Training Week.
October 20-24. General Training Week-end.
October 27-31. Ranger Guiders' Training Week-end.
November 7-14. General Training Week.
November 17-21. General Training Week-end.
November 24—December 1. General Training Week. (The last training of 1933.)

Weekly.			1192	EES.						
Single room		***			***	***	***	1,2	TO	0
Double roo		100	***	***	1000	***	5/199	2	0	0
Shared room	ms	***	***	***	***	***	***	1	TO	0
Week-end. Single rooms.					Monday Monday				0	
Shared rooms.					Monday				17	
Should the v	(Sawee	aturda k-end	be co	time to	Mone d to	lay mo	rning) iesday	me		o ig,

Applications for a Training Course to be made to the Secretary, Waddow Hall, Clitheroe, Lancs, and must be accompanied by full name and address of each applicant, together with a deposit of 5.5., 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

No application for any Course will be dealt with until all outland 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 sitting-room, two bathrooms and kitchen. The charge for two people is $\pounds 2$ 2s. a week (for one bathroom, sitting room, kitchen and two bedrooms). For three or more Guiders, $\pounds 3$ 13s. 6d. a week, and for others $\pounds 4$ 4s. a week. The week-end charges are $\pounds 1$ 7s. for two people and $\pounds 2$ 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 3s. deposit, should be made to the Secretary. Guiders wishing to bring their cars can garage them at Waddow by arrangement, at a charge of 3s. per week, or 1s. per night.

PRESENTS.

Book, Miss Stevens, Oxfordshire; Donation towards Tennis Court, Brownie Training Week, August 15-22; Collection of Grasses, Miss Baden-Powell; Book, 5th Crumpsall Guide Company; Donation for Net Ball Court, Anonymous.

THE



GUIDER

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

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

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

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

THE GUIDEN 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.

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

CINÉ-KODAK FILMS

The 16mm, films taken last year were used to such an extent that two new films of the same size have been made. The first, as reported in last month's GUIDER, is "A Trail of Service in Wiltshire," being the picture of how Guides and Brownies of that county shire," being the picture of how Guides and Brownies of that county collected 1,930 lbs. of groceries and 17 dozen eggs for the unemployed of Swindon. It is a good film showing how "every mickle makes a muckle" when Guides join together to carry out a piece of real service. The second film, "The Baltic Cruise," will be of intense interest to everyone—those who were lucky enough to go on the cruise and those who will go round that thrilling tour in imagination as they see the picture. It shows the receptions given to the party, the national dress of the different countries, and brings home how strong the bond of international friendship created by Scouting and Guiding may be. This latter film will not be ready until the end of October.

Besides these two, the following films can be recommended for rogrammes. They can be hired direct from Kodascope Library, programmes. They can be hired direct from Kodascope Library, Kodak House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. The charge for hire is:

For one night 3/6 For week-end For Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday 2/9

(This last special reduction does not apply to the months of December and January.)

NATURE FILMS.

K.170. Some Sea Shore Animals,

K.191. Some Water Insects.

K.198. Some Friendly Birds. Excellent pictures of how birds can be fed and tamed. Unfortunately the birds are actually American not English.

K.503. Studies in Animal Motion.

K.504. The Cuckoo's Secret. This film is extremely interesting but rather old and scratched.

FILMS USEFUL FOR BADGE WORK.

K.239. Home Nursing, Routine Procedures.

K.240. Home Nursing. Bed Bath.

These two give quite excellent slow motion pictures of bed making with a patient in bed, bed bathing, making and applying cold compresses, hot fomentations, poultices, etc.

LANTERN SLIDES.

A set of 60 slides with lecture notes of the Calgaric cruise will be available for hire from Headquarters on and after October 6th.

The charge for the hire will be 7s. 6d. per night, or 35s. per week, plus carriage. The slides are carefully packed in special transit noces, and breakages must be made good.

Mrs, Mark Kerr, International Commissioner, has recently revised the set "Guiding in Foreign Lands," which has been in existence some time. This set now consists of 50 slides, with notes on Guides and Girl Scouts in seventeen different countries; a number of new slides have been substituted, and the lecture re-written.

The charge 6 per night, or 30s. per

The charge for the hire of this set is 5s. per night, or 30s. week plus carriage, and the same rule about breakages holds good.

THE HEADQUARTERS LIBRARY. The Library will be closed on the afternoon of Wednesday, October 18th.

GUIDES AND SAVING. It is gratifying to know that the new Savings Scheme for Guides has been very warmly received and that some hundreds of Savings Associations have recently been set up offering easy facilities for saving under the guarantee of the State. It is to be hoped that what has already been done is the opening phase of a wide expansion of the Savings Movement in this particular field. Guiders whose units are not yet offering saving facilities to their members through this simple Scheme would be well advised to get into touch with the National Savings Committee, Sanctuary Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1. The Committee will be glad to supply information and, where practicable, to send a representative to explain the working of the Scheme.

LOST AND FOUND.

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.

LOST PROPERTY: BALTIC CRUISE.

A water-proof coat was found during the Calgaric cruise at Oslo, on Excursion B, which has not been claimed. Application to be made to Girl Guide Imperial Headquarters.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF LITHUANIA.

A letter has been received from Major A. Valusis, International Commissioner of the Lithuania Scouts, asking if English Guiders who took clear photographs on the Cruise will kindly send him copies of any they may have taken at Palanga. Major Valusis would be most grateful for any photographs sent him. His address is: Lietuvos Skauty Sajunga, Kaunas, Nepriklausomybes Aikste 4, Libragia. Lithuania.

THE BLUEBIRD.

The Bluerird is the magazine for all sections of the Extension Branch. It is published quarterly, price 18. 6d., for four numbers, postage included. Orders should be sent to the subscription manager, Miss Hoare, Gorse Cottage, Crawley Down, Sussex.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

We are asked to state that Mrs. Janson Potts, Assistant County Commissioner for London, and Division Commissioner for Portsmouth, has changed her address, which in future will be as follows: Mona Cottage, Nelson Road, Southsea, Hants.

NEW INEXPENSIVE UNIFORMS.

Headquarters is now stocking a new ready-made coat and skirt in two qualities of lightweight navy serge. Prices 55/- and 65/These are made in two sizes, "women's" and "small women's."

A Guider's ready-made overcoat is also being stocked in navy pilot cloth, double breasted, with inverted pleat at the centre back. These coats can be worn equally well in or out of uniform, price

according to length of coat, starting at 35/- for 44 in. length. All these uniforms are smartly cut and well tailored by a reliable firm. If a better quality uniform is desired, these can be made to measure in our own Tailoring Department and fittings can be arranged. Prices from 3½ guineas. Patterns and self measurement forms of the better quality uniforms will be sent on application. Headquarters specialise in country orders.

For Guides and Brownies we now stock a fourth quality overall and hat. These should meet the need of many companies who may up to the present have found it very difficult to afford uniform. Overall prices range from 3/6 for 30 in. length rising 3d. for every three inches.

The navy felt hats are 1/11 each.

CHRISTMAS CARDS AND CALENDARS.

We have to announce three new experiments in our Christmas publications this year.

publications this year.

First a Calendar, size 14\frac{3}{4} ins. by 9\frac{3}{4} ins., consisting of six leaves with cover, with two months to a leaf, and on each a photographic reproduction of some scene in a Guide's life, with an appropriate extract from the Chief Scout's writings underneath.

The photographs are chosen from those used on the cover of The Guiden during the past few years. Price 1s., postage 6d. (including special envelope).

Next is the innovation of a special card for Commissioners. The card is a large one—on the outside is the trefoil in gold and inside an attractive photograph of Guides looking over a very lovely landscape. Commissioners have been asking for a more dignified and better" card than those supplied for Guiders and Guides. The new card can be had for threepence, including envelope.

Lastly—a card for Rangers is available this year. It is attractively printed in red and black, with the Ranger badge worked into the design. Price twopence, including envelope.

AN ENLARGED COUNCIL FIRE.

The October Council Fire has burst through its usual skin. It has had to be increased to 20 pages to make room for all the interesting news which has been pouring in.

Brownie Guiders who were expecting it to be a Special Brownie Number need not be disappointed. The tales from Latvia, the G.B.O.'s ideas on "Imagination in the Park," the "Hungarian Fairies," are all there. But other people will also find a special supplement about the Chiefs' Cruise, and the countries visited written by the Press representative who was on board. Also more written by the Press representative who was on board. Also more of the Chief Scout's article on "Happiness and Success," "How to make and use Herb Gardens," the Swedish national camp, and a description of the recent gathering of the leaders of the northern

a description of the recent gathering of the leaders of the northern countries, etc., etc.

Subscribers who renew their subscriptions now will get the enlarged number at the usual rate. There are about 150 whose subscription of 1s. 6d. are due. Please send them to THE COUNCIL FIRE, the World Bureau of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, 17, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.I. Please also encourage others to subscribe and so back up your international paper which needs your support and interest.

ARTIST CRAFTSMAN CHRISTMAS EXHIBITION.

Central Hall, Westminster, Saturday, October 28th, to Wednesday,

November 8th.

Display of handcraft things for wear, the home, the children and presents. Demonstrations by specialists. Puppet plays, concerts from 6 p.m. onwards, daily.

11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Admission 1s. (including tax).

KENSINGTON WEAVERS.

There will be a good opportunity for Guiders who wish to learn spinning and weaving this autumn to do so at exceptionally advantageous terms. By forming small classes among themselves and taking lessons from the Kensington Weavers each individual lesson will cost only about 2s.

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 open on Saturdays,

SCOTTISH HEADQUARTERS.

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

LECTURES.

The author of "Into a Wider World," "Second Book of Service," etc., etc., would be willing to accept invitations to speak at Rangers' Own's, District or Divisional Guides' Own's, etc., during the next six months. Distance no object. Travelling expenses if possible. Write R. Tyacke, 2, Warminster Road, South Norwood, S.E.25.

PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION RESULTS.

The entries for this Competition were distinctly disappointing. Few were received, and those not of a high standard.

The prize goes to Miss M. Heys-Jones, captain of the 2nd A. Mortlake with East Sheen Rangers and Guides, who receives the guinea for a cheery snapshot of a small Guide in camp armed with an enormous mallet. The Guide is "prepared" for hard ground, and also evidently for intruders!

The second prize of 10s. is awarded to Ranger Cadet Jean Stobie, of the 1st North Oxford company. The scene photographed shows enterprise and originality—a cliff rescue—but the photography is somewhat weak.

Called to Higher Service.

Rosene Heloise Pace, late Brown Owl of 5th St. Anne's-on-Sea Brownie Pack, on September 2nd, 1933.

MAY BALLANTYNE, M.A., beloved Tawny Owl of the 11th Mother-well Brownie Pack, on Monday, August 14th, 1933.

THIS MONTH'S COVER.

OUR Cover Photograph—The Handywoman—was taken by the late V. J. Riches.

Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, September, 1933.
August.

ENGLAND.
BIRMINGHAM.
KINGS NORTON.—Div. C., Mrs. J. Hotham Cadbury, 37, West Hill Road, Kings Norton.
YARDLEY.—Div. C., Mrs. C. A. Brown, St. Gregory's Vicarage, Small Heath.
LOZELLS.—Dist. C., Miss J. H. Brown, 236, Kingsbury Road, Erdington.
KINGS NORTON —Div. C., Mrs. Mills.
YARDLEY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hunter.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.
RESIGNATIONS.
CHESHAM.—Dist. C., Mrs. North.
HAMBLEDON.—Dist. C., Lady Uniacke.
CALDEWGATE (Caldew Division).—Dist. C., Miss M. Amos, Gilbert Road,
Cummersdale, Carlisle.
CURROCK (Caldew Division).—Dist. C., Miss L. Livingstone, II, Mulkaster
Crescent, Carlisle.
AGLIONBY (Eden Division).—Dist. C., Miss U. C. Wait, Etterby House,
Etterby, Carlisle.
St. Cutherkt's (Eden Division).—Dist. C., Miss U. Dickson, 3, Cecil Street,
Carlisle.
St. Cutherkt's (Eden Division).—Dist. C., Miss D. Fairhurst, Somborne, Cumwhinton

Carlisle.

STANWIX (Eden Division). — Dist. C., Miss D. Fairhurst, Somborne, Cumwhinton Road, Scotby, Carlisle.

ST. AIDAN'S (Petteril Division). — Dist. C., Miss G. Graham, Edenbrae, Brampton Road, Carlisle.

ST. NICHOLAS' (Petteril Division). — Dist. C., Mrs. Patterson, 120. Warwick Road, Carlisle.

Road, Carlisle.

RESIGNATIONS.

CALDEW.—Dist. C., Miss M. Lediard.
EDEN.—Dist. C., Miss E. D. Wood.
DEVONSHIRE.

TOTNES.—Div. C., The Hon. Helen Mildmay, Flete, Ermington, S. Devon.
RESIGNATION.

TOTNES.—Div. C., The Lady Mildmay of Flete.
DURHAM.

ASSISTANT COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Lady Raine, 5, The Esplanade, Sunderland, JARROW.—Div. C., Mrs. Stone, St. John's Vicarage, Hebburn-on-Tyne.
HEBBURN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Wakefield, Henley House, Frobisher Street, Hebburn-on-Tyne.
JARROW.—Dist. C., Miss B. Wallace, St. Mark's Vicarage, Jarrow-on-Tyne.
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Dartford.—Div. C., Miss G. M. Crawter, Heathfield, Dartford.
NORTH WEST KENT.—Div. C., Mrs. Channon, Cotswoldbury, Upperton Road, Sideup.

-Div. C., Miss D. Escombe, Weald Height, Fawke Common, Nr.

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Benleyheath.—Dist. C., Miss M. E. Bowmer, (Flat) 129, Broadway, Benley-

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Tenterreen.—Dist. C., Miss A. Tennant, Great Maytham, Rolvenden.

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Risionation.

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West Ham.—Div. C., Miss K. M. Parry, St. Peter's Vicarage, Upton Lane,
Forest Gate, E. 7.

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NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Miss D. D. Snook Commissioner for Central Dist.

Miss D. D. Snook, Commissioner for Central District (Forest Division) has married and is now Mrs. Hanson, Nuthall House, Nr. Nottingham.

SOMERSET.

Yeovil.—Dist. C., Miss M. C. A. Paynter, Hendford Manor, Yeovil.

Resignation.

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CORRECTION.—Please note that the initials of the District Commissioner for Petworth should be Mrs. F. H. Campion, and not Mrs. W. Campion, as shown in the August Guider.

Resignation.

Robertsbridge.—Dist. C., Miss F. Townshend.

YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING SOUTH.

Briksie.—Dist. C., Mrs. White, 17, Firs Hill Road, Sheffield 4.

LITTLE DON.—Dist. C., Miss P. C. Weaver, Wadsley Vicarage, Sheffield.

Wardsend (Sheffield North Division).—Dist. C., Miss M. Leader, Sandygate House, Ivy Park Road, Sheffield.

Resignations.

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ASSISTANT COUNTY COMMISSIONER — Miss M. Travers.

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NIGERIA.
Miss P. A. Pugh, Colony Secretary, has married and is now Mrs. Smith,
Education Department, Lagos.

COLONY SECRETARY.—Mrs. May, c/o U.A.C., Freetown COLONY SECRETARY.—Mrs. Vincent.

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RESIGNATION.

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RESIGNATION.

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Assistant County Commissioner (West).—Mrs. Ogle, Hale End, Hale Bares.

Cheshire.

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Assistant County Commissioner (West).—Mrs. Ogle, Hale End, Hale Bards.

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Huddersfield. North.—Dist. C., Mrs. Waldron, Bradley Wood Sanatorium, Huddersfield.

Kirkburton.—Dist. C., Mrs. Stephens, The Deue, Kirkburton, Huddersfield.

Kirkburton.—Dist. C., Mrs. Tinker.

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Resignation.
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Advertisements

Communications for this column should be addressed to The Editor, "The Guider," 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W., not later than the 15th of the previous month. Letters in answer to Box Numbers to be also addressed to Headquarters, clo "The Guider," fully stamped for forwarding. Headquarters cannot be held responsible in any way for advertisements. The charge for advertising in this column is at the rate of threepence per word, reference to Box Number, if included, to be reckoned as five words.

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Excellent condition.

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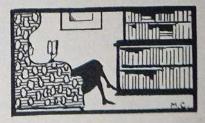
Guider's Uniform. 5 ft. 2 ins.; white shirt. £1.—Cole-Hamilton,

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Guider's Uniform; complete; stock size; good condition. £2.— Orr, 58, Cromwell Road, Belfast.

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Copies of Guider offered, 1928-1933, few missing. Further p.
ticulars on application, Cadell, Foxhall, Kirkliston, Edinburgh.

GUIDING.

Ranger Captain wanted; C. of E. North London; meetings Tuesdays.—Box 96, c/o The Guider.

Guide Lieutenant would like to join open company in London.—Kedge, 19, St. Leonard Street, Bow, E.3.

WANTED. House or School in or near London for campers' re-union. December 15th-18th.—Box 90, c/o The Guider.

Paying Guest in Guider's family near London. 25s. References required.—Box 92, c/o The Guider.

FOR SALE. Skating Boots; skates affixed; size 7; brown. 30s.—Miss Thompson, 96, Belgrave Road, S.W.1.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED. Middlesex Guider (30) seeks post as Secretary, or other position of trust; privately or with business firm. 14 years' experience. Excellent references.—Box 88, c/o The Guider.



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Sports; can Minimum salary, £70 p.a.—Box 91, c/o The Guider. Herts. Ranger, 24 years, seeks post Nursery Governess. Some teaching experience.—Box 29, c/o The GUIDER.

Ex-Brown Owl (nearly 22) desires country post as useful companion help; some knowledge of gardening, dogs and poultry; also cooking and secretarial work. Free now.—Box 81.

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

Dashwood House, V.W.C.A. Hostel, 51 and 53, Kenninghall Road,

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girls under 25. Central heating, moderate terms. Some members of the staff are Guiders.—Apply the Warden.

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THEATRICAL.

THEATRICAL.

Guide your COUNTRY with a performance of "The Masque et Empire." See page 405.

Three Dragons Heads for Hire; red. black, green; 2s, 6d, each per night, 6s, the three.—Miss D. Hill, Little Carpenters, Oxhey Lane, Watford.

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