

THE GUIDER

VOL. XXX No. 3

MARCH, 1943

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THE DAY OF GRAND FLIGHTS

is over—and what a day it's been! There seems so much to tell you, and so little space to tell it in. We can't start off with the weather (was it sunny? was there fog?)—else the censor will be on our tracks, but we can tell you it has been a huge success.

Off we go to a rooftop in the heart of London, where the Chief Guide and Lady Cochrane, Army Pigeon Service representatives, and an absolute barrage of Pressmen and photographers, scan the skies eagerly for any signs of a homing pigeon. There it comes! No... Yes! yes it is—our first messenger!! Everyone is in a marvellous state of excitement. The pigeon plays us up—it won't come in! For quite ten minutes it circles round, till we begin to feel quite dizzy. We are told to hide amongst the chimney pots while the pigeoneers call it and rattle tins of corn. It alights on a rooftop and plays peep-o with deliberate intent, before it finally goes hoppity-hopp through its little trap-door. The first message has arrived, and is handed to the Chief in all its glory! It's from Derbyshire, and reads:—

"These messengers, flying from your birth-

place—Chesterfield—take Derbyshire's thoughts and prayers to all Guides, to form a strong link in the chain of Guiding round the world."

The Chief Guide is thrilled beyond words that the first pigeon to arrive should come from her birthplace. The Press scribble eagerly, and photographers use up yards of film, while the triumphant bird

nestles in the Chief's hands, and thinks, no doubt, of corn to come!

Close on his tail came Yorkshire, West Riding South, then Leicestershire, then London, and so it went on. Sometimes there were several birds in the air, sweeping round in large circles together. It was grand!

Later, the Royal messages arrived. What an excitement! Here you see them reproduced and they have been specially photographed for the newsreels, too.

The light was failing when the Chief left, but your faithful messengers were still coming in; and all your messages—such lovely ones—will be summarised in the Chief's broadcast on the Empire and Foreign programmes sometime on Thinking Day. Alas, we shall not know the hour till just beforehand.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Serial No. A.B. 418. B. | |
| TO THE CHIEF GUIDE | |
| FROM | |
| Originator's No. | Date In reply to Number |
| <p>I am very happy to take my part sharing thoughts and prayers with all Rangers, Guides and Brownies throughout the world on this our Thinking Day.</p> <p>The winged message I send to you all brings greetings and good wishes from my sister and myself with our sense of pride and thankfulness that Guides everywhere are taking their share in the great fight against evil.</p> <p><i>Elizabeth</i></p> | |
| T.O.O. | Sender's Signature |
| T.H.I. | T.O. Liberation No. of copies Pigeon Ring Nos. |
| Date and time of return to loft | |

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Serial No. A.B. 418. B. | |
| TO The Chief Guide | |
| FROM The Princess Royal | |
| Originator's No. | Date In reply to Number |
| 20.2.43 | |
| <p>On Thinking Day, I have on mind Guides all over the world and by Pigeon Post send them a message of encouragement and of good cheer—</p> <p>May they so spread the Guide ideals of service and comradeship around them as to kindle a new light in the world—</p> | |
| T.O.O. | Sender's Signature Mary |
| T.H.I. | T.O. Liberation No. of copies Pigeon Ring Nos. |
| Date and time of return to loft | |

THE GUIDER

[March, 1943]



H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth attaches her message to pigeon's leg while Princess Margaret Rose watches her.

Photo: Graphic Photo Union.

And now, having told you briefly of the Great Flying-in, we are waiting anxiously to hear all about **your** ceremonies. Were they successful, too? We feel sure they were, for we know with what care and interest they were planned. Perhaps by the time you read this, you will have seen pictures of one or two of the pigeon parties on the newsreels. That's what we are hoping for, but, anyway, you may be sure that your greetings will have reached thousands of Guides throughout the world this Thinking Day, and gladdened their hearts. Pigeon post has been fun, hasn't it, and we will tell you more about it in next month's **GUIDER**, and the next issues of **THE GUIDE**. If space allows, we shall try and publish all your messages. This is rushed through at the last minute without even seeing the proofs, to get it in the March **GUIDER**, because you are certainly longing to hear something of what took place.

Here is the message from Scotland:—

"Guides in Scotland from Orkney to the Borders send greetings to their Chief and messages of goodwill to Guides throughout the world. May the near future bring us peace and reunion."

NOTE.—In addition to the above, the Chief Guide has received all the Scottish County messages, which we hope to publish later.

Message from Ulster: "Through these dark years the flame of Guiding burns steadily in our small Province and we look forward, with hope, to the bright days when we shall once again meet our Sister Guides round the Council Fire."

Message from Denbighshire:—

"Trwy gydol Dydd Myfyr ehed meddyliau o Brydain at Arweinyddesau trwy'r holl fyd i ddatgan negesau o obaith uchel, penderfyniad ac ewyllys da. Safwn yn barod
"i godiheddiw yn uwch na doe
"i wneud yfory yn sicr a diogel.
"i hoelio baneri Duw ar yr hwylbren."

Translation:—"Throughout Thinking Day thoughts will speed from Britain to Guides all over the world bearing messages of high hope, resolution and goodwill. Let us stand prepared

"To lift to-day above the past
"To make to-morrow sure and fast
"To nail God's colours to the mast."

Message from Yorkshire West Riding South: "The thoughts of Yorkshire West Riding South are centred on our sisters all over the world who are facing the difficulties of the present time with such courage, fortitude and cheerfulness. We send our message of hope and good cheer, and have faith that, through the common ideals of friendship and service, Guiding will play a real and lasting part in the restoration of Peace."

Message from Leicestershire: "From Leicestershire to Guides the world over—we work—hope—plan to build anew in freedom and brotherhood."

Message from London:—

"Loyal greetings to the Chief Guide from London Guiding: They look back with homage, and forward with purpose as they remember each member of her world-wide family. With all their sisters in Guiding they would be—Builders of Pax."

Message from Edinburgh:—

"We, the Guides of Edinburgh, send greetings to our sister Guides all over the world this Thinking Day. We remember especially all Guides and Girl Scouts in enemy occupied countries and we send them our love and sympathy in this time of trouble, praying that in spite of all difficulties they may keep alive the spirit of Guiding in their hearts. We hope

that next year the world will have peace and happiness for Thinking Day, and in that hope we will do our best to keep our Guide Law and Promise."

Message from Glasgow:—

"Eleven thousand Girl Guides of the City of Glasgow salute their sister Guides in every land, and pray for the day when they will be able to lend a hand in the rebuilding of a new world."

This is a Target of Pounds, Pigeons and Pence, and on Saturday, the 20th, the total was £60,116, but we are quite sure it will have gone up another £10,000 before the Target's over.

Remember, the Fund will remain open until the end of the war.



The Chief Guide holds Derbyshire's pigeon while its message is read to her by Lord Sempill. Lady Cochrane (centre).

Photo: Fa

TO WHAT END?

No. 2

THE PERMANENT SITE OR PASTURES NEW

SINCE the war a great many people have been camping on permanent sites; the difficulty of carting equipment about made this necessary, in fact without permanent sites there is no doubt our camping numbers would not have been so high as they are. There are, however, several things to bear in mind when deciding where one will camp, and in this case the end should, as far as possible govern the means.

To what end do we camp? One of the chief ends of camping is that it is the best form of character training for adolescents. Now if this is true, what makes it such splendid training? The very fact that so little is provided throws one on one's own resources. Take for example the weather; in ordinary life when it pours with rain the tendency is to stay indoors, or to take a bus instead of walking. One certainly does not, as a rule, go out and start gardening, or chopping wood. In camp one has to carry on the life of the camp whatever the weather, unless it becomes such that the camp has to be abandoned. This gives invaluable training in self-reliance, independence, resource, and often, in the case of small Guides, quite a measure of pluck and endurance.

Another characteristic largely called forth by camp is adaptability, making the most of very little and adjusting oneself to unknown conditions; much initiative has to be displayed and great resourcefulness. Camp encourages also a sense of responsibility. So often in ordinary life if one forgets, or is lazy, or only half does a job, someone rescues the situation, or there is an alternative procedure which can be followed. In camp, more often than not, one has to abide by the consequences, which may vary from the pole going through the top of the tent because the guy ropes were forgotten, to cows in the store tent because the gate was left open.

It is obvious that the best camp from the character training point of view is the one at which these characteristics are most called into play. If a Company goes repeatedly to the same permanent site all the conditions of the site are known, thereby greatly limiting the opportunities for adaptability and resourcefulness. Moreover when, as in the case of Foxlease and Waddow, there is a house nearby with kindly and friendly occupiers, the temptation to lean on the house is a strong one. Last summer when Waddow sites were fully occupied, after the Secretary had gone to bed one night there was a ring at the house bell. The night nurse went to the door, and there stood two Guiders from one of the camps. They asked to speak to the Secretary. The night nurse explained that as it was late the Secretary had gone to bed and asked if it were very important. On being told that it was she went upstairs, fetched the Secretary out of bed and hurried her downstairs fearing the worst. The campers asked for some wire. "What kind of wire?" asked the Secretary. "Fairly thin wire," said the Campers "we have lost our hair curlers and want to improvise some." History does not relate what the Secretary said. I suppose one could call that resourcefulness but I should imagine that was not the word the Secretary used!

Another point to remember about permanent sites is that, from the practical point of view, they are very easy camping. Most of them, of necessity, have to have permanent latrines, they have water laid on, and often a good strong hut or other form of permanent shelter close at hand. A Guider who is only used to that type of site will not know how to deal with the situations that often arise when one goes in for more adventurous camping. That brings me to my next point. However lovely a site is, if a Company habitually uses it, much of the adventure of camping will be lost. It is the new site in fresh country that provides a great deal of the fun of camping, and one should take one's Guides exploring as often as possible.

What then are the uses of permanent sites? In war-time they make camping possible in places when otherwise it would be out of the question. In peace or war they make excellent training grounds for inexperienced campers, jumping off grounds as it were, from which to venture farther afield as soon as enough experience has been gained. They are excellent for all those little extra weekend camps which can be poked into a full summer if busy Guiders do not have to grapple with all the business of finding a site, packing equipment and so on. They can acquire an atmosphere and a tradition, as Foxlease and Waddow have their atmosphere and tradition, so that they become a focus for all at which we're aiming through Guiding, and people return to them happily as after a long absence, they come home. But when all this has been said it must be remembered that campers should not get into a way of going to them again and again. Under no circumstances

should a permanent site become a habit, for then the fatal thing will have happened and camping will have settled down into a rut. Explore new places, try out new ways, be forever up and doing, tackling the unknown, then you will be giving to your Guides and Rangers the best training and the greatest benefit that camp can give.

BOOKS YOU SHOULD READ

A New Order in English Education, H. C. Dent, Editor of "Times Education Supplement," 3s. 6d., University of London Press, Ltd.

Mr. Dent's challenge to all who are concerned in education to-day is that nothing less than a social revolution is the condition of our national survival, because we have allowed social progress to lag too far behind national progress. He warns us that we are too prone to think that because England is a democracy there is no need for any radical alteration of our established institutions and that this "split mind" is nowhere more evident than in the field of education which is very far from having a democratic philosophy. He reminds us that the peoples of other countries have obtained phenomenal successes in the fashioning of new orders of society because they have deliberately used this educational system as a major instrument to this end.

Next the defects of our system, or rather of our eight educational systems with their very different aims and ethos, are laid bare with inescapable lucidity. Emphasis is put on their failure to prepare the child for life, and on the snobbish social distinctions drawn between clerical work and creative work involving manual labour. The latter half of the book is devoted to the outlining of a system to secure the full and harmonious development of body, mind and soul for the threefold purpose of personal living, civic responsibility, and useful employment. Education must be planned as a whole from the nursery school to the university and must at all stages combine unity of purpose with an infinite variety of method and outlets for expression. Here, and in his most interesting suggestions for vocational training through an apprenticeship for which the community must bear responsibility, Mr. Dent is speaking from the experience gained as Headmaster of a school where such experiments were made with success. These chapters will be specially interesting to Guiders since Scouting is itself just such an experiment, but the whole book (coming as it does from one who can speak with authority on education in England), with its lucid exposition and its challenges to clear and honest thought, is one that everyone interested in the training of the future citizens of England will want to possess.

E. T. B.

Out with Romany by Meadow and Stream, G. Bramwell Evens. (Romany of the B.B.C.) (University of London Press, 5s.)

This is an extremely interesting book; the style is simple and should appeal to children between twelve and—almost any age!

It is divided into four sections. In the first, Romany and his young friend Tim, the farmer's son, observe with much care and patience, all that befalls Spook the Barn Owl, from her courtship until the family she rears are able to fend for themselves. In a similar manner we follow the fortunes of Pete and Prue, the partridges, Nib, the vole, and Darkie and Droll, the rooks. The text is illustrated by photographs and line drawings.

I like this book because so many odd and interesting bits of information are given; and one may gain some idea of the very wonderful way in which our wild creatures protect and feed themselves and their families.

Recommend it to your Guides—it will teach them the value of observation.

J. P.

Twilight and Fireside, Elizabeth Clark. (Oxford University Press, 5s.)

It is a long time since we had a new book of stories by Miss Clark, and in this new book she has used her old charm, which enthralled both children and grown-ups. It contains eleven stories, most of which are for small children of Brownie age, or even younger. Such is the first story, which tells how the Tom Tit family built their nest in Mr. and Mrs. Parkin's letter-box—the letter-box is now in the Natural History Museum in London, so the story must be true!

For small children also are the stories of Mrs. Button and her two trees—one a Christmas Tree and the other a New Year Tree. Two charming stories are those of "The Donkey who helped Father Christmas," which would be a good one for Brown Owls to tell at Christmas time, and the story of "Mary Jane and the Fairy Pig," which explains the remarkable origin of the Pig-and-Whistle sign which has often intrigued us on inns!

Stories for older children are "The Fire Bringer," telling how the gift of fire was brought to the Indians, and "The Tale of the Sun's Sister," which learned people call a "solar myth," and which therefore follows a familiar pattern, but with new and pleasant elements, such as the hen with golden feathers and the wise grey fox, who plays the rôle usually reserved for a kindly fairy.

Brownies would enjoy—and perhaps draw a subtle moral from—"Susan Spinks and the Bad-Tempered Brownie."

All the stories are of the right length for telling, and all are distinguished by simplicity of language allied to great beauty and charm.

R. K.

Hostels and Residential Clubs. (Council for Social Welfare of Girls and Women, 1s.)

The central Council for the Social Welfare of Girls and Women in London has just issued a new edition of its useful handbook of Hostels and Residential Clubs. This is a very much smaller publication than the last, as many hostels have closed since the war. It is all the more important that those which are still carrying on should be widely known, and this handbook gives all the necessary information as to the type of hostel, addresses, accommodation, charges, conditions of admittance, etc. The hostels are classified according to the boroughs in which they are situated. "Our Ark," of course, figures among the hostels in Westminster.

R. K.

GARDEN

APPRENTICES

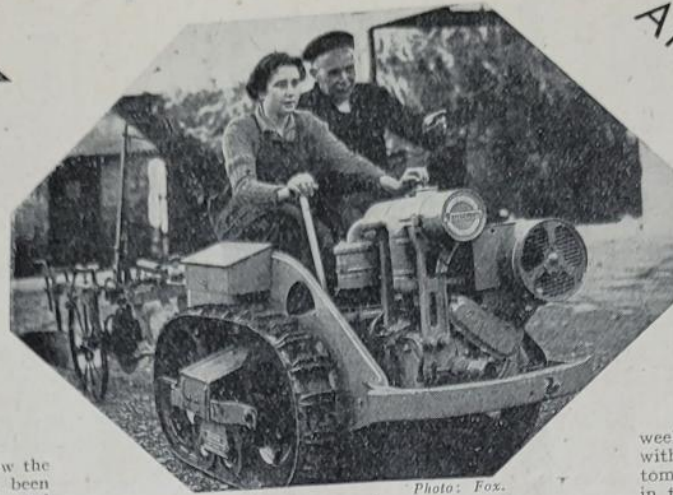


Photo: Fox.

Learning to drive the tractor.

FOR just over two years now the gardens at Foxlease have been looked after by Guiders and Rangers working under the head gardener, Craze. In peace time the vegetable garden was about three acres, and the house used an ordinary amount of vegetables for the meals; now there are nearer twelve acres under cultivation and the vegetables used for the training weeks are prepared in such quantities that one Patrol announced they had prepared sprouts for a month and were horrified when the whole quantity was eaten at one meal.

The life of the gardeners and the garden apprentices may interest other Guiders, and perhaps encourage more applications. When fully staffed there are two gardeners and three apprentices. The gardeners live at the Link, the small bungalow given by America, and the apprentices have rooms in Craze's cottage, where they get somewhat spoilt by Mrs. Craze. The day starts at 7.30 in the summer and 8.30 in the winter. Breakfast is had in the kitchen of the house—this saves changing out of boots and is quicker for the gardeners. Then comes the morning work, which is varied, as there are pigs, chickens and ducks to look after and the vegetables to be brought into the house for the day's use.

The apprentices learn from the beginning how to supply these vegetables, and the quantity needed. The use of various tools comes in the early teaching from Craze. They also help the gardeners with the care of the stock so that they can take their turn at the responsibility for their welfare on Sundays when only one is on duty.

The planning of the planting of the gardens is explained by the head gardener, and at each season of the year there are different interests. There is now a small tractor to be used for ploughing and carting, and everybody gets their turn at helping with that, though the driving of it is at present reserved for the seniors. As well as the vegetables a good deal of fruit is grown. The training

come in; felling trees is taught, sawing wood for the house, as well as occasionally helping with the fuelling of the house boilers.

The day's work ends at 5.30 p.m. in the winter, sometimes later in the summer, after which the evening is free. Sometimes the garden staff join the Guiders for camp fire or country dancing (there is enough energy for this seemingly), other days there are Ranger meetings or a Guider's job to be done. Time can always be arranged for Guiding as the apprentices and gardeners are

members of the Movement.

Apprentices are taken at the age of 16. Applications should be made to the Women's Farm and Garden Association. The first three months are a trial period, board and lodging is free, but there is no salary. For the next three months apprentices earn 11s. 6d. a week, and after the sixth months' training the payment is 15s. Usually the training is for six months and then the Women's Farm and Garden Association find a post as under gardener for the apprentice.

Foxlease now needs another gardener (over 20), and one or two more apprentices, so applications will be welcomed. Write to the Women's Farm and Garden Association, Courtauld House, Byng Place, London, W.C.1, mentioning Foxlease.

If any Guiders or Rangers could spare the time to come to Foxlease during the next few months to clear the small branches and brushwood in the shrubbery, their offers will be gratefully received. A great deal of felling has been done and the clearing up is a heavy job. The best size party is about 12. Board and lodging is free, but if the house is full the party is asked to sleep in the Annexe and cook for themselves. If any party thinks of coming please apply to the Guider in Charge.



A lesson in spraying.

Photo: Fox.



Sprouts for dinner.

Photo: Fox.

March, 1943]

THE GUIDER

YARNS ON THE TENDERFOOT TEST

No. 2—THE TEST ITSELF (continued)

The Girl Guide Salute is a secret sign, and a very wonderful one, too. I remember being in a big town in Austria once, I could not speak the language and I knew no one in the place. Suddenly, amongst a crowd of people I saw a girl giving me the Guide Salute. She had noticed my badge, and although we could not speak to each other the secret sign of Guiding made us both feel that we were in a great World Sisterhood. We smiled at each other and passed on. Never miss a chance of giving the Guide Salute. There is not nearly enough interchange of this secret sign of ours, and one of the chief reasons is that we do not wear our badges. Do not be stupidly shy about wearing your badge or giving the Guide Salute; you should be proud of both. The Guide Salute is not like the salute of the private in the Army to an officer. In the case of the private he is obliged to salute an officer first. In the case of the Guide, although out of courtesy a Guide or Brownie should salute an older person first, I have known a County Commissioner salute a Brownie in the street, because ours is the sign of friendship and not of rank or position. However, do not go about expecting grown-ups to salute you first; you ought to be quick enough to salute them before they get the chance!!

The Guide motto is "BE PREPARED." The Chief Scout had a special way of drawing a scroll with the words "Be Prepared" written on it. He used to say that the scroll was turned up at the ends like a Scout or Guide's mouth should be, always smiling. The motto of the knights was "Be always ready." As you see, this is the same motto as ours. Here is what the Chief Scout says about "Be Prepared":—

BE PREPARED

"Means that you are always to be in a state of readiness in mind and body to do your duty.

"Be prepared in Mind by having disciplined yourself to be obedient to every order and also by having thought out beforehand any accident or situation that might occur, so that you know the right thing to do at the right moment and are willing to do it.

"Be prepared in Body by making yourself strong and active and able to do the right thing at the right moment, and do it."

Be sure that every Tenderfoot realises this and does not forget it.

The LEFT HANDSHAKE of the Guides is another secret sign. In England during the Middle Ages if a man wanted to show friendship to someone in particular he used to say, "I give you my heart on it," and then he would put out his left hand and clasp the hand of his friend, because the left hand is nearest to the heart. The Chief realised what a delightful idea this was, and made it into a secret sign for all Guides and Scouts the world over.

The Three-Fold Promise

To promise means to stand by, to uphold, to pledge your word and to die sooner than break your pledge. This may seem very serious to you, but remember that it is a very serious business to promise on your honour to do your best. Before you were enrolled you had made no promise or pledge, but afterwards you have committed yourself FOR LIFE. "Once a Guide, always a Guide." The Chief has said, and you cannot get out of the fact, so you must go on trying until your life's end to keep the three Promises. This is a very difficult task, full of danger, and, as in the case of Pilgrim in *Pilgrim's Progress*, you may find yourself in some pretty awkward situations in what you may call the course of your duty. Nowadays people are afraid to do things in case they might get hurt or in case they might be too difficult for them. "Safety First" is sometimes the motto of the weakling, so no Guide should go in for it. On the other hand, do not forget that the Chief has said that the 11th Guide Law is "A Guide is not a fool." There is a vast difference between being foolhardy and adventurous.

There is nothing in the world so difficult as being loyal to God, because to do so you must forget yourself, live entirely for other people and do all those brave and glorious things that Christ taught us to do when He came to live in the world. If you are loyal to God you will keep the other two Promises quite easily. You will be a much nicer person to live with. Therefore, you will be able to help other people. The Guide Law will be your rule of life, instead of something written on a card hanging on the wall of your clubroom. Do not be content to read these words and forget them. Think with the brains God gave you, and think deeply and long, because it is up to you to teach the youngsters in your Patrol and to help them by your own example.

"What do the three Promises mean to you personally?" This is the question which the Chief tells us that all Patrol Leaders should ask themselves and should be prepared to answer.

The Guide Law

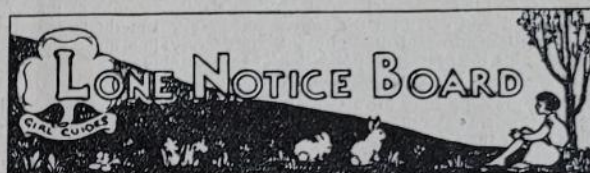
The code of knighthood was that a man should be:—

- In honour chivalrous.
- In duty valorous.
- In all things noble.
- To the heart's core clean.

You can see from this that our Law was taken from this code. You may perhaps wonder what the law of a band of men like the knights can have to do with the Girl Guides. You must remember that the women at the present time have very big responsibilities. The example of a woman who is very upright and honourable may be of tremendous help to the men and boys who are her friends. You may not realise this now, but when you are older it will come to you as a very important fact in your life. Remember that a Guide should be prepared for anything. By knowing what I have just told you about the example of women when you are quite young, it will stand you in better stead when the time comes, and you will be getting yourself ready for the real work which God put you in the world to do. I am not going into details about the Guide Law, because many good things have already been written about it. It will be enough for me to say here that it is a collection of great principles all gathered together in a very simple way by the Chief, who lived entirely according to the Law himself and who realised, and therefore passed it on to us, that to achieve honour, courtesy, kindness and purity should be the chief aim and object of every Guide and Scout in the world.

So you see that the Tenderfoot Test is indeed the foundation of the Girl Guide Movement, and a good Tenderfoot well trained will go far to achieve that most priceless object which all of us should aim at, to become "A FIRST-CLASS GUIDE."

MARGUERITE DE BEAUMONT.



TENDERFOOT FOR LONES

The Tenth Law. This is above all the law of self-control, spiritual, mental and physical, and dependent upon a healthy thought-life. We can advise our Guides to be wisely selective in what they read, see, and hear. We must be ready to show them that they need not be afraid or ashamed of thoughts and questionings that come unbidden, but may accept them as part of adolescence without dwelling upon them.

We can urge each Guide, as the Girl Scout Handbook puts it, to "direct her thoughts towards things that are worth-while so that she will not stoop to words or deeds that would bring shame upon herself or others."

We must lead our Guides to look for the beautiful and to recognise and enjoy what is true and lovely; to hate the ugly and the false so much that they will be fearless in speech and action should the need arise. A good habit is to keep a diary of the beautiful, jotting down each day something worth remembering for its 'perfection'; it may be the picture of two swans, ennobling a dingy stretch of water between drab houses not far from Waterloo; a blackbird's song at the close of a wet day; the gold of Autumn birches; an apt or exquisite phrase heard or read: all little things but stored up in memory, so that

"One star at dusk will yield the lasting boon:

"Remembered beauty's white, immortal flower."

Catering for the spirit and the mind come first, but attention to the body is essential, though in Lone Letters we can perhaps only emphasise general laws of health and a sense of proportion, but we must be prepared to cope with moral values and difficulties to teach the need for "self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control." We must be accessible in mind and heart so that our Guides do not fear to turn to us, and are certain of our honesty of purpose and sympathy.

Finally let us pray for them and for ourselves that God "will cleanse the thoughts of our hearts by the inspiration of His Holy Spirit, so that we may perfectly love Him, and worthily serve His Holy Name."

THE COLTSFOOT

Headstrong heralds of the Spring,
They have no time to wait for leaves;
Their clumsy stems, and shaggy sheaths,
Brook no delay.

Invaders of the wasteland, there
On banks and mounds of fresh-turned mould
They spread a petal fringe of gold
To greet the Sun.

L. DE POTTER.

GUIDING IN SCHOOLS THE TIME PROBLEM

THE greatest problem in school Guiding is time. How are Guide activities going to be fitted into an already over-full programme, without damage to school work or overtraining the girl? It can be done—but by choosing the essentials of Guide training and concentrating upon them, leaving the things that are of lesser importance on one side, to be fitted in later, as the individual girl can find time and opportunity.

CITIZENSHIP—THE PATROL SYSTEM

Guiding claims to be a practical training in citizenship. Guides from school Companies provide a large proportion of the future Guiders, and it is essential that their own training should fit them to understand and carry on the simple and practical methods of training in citizenship laid down by the Founder. Time must therefore be made for the practical application of this training.

1. Regular Meeting of Court of Honour

There must be time for a Court of Honour to meet regularly, and Patrol Leaders attending it must be taught to take full responsibility for running the Company. They must learn to represent the opinions of the whole Patrol, not just their own; to discuss, judge, decide and abide by their decisions. They will then learn to fail as well as to succeed with equanimity and to make up their minds for themselves. They will also learn to abide by the decision of the majority with good humour and to represent the minority with justice.

2. Regular Meeting of Patrol in Council

This necessarily precedes the Court of Honour. It is the time when the Company affairs are talked over by the Guides themselves and when they communicate decisions to their Leaders, who will represent them at Court of Honour. It need not take more than ten minutes. It is an excellent training in self-expression, restraint and speaking to the point, especially when it is not allowed to deteriorate into mere chatty conversation.

3. Regular Patrol Leaders' Trainings

The whole of the Tenderfoot Test and much of Second Class should be taught to their Patrols by the Leaders. Leaders cannot be expected to do this successfully unless they have help. Not only must they be absolutely certain of the tests themselves, but they must be taught how to teach and how to pass on their knowledge in an interesting, arresting manner, so that it makes an impression, so that above all it encourages the Guides they are teaching to want to know more. By the confidence they acquire through knowing more than their Patrol, and knowing how to pass on that knowledge, their power to lead will be increased and strengthened.

As these three points are essential to Guide training, some suggestions of how they may be fitted into a school programme should be handed to school Guiders.

(a) *Boarding Schools.* It is sometimes possible to have Court of Honour on Sunday morning, before, or just after, church. It affects only a few people and it does not take long.

(b) *Day Schools.* Court of Honour can sometimes be fitted into the lunch hour, or even into "break." Leaders should be encouraged to consider this meeting important and, if necessary, make some sacrifice of comfort or leisure in order to attend it.

(c) *Patrol in Council.* This will fit into a Company Meeting, if there is no other time when a Leader can meet her Patrol.

(d) *Patrol Leaders' Trainings* are regarded as a great difficulty by some School Guiders because they occupy only a few people and take a considerable time. It is essential that they should be included, however, if the full value of Guide training is to be maintained.

Where there are two Guiders to a Company, one should take the Company once a month while the other carries on with the training of the Leaders, either for a third, or even half, the meeting time; or, alternatively, this may be carried out for a whole meeting twice a term.

When Leaders have been trained, a general economy of times takes place, as they can take a much larger share in running the Company, and Guiders can devote more time to testing, another thing that must be included. Exciting activities which test the leadership of the Leaders and the good "followership" of the Guides. Although the Guiders are responsible for testing, Cadets acting as Lieutenants in the Guide Companies, and even the Guide Patrol Leaders themselves, may assist the Guiders with tests from time to time, if the Court of Honour considers it advisable.

Where there is only one Guider in charge of a school Company she should omit at least two meetings a term and take the Leaders' training in their place. The problem of occupying the Company should not be too acute, if the authorities are previously consulted. Possibly a challenge may be set them which they can go off and carry out on their own. Getting up impromptu dramatics, for instance, a good training in imagination and improvisation, is always popular, and the result can be performed for the benefit of Guider and Leaders the following week.

Character training is the chief aim of Guiding. Its methods of achievement are the Patrol System as described above, teaching based on the Promise and Law, and woodcraft. Life in camp, or taking part in day hikes, offer opportunities for the teaching of firefighting, outdoor cooking, stalking, tracking and observation. These and other similar pursuits in which the Guide is up against the elements and learning to make herself at home in the out-of-doors with the minimum of equipment, are natural character builders. The school Company which "hasn't time" for the woodcraft side of Guiding cannot pretend to be giving a full Guide training.

Saturday hikes or a week-end camp during term will repay a thousand times the effort to fit them into the time-table.

Company meetings out-of-doors, even if out-of-doors is only a field or a shrubbery, can be a beginning. Woodcraft can be brought indoors if necessary, but should be as realistic a preparation for camp and hiking as possible. It is an essential part of Guiding. Somehow the time and the opportunity must be made for it.

by

MARJORY SHANKS

Commissioner for Training

TEST WORK

Test work, as such, may be less essential than other things to the school Guide. It might be the refuge of the Company that lacks initiative and energy to do real Guiding in spite of the difficulties. It fits, naturally, more easily into the scholastic atmosphere, and for that very reason makes Guiding a less valuable change from ordinary lessons. The Company that finds, at the end of term, that it has passed Second Class without once mentioning any of its vigorous activities as parts of a badge syllabus, will be the Company that will afterwards furnish the District, or possibly far distant Districts, with Guiders who are worth their salt.

Badges, as such, may even have to be discouraged, except as a spare time activity, though they provide a useful channel for the development of tastes and hobbies which may be latent in the girl.

Since the final test of a school Company is—"Is it popular with the school staff and authorities, and are the girls really keen enough to carry on their Guiding after they leave school?" it is advisable to take stock occasionally of all activities. Do they fit smoothly into the school curriculum? How far is it going to be advisable to present the essentials of training once more to the authorities and to enlist their co-operation in keeping up a high standard of Guide training? School Guiding is bound to be a matter of give and take, of mutual adjustment, explanation and understanding. The success of a school Company will depend, first and last, on the school Guider's common sense, her power of adjustment and her power to see points of view other than her own. She must be able and willing to explain what she is doing and why she is doing it, and she must be ready to sacrifice the non-essential in the Company programme of training.

SPECIAL WEEK-END COURSE IN PIPE-MAKING

Readers will remember a notice which appeared in the November *Gupea* stating that Miss James, the founder of the Pipers' Guild, had kindly offered to run a special training course for Guiders in pipe-making and playing. Unfortunately, the response has been so small that Miss James's kind offer cannot be accepted. It is hoped that when the war is over and Guiders have more time it may be possible to arrange such a course.

RED CROSS ONION CLUBS

The Red Cross Agriculture Fund is trying to arrange for Committees to be formed in rural districts to organise a scheme for the increase of the production of onions, so that larger supplies may be available to the fighting Forces.

The onions will be sold and the proceeds given to the Red Cross.

Guiders may be asked locally for their Guides to co-operate in this scheme, or, if they are interested, they may apply for further information to:—The Secretary, Red Cross Onion Clubs' Committee, 29, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

DOWN THE LANES

with

GYPSY PETULENGRO



NO matter in what part of the country I have travelled, I have always heard some saying or proverb about March.

"First come David, then come Chad, then comes Winnold raving mad."

Another old saying that one hears is:—

"March comes in like a lion, goes out like a lamb."

In another part the locals tell me that:—

"A peck of March dust is worth a King's ransom," and one frequently hears of someone who is as "Mad as a March hare."

I know that the First of March is St. David's Day, but I am not sure about "Chad." I also know that at one East Anglian town they hold a fair on March 3rd, when that day does not fall on a Sunday, and it is called "Winnold Fair."

They tell me that there is usually a blustering gale on that particular day, but perhaps the locals take more notice of the wind and imagine it is worse than the two preceding days of March.

Regarding the peck of dust being worth a King's ransom, it was explained to me that if, after the usual February rains a spell of dry, windy weather came along, it dried up the land, making it fit for tilling and sowing corn and root crops, and to a farmer that means a lot in March.

And what about the hare? He is not as mad as you would imagine when you see him leaping up in the air and turning himself about in all sorts of strange positions, he is just "showing off" to his female friends, letting them see what a lively young buck he is, and "Sally" (the female hare) thinks he is wonderful, and they soon start housekeeping.

And doesn't March give us all a thrill? For spring is on the way, and life shows again in the trees, the hedgerows and meadows. On the commons, in the dingy clumps of old gorses, the linnets and other small birds are making love, on feeding fields and meadows the young lambs are making rapid strides, and their mothers watch and bleat as they see their offspring emulating the hare with twisted leaps and queer gambols.

In the woods the bluebell leaves are already showing in dark, glossy green clusters, and in the more sheltered corners there are already violets and primrose buds.

In the air larks are trilling long lays, climbing as they sing, and then dropping down like a stone as the song ends. Nests of the robin and thrush are being built with much haste, and there are already eggs in the nests of some rooks.

Well, we will leave them to carry on with their work and we will get busy with ours, and it is net-making we are going to do this month.

You will have made your needle by this time, so the next thing to do is to fill it with twine.

Hold the end of your twine at the curved end of the needle and throw the twine over the "pin." Now give the needle a half-turn, and repeat the operation, and continue until you have filled the needle. You will be surprised how

dexterous you will become at filling the needle when you once get the "knack" of that deft half-turn, so quick that an onlooker cannot see the twine going over and over. An ordinary-sized needle holds about forty yards of net twine.

There are two or three ways of starting your net, but the simplest one for the novice is to make a loop of twine that reaches from the foot to the kneecap (1), and then make loops (or meshes, as we call them) according to the size you want your net. Supposing you start with a dozen for the first net. Use your gauge to get every loop level. You knot every loop by putting the needle under the last loop made. Now you go simply round and round the rows until you have made the net the length you want (3).

When you have finished the net thread a piece of cord through the top line (or row) of loops. The cord, of course, must be big enough to go through easily when the net is wide open.

To close the net you simply draw the cord tightly, as you would a cord top purse.

If you are making a string shopping bag you can, if you desire, make handles from plywood, finishing by looping the twine through the slotted part of the handle, and firmly knotting the last row of the loops, making double or even treble knots instead of single ones.

Once you have got the idea you can make any kind of netting, and you can use up every bit of odd string or twine for making useful nets for covering up fruit trees and bushes.

For straight netting for the above use, or for drag-nets, such as we use for catching rabbits or game on fields, the easiest way is to use an ordinary thin lathe. This should be as long as you require the width of the net. That is to say, if you want a net thirty-six inches wide, the lathe should be just over that width, so that it's easy to handle and your meshes will not slip off while working.

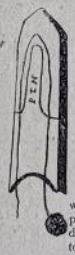
When you have made the first loops, say one inch each, you slip out the lathe and use it instead of the short ruler gauge, which you would use for "round" work.

By making very small needles and a very thin gauge and, of course, very fine twine cord, or Sylko, you can make extremely small-meshed, delicate work, such as purses and fancy handbags, etc., which are generally stronger than manufactured goods.

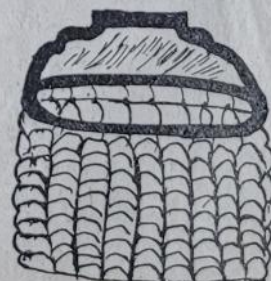
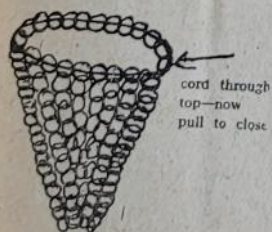
If you have any leather, you can cut it into very fine strips and use it instead of using twine for making bags; and I once saw a lovely net curtain made from old bits of leather.

By the way, there is a very simple method of making long strips from small circular pieces of old leather, but that will do for another time.

And until next month, Kooshti-Divvas T'a Kooshti Nashkado-Kairen. (Good-Day and Good Net-Making).



give shuttle or needle half-turns, and do same thing repeat until the needle is full (cut off from ball of twine, after filling needle)



NOTES FOR COMMISSIONERS

GRANTS—ENGLAND AND WALES

1. APPLICATIONS.
 - (a) All grants should be applied for through the County Court of Honour, but should the matter be really urgent, the County Commissioner should then appoint a sub-committee, of which the majority of members should be disinterested Commissioners or County Officials, to go into the matter.
 - (b) Only County Officials or Commissioners (District or Division, according to circumstances), may bring forward applications for grants, which should all go through the same channels.
2. REASONS.—The following are legitimate reasons for making applications:
 - (a) Administration (postage, telephone, etc.).
 - (b) Training expenses including help with the expenses of Guiders or Commissioners going to Training Weeks or Week-ends, County Trainings and free places at Foxlease.
 - (c) Headquarters, rent of meeting places, camp sites, etc.

3. GRANTS AVAILABLE.
 - (a) *King George's Jubilee Trust Fund*. Forms obtainable from Headquarters, and applications made to Headquarters, and not to the Trust.
 - (b) *Local Education Committee Grants*. After having obtained permission from the County Court of Honour, through Division or District Commissioners, the following procedure should be adopted:—

Applications to be made on form Y.W.1 (these forms are obtainable from Local Youth Committees or Local Education Officers) and forwarded to the Local Youth Committee, or, if this does not exist, to the Local Education Officer.

The form should be filled in and submitted to the Local Youth Committee for consideration by them—if approved the form should then be forwarded to the Board of Education together with:

1. The recommendation of the Local Youth Committee.
2. A copy of the latest available accounts of the applicant body.
3. An estimate of income and expenditure during the next twelve months.

N.B.—Nos. 2 and 3 will no doubt be required by the Youth Committee with the original application. Failure to supply these details will cause unnecessary work and delay.

4. NOTIFICATION.—A report of all grants received through:
 - (a) Headquarters.
 - (b) From any other source

should be sent to the Grants Committee half-yearly—on July 1st and January 1st.

The report on grants received in Wales should be sent to the Welsh Secretary, Miss Pryce, a month before these dates.

GRANTS FOR UNDER 14s. EDUCATION ACT, 1921. SECTION 86.

Section 86.—For the purpose of supplementing and reinforcing the instruction and social, and physical training provided by the public system of education, and without prejudice by the public system of Education, and without prejudice for any other powers, children attending public elementary schools and a local education authority for higher education as respects other children and young persons and persons over the age of eighteen attending educational institutions, may, with the approval of the Board of Education, make arrangements to supply or maintain or aid the supply or maintenance of:—

- (a) Holding or school camps, especially for young persons attending continuation schools.
- (b) Centres and equipment for physical training, playing fields (other than the ordinary play-grounds of the public elementary schools not provided by the local education authority), school baths, school swimming baths.
- (c) Other facilities for social and physical training in the day or evening.

DIVISION COMMISSIONERS' CONFERENCE

At Imperial Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.
March 26th-28th

Friday, March 26th.

5 p.m.—Welcome. Lady Cochrane.

6.15 p.m.—The Service of Youth. Mrs. Owen, Assistant General Secretary, Y.M.C.A.

Saturday, March 27th.

10 a.m. Prayers.

10.15 a.m.-11.30 a.m.—Training Session.

11.45 a.m.-12.45 p.m.—"Public Relations in a Division."

Lunch.

2 p.m.-8.30 p.m.—Training Session.

8.30 p.m.-4.15 p.m.—Open Session.

Tea.

5 p.m.-6.30 p.m.—Women Power. Miss Batten, Regional Officer of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Sunday, March 28th.

10.15 a.m.-11 a.m.—Guides Own. The Rev. F. W. T. Craske, Church of England Youth Council.

11.15 a.m.-12.15 p.m.—Training Session.

Lunch.

2 p.m.-2.45 p.m.—Delinquency in War-time. Mrs. Mellanby, Governor of Borstal Institute.

2.45 p.m.-4 p.m.—Training Session.

4 p.m.-4.30 p.m.—The Chief Commissioner.

Tea.

5 p.m.—The Chief Guide.

Please read notes in the February Guider for fares, etc.

Please send entries not later than March 10th to the General Secretary, The Girl Guides Association.

PULLING TOGETHER

We are all living in times which demand of us, not only a long pull and a strong will, but a *pull all together*. It is because we recognise this fact that we are holding in Scotland on April 29th the first joint Conference of Scouters and Guiders ever organised on this side of the Border. It will take place in the Freemason's Hall, George Street, and details are given in the advertisements in this issue. We hope that as many Scouters and Guiders, both Scottish and Allied, as possibly can attend will do so, for we want the view of everyone on the questions of mutual interest which are to be discussed.

The theme of the Conference is "Co-operation between the Guide and Scouts Associations"; and it is surely wise for us all to meet at this critical time, not only to interchange views, but to get to know each other better. Only so can we be united in strength to meet the challenge of the world of to-day, and of that new world which is daily coming nearer. Many allied Scouters and Guiders will be present and will give us an opportunity of discussing international co-operation and friendship.

The opening address will be given by Lord Glentanar, Scottish Headquarters Commissioner for Scouts, and the closing one by Mrs. Carnegie, of Lour, Scottish Chief Commissioner for Guiders. In-between these will come three sessions which may be described as To-day, To-morrow, and the Future in General—a sufficiently ambitious undertaking for one afternoon.

In the first session, Sir Percy Everitt, Deputy Chief Scout, will draw the picture as it is to-day. Sir Percy, who will be very welcome to Scotland on this historic occasion, will speak on the difficulties facing both Associations in war time. The second session will be taken by Lady Stratheden, who, as County Commissioner for Roxburgh and a former Scottish Commissioner for Kindred Societies, is well qualified to speak on "the possible contribution of the voluntary youth movements in the post-war world." We hope the subsequent discussion will produce many helpful ideas on this subject from our allied as well as our own members.

During the tea interval we hope everyone will talk to a stranger of the opposite sex. The third session will then be taken by Madame Malkowska. None could be better qualified to speak on international aspects than the Founder of Polish Guiding, and we know she will have much to tell us of the possibilities of Scouting and Guiding as an international force.

This, with the Breaking and Lowering of the Flag, and with a joint exhibition of Scout and Guide Handicrafts and Literature, complete the Conference—the first, we hope, of many of the same kind. Our two Associations, hand in hand, each strengthening and complementing the other, can surely play a great part in the work of reconstruction. Perhaps we have not played and worked together as much as we might in the past. We hope that the conference may prove to be a step in the direction of a closer fellowship of ideals and service such as the Founder of Scouting and Guiding would surely have approved. We trust that out of it may come something that will be of benefit to our own Associations—to the children of all countries, in whose hands lies the hope of the future.

AVERIL STEWART,

Chairman of Conference Committee.

FLASHES.

From the early days of Scouting and Guiding
by

SIR PERCY EVERETT (Deputy Chief Scout)

THE SIMPLE LIFE

My first personal contact with the simple and almost austere life led by the old Chief, came at that wonderful camp on Brownsea Island in 1907, when, for a fortnight, he tried out his ideas of Scouting with 20 boys drawn from all sections of society.

He was the Scouter in charge, with plenty to do, and yet I noticed that he found time to light his little wood fire and cook his own food (always a simple meal). In camp and out of camp, at home or abroad, he always cleaned his own shoes and made his own bed. He was ever an early riser, and did what most people would have called a good day's work before our normal breakfast hour.

But his simplicity of life did not end with creature comforts. At Brownsea he had a simple way of telling us what he wanted us to do, and of inspiring us, especially round the camp fire, by simple talks about his world-wide adventures, about the romance of nature, trees, stars, flowers, and the wonder and mystery of animal life.

Then his simple faith in an All Wise God would glow, as he showed us what we owed to our Creator, and his rich voice still rings in my ears as he closed the camp fire with "Good-night boys, God bless you."

THE CHILD NURSE BADGE

A GUIDE obtaining this badge must show that she is capable of looking after a child for any part of its day. The routine of a child's day will vary, of course, a little with every child, its age, its place in the family and the circumstances of its parents; generally speaking, however, a well-planned day of a small child will be something like this:—

- 7.30—Get up, dress, wash.
8. 0—Breakfast.
9. 0 till 11.30—Play out of doors if possible.
- 11.30—Rest, in perambulator or cot.
1. 0—Dinner.
- 2.30—Go out for a walk.
4. 0—Tea.
5. 0—Play. (This is often play with grown-ups, making things, drawing, reading, learning new games, etc.).
6. 0—Bath and bed.

(Many children rest in the afternoon and go for a walk in the morning. Some will sleep in the day-time until they are five or six, others early give up this habit, and instead have a quiet rest with a doll or book.)

PRACTICAL TEST

(Two to be chosen by the Examiner)

1. Dress a child, do its hair and superintend washing in such a way that the child enjoys it.

Children should help themselves as much as possible, though it takes patience on the part of the grown-up to wait while the child fumbles with a button-hole. By five a child should be able to dress itself except for back fastenings. Some children pass through a stage of not liking to be dressed and refusing to stay still. The best cure is to distract attention—find something interesting out of the window or tell a story, and the dressing is done. If a child bathes at night, washing will only be hands, face and teeth. Children enjoy doing "tooth-brush drill" to commands given by the grown-up; smaller ones will like the tooth-brush to be a motor car doing an imaginary journey on white roads, or some such game. Night clothes must be folded up and the bed stripped to air.

2. Prepare a meal (not cook, but know quantities, kind of food suitable, which need cutting up, etc.), supervise the taking of the meal, and table manners.

The principles of feeding a child are just the same as those we learn in the food section of the Second Class health rules. They need proteins (the body-building foods); fats and starches to give heat and energy; fruit and vegetables for vitamins, and mineral salts, and these need to be given in balanced proportions. We have to remember that a child needs its proteins to grow with as well as to make replacements, and so they need adequate protein in any easily-digested form each day, say at two of their meals; eggs, liver, chicken, sweetbreads, fish and meat, suitably prepared, are all useful protein foods. Vegetables should be cooked in a very little water to preserve their vitamins. Black currant or rose hip syrup, oranges and raw tomatoes are valuable sources of vitamin C, and they should have the juice of one or the other every day. Any sweets should be given immediately after a meal and never between meals. Milk is a vital food, and a child should have a pint a day, drunk at meals or in milk puddings and sauces or blancmange, etc. If T.T. milk is unobtainable the milk should be scalded. The simplest way is to stand the milk in a bottle or jar in a pan of boiling water for five minutes; a double porridge pan is a useful way of doing this. All children should have cod liver oil in the winter as a protection against colds and illness.

Quantities of food will vary according to age and the individual child, but it is a good rule to give a small helping first, and more if it is wanted; it is discouraging to see too full a plate when you are small. Children are very bad at estimating their own appetites, and will very often demand a lot and then fail to finish it. It's much better to give a little at a time. This is a specimen menu for a child of three:

Breakfast—Porridge or cereal. Milk or cocoa to drink. Bacon and fried bread (2 mornings), egg (3 mornings), or fish (2 mornings), rusk or toast and butter.

Dinner—Mince-meat or fish. Green vegetable, potatoes (cooked in skins). Steamed or milk pudding. Fruit. Water to drink.

Tea—Bread and butter, jam, stewed or raw fruit. Sometimes blancmange or junket. Plain cake. Milk to drink. Grated cheese, egg and fish, etc.

Supper—No supper as a rule until five years old. Some children have milk or a milk food before going to bed.

War-time Note.—We have to adapt the diet during war-time according to what we can get. The protein part of the diet is difficult. Grated cheese can be given, dishes made with dried eggs and a greater variety of meat. It seems to me better to take a risk with

a food being a little indigestible rather than let a growing child be short of essential protein. Vitamins are another difficulty, as a small child seldom can eat enough vegetable to get all it needs. Full advantage must be taken of the black currant juice provided by the Government and the hip syrup which can be bought at the chemists.

Children may be faddy about food. It is permissible to play a game to help down the last mouthful or two, such as posting parcels in a letter-box, but a whole meal should never be coaxed. If a child refuses to wash for a meal, or will not eat it properly, then the meal should be taken away. It will do no harm to miss one dinner or tea. Quite small children can learn to eat nicely. Between three and four he can use the right implements in the right way, only having the very difficult things cut up. A child taking a meal with grown-ups must learn that he cannot do all the talking or monopolise the whole attention of everyone there.

3. Get a child ready and take it for a walk. Know which clothes will be suitable for the day. Be able to make the walk interesting.

The first thing to do is to take the child to the lavatory. The younger he is the less he will be able to describe to you if he is too hot or too cold, so in selecting clothes for the walk you have to use common sense about the weather. Children don't want muffling up more than is absolutely necessary. On the other hand, a small person may walk rather slowly and get very cold hands and feet; and in the winter it's a chilly business sitting up in a pram. Walks can be the most boring occupation of childhood and could be the most interesting. Try to make it sound an adventure. "Let's go and see if they are threshing at the farm," or "Shall we go to the park and take crumbs for the ducks?" Older children will like exploring walks, trying new paths and finding where they lead to; they will be proud to say how far they have walked and what they found. Simple games help to get home again—walking on the lines of the paving stones, guessing whether a bicycle or car will come round the corner next, counting birds.

4. Undress and bath a child and put it to bed without fuss.

Always prepare a child for the fact that it soon will be bed-time; give time to finish the game and put away toys. It is most upsetting to be grabbed in the middle of a game and hustled to the bathroom.

You have to remember that the going-to-bed time (and often the time just before a meal) are for many children times when, being a bit tired or hungry, they are inclined to be cross. Try to help them over any difficult bits by making it a game or joke. Get the bath all ready first with everything to hand, water not too hot, then undress the child quickly, lavatory, and into the bath. The face is washed and dried first, then the rest of the body, being careful to wash the corners well. Allow a few minutes to "swim" and play, and then out and carefully dried. Teeth and hair have to be brushed, and an older child can help to fold clothes ready for the morning. As with clothes for going out, so with bed-clothes, they have to be light and warm, and we have to use common sense to make sure that they are not too many or too few for the temperature of the night. Don't forget to open the window.

5. Amuse a group of small children for half an hour.

When you are dealing with a group remember that you must keep everyone occupied and that few activities should last more than about five minutes, or their attention will be lost. Simple singing and round games, stories, acting animals and trains, and going to the seaside will all be popular. If there are only three or four children, such things as modelling with plasticine, chalking, cutting out or taking dolls for a ride in a train made with chairs will keep them happy. If possible, play out of doors and have collecting flowers or treasures, or tea parties with daisies for bread and butter and leaf plates. Team games cannot be played at this age, and any game must be very simple and explainable in a few words.

CAMPERS AND HIKERS

Don't forget Blacklands. Book early if you wish to stay at Restrop, as it gets very booked up.

Hikers! Remember, when making your plans, that Blacklands, Chigwell, and Cudham are open for day hikes. Apply, in each case, to the Warden. Addresses are: Blacklands Farm, East Grinstead; The Shaws Camping Ground, Cudham, nr. Sevenoaks, Kent; Girl Guide Camping Ground, Chigwell Row, Essex.

CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE

On Wednesday, January 27th, 1943, with great courage, Kathleen Lorna Thom, who, as Lorna Dalziel was, with her sister Mary, one of the first Guides in Scotland, where she was afterwards Eagle Owl. When she came to live in Essex she became a District Commissioner, and later Captain of a Lone Ranger Company, as well as acting during the present emergency as both Captain and Brown Owl for her own village of Langham, near Colchester.

On January 1st, 1943, Elsie Smith, aged 28, for 10 years member of 1st Westminster Post Rangers and later of 2nd Hambleton Rangers. Her cheerfulness and fortitude were an inspiration to her friends.

WOODCRAFT FOR TOWN BROWNIES



WHEN wondering what woodcraft we can do with our town Brownies it is a great temptation to think that all we can do is to play observation, quiet movement and games with nature pictures in the club room. At first the town appears to be an impossible place to do woodcraft out-of-doors. The sense training games we play in the club room are valuable and the Brownie learns a lot through them. She learns to use her eyes and ears, her sense of touch, and how to move quietly or stand still when trying to get near some live thing she wishes to see. But as well as the indoor games we need the outdoor activities.

If a park is within reach it is well worth the effort of taking the Pack there even if this can only be managed once or twice a year. Do not expect the Pack to play nature and observation games the whole time they are on their outing. If the day is not too hot they will want to play some running games in the, to them, unlimited space of the park, and if the place is at all unfamiliar they will want time to explore.

On the days when the Brownies cannot get to the park there is woodcraft training which can be given in the streets. The following are a few suggestions of things which can be done, and more will be found in the Brownie Games Book where there is also a page describing short activities which can be used when it is only possible to get out for a few minutes during the meeting.

Observation. There are many observation games which can be played at shop windows and advertisement boardings, and by teaching the Brownies to use their eyes we help them to be more alive to see new things when a chance comes to get into the country.

Each Six can observe and describe something they have seen in a shop window, the other Sixes guessing what has been described, or after looking at an advertisement hoarding for a few minutes the Brownies go back to the club room and each Six answers a set of about six questions, such as "In what colour is the word *Bovril* written?"

There are not many animals and birds for the town Brownie to observe, but there are cats and dogs, cart horses, sparrows and pigeons, and she usually knows very little about these. Perhaps during one week the Brownies could discover what they can about cats and tell what they have learnt at Pow-wow the following week. There will probably be a good deal of argument as to how many pads a cat has on its feet, and whether the front and hind feet are the same. In one Pack which had been observing cats the number of pads which various Brownies were certain a cat had on its feet varied from three to eight! The wise Brown Owl instead of settling the argument with the correct information will get the Brownies to have another look and discover the right answer for themselves.

As far as birds are concerned, the town Brownie has one advantage over the country child. The birds to be seen in a town are few, but they are so used to people that they will come very close and are not seriously alarmed by movement. Even though food cannot be put out for birds now, the Brownies can give them water during the winter months, and this is a real good turn, as birds suffer badly from thirst. By watching the birds which come to the water the Brownie can discover which walk and which hop, how they drink and bath and whether they all have the same shaped beak. It sometimes comes as a disappointment to a town child to find, after seeing a coloured picture of a bird, that the same thing when seen alive is a very dingy object. The Brownie will quite understand this if it is explained to her that no town bird can be clean any more than she herself is after playing in the street!

Tracking. This is thoroughly enjoyed by the Brownies and is excellent training in observation. The track to be followed should be simple and the signs not far apart. Remember when laying a trail that it is far more difficult to follow than lay, and a sign which looks obvious to you as you make it may be extremely difficult for the follower to find. Do not teach the Brownies the Guide tracking signs, as these should be left as something new, and exciting for them to learn in the Guide tenderfoot test. Instead Brownie tracks can be laid with other things. Laurel and holly leaves make a good trail on a still day; spent match sticks can be dipped in coloured ink and are also good to follow. If the track is laid to the side of the path the Brownies can pick up the signs as they pass. If, when the Pack is following a trail they go in a long line, the leading Brownie looking for the sign, and dropping to the back as soon as she finds it, the next Brownie taking her place as leader, all will have a chance to follow the track, and also the Brownies are kept out of the way of other road users. Needless

to say there should always be a Guider with the Pack to encourage them and keep them out of harm.

Sky Charts. These give the Brownies something to do at home during the week and encourage them to do observation on their own. At the Pack meeting each Brownie is given a sheet of paper ruled into eight squares. In one square she writes her name and in the other squares she draws a picture each day of the week to show what the sky was like. The charts are brought to the next Pack meeting and are discussed at Pow-wow. It is essential that Brown Owl should keep a record herself so that she has some means of settling arguments! Weather charts can be made in the same way, a picture being drawn each day to show what the weather was like. If the Brownies draw a picture at the Pack meeting illustrating the sky or weather for that day they are much more likely to remember to fill in the rest of their chart than if they take home a blank paper.

Leaf Collections. If the Pack can get to the park in autumn they will like to make a leaf collection. As picking leaves off the trees is not allowed in most parks, autumn is the only time when the Brownies can collect leaves off the ground. If the leaves are washed, pressed until dry between blotting or newspaper and then fastened into a scrap book with strips of gummed paper, they keep their colour for quite a long time. The Brownies will learn more if Brown Owl can take a tree book to the meeting and help them to identify the trees by their leaves.

Seasons. Another thing which Brownies enjoy is looking out during the week for signs that it is now spring (summer, autumn or winter). At the next meeting lists can be made in Sixes, or if the Brownies find writing tedious they can take it in turns to say one thing each at Pow-wow, going on round the circle until there is nothing else to be reported! The Brownies do not only include such things as we would expect in these lists, but "Days are longer, Birds singing. People wear thinner clothes. Mother is cleaning the house," are all included under signs of spring.

Any way in which we can train our town Brownie to be alert, observant and alive to her surroundings and with an eye for beauty, will stand her in good stead when the time comes to get into the country. Perhaps she will have to wait for this chance until she goes to camp as a Guide, but if she has learnt in the Pack to look upon birds and animals as friends, and to be observant of sky and weather the country will not seem so strange and even terrifying to her.

J. CLAYTON.



MORE BOOK REVIEWS

Children in the Market Place. By Freda Collins. (University of London Press. 6s. 6d.)

This book is written, in the author's own words, "to help grown-up people to help children to expand their own ideas" about dramatising Bible stories, parables and legends. One realises that she knows and loves the ideas of children on these subjects; as in her "Acting Games" one sees that she has experimented with them and that the book is the result of her own findings by trial and error. It seems to be agreed that there is no better way of teaching children their Faith than by letting them dramatise and thus absorb the stories that illustrate the great truths that are its foundation. But not only must they absorb them, and thus experience them; she says they must learn to express them in their own words. We are for ever looking for plays that illustrate our Laws and the Promise; often we write them, and often, alas! with long moralising speeches, to which the child puts up an instant automatic resistance though she may learn and recite every word. Here are many plots, ideas, fables, problems, stories of saints and heroes with good practical advice as to how to use them. They are particularly suited to young Guides and Brownies, more especially those who have no money for clothes or dancing lessons, only the rich possessions that imagination and joy in acting can give.

The book will be added to the Headquarters list and stocked in the shop. K. S.

Harriet Takes the Field. By Catherine Christian. (Pearsen, 3s. 6d.) (Stocked at Headquarters.)

Harriet has, at last in actual fact taken the field. Very much delayed by war-time difficulties of publishing, and arrayed in a glamorous wrapper in which her own author would not recognise her and which would make Harriet herself chuckle. Harriet needs no introduction to Guider readers, that is obvious from the fact that before any review could be published, the first stock of the book was sold out in Headquarters shop! The book is, of course, on sale there again now.

While it might be thought that the long delay might have made the war-time Harriet a little out of date, this is not by any means the case; she has still got sound advice to offer in Guide problems which, after all, are more or less the same, Blitz or no Blitz. There can be few Guiders who will not enjoy and profit from *Harriet Takes the Field*.

March, 1943]

THE GUIDER

COMMANDO CORPS

PAX HILL IS OURS!

A Noble Gift from the Chief Guide

This is what a catalogue says of one of the most beautiful and most restful homes in the whole English countryside:—

SURREY-HANTS BORDERS

Just inside the Hampshire boundary, some 42 miles from south-west of London, in delightful social sporting neighbourhood and in the beautiful country between Farnham and Alton.

Modern residence, hall, 5 reception rooms, 11 bedrooms, 11 bathrooms, garage for several cars, stabling, delightful grounds of 5 acres. In charming rural surroundings in north-east Hants, one mile from Bentley Station (on the electric branch of the Southern Railway) with frequent services of electric trains to Waterloo, which is reached in 70-80 minutes, and close to the village of Bentley for local shops and church, and motor buses pass the entrance lodge.

But this description gives no hint of the romance and of the historic interest to Guiding of this wonderful house which for years was the ideally happy home of Lord and Lady Baden-Powell and their young family.

It was the scene of many thrilling parties of Scouts and Guides from all nations of the world, and wonderful gatherings of the staffs at Headquarters where the Chiefs made everyone feel so tremendously at home.

In Pax much of the history of Guiding and Scouting was conceived, and there the Chiefs and their family gave most delightful welcomes and the most marvellous hospitality to their many friends of all nationalities.

For all those who were privileged to stay in the house and share in the intimate family life there will remain unforgettable memories—the glorious walks before breakfast with the Chiefs and their dogs, the many jobs to share in the garden, the expeditions to fish in the Wey, the rides with the children, the homely evening games, the talks with the Chief in his study, surrounded by all his books and papers, the awe-inspiring sight of the Chief Guide at her typewriter dealing with her vast correspondence, and writing articles for *THE GUIDER* and *GUIDER* in spite of many disturbances, all these made up a picture of the happy family life which we shall all cherish.

And now that home is ours with all its tradition and its happy memories, where we feel sure the Spirit of Guiding will forever live and flourish.

PERCY EVERETT,

Treasurer.

To the Editor.

Dear Editor,—“Don't say you can do it unless you KNOW you can,” was once said to me at the start of a long, mid-winter trek on skis across the Central Highlands. “Thinking is no good, you've got to be SURE.”

We have all heard how many of the Polish Scouts and Guides owed their amazing escapes at the beginning of the war to their knowledge of mountain and woodcraft, and yet, how many of us, here, in this country where Guiding originated, would be able, safely, to trust our lives to our knowledge of map and compass, stalking and tracking, should the necessity ever arise in Great Britain? While Guides all over the country are doing splendid work collecting salvage, helping at Rest Centres, doing blitz cooking and a thousand and one other good turns, are they, one wonders, getting that particular form of outdoor training which would help them if ever the spectre of invasion became a reality, and, officially or otherwise, large-scale evacuation took place, or even if certain isolated areas were cut off and held by German troops, and escape became imperative. A fantastic idea? But one would hesitate to say that anything was too fantastic for this war. Might it not then, be of great value to have a corps of Guides who would be able to help both themselves and others, evacuate, or escape across country, over the hills, leaving the roads clear for vital traffic?

With these thoughts the idea finally came: why not form a Guide Commando Corps in the district, which would specialise in the necessary subjects?

The first requirement was to have a really high standard of stalking; to practise it seriously, with the knowledge that one's life might one day depend on it—to know how to cross a skyline creeping forward an inch at a time, without showing a bulky blue behind at the crucial moment! Compass and mapping were equally vital, and should be learned by actual experience on the hills in bad weather, and to be such that a Guide could say: I KNOW that, by this means, I can reach my destination under any conditions.

With these general indications in mind, I wrote to the Guiders in the district, asking them to discuss it with their companies, and, if the idea appealed to them, to work out rules and a standard for testing, and to try it out for a few months.

The majority were enthusiastic, and the ideas sent in by the Guiders were most interesting. We had decided that First Class should be made the basis from which the Guide should work up for the Commando Test. This gave us swimming, first aid, cooking, and a ground work of compass and mapping, though we felt that the standard for the latter should be far higher than that set by First Class. Suggestions by the Guiders included: message carrying; being able to keep one's head in all emergencies; being physically fit, and able to walk long distances over rough ground, cycle, run, and get over obstacles. Others suggested hut building, being able to live off the country, catching and cooking your own bird, fish or animal; knowing the mountain tracks and passes of the surrounding area, so that one could find one's way by day or night over the hills: knowing where to cross the big burns, and how to cross them, on a rope, if necessary. Signalling was thought to be an essential, and knowing how to keep warm and dry and comfortable under uncomfortable conditions. A plea was put forward by the under thirteens for a Junior Commando Corps, so for this we decided to cut out First Class.

This is the bare outline of a scheme that is still in its infancy. Companies have been busy with many things this autumn, but we hope to try this out now during the next few months, and later, meet, and discuss it with a view to getting a district standard of tests.

We hope very much that other country areas will take it up and adapt it to their needs. We ourselves are fortunate in living in a really exciting countryside, among high rocky hills and wide moors, where thrilling games can be played. Here, map, compass and signalling all come into their own, and an element of seriousness only adds to the excitement. Wide games are always thrilling, but when one plays them knowing, at the back of one's mind that one may, one day, be doing the same thing, only not in a game, it is more than ever important to get the message correctly read and delivered, to creep through the deep bracken unheard and unseen, and, in the heat of the moment, still to remember that disconcerting difference between the magnetic and the true north!—Yours, etc., ESME SPEARMAN.

BRING YOUR FRIENDS

TO THE

EXHIBITION SHOP AT HARRODS

KNIGHTSBRIDGE

to see the Pictorial Display to be arranged there

by

GUIDES, SCOUTS, Boys' and Girls' Clubs and other Youth Organisations, under the auspices of the Standing Conference of National Juvenile Organisations

MARCH 29th

and for three weeks following.

The new Ranger film — **FOR THIS OUR HERITAGE** — will be shown.

Full details will appear in *The Guide* and in the Daily Press

FIRST-CLASS WEEK-END, FOXLEASE

"It all boils down to the Guider." "And the Commissioner's arranging tests when Guides are ready."

That was what my patrol told me to say were the main conclusions we had come to during the week-end at Foxlease.

In every discussion we always came back to the point that, if the Guider herself was up to First Class standard:—

(a) Guides did not arrive to be tested "on the chance of getting through."

(b) Their training had been really thorough because their Guider could help them with every section and it followed that the balance between sections was kept.

(c) The Guider would start training early so that Guides could be ready for testing before work or examinations made the time factor difficult.

(d) The Guider, having attained First Class herself, would know what standard in character and knowledge to set before her Guides.

The second point, that of adequate opportunities for being tested, was also stressed. In the cities it is fairly easy with a panel of testers and regular dates for tests, but in the more rural areas a girl often fails to get her First Class because a test has not been arranged. If all Guiders were First Class the problem of testers would surely be largely solved.

Many other points were discussed, and it was agreed that there should be a time limit, fixed locally, for the tests. The badges and swimming should be excluded from this, but the remainder of the actual test, however long the training might have taken, should not extend over more than a year or even six months.

As a whole, the test itself was considered satisfactory, only minor alterations being suggested, such as the substitution of Homemaker for Cook badge, the inclusion of a memory test, of a test of ability to fill in forms, and a clause saying that the stars must have been studied in the sky and not only on a diagram.

Those at the training ranged from First Class Testers of much experience to newly-warranted Guiders without First Class. We were all agreed on the great help the week-end had been to each one of us, and we wondered if counties might be able to run residential training week-ends with the help of their Youth Committees for both Guiders and Guides for training and testing First Class. Most people are as busy as they can be these days, and the Guiders at Foxlease were no exceptions, but they did not seem to think that lack of time made it impossible to be First Class if real determination was there.

WHAT TO EXPECT AT FOXLEASE

Mar. 2-9—Guide.
Mar. 12-19—Music, Drama and Dancing.
Mar. 23-29—Ranger.
April 2-9—Brownie.
April 13-20—Woodcraft.
April 22-29 (Easter)—Cadet Guiders.
May 4-11—How to Train and Test (Guide).
May 13-20—Diploma'd Guiders.
May 22-29—District Commissioners.
June 1-8—Pre Warrant and Guide Training.

June 11-18 (Whitsun)—Guide and Brownie.
June 22-29—Ranger.
July 2-9—Extension Guiders.
July 12-18—County and Division Commissioners.
July 20-27—Patrol Leaders.
July 30-Aug. 6—Brownie.
Aug. 10-17—Ranger and Guide.
Aug. 20-27—Test Week for Headquarters Instructors.
Aug. 31-Sept. 7—Refresher Course.

For particulars regarding Free Places, Railway Grants, Fees, etc., please see THE GUIDER for January, 1943.

All applications should be made to the Secretary, Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants, and must be accompanied by a deposit of 5s., which will be returned if withdrawal is made two full weeks before the date of the course. It would be appreciated if Guiders would enclose a stamped addressed envelope with their applications.

For Guiders to whom it is more convenient to arrive in the morning, a picnic lunch will be provided (at 6d.) if the Secretary is notified beforehand. Otherwise, tea is the first meal of the Training week.

Buses which pass Foxlease gates leave Southampton at five minutes past each hour, and Brockenhurst at half past each hour. The last buses are 8.5 p.m. from Southampton and 8.30 p.m. from Brockenhurst. Taxis are seldom available.

TRAINING AT WADDOW

April 30th-May 7th—Guide.
May 21st-28th—Guide.
June 11th-16th—Guide.

July 16th-20th—Guide.
August 17th-24th—Guide and Brownie.

These trainings will be held in the hut and grounds at Waddow. All other arrangements as in a camp, sleeping in tents, etc. Applications, with 5s. deposit and stamped envelope, should be made to the Secretary, Waddow Hall, Clitheroe, Lancs, who will send full particulars. The deposit will be refunded if withdrawal is made two full weeks before the trainings.

Fee 8s. 6d. per day.

GAMES THEY PLAY IN CANADA

1. AEROPLANE CRASH

Have the Leaders divide their Patrols into:—

"Patients" who are new recruits.

"Runners" (Scout's pace) who are Tenderfoots.

"Signallers, Receivers and First Aiders" who are Tenderfoot, Second Class or First Class Guides.

An aeroplane has crashed (at some convenient place). Have Patients, First Aiders and Signallers at the aeroplane, Runners and Receivers at H.Q.

First Aiders must treat Patients (whose injuries are marked as realistically as possible). Any bandages or other equipment needed may be had by the First Aider getting a Signaller to send a message to a Receiver at H.Q. who tells a Runner. Runner may get the requirement from her own Patrol Corner or H.Q. First Aid Kit. If the actual thing is not obtainable she carries a slip of paper with the name of the article written on it. Runner returns to H.Q. each time and is ready for next message. This gives her more practice with Scout's Pace.

Guides should work in Patrols as much as possible, Patient, First Aider, Signaller, Receiver and Runner all coming from the same Patrol.

Marks are given, not for speed but for sensible things used or improvised. If Runner takes a slip of paper with "water" written on it when she could have taken real water, no marks are given.

If more convenient, Patients can be treated at H.Q. (aeroplane having crashed on roof) and the First Aid Post where Runners and Receivers are stationed can be some distance away.

If in a black-out, dispense with Signallers and just use Runners between points.

2. SCOUT MESSENGER

Scout, who wears a conspicuous badge, is given a letter addressed to H.Q. Enemy are sent to a point half-way and let go by starter at the same time as the Scout is let go. If they catch him before he delivers the letter he must ransom his life by paying each enemy two leaves of oak or maple (or some other forfeit decided upon beforehand) and his captor keeps the letter as a trophy. If he gets through and back successfully he is to be paid a like forfeit by each enemy. Enemy may not follow him into H.Q., but may surround it at about 25 feet distance.

3. RUNNING THE BLOCKADE

Suitable for any number provided the area is enlarged accordingly and offers a fair amount of cover. A good game for mixed country—i.e., some open ground, brush, low bushes, thin trees. Do not allow it to be too prolonged.

Two sides in proportion, roughly 3-2. The blockade-runners are the larger team A. The defenders, fewer in number, B. The umpire stays in the "city."

Each member of A is given a slip of paper on which is written the name of a food with marks according (roughly) to its value. "Meat" 10, "milk" 10, "fruit" 8, "bread" 9, "cookies" 5, etc., etc. This slip can be folded and hidden anywhere on the person (except in the mouth!). A team is taken out for 300 yards, or some equivalent according to the nature of the country and at a given time scatter and proceed to attempt to reach the city uncaught.

B team have scattered round the city (a marked off square where umpire sits with 2 boxes), not closer to it than 15 yards. Any member of B can chase and catch an A. While A counts 15 slowly, B may search her for the hidden food. If it is not found by 15, A is allowed to walk into the city and deposit the food in the "unfound" box. Any A getting through without being caught puts food into "uncaught" box. The slips in the "unfound" box count ½ mark, those in "uncaught" box count a full mark toward the A team's score.

Two Bs may not chase one A. When the second B joins in, the first must stop.

Time limit given, if necessary.

Any A hitherto unseen when whistle is blown counts 2 extra points for her side.

Any A uncaught or whose food is unfound need not divulge the hiding place of her slip!

4. COMMANDO RAID

Guides are divided into two teams, defenders and raiders. The defenders choose a suitable spot and stretch from one tree to another a piece of wire or rope (representing a wireless station). They take cover in the vicinity of their station, defend the wire from the raiders and prevent it from being "cut." If they see a raider approach they call her name and she is disabled. The raiders are scattered in different directions at a distance from the station, and start, at a pre-arranged time, to try to get through the ring of defenders and "cut" the wire. This they do by tying to it a piece of cord. The game may be terminated when the raiders get through and "cut" the wire, or there may be a time limit and the number of times the wire is "cut" in a given time will determine the winning team.

(To be continued)



Articles and Reports, Photographs and Drawings for insertion in "The Guider," Letters to the Editor and Books for Review, should be sent, if possible, by the 10th of the previous month to the Editor, Girl Guide Imperial Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

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

Editor in regard to contributions submitted, but every effort is made to ensure their safe return should the necessary postage be enclosed. Subscriptions to be sent in to The Secretary, Girl Guide Imperial Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1. "The Guider" is sent direct by post from Imperial Headquarters to any part of the United Kingdom at the rate of 5d. per month (which includes postage). Post free for a year 5s. Foreign and Colonial, 6s. post free.

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

FEBRUARY 10th, 1943

PRESENT

The Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marham,
C.B.E. (in the Chair).
The Lady Baden-Powell, G.B.E.
Miss Anstice Gibbs.
Miss Bardsley.
Mrs. Elliott Carnegie, M.B.E.
The Countess of Clarendon.
The Hon. Lady Cochrane.
Mrs. Davies-Cooke.
Sir Percy Everett.
The Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Gibbs.

Mrs. T. W. Harley.
The Lady Merthyr.
The Lady Somers.
Miss K. J. Strong.
Miss Wallace Williamson.
Miss Ward, J.P.
The Hon. Mrs. Fitzherbert Wright.

By Invitation:

Miss Shanks.
Lady Stubbs.

PAX HILL

The Executive Committee have accepted on behalf of the Guide Movement the Chief Guide's very generous gift of Pax Hill house and garden. See page 45.

APPOINTMENTS

Commissioner for Schools for Wales—Miss Kay.
Assistant Commissioner for Training for England (Guides)—Miss V. Synge.

REAPPOINTMENT

Commissioner for Camping for England—Miss Jackson.

L.C.C. AND SPECIAL LEAVE FOR PRE-SERVICE TRAINING

The London County Council have agreed to grant leave of absence to Guiders in their employment for pre-service training courses for the Home Emergency Service of the Girl Guides Association. Leave will not be granted with or without pay for the normal peace-time training courses.

AWARDS

Red Cord Diploma

Miss D. M. Powell—Commissioner for Rangers for England.

Blue Cord Diploma

Miss Elvin, of Kent.
Miss O'Brien, of Wales.

GALLANTRY. Silver Cross

Company Leader June Mackenzie, age 15, 4th Herne Bay Company, Kent.

June was coming home by bus after her Guide meeting with the company to which she is attached, when enemy raiders appeared overhead, flying very low, and one bomb hit the bus, killing eight people. June rendered first aid to the remaining passengers, dealing with them gently or firmly according to what she considered to be their needs; she found the body of the conductress in the road and covered her head up with her own cap "as she thought of the women who would see it and wished to spare their feelings." June was herself badly cut in the left arm and received minor cuts on her face. When she eventually reached hospital she was detained there for her arm to be stitched; she was suffering from shock and from weakness caused by loss of blood. The St. John's Lady Cadet Superintendent has written a letter of congratulations on June's "exemplary" conduct, saying that all the time she was "calm, cheerful and helpful; a grand example and a great credit to the Guide Movement."

Miss Margaret Kendall, Captain 7th North Stepney Company, London.

During a heavy raid on London in 1941, a factory storehouse next to Toynbee Hall was set alight about midnight. A fierce fire quickly spread, eventually gutting the Toynbee Hall Library and Warden's Lodge. Miss Kendall, who was in the shelter, at once and alone collected fire-fighting appliances and kept the fire at bay by preventing it spreading along a narrow corridor which gave access to the rest of the building. She worked ceaselessly throughout the night, using up chemical extinguishers brought to her by others whom she had inspired to come to her assistance by her dauntless efforts and devotion to duty. An eye-witness affirms that if it had not been for Miss Kendall's courageous behaviour Toynbee Hall would have been completely destroyed.

FORTITUDE, Badge of Fortitude.

Patrol Leader Monica Young, age 18, 1st Brockley Hill Company, Middlesex.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

OVERSEAS

It is hoped to hold an Imperial Training week in the summer holidays for Commissioners, Guiders and Rangers who are especially interested in life and Guiding overseas.

The Training will be particularly suitable for:

- Those intending to work or live Overseas after the war.
- Those recommended by their Commissioners as being especially interested in the British Empire and with ability to share the knowledge gained.

Will all those interested send their names to the Overseas Secretary as soon as possible, as on the number of applications received will depend the place chosen, also date and cost.

EXTENSION RANGER CONFERENCE

Middlesex, London and Hertfordshire Extension Ranger Guiders and County Ranger Advisers are holding a meeting at Girl Guide Headquarters (entrance 8, Palace Street) on Saturday, March 20th, from 2-6 p.m., to discuss (a) the new Extension Ranger Service Training, (b) the division of Extension Ranger companies according to the new age limits.

Further particulars may be obtained from: Miss N. Paterson, 4, Clarendon Road, Bournemouth, Hampshire.

SCOTLAND

JOINT SCOUTERS' AND GUIDERS' CONFERENCE

A Conference, for all Scottish Scouters and Guiders will be held on Saturday, April 3rd, 1943, from 2 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. in the Freemason's Hall, Edinburgh. Speakers will include the Scottish Chief Commissioners for Guides and Scouts, Mrs. Elliott Carnegie, of Lour and Lord Glentanar; the Lady Stratheden and Campbell, Mme. Malkowska, etc. Application should be made to the Conference Secretary, Mrs. Eyles, 27, Mentone Terrace, Edinburgh, 9, not later than March 20th. Programmes and application forms will be sent to District Commissioners shortly.

SCOTTISH TRAINING

There will be two residential trainings for Commissioners and Ranger, Guide and Brownie Guiders, at Heatherley School, Inverness (by kind permission of the Headmistress), as follows:

Guide and Brownie Training—Friday, April 9th—Wednesday, April 14th.

Ranger Training—Thursday, April 15th—Monday, April 19th.

These trainings are primarily for the northern counties, but it is hoped that Commissioners and Guiders from other parts of the country will take advantage of them too.

Applications should be sent as soon as possible to the secretary, Miss F. M. MacLeod, Dalvey, Forres, Morayshire, from whom further details can be obtained. The closing date for entries is March 25th.

GUIDERS TO TRAIN AS CLUB LEADERS

A further opportunity can now be given to any Guider who is suitable to act as a Centre Leader, to receive four to six months' training at the Edinburgh Square Centre with a view to starting further Centres in other parts of Scotland.

A grant of up to £2 a week towards expenses while training can be given in order to allow Guiders to resign from their present employment if necessary.

From this training it is hoped that the Guider, if satisfactory, may go straight to her post as Leader of a Centre. Centre Leaders are eligible for the Headquarters Provident Fund.

Will Commissioners forward the names of suitable Guiders who wish to take training to the Chairman of the Scottish Public Relations Committee, Mrs. Stewart, of Murdostoun, Murdostoun Castle, Newmains, Lanarkshire.

WALES

WELSH TRAININGS—Preliminary Notice

1. Training for Ranger Guiders
April 9th-13th, in South Wales. (Details later.) Numbers limited to 50.

2. Training for New Guiders
Easter, April 22nd-27th, at Lydham Manor, Bishops Castle, Shropshire, by kind invitation of Miss de Burton. Numbers limited to 50.

3. Training for Brownie Guiders.
Easter, April 22nd-27th, at Llansantffraid, Montgomeryshire.

4. Guiders' Training Camp, at Whitsuntide, Montgomeryshire.

5. Training for Commissioner, Ranger, Guide and Brownie Guiders, August 6th-13th, at St. James, West Malvern, by kind invitation of Miss Alice Baird.

This will be preceded from August 4th-6th by a training for Instructors and Guiders who will then act as Patrol Leaders during the ensuing week.

Applications or inquiries to Miss I. H. Kay, Gorsty, Hyssington, Montgomeryshire. Secretary will be announced later.

THE GUIDER

[March, 1943]

Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, February, 1940.

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM

HALL GREEN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hunter.
BRISTOL.—East No. 2.—Dist. C., Miss P. E. West, 25, Metford Grove, Redland, Bristol, 6.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BEACONSFIELD.—Div. C., Mrs. Bakewell.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE

LINTON.—Dist. C., Miss D. M. Rice.
HATHERSAGE.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Barber, Carr Head, Hathersage, nr. Sheffield.

VERWOOD.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss L. F. Limpus, Cartel, Verwood.
RESIGNATIONS

TOLLER DISTRICT AND CERNE DISTRICT have been disbanded.
TOLLER.—Dist. C., Lady Salt.

VERWOOD.—Dist. C., Mrs. Moore.

ESSEX

MID ESSEX.—Div. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Currie, Hammonds, Little Baddon.
CHELMSFORD, EAST.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Currie, Hammonds, Little Baddon.

MID ESSEX.—Div. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Coleman Smith, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

SOUTH CHILTERNHAM.—Dist. C., Miss G. Wright, 107, Bath Road Cheltenham.

HAMPSHIRE

FARNBOROUGH.—Div. C., Mrs. Lewis.
HERTFORDSHIRE

WATFORD, NORTH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Innocent, 14, Vernon Road Bushey.
LANCASHIRE, NORTH-EAST

IGHTEHILL AND HAERIGHAM (new District in Burnley County Borough Division).—Miss A. Winterbottom, 74, Ightehill Park Lane, Burnley.

LANCASHIRE, NORTH-WEST
FYLDE, NORTH.—Div. C., Mrs. Allen, "Langdale," Bourne Road, Thornton-le-Fylde.

FLEETWOOD.—Dist. C., Miss H. D. Unsworth, 524, Queen's Drive, Little Bispham, Blackpool.

RESIGNATIONS

FYLDE, NORTH.—Div. C., Mrs. Lawford.
FLEETWOOD.—Dist. C., Mrs. Brier.

THORNTON CLEVELYS.—Dist. C., Mrs. Allen.
LANCASHIRE, SOUTH-EAST

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—Div. C., Mrs. Howarth.
LANCASHIRE, SOUTH-WEST

LIVERPOOL, OUTER NORTH.—Asst. Div. C., Miss E. M. Setford, 3, Avondale Avenue, Maghull, nr. Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, SOUTH.—Asst. Div. C., Miss L. H. Barnes, Kenmore, 18, Aigburth Drive, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, OUTER NORTH No. 1.—Dist. C., Miss M. I. Reid, 21, Lyncot Road, Liverpool, 9.

LIVERPOOL, OUTER NORTH No. 2.—Dist. C., Mrs. Ball, 44, East Orchard Lane, Liverpool, 9.

LIVERPOOL, OUTER NORTH No. 3.—Dist. C., Miss D. M. Metcalf, Brackenbed, Hampton Court Road, Liverpool, 12.

RESIGNATIONS

LIVERPOOL, OUTER NORTH No. 2.—Dist. C., Miss E. Setford.
LIVERPOOL, OUTER NORTH No. 3.—Dist. C., Miss M. Boustead.

LONDON
ST. PANCAS.—Asst. Div. C., Mrs. Poland, 12, Lissenden Mansions, Lissenden Gardens, N.W.5.

GREENWICH EAST AND CHARLTON.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss E. Pollard, 58, Ellerdale Road, S.E.13.

TOOTING.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Sanford, 63, Anne Boleyn's Walk, Cheam, Surrey. Please note that BLOOMSBURY, EUSTON EAST and EUSTON WEST Districts have amalgamated as:

EUSTON AND BLOOMSBURY.—Dist. C., Miss Gillespie, 43, St. Charles Square, Ladbroke Grove, W.10.

RESIGNATIONS

EUSTON, EAST.—Dist. C., Miss N. L. Dixon.
TOOTING.—Dist. C., Mrs. R. H. Wallace.

TUFNELL PARK.—Dist. C., Miss E. Addington.
MIDDLESEX

NORTH-EAST MIDDLESEX.—Div. C., Miss V. M. Jeans, "High Legh," Old Park View, Enfield.

RESIGNATIONS

NORTH-EAST MIDDLESEX.—Div. C., Miss V. Crofton.
NORTH-EAST MIDDLESEX.—Div. C. (Temp.), Miss G. Boswell.

EALING.—Asst. Div. C., Miss B. D. Windsor.
STAINES.—Dist. C., Mrs. Gray.

NORFOLK

FREEBRIDGE MARSHLAND.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss J. Finch.
NORTHUMBERLAND

MONKSEATON.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss L. Mainprize, 24, Amble Avenue, Whitley Bay.
WHITLEY BAY.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss N. Crofton, 3, Balmoral Gardens, Monkseaton.

RESIGNATIONS

MONKSEATON.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Pattinson.
WHITLEY BAY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Pattinson.

OXFORDSHIRE

BANBURY.—Dist. C., The Lady Wardington, The Manor House, Wardington, Banbury.

SURREY, WEST

COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. Hacker, Dormer Venn, Westcott, Dorking.

RESIGNATION

COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss J. E. Taylor.
WARWICKSHIRE

WARWICK.—Dist. C., Mrs. Tibbits, 7, Old Square, Warwick.

RESIGNATION

WARWICK.—Dist. C., Mrs. Strachan.
WESTMORLAND

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Renshaw, Burrells, Appleby.
WORCESTERSHIRE

LANGLEY AND OLDBURY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Ellery, 20, Clay Lane, Langley, Nr. Birmingham.

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING NORTH

HALIFAX, SOUTH.—Div. C., Mrs. Riley, Fern Bank, Stafford Avenue, Halifax.

RESIGNATION

HALIFAX No. 3.—Dist. C., Mrs. H. Riley.
YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING SOUTH

RESIGNATION

HUDDERSFIELD, NORTH-WEST.—Dist. C., Mrs. R. Woodcock.

YORK CITY

COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss D. Kendall, 15, Portland Street, York.

RESIGNATION

COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss M. K. St. C. Cobb.

WALES

CAERNARVONSHIRE

BANGOR AND PENRHOSGARNYDD.—Dist. C., Miss M. Lawford, 221, Penrhos Road, Bangor.

RESIGNATION

BANGOR AND PENRHOSGARNYDD.—Dist. C., Mrs. A. Rice Williams.
GLAMORGANSHIRE

VALE OF GLAMORGAN, Div. C. (Temp.), Miss O. Nicholl, Clevis Cottage, Narberth.

Portcawl.
Containing the Districts of: COWBRIDGE, LLANHARAN (new), LLANTWY MAJOR, PONTYCLUN, PORTCRAWL and TONYREFAIL.

LLANHARAN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Mettett, Coed Bychan, Llanharan, Pontyclun.
SLOTT DISTRICT has been divided into two:—

KUMNEY AND TREMORFA.—Dist. C., Miss E. Owen, 2, Caemawr Road, Rhinwlad, Cardiff.

SLOTT.—Dist. C., Miss K. Paterson, 22, Princes Street, Cardiff.

RESIGNATIONS

CLYDACH.—Dist. C., Miss H. G. Davies.
LLANTRISANT DIVISION has been closed down.

MERIONETHSHIRE

BARMOUTH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Davies, Graily-Mor, Barmouth.

PEMBROKESHIRE

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. James, "Y Wenlllys," New Road, Haverfordwest.

RESIGNATION

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The Lady Merthyr.

SCOTLAND

AYRSHIRE AND BUTE

Please note that the Dist. C. for MAUCHLINE, The Hon. Mrs. Arthur, is in future to be known as: Lady Glenarthur.

BANFFSHIRE

DUFFTOWN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Stephen, the Manse of Northach, Dufftown.

CITY OF GLASGOW

No. 5 (South-West Division).—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss W. Hall, 67, Glenapp Street, Glasgow, S.1.

INVERNESSSHIRE

ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY (BADGES).—Mrs. Clark, 3, Garraline Terrace, Kingussie.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT

BURGH OF CASTLE DOUGLAS.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Gillespie, Walbat, Crossmuirhead, Castle Douglas.

STIRLINGSHIRE

RESIGNATION

EXTENSION SECRETARY.—Mrs. MacDonald.

ULSTER

CO. ARMAGH

RESIGNATIONS

LURGAN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Baird.
PORTADOWN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Thompson.

CITY OF BELFAST

SHANKILL.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss B. Ferris, 28, Salisbury Avenue, Belfast.

OVERSEAS

WEST AFRICA

GOLD COAST

ASSISTANT COLONY COMMISSIONER.—Miss E. H. McKillican, Scottish Mission Girls' School, Aburi, Gold Coast (as from October 1st, 1941).

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

EMPLOYMENT OFFERED

Posts vacant at Headquarters.—Experienced Shorthand-Typists required at Headquarters. Should be under 19 years of age, or over 30 years, or otherwise exempt. Salary according to age and ability.—Apply to Equipment Secretary.

WORK OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

Three Staff vacancies occur in a Home Office Approved School for girls, 15-17 years.

(1) Kitchen. Able to cook for numbers and to teach cookery.

(2) Gardener. Someone keen on gardening to supervise this department under gardener's instructions.

(3) Assistant to help generally. Opportunity for anyone really interested in helping in the problem of juvenile delinquency and keen on young girls.

Apply Headmistress, Rowley Hall, Stafford.

Small country boarding-school for girls, S.W. England, requires in May a Resident Mistress for Dancing, Games and Gym.; who is sufficiently interested in the out-of-doors (gardening, fowls, etc.) to occupy the remainder of her working hours in that way. State salary required. Guider preferred.—Box No. 67.

HEADQUARTERS WOMEN'S LAND ARMY

Two Experienced Shorthand-typists and one Copy Typist required immediately. Interesting posts. Pleasant working conditions. Salary £2 10s. to £3 10s.—Apply Appointments Officer, Women's Land Army Headquarters, Balcombe Place, Balcombe, Sussex.

FOR SALE

Navy Rucksack, new, 10s. Slazenger Meteor Racket, perfect, 30s. Sports Bag, 10s.—Box No. 66.

WANTED

Our Ark is badly in need of linen. Gifts of second-hand linen would be gratefully received or, if necessary, reasonable prices would be paid for linen in good condition. Sheets and pillow cases are specially needed.—Full particulars should be sent to the Warden, Our Ark, 11, Palace Street, London, S.W.1.

Wanted, Kitchen Matron for Church Army Approved School for Girls. Reserved Occupation. Salary according to experience. Guider preferable.—Apply Sister Tasker, Parkside, Huyton, Liverpool.

TYPEWRITING

All Classes of Duplicating Typewriting neatly and accurately executed. Prompt delivery, moderate charges. Special terms to Guiders.—Alert Typewriting Bureau, 20, Rutland Road, Harrow, Middlesex. Harrow 2608.

CORRECTION

Owing to an error, the address of the Alert Typewriting Bureau was given as 29, Rutland Road. This should read 20, Rutland Road, Pinner Road, Harrow, Middx.

THEATRICAL

"The Masque of Empire."—Hugh Mytton's world-famous Guide play. The beautiful costumes of the Empire Society for this play are still available from 6d. to 1s. each. See book of play (price 6d.), obtainable Headquarters.

love are Empire's firm foundations set."

Shadow Plays by Hugh Mytton.—"Christ Love," the Christmas Story with Carols. Simple, beautiful and effective. "Ug-Ug, the Ogre," and "King Canoodum," two humorous plays with magical surprises and peals of laughter.

No words. Just a lamp and a sheet, with your shadows as actors. All "properties" cut from brown paper. Ideal for long evenings in home or hall.

Books, with full instructions, 1s. each, from Imperial Headquarters.

THE GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION

(Incorporated by Royal Charter)

17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1

Telephone :
VICTORIA 6001-2-3-4.Telegraphic Address :
GIRGUIDUS, SOWEST, LONDON.Branch Shops : 20, Richmond Street, Liverpool; 34, Upper Priory, Birmingham;
62, The Headrow, Leeds; 50, Moorgate, London, E.C.2; 20, Working Street, Cardiff;
and 19, Green Lanes, Palmers Green, N.13.

PRICE LIST TERMS

PAYMENT.—Cash must be enclosed unless a deposit account has been opened.
Cheques should be made out to the Girl Guides Association and crossed Westminster Bank, Ltd.

CARRIAGE.—All orders over £1 in value, sent free in the British Isles.

PURCHASE TAX.—Items chargeable with Tax at the beginning of the month are marked with T. Other items included in this list may be subject to tax during the month.

This List is for particulars and prices only—no guarantee can be given that these items are in stock.

REGISTERED GOODS

Obtainable through County Secretaries
only, except for London

| AWARDS. | Price | Postage |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|---------|
| £ s. d. | | |
| Armlets—Ranger Home Emergency Helper | 9T | 2½d |
| Strips for Tests for above—Red, Green, Blue | 3T | 2½d |
| All Round Cards. For the duration of the war, only strips will be issued in place of the cards. Blue and White. Red and White. Royal Blue | 2 | 2½d |
| Lanyards. | | |
| War Service Badge. Crown 4½dT | 3T | 2½d |
| Date Strips | | |

| BADGES. | Price | Postage |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------------|
| £ s. d. | | |
| Brownie—First Class and Proficiency | 4½T | 2½d |
| Second Class | 3T | 2½d |
| Recruit | 4½ | 2½d |
| Wings | 8 | 2½d |
| Guide, First Class. Blue, Green and Red | 9T | 2½d |
| Second Class | 4½T | 2½d |
| Proficiency | 3T | 3½d |
| Little House Emblem | 9T | 2½d |
| Tenderfoot, Brass | 4½ | 2½d |
| Lone Guide | 1 | 3 2½d |
| Patrol, Choral, Guide and Ranger. Hostess | 6T | 2½d |
| Ranger. Proficiency | 3T | 2½d |
| Star | 4½T | 2½d |
| Tenderfoot | 9 | 2½d |
| Lone Ranger | 1 | 3 2½d |
| Trade | 6T | 2½d |
| Sea Ranger. Proficiency Blue | 6T | 2½d |
| Able Sea Guide | 6T | 2½d |
| Trade and Ratings | 9 | 2½d |
| Tenderfoot | 9 | 2½d |
| First Class Badge Metal, for Guiders' Red, Green or Blue | 1 | 6 2½d |
| Blazer Badges. Ranger, Sea Ranger, and Old Guide and Guide | 1 | 0T 2½d |
| Brown Owl | 10½T | 2½d |
| Cadet Captain, White Enamel | 1 | 0T 2½d |
| Commissioner (Silver Tenderfoot) | £ | 6 2½d |
| County President | 1 | 6 2½d |
| Guide Captain | 1 | 3T 2½d |
| Headquarters Instructor Badge | 1 | 8T 2½d |
| Imperial | 6 | 9T 2½d |
| Instructor | 9T | 2½d |
| Lieutenant | 9T | 2½d |
| Local Association | 6 | 2½d |
| Ranger Captain | 1 | 3T 2½d |
| Sea Ranger Captain | 1 | 0T 2½d |
| Secretaries. Metal—Green only | 3 | 9 2½d |
| Cloth—Red and White | 8T | 2½d |
| To replace metal badges which are now unobtainable. | | |
| Tawny Owl | 10½T | 2½d |
| Tester | 9T | 2½d |
| Thanks Badges. Without Pin. Gold | 1 | 12 6T free |
| Tie Pin. Gold. 9 car. | 5 | 6 2½d |

ENROLMENT CARDS.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Brownie, Guide | 1d. each, or 10d. per doz. |
| Local Association Membership Card, per doz. | 4 2½d |

FORMS AND CERTIFICATES.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Proficiency Badge Certificate Book | 7T | 1½d |
| Ditto for School Companies | 2½T | 2d |
| Book of Proficiency Certificates for Cadets | 10 | 3d |
| Transfer Forms—Book of 24 | 7 | 2d |
| Transfer Forms for Guiders | 3 | 1½d |
| Brownie Pack Certificate | 9 | 2½d |
| Old Guides Membership Cards | | 1½d |

HAT BADGES AND HATBANDS.

| | | |
|----------------------------------------|---|--------|
| Cadet Hat Badge. White enamel | 1 | 0 2½d |
| Guide, Ranger and Sea Ranger Hat Badge | 6 | 2½d |
| Sea Ranger Ribbon | 2 | 2T 2½d |

Sea Guider. May be ordered from Headquarters

SERVICE STARS.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Numbered Stars, issued as follows:— | |
| Brownie (Brown background) 2-3 years | 2½T 2½d |
| Guide (Green background) 2-5 years | |
| Ranger (Red background) 2-10 years | |
| Sea Ranger (Navy background) 2-10 years | |
| Guider (without background) 2-25 years | |
| One Year on Brown, Green, Red or Navy Cloth (unnumbered) | 2½T 2½d |
| Backgrounds for Stars | 8T 2½d |
| N.B.—Owing to the difficulty in obtaining Backgrounds, Service Stars may be sent without them rather than deliveries should be held up. | |

UNIFORM

BROWNIES

| | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------|---------|
| BELTS. Sizes 25 to 30 in., 32 in. | 1 | 6T | 3d |
| CAPS. Brown Woollen, in two sizes | 4 | 3T | 3d |
| EMBLEMS. Names given in Brownie Handbook. (Customers are asked to order in quantities of not less than three emblems.) | 4½T | 2½d | |
| JERSEYS. Brown. 24 in. 26 in. 28 in. | | | 5d |
| LANYARDS. Brown, for Pack Leaders only | 6½T | 2½d | |
| BROWNIE OVERALLS. Utility quality. | | | |
| Brown 3061. | | | |
| Length. | Price. | Postage. | Coupons |
| 25 in. | 5/- | 3d | 5 |
| 27 in. | 5/2 | 3½d | 5 |
| 30 in. | 5/4 | 4d | 5 |
| 33 in. | 5/8 | 4d | 5 |

Orders can be accepted, but no date can be given for delivery.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|----|
| PLIMSOLLS. Brown. Sizes 10, 11 and 12 | 1 | 6 | 5d |
| per pair | | | |

GUIDES, RANGERS and SEA RANGERS

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-------------|
| BELTS. <i>Owing to the Board of Trade Regulations, belts can only be supplied without swivels. No belt can be exchanged if buckle has been moved.</i> | | | |
| All sizes, 25, 26 in. to 30, 32, 34, 36 in. | | | |
| New Design Belt. 1 in. wide | ... | 2 | 6T 3½d |
| BERETS. Light Blue, for Cadets only | | | |
| Navy, for Rangers only | ... | 2 | 9T 3½d |
| DISTINGUISHING MARKS. | | | |
| Cadet Patrol Leaders' White Enamel Bar | 1 | 0 | 2½d |
| EMBLEMS. Birds or Trees | | | |
| Flowers | ... | 5½T | 2½d |
| Plain | ... | 4T | 2½d |
| GUIDE HATS. Size 6½—7½ | | | |
| | | 4/6 | and 4/9 5½d |
| KNICKERS. Navy Blue. Interlock. | | | |
| Size 18 in. | ... | 2 | 0 3½d |

SHOULDER TAPES.

These can now be made in Red, Blue, Green and Black lettering on a white tape only, ½ in. wide. This narrower tape means that if a sub-title is required two tapes would need to be made and worn one below the other, but they can only be made in the quantities quoted below and cannot be split up for the two titles.

Quantity. 3 doz. 6 doz. 12 doz.

Price for one title only 4/8 5/11 7/9 Post extra

Please state colour of lettering.

These prices only apply to titles with not more than 18 characters; above this quantity 3d. extra per character will be charged.

Orders for Tapes will take from three to six weeks to complete.

STOCKINGS.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---|----|----|
| Black Lisle. Sizes 9, 9½, 10 in. | 4 | 1T | 3d |
| Leaf Mould. 9 in., 9½ in., 10 in. Utility—fully fashioned | 4 | 1½ | 3d |
| Leaf Mould Cotton. Sizes 9, 9½, 10 and 10½ in. | 2 | 6 | 3d |

TIES (Triangular). Limited supply only.

| | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----|-------|
| Navy (Triangular) and Sky | 1 | 5 | 2½d |
| Black Sateen, for Sea Rangers | 2 | 0T | 2½ |
| Striped Ties (open end) for Rangers. Any colours to customer's requirements. To order only, maximum order of one dozen each, with 12 Coupons | 4 | 0T | extra |

Orders will take from three to four weeks to execute.

Over this quantity please order in multiples of four, allowing 1 coupon per tie.

Striped ties with "Leading Stripe" will be charged extra.

UNIFORM

Orders can now be accepted but no date can be given for delivery.

GUIDE OVERALLS. Utility quality. Blue. No. 3061.

| Length | Price | Postage | Coupons |
|--------|-------|---------|---------|
| 30 in. | 5/6 | 3½d | 5 |
| 33 in. | 5/9 | 4d | 5 |
| 36 in. | 6/- | 4½d | 5 |
| 39 in. | 6/3 | 5d | 6 |
| 42 in. | 6/6 | 5d | 7 |
| 44 in. | 6/9 | 5½d | 7 |
| 47 in. | 10/6 | 5½d | 7 |

Overalls cannot be made to special measurements at present.

SUMMER OVERALLS. Light Blue casement, with short sleeves and collar, which can be worn open or with a tie. One pocket on skirt. Length 30 in., 4/6 47 in. 6 0 5½d

Full women's. Fitting in 47 in. length 7 0 5½d

These overalls cannot be made to special measurements.

OVERCOATS. Navy Melton, fully lined.

| Length | Price | Postage | Coupons |
|--------|-------|---------|---------|
| 36 in. | 42/6 | Free | 11 |
| 39 in. | 45/- | " | 11 |
| 42 in. | 48/- | " | 11 |

GUIDERS

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---|------|-----|
| COCKADES, Commissioners'—Saxe, Poplin | 2 | 10 | 2½d |
| Barathea | 3 | 0 | 2½d |
| Secretaries'—Red, 1/3T White | 1 | 6T | 2½d |
| Red and White, Navy and White | 1 | 10½T | 2½d |
| Old Guides—Navy with Red, Green and Navy Bars | 1 | 11T | 2½d |
| District Captain—Emerald Green | 3 | 5T | 2½d |
| Cockades temporarily unobtainable, but orders can be taken. | | | |

