

# THE GUIDER

VOL. XXX No. 9

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SEPTEMBER, 1943

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## YORKSHIRE GUIDES HELP WITH THE HERB HARVEST

### MEDICINAL HERB DRYING

Photos by R. Achroll, Ltd.

**M**EDICINAL Herb Drying is work of National Importance, and there are few people who realise just how important it is. When the war broke out a great many of our medicinal supplies were cut off, as large quantities of dried herbs had been imported from Europe. With the door now firmly closed the Ministry of Supply for Medicinal Herbs immediately had to consider ways and means of gathering some of the most urgently needed herbs, amongst them foxglove leaves—Digitalis—heart stimulant. County Committees were formed in all counties and drying centres and depots were set up in suitable places in each county.

Some herbs do not need special heat for drying and those such as nettles, coltsfoot and raspberry leaves can be gathered and dried by individuals and sent to the depot. Foxglove leaves and elder flowers are fragile and deteriorate quickly if they are not brought to the drying shed within a few hours of gathering. The time it takes to find the foxgloves, then to gather them and transport them to the drying shed immediately after gathering makes people shy of tackling the work.

The Harrogate Medicinal Herb Drying Centre is a small room lent by Miss Holmberg and equipped by the Ministry of Supply. The equipment consists of four racks containing seven wire netting trays, and a heating apparatus which enables us to get the room the required heat of 90 degrees or over.

The Committee, of which I am Chairman, is made up of representatives of the Women's Institute, W.V.S., Schools, Scouts, and three interested members who happen to be ex-Guides, and my Secretary is Miss Richmond, Assistant County Badge Secretary.

Our work is organising the collection of the required leaves and seeds, etc., finding voluntary helpers to give an hour each evening for the sorting and packing of dried leaves to send to the manufacturing chemists, and the putting out of fresh material brought in. Guides have been most helpful and we have two teams, 11th Harrogate and 3rd Harrogate, consisting of Guides who are working for their War Service Badge. 11th Harrogate come on Monday evenings and 3rd on Fridays, and they generally bring material with them.



Guides of Knaresborough and Harrogate Companies sorting the dried leaves.

One Company went out one Saturday and brought back 12 lbs. of fresh foxglove leaves and 14 lb. of seed pods.

When the Centre was opened this year, four Guides from Heather Patrol, 4th Knaresborough, volunteered to scrub the floor of the Centre, which was badly in need of a wash, and the Leader told me that as they were Guides there was no need to supervise them, and indeed there was not. It was beautifully done and took 22 buckets of water to do it! This may sound as if the Centre was run entirely by Guides, but many individuals have brought the leaves from their gardens, or have let us know they have foxgloves growing and we have been able to send Guides to gather them. The gathering of the lime flowers was a real problem, but it was found that the Sea Cadets had the loan of one of the Corporation electrical inspection ladders, and we asked them if they would bring it down to the lime trees on the Stray, which they willingly did and gathered the flowers for us, afterwards helping in the Centre.

H.R.H. The Princess Royal and The Hon. Gerald Lascelles paid an informal visit to the Centre on Saturday morning, July 31st, bringing with them a large quantity of foxglove leaves. Her Royal Highness showed the keenest interest in the work and saw the Guides putting out leaves on to the drying trays, and Sea Cadets packing dried material to send to the chemists. She saw not only foxglove, but coltsfoot and raspberry leaves drying, and nettles, lime and elder flowers ready for despatch. Her Royal Highness realises very fully what a serious shortage there is of medicinal drugs and the practical interest she is showing is an example to all and should spur us on in this vital piece of war work.

ELSIE M. BRIGG,  
County Secretary, Y.W.R.N.



11th Harrogate Company weighing and putting out Foxgloves leaves



# THE TREFOIL GUILD



**D**ID you read the article in the August GUIDER, "Larger than the Family"? It was published for more than its historical interest. A coming event was casting its shadow before it, in that story of the old associations of master-craftsmen, banded together "for the guardianship of the craft, and for the better instruction of apprentices." It foreshadowed the founding of our own Guild of Guiding—a Guild which one day may be as ancient and as honourable as that of the Merchant Adventurers, which rose out of the Brotherhood of St. Thomas at a critical moment in history, as our Guild rises out of Guiding in response to and as the fulfilment of a very definite need.

There are now thousands of members of the Movement who have made the Promise and served in active Guiding for a time, and then have been forced by circumstances to give up their Guide work. They are of all ranks and ages, from the girl leaving the Ranger Company at 21, to the ex-Commissioner, retiring in favour of someone with more time to give to the work. All these would value a tangible link with the Movement. Without such a link they feel the poorer, and the Movement is in many cases very greatly the poorer, having no means of identifying, in them, master-craftsmen with advice to give and experience to share.

Out in the world we need, and shall need increasingly, the simple, straight-driving principles of B.-P. Women who have been Guides are at present taking their place in positions of trust and authority, not only in the Services, but in Whitehall, in local government, in business, in the teaching and nursing world, in the Arts, as well as in the most important sphere of all, as mothers and housewives. It is uneconomic as well as unjust that they, because they have not time for active Guiding, should be cut off from the comradeship of shared ideas and ideals. It is not for the enriching of the coming generation of Guides that they should only contact, among "grown up" Guides, those who for one reason or another have the time to be active Guiders. It is for that great section of the Guide family which must, of necessity, outgrow the activities of the weekly meeting that the Guild is being formed—a bond, light but firm, linking them into the spiritual wholeness of the Movement, without making undue demands upon time and strength.

The Founder said, "Once a Guide, always a Guide." He did not say, "Once a Guide, always in need of Guide training." The members of the Trefoil Guild will, in a sense, have passed the stage of "getting," and reached the stage of "giving"—it will be their job to live the Guide life in the multitudinous activities to which they are called in the outside world. They will translate the Promise and the Law into an adult way of life, and carry with them the results of their training, not only in spiritual, but in practical values—in healthy living, in knowledge of the outdoor ways of camp and hike, in their adaptability to new conditions or hardships, their powers of improvisation, their wide and international outlook. They will demonstrate in their lives the value of Woodcraft and Guidecraft, as taught to Brownie, Guide and Ranger, through apprenticeship in Pack and Company.

The Trefoil Guild is not for active Guiders holding warrants or appointments in the Movement. It is for all those who, wishing to continue as members of the Movement, cannot give time to active Guide work. It is open to all ex-Rangers over 21, to old Guides, members of Lone Guider Circles, and to all the many thousands of women who were once Guides and have always felt themselves to be Guides, but have lacked a definite link with Guiding of to-day.

Our Movement has always been a growing body. Needs arise, and forms evolve to meet the need. It will lie with the first members of the Trefoil Guild to crystallise it into a definite form, to decide how it can best be organised to carry out its first purpose, and to give service, where possible, to Guiding and to the Community.

The activities and development of the Guild have been left absolutely elastic. They will need to be modified and adapted according to local needs and possibilities. There is only one absolute veto—time must not be given to its organisation by any who could usefully be employed directly in training the younger members of the Movement. A Guild exists, among other things, to "oversee the instruction of the Apprentices." At this vital moment, nothing must be taken away from the Guides and Brownies that can possibly be given to them, in training, care or instruction by older folk. There will be people who cannot undertake the routine of regular Company management, who can devote some time at least to building up the Guild in their own part of the world, and to them the task must be trusted.

Long ago, when the great Monasteries were the schools, the hospitals, the asylums, the poor-law relief associations of our land, there were many who, while they could not give up duties and responsibilities to become Monks or Lay Brothers, yet longed to associate themselves closely with the spirit and the rule of the Orders. These men and women became the Third Order—they kept the Rule and lived the Life in the world, and were a strong link between the spiritual life and the life of Court and camp and market place. St. Louis,

St. Elizabeth, St. Thomas Moore, were all in their day Tertiaries. If you, to whom the call now goes out to form the Trefoil Guild, are willing to respond to that call, we may yet form the branch which shall be the very flower and fruit of Guiding, carrying the Founder's way of life into the new life of the future, and laying a sure foundation for the feet of the children who will follow after, and for whose good, all that we now build surely, in simplicity and in faith, must eventually stand fast.

**MEMBERSHIP**—The Trefoil Guild is to link together in a world-wide fellowship all members of the Movement over 21 who have finished their training as Rangers or who have ceased active Guiding.

Since the strength of the Movement lies in its spiritual basis, the Trefoil Guild is built on the same foundation, and membership should be regarded as a privilege open to all who:—

- Have loyally served Guiding in any capacity since their enrolment.
- Continue to make the Guide Law and Promise the rule of their lives and so spread the fellowship and spirit of Guiding wherever they may be.
- Undertake, when possible, some definite form of service to the Community.

A member of the Trefoil Guild must be proposed by a Guider or Commissioner to whom she is personally known.

**ORGANISATION**—It is left to the discretion of the County Commissioner and her Commissioners as to the best way of organising branches of the Guild in her County. The organisation should be very simple and should be planned to meet the needs of each District, Division or County.

Branch Secretaries should be appointed and approved by the Commissioners concerned to receive names of those wishing to become members.

Members should pay a small annual subscription (amount to be fixed by each branch) to cover the Secretary's postage, stationery and expenses of Meetings, etc.

Branches will not be registered nor will Secretaries be warranted at Headquarters, but each County will keep its own records and will be asked annually to send to Headquarters its number of branches and approximate membership.

**ACTIVITIES**—Each branch of the Trefoil Guild should develop its own activities, since some members may have very little time to spare, whereas others may wish to meet at regular intervals.

Each branch should supply its own motive power and leadership from within and should not divert any energy which might be available for Companies and Packs.

It is hoped that all branches of the Trefoil Guild will arrange annual reunions, preferably on or near Thinking Day; in addition members of the Guild may arrange to meet as often as they like.

**CAMPING**—Under the Public Health Act, 1936, the Girl Guides Association was granted special freedom to camp. This privilege was given because of the high standard of camping for which the Movement is known. Members of the Guild wishing to camp as such, must obtain the permission of their Commissioner and Camp Adviser, who will satisfy themselves that there will be a sufficient proportion of experienced campers to ensure a high standard. Before the camp the leader must send a post card notifying the outside Camp Adviser so that she may visit the camp.

**BADGE**—Members of the Trefoil Guild will continue to wear the type of Tenderfoot Badge to which they were entitled when active members of the Movement.

**UNIFORM**—Members of the Guild will be entitled to wear uniform if they wish when meeting together or rendering some form of service to the community. The uniform will be Guiders' "uniform dress" or coat and skirt and white shirt, wine coloured tie, regulation belt, brown shoes and stockings (leaf-mould or nearest colour), navy felt hat either turned up at the side with a wine-coloured strip, or with the brim turned down with a one-inch wine band; members may choose between these two styles of hats. No stars, armlets or badges (other than the Tenderfoot badge) will be worn.

(NOTE)—If any member of the Movement over 21 wishes to become a member of the Trefoil Guild and there is no local branch, application should be made to the County Secretary whose name can be obtained from Headquarters.

This article and the article from the August GUIDER referred to above will shortly be available at Headquarters in leaflet form, price 1d.

DO YOU WANT TO BE TRAINED?

Then turn to pages 147-148



THE story of shipping dates back to the very dawn of history, but, unfortunately, the records which have come down to us of these early days, are principally from drawings, which were executed by artists who were giving an impressionistic picture, rather than a true and accurate one.

There is no doubt, however, that man soon discovered the uses of a ship. He probably started by swimming across small rivers and lakes, but quickly found that a log of wood gave him greater security. His ship-building developed quickly or slowly, depending on his needs to find new products, or his desire to fight his enemies before they reached his own shores, and these reasons have governed shipbuilding throughout the centuries, for vessels were built either to wage war, or for purposes of commerce.

Only three really important changes have taken place in shipbuilding from the earliest years down to the present day, and they were brought about by social, economic and scientific upheavals.

The first era stretches from 5000 B.C. to the 14th century and gives us ships propelled almost entirely by "man-power," of which an unlimited source was derived from slaves.

These ships were slow in battle and not easily manoeuvred so that once the use of gunpowder had been discovered in 1372, and the ships became increasingly important to use sails efficiently and not to depend upon oars.

Sail in its turn had to give way to steam, though this was a very slow process, ending with the wonderful clipper ships of the 19th century.

Most histories of shipping start with the vessels of the Egyptians and Babylonians, but settlement took place in Europe at a much later date than the countries of the Far East, and the wandering tribes did most of their exploration on foot.

Probably the first boats were made in Australia, from the bark of a tree, much in the same way as many native canoes of to-day.

The bark was removed in one piece by hand, or with a crude stone knife, and the ends were then boarded in, or the tree trunk was scooped out, making a less flimsy, though less buoyant craft. These boats were propelled by hand, or with sticks used as paddles, and were little in advance of the raft of logs lashed together, though certainly more easily steered.

Clay covered baskets were also used in still waters, and also coracles, which are used even now on the west coast of Ireland, and consist of a nearly circular wicker frame covered with skins.

Great distances were travelled and it seems likely that the Hawaiian Islands, which are 2,000 miles from their nearest neighbours, were visited. This would not have been possible unless a slightly less flimsy canoe were used, and the out-rigger was the answer. This consisted of a canoe with two tree-trunks across it and a log lashed to the ends, which made it almost impossible to capsize the canoe. These are still in general use among many native people. Often a very primitive sail made of skins was used when the wind was favourable, but tacking was an unheard of accomplishment till many centuries later.

The drawings and records left us by the ancient Egyptians 4000 years B.C., give us a fairly accurate account of their shipping if they are as true as those portraying their buildings. The Egyptians were principally an agricultural race without much need for ships, conse-



Egyptian: about 1480 B.C.

quently the first records we have show raft-like vessels almost as wide as they are long, and obviously used mainly for river trade since the oarsmen stood to row, which is well-nigh impossible in a sea voyage. Some of the Egyptian ships, however, made wonderful journeys down to the East Coast of Africa as far as Somaliland. We get a delightful record of the child-like behaviour of sailors down the ages, from the pictures in the Temple of Thebes, showing baboons climbing the rigging of their ships. Then, as now, sailors brought unusual things from their voyages to impress the land-lubber at home.

These ships were often provided with a curious mast like an inverted "V," and already the rudder-oar was on the right-hand or "steer-board" side of the ship.

Undoubtedly the most famous sailors of mediæval days were the Phœnicians, though little is known of their vessels. These men who came from Tyre and Sidon, were called the Phœnoi, or blood-red men, by the Greeks, because they painted themselves with a purple dye. The Phœnicians were the aquatic pedlars and first merchant seamen, who also had a monopoly of the slave trade of the Mediterranean and were consequently greatly feared. They were probably the first to build galleys essentially for war purposes in about 900 B.C. Their trading vessels were very long and very narrow and must have been fast and sea-worthy since the journeys undertaken were so extensive. The Phœnicians sailed through the Pillars of Hercules (the Straits of Gibraltar) to Cornwall for tin, and to the Baltic for a particular type of resin, which was used by the Roman matrons to dye their hair! Then, as now, sailors risked their lives for unnecessary luxuries. These men sailed in a wide-flung line so that there was a greater chance of sighting land.

The Carthaginians, who were merely Phœnician colonists, explored the West Coast of Africa for 1,500 miles below Gibraltar and founded many trading posts.

The Greeks brought the war galley to perfection by introducing biremes and triremes, that is to say, galleys propelled by oars, banked in tiers. The largest possible galley would seem to be a quinquereme or five banked ship, and those supposed to be larger were probably measured by taking the number of rowers in a fore and aft direction and multiplying these by the number of banks. In this way a 40 banked galley probably meant five banks of eight in a row.

The Roman galleys, which eventually conquered the Greeks, had very strongly built battering-rams and turrets for the soldiers. In fact, they were little less than floating fortresses, and their naval tactics consisted of ramming their enemies and then landing soldiers to fight a hand to hand battle. These ships had one square-rigged sail, but were principally propelled by oarsmen. Having become masters of the Mediterranean, the Romans ceased building war ships, but found they had to provide grain ships to feed the multitudes who had come to live in the towns during the wars. These ships must have been very small as the harbours were so shallow. These trading vessels had very high sterns (the Latin word for which is "puppa") since the Romans had a great fear of being pooped by a following sea. This gives confirmation to St. Paul's narrative of casting four anchors over the stern, as the ships would ride more easily in this way.

(To be continued)





# MAKE—



# MEND

**H**ULLO! Calling all Guides! This is the Board of Trade. How are your clothes? Are they wearing out? Oh dear, you've got thin patches and holes everywhere! You want some more coupons?

We're very sorry, but you can't have more coupons. In fact, in the new books you are going to receive rather fewer. You see the wool, cotton, rayon, silk, elastic, and leather that make up your clothes have all got to be brought in ships from abroad. The space in the ships is limited and is needed for food and war materials. Someone asked the other day, "What should we be without our Merchant Navy?" And the answer was "Skeletons." And that is quite true, you know. If we did not have food there would not be any flesh to cover our bones, let alone clothes.

So you see we must make our old clothes carry on. We must get out our workbaskets and re-patch, re-darn, and re-cut our clothes. Now here's a chance to follow the Thrift Guide Law and to win the Needlewoman's Badge.

Captains and Lieutenants of Guide and Ranger Companies could you please help? Here are some ideas that you could perhaps try with your companies.

1. Have a General Make-Do and Mend Evening. Every girl would bring her mending. This would be a good chance to practise story-telling at the same time.

2. Give a talk and demonstration on general care and valeting of clothes. (Or get someone to give such a talk.) A good scheme is to collect a suitcase of typical clothes; coat and skirt, overcoat, dress, jersey, blouse, underclothes, stockings and shoes, and show how they may be restored and preserved. If possible have an iron, clothes brush, etc., for demonstration purposes. Certain points on day to day care should be stressed.

(a) Clothes should be brushed, hung up, and aired after use. Clothes should not be left lying about in the dust.

(b) Clothes should be well kept, sponged, or washed, pressed, and mended.

(c) Tree up your shoes. (Balls of newspaper will do.) Keep them polished. Do not dry in front of a fire.

(d) Take care of rubber garments. Dry them slowly.

(e) Wash woollens carefully. Pull back into shape when wet. Dry flat and as quickly as possible.

(f) Rinse stockings in warm water after each wearing. Do not iron them. Mend the holes while they are still small.

(g) Keep an eye out for moth in your shelves and cupboards.

3. Start a Renovation Class and re-cut old garments and make them into new ones. This could be followed by a Renovation Mannequin Parade with a prize for the most successful re-make. It is wonderful what you can get out of old clothes. A tweed coat may have quite a different pattern when reversed. You can turn it and re-make, or else re-cut it as a skirt or pinafore dress. A pair of old trousers will make a nice skirt. Old summer dresses can be fashioned into new blouses or undies. Brother's ancient shirts reappear as crisp blouses for you. Unravel those shapeless jerseys, steam the wool and re-knit in modern shapes. Don't keep darning those decayed stockings, but cut them new feet out of old legs. Try some of these tips. It is immensely exciting to see what you can do.

If you cannot arrange a Make-Do and Mend Class ask in the town whether there is a Make-Do and Mend or Household Advice Centre, and take your old clothes along to it. They will help you with good patterns and tell you how to cut out, etc. Or, better still, join an evening dressmaking class at your local technical college or continuation school.

There are other people, too, who want help with their mending.

# DO AND



*What should we be without our Merchant Navy?*

but there is still the house cleaning to do, the supper to cook and the children to put to bed when you get home. How can you find time to do the piles of family darning and patching?

You cannot do it. It is impossible. The children will soon be in rags because no one put in that stitch in time. That is why we are asking you Rangers and Guiders to help. We know you also are very busy people, but we are hoping you will volunteer to adopt a factory in your locality and mend for the overburdened women. The Guider should contact the local Factory Welfare Worker and discuss the scheme with her. She is usually a nice enthusiastic young woman who is anxious to do all she can for her people. In some places the factories have been able to lend rooms and to give transport facilities. The factory mother makes a list of the clothes in a book, just like a washing book. She might pay a shilling a week (sent with clothes) towards the cost of mending materials, etc. Of course, as the leader of a Mending Group you must be pretty expert before you do this job. If you feel doubtful about your skill and the skill of the girls, ask your Director of Education to give you a teacher for your group (ten will do). You can then learn while you help. Any Guider who wants more details about this scheme is asked to write to The Make-Do and Mend Department, the Board of Trade, I.C.I. House, Westminster.

Do not you think this is a very useful piece of war work? It kills so many birds with one stone. It will save the precious stocks of clothing, will help the overworked factory mother, and will teach the housekeepers of the future how to repair and maintain the family wardrobe.

## A NEW KNOT CARD

*Knots for Everybody.* Price 3d., postage 2½d.

We have met knot cards for the pocket before, but never one quite like the new folding card chart just published by Headquarters.

This little comprehensive tenfold booklet contains general hints on knotting, followed by very clear illustrations and short concise notes on the uses of knots, lashing and whipping.

from the Reef to Shear Lashing and Sailmaker's Whipping. When folded the card measures only 2½ by 3 inches, and will fit very neatly into a Guide uniform pocket. It is clearly printed in black and red, so that the illustrations are easy to understand. The price is only 3d. and the card is obtainable from the Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1. It is equally popular with the new recruit working for Tenderfoot and the Ranger taking H.E.S. training.

## ULSTER HERITAGE—(Continued from page 142)

I have tried to show that our cultural heritage is not inconsiderable, but we must make our own effort to avail ourselves of its richness. War is the enemy of culture—it is probable that some of the old traditional fires will never be lit again in Ulster because of the enforced black-out of these last years. Everything worth while has to be sought, and in spreading culture we do not have to do our own sowing; we only have to gather the increase. It should be a joy to feed the minds and hearts of our Guides with the ripe fruit of such a luxuriant and never-fading harvest.



# MAP WORK

by

EDWARD V. LANE, M.A.

(Author of "Map Work for Cadets and Others," University of London Press.)

N.B.—In the first article (July) there was an unfortunate misprint, for which the author was not responsible. The section on Scales (ii) should read: "By a Representative Fraction (R.F. for short), e.g., 1/100,000. This means that 1 inch on the map represents 100,000 inches on the ground; it can also mean that 1 centimetre represents 100,000 centimetres, and can be applied to any system of measurement."

## GRADIENTS

A gradient indicates the rise or fall of ground compared with the horizontal, and is expressed as a fraction; e.g., 1/10 would mean a rise or fall in height of 1 unit over a distance of 10 units.

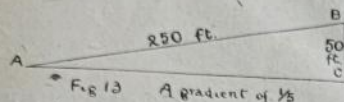


Fig. 13 shows a rise of 50 feet from the horizontal line AC in travelling a distance of 250 feet; i.e., the gradient is 50/250, or 1/5 (1 in 5).

Railway travellers cannot fail to notice the frequent white signs 200. 1 in 60 is a stiff gradient for an ordinary train. On main roads the gradients rarely exceed 1 in 7. A gradient of 1 in 15 is difficult for a cyclist; a good car can just surmount 1 in 3, if the road is straight.

## INTERVISIBILITY

It is often of interest to learn from the map whether two points are mutually visible. Two points are mutually visible if the ground between them is (a) level; (b) of uniform slope; (c) dipping below the level of points; (d) concave in slope.

The points would not be intervisible if (a) rising ground cuts the line of vision; (b) the slope is convex; (c) trees, buildings, or other objects block the view.

If an examination of the map does not determine mutual visibility, one can make certain by drawing a section between the two points (as described in the August article). If a straight line joining the two points is not cut by other ground between them, and if there are no trees or buildings that may project above the line of vision, the two points are visible the one from the other.

## ROAD PROFILES

A profile, intended to show the rise and fall of the road, is an ordinary section, rendered a little difficult, perhaps, by the fact that the road is rarely straight for any great distance; but it can be treated as a series of straight lengths. Take a straight edge of paper, and by turning it to correspond with each change of direction, mark off every point whose height is indicated by contour or by spot height. Draw the section in the usual way, and mark on it by arrows the points where the direction changes, and also where there are features of importance on the land.

## COPYING AND ENLARGING MAPS

It is an easy matter to make a tracing (using either transparent paper or carbon paper) of the whole or part of a map. It is often advantageous to make an enlargement of a map, for use in a special outdoor exercise, or to provide room on the map for the addition of other details that can be observed on the ground.

The simplest method of enlarging is to draw a regular network of squares (if none already exists on the map), and draw in the diagonal lines from corner to corner of each square. Suppose you decide to enlarge part of a 1 inch to 1 mile map to a scale of 6 inches to 1 mile; then it will be necessary to draw a new grid or set of squares with sides six times those of the original map squares, and, having added the diagonals, to copy into each triangle the exact details marked on the original map, in their correct positions. With care it is possible to produce an accurate and very useful enlargement, which will be, in the example here quoted, six times the scale, and thirty-six times the area, of the original map. Such an enlarged map might be duplicated and used by a number of individuals for interesting outdoor exercises in map reading and in finding directions between selected points.

## FINDING DIRECTION

One of the most important accomplishments of the successful map reader is to be able to find direction by day or by night. First, one must clearly distinguish between True North—the direction in which the North Pole lies, and Magnetic North—the place in Boothia

## ARTICLE 3

Land, Northern Canada, where the Magnetic North Pole is located, and towards which the needle of the magnetic compass will point.

Finding direction by day will clearly depend upon observations of the position of the sun. As a rough guide we know that the sun rises somewhere in the east, is in a southerly direction in the middle part of the day, and sets somewhere in the west. On March 21st and September 23rd the sun rises due east and sets due west. In our summer period it rises and sets to the north, and in winter to the south, of those points (east and west). The one constant position of the sun for every day in the year is that of noon, when the sun is due south, and all shadows point due north. It is important to remember that this statement refers to correct sun-time, and that our watches are set for perhaps one (or even two) hours ahead.

As the sun appears to go round the earth once in 24 hours (i.e., through a complete circle of 360°), it follows that each hour the sun will appear to move through an angle of 15°. Therefore if, for example, one faces the sun at 9 a.m. (sun-time), it is clear that due south will lie 45° (half of a right angle) over to the right, as shown in fig. 14.

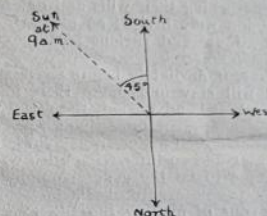


Fig. 14 Finding Direction by the Sun

One can also find direction by using a watch. First, set the watch at correct sun-time. Next, hold it horizontally so that the small hour-hand points towards the sun. Then a line bisecting the smaller angle between the sun-line and the figure 12 will point due south (see fig. 15).

Finding direction at night is an easy matter if one can identify the Pole Star, which lies almost vertically above the North Pole. It is merely necessary to find the large constellation or group of seven stars called the Plough, and to use the two stars known as the Pointers. The Pole Star is a brighter star than any other in its section of the heavens. Fig. 16 shows the Plough and the Pole Star, which gives the direction of True North.

You should be able to find your way about the home district at night. Begin by making yourself familiar with the roads and tracks by day, and take particular notice of those buildings and landmarks that can easily be identified in silhouette against the sky-line at night, for these will be a great help in finding the way in the darkness.

The magnetic compass supplies a ready means of finding direction at all times, and this will be dealt with in our next article.

## EXERCISES

1. Estimate the gradients between a number of pairs of selected points on your map. Note that there may be special signs used for gradients exceeding 1/5, and between 1/5 and 1/7.

2. State the gradients between adjacent contours on the one inch map (contours 50 feet apart in height), if the distance between the pair of contours is (a) 1 mile; (b) 440 yards; (c) 200 yards; (d) 25 yards.

3. Draw profiles for selected lengths of road on your map.

4. Practise finding direction by observing the position of the sun, by using a watch, and by finding the Pole Star. Notice that the position of the Plough changes during the night. Why?

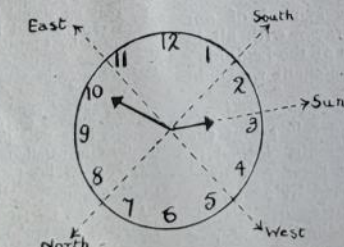
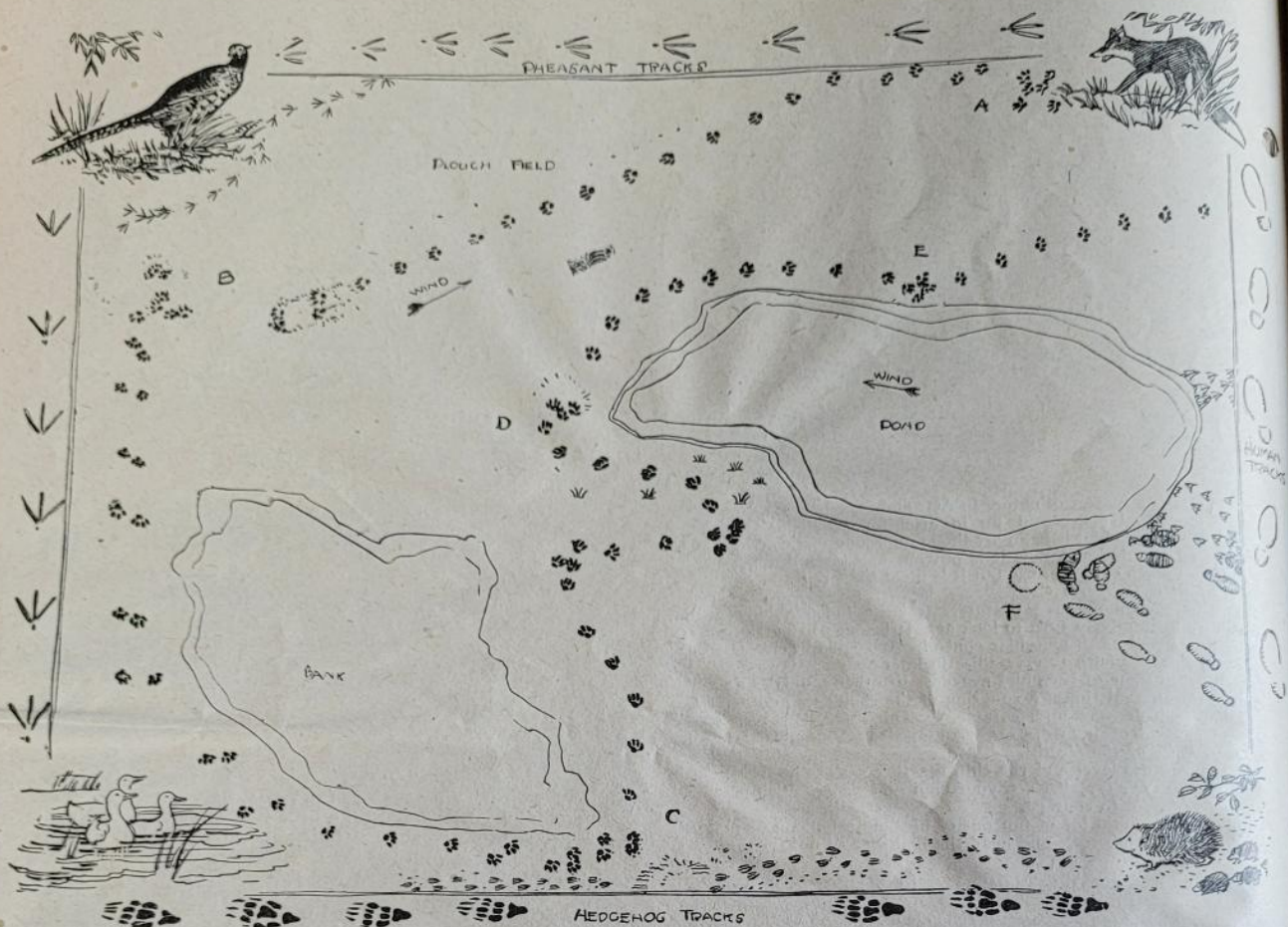


Fig. 15 Finding Direction by a Watch



## WHAT HAPPENED HERE?



## SOLUTION TO TRACK TALE NO. 1

(A) A fox leaves his earth at evening. He pauses at the entrance to test the air and wind direction and then sets off with a definite objective. He keeps to the low ground—a ditch probably—and breaks into a trot. Then he commences to run, but where the bank ends he becomes cautious again and walks, only trotting when sure of safety. (B) Suddenly he stops and crouches, and the scent of ducks draws him towards a pond, which he approaches under cover of some rushes (C). But he is disappointed; the ducks have come down to the water from the right of picture and are now safely swim-

ming or sleeping on the water well out of his reach.

He therefore returns to the ditch and continues towards his objective, which is a rabbit warren. Meanwhile, two rabbits have left the warren and, with one chasing the other, unconsciously draw nearer and nearer to the waiting fox, who has seen them and is crouching in the ditch (B). He springs, and his judgment, as usual, is dead right at (E). One rabbit—the lucky one—streaks for home, while the other is carried off with one hind leg dangling along the ground through the captor's tracks.

## NEWS!

Frequent appeals for news having failed to produce anything like the sort of response needed if Headquarters is to succeed in compiling a War Service Record for the Movement, or in giving a true story of Guide National Service to the public, a questionnaire has now been drawn up, and it is hoped that you will spare the time to answer the questions briefly, cut out the questionnaire, paste it on a post card and post it to the Press Secretary, The Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1. This is a job which can be done by a Patrol Leader if Captain is too busy, and with this idea in view, the questionnaire has also been published in *THE GUIDE*. To save confusion, only one card should be sent from each Company. If you know that your Company has already sent a report to your local War Service Recorder, to be forwarded to Headquarters, please mention this if sending the card direct to Headquarters, to prevent a double entry being made in our records.

## WAR RECORD QUESTIONNAIRE

How many National Service Badges have been earned by the Company since war started?

What war work have the Guides done? (If possible give quantities of salvage collected, or amounts earned by sale of salvage; number of comforts made; amounts collected, or money earned through herb gathering, etc., amounts of money sent to war charities, and how raised.)

Give details of other and original forms of National Service. (Orderly work in hospitals, helping Home Guard, etc.)

Details of Guiders and Rangers (number) in the Services. Any special individual accounts of initiative or gallantry.

Have any Brownies, Guides, Rangers or Guiders been injured or killed by enemy action?

Details of any Civil Awards gained.

What is the name of your District and number of your Company?



# THE ROLE OF SCOUTING AND GUIDING AFTER THE WAR

**B**EFORE talking about Scouting itself, I think a few general words may be of help. At the end of this war there will be only three or four States possessing any armaments worth mentioning, and they will possess an overwhelming quantity of arms. There will be military occupation of the Axis States during the first years after the war while relief work is being done, and while our devastated Allies are finding their feet. The military occupation will be carried out primarily by this country, by the United States and by Russia, as China will be too much occupied with her own problems.

"So for a period of years, enormous responsibilities will lie on the British Empire, the United States and Soviet Russia, and they will be trusted to use their strength for the benefit, not of their personal interests, but of the world as a whole. After that, some new international body, with strong armaments behind it to keep the peace, the nucleus, and others will, I hope, be added to them as the years go on.

"I should like to say a word about the value to the world of the British Empire, for it has never been shown more clearly than during the past four years; and the reasons why it is and will be valued and respected are the same for which the Scout Movement is respected. I do not think the future world will forget that during the vital year of 1940 Great Britain and the Empire stood entirely alone and took the full shock of the enemy's attack. We had heard the pessimists shouting that the bonds of Empire were weakened, that the countries which had acquired Dominion status would lead completely independent lives, and that never would we be able to stand again as an united whole. And yet, when the European War broke out, from these Dominions—far away in areas where, until Japan came into it, the war was unlikely ever to touch them—came thousands of men to fight and die for certain fundamental rights without which, in their view and in the view of your Movement, life would not be worth living. I believe that the British Empire and your Movement may well be in the post-war world the pattern of things to come; for you have shown that a close and free association of equal partners whose relationship is governed not by wealth or power or extent of territory, but by the same standards, the same culture and the same ideals, can lead the world in this grave crisis of war.

"And gradually, as this struggle develops, our cause—the Empire cause—the Scout cause—and our way of life—are gaining ground. So let us face the fact that the world in these first years will owe an enormous debt of gratitude to the British peoples, and we shall have tremendous prestige, but for that very reason we have also an inescapable responsibility to the world. War quickens the pace at which changes take place, and it also tests the quality and strength of established institutions; some perish, and some are changed beyond all recognition, but others stand erect after the fiery ordeal is over, and around them the world begins to build anew. To this latter class belongs the British Empire, as does also your Movement. The Empire has stood firm against every assault, and it has rallied the world to the high causes for which it and you have always stood.

"The British people must follow their destiny and carry their responsibilities, and as the British Empire, like your Scout and Guide Movement, is not and never will be exclusive, it will welcome, as you have welcomed, in a world growing smaller every day as transport improves, the close co-operation of other countries in the many tasks which lie before it.

"This general introduction I hope provides a frame into which your Movement fits admirably in the new world. When the collapse of the Axis Nations comes, there will be a need almost at once for something to replace the false Nazi and Fascist systems with their militarist and exclusively nationalistic appeal to youth. Not only in Germany and Italy will this be the case, but also to some extent in the countries which have been victims of aggression, and where the boys and girls, after years of tyranny and consequent lack of true education, will be searching for the real truth and for new enthusiasms. This is where you come in.

"The 'Führer-prinzip' implies a kind of leadership totally at variance with what you here know as leadership. In the long run, it comes down to the right of the bully to assert himself in every sphere of life—not only in his own country, but still more in the countries which he over-runs. The Youth that has suffered from this kind of leadership will have to be reborn, and will have to start life over again on the lines of your Movement. Don't despair of your task—it is not beyond your powers.

"For you know, better than I do, how deep are the roots of your Movement all over the world, and in all the occupied countries there must be thousands of Scouts and Guides waiting to spring up the moment the iron hand of the Axis has ceased to clamp them down.

On the 8th July, 1943, Mr. J. P. L. Thomas, M.P., one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and for many years Parliamentary Secretary to Mr. Eden, spoke to the Boy Scout County Commissioners assembled at their Annual Conference. Mr. Anthony Eden, who had been invited to speak, was unable to come himself but he sent a direct message to the Boy Scout Movement through Mr. Thomas. We have the latter's permission to print the substance of his speech, and his assurance that everything he said is meant to apply to the Girl Guides as much as to the Boy Scouts, both branches of the joint Movement being considered by the Foreign Office as equally important.

This article is a summary of Mr. Thomas's speech.

the plans which are already being made by the Scouts and Guides with this end in view, and I am sure you will have encouragement and help from the appropriate official quarters.

"When you have finished the first and vital work of relief, your second and greater task will begin—to see that the 'Führer-prinzip,' about which I spoke just now, is swept away, and that your Movement takes its place. You will find the youth of Europe dazed and broken, and not knowing where to turn. Your physical standards will appeal to them, for they, like you, have been taught in the past the value of bodily health. Spiritually it may be much more difficult, but you have met and overcome such difficulties before.

"I do not want to preach to you, but I think this war will have taught the world that we, in the past, have got things the wrong way round. We have tried to better the world round the individual, and have hoped that the individual would then adapt himself to that better world. This is just one more example of putting the cart before the horse. But both can be done simultaneously. And while it is for statesmen to build the framework of that better world, it is for the churches and for Movements such as yours to tackle the individual.

"If a new and happier modern society is to exist and to endure, you have got to help to produce a kind of 'dedicated man' (or woman) who is recognised by all as devoted to the common good.

"It is bound to be a hard task, but I can assure you that when looking at all the world Societies and at the Movements of pre-war days, those at the Foreign Office and elsewhere who are planning the peace can see one of their greatest hopes in Scouting and Guiding.

"With all your international connections you have a flying start over most of us, and I, and those for whom I speak, believe that the greatest chapter in your history now lies ahead."

## EXTENSION NOTICE BOARD

The details of the Trefoil Guild on page 134 will be read with the greatest interest by all Extension Guiders and particularly by those who are planning for the ex-Rangers who have recently left their companies under the new rulings.

Two things which have been causing some anxiety to Extension Guiders will immediately be made clear. Members of the Trefoil Guild will have their own assured place as adult members of the Movement, and as such they will be entitled to wear the same uniform as all other Trefoil Guild members. Each county will be responsible for organising the activities of its own branches which will be free to arrange meetings as often and as regularly as they wish. Trefoil Guild Branches for handicapped people will naturally need to be more closely knit than those for more active people and it is for those who undertake the responsibility of leading these groups to work out the activities best suited to them, and to help them to develop on normal lines by encouraging their interest in matters outside Guiding. At the same time emphasis should always be put on "giving" rather than "getting" and the rendering of service to others will be the mainspring of all branches of the Guild. The Trefoil Guild is the natural outcome of the Brownie, Guide and Ranger training, and I feel it gives to Extensions a wonderful opportunity to share in the writing of a new chapter in the history of Guiding, on equal if not better terms with other members of the Movement. Awkward problems are bound to arise in individual cases during the transition period, but they will be on matters of detail and not of principle, and I have no doubt that their solution will be only a matter of good will and ingenuity.

N. BERNAYS.

The Extension Handicraft Depot at the present time has ample supplies of men's socks and ladies' ankle-socks in all colours and sizes. Guiders are advised to order them as soon as possible to avoid the Christmas rush! Prices are as follows:—

Socks, 3s. 9d. per pair (2 coupons), postage 3½d.

Ankle-socks (wool), 2s. 9d. per pair (1 coupon), postage 3d.

Ankle-socks (art silk), 2s. 3d. per pair (1 coupon), postage 3d.

Orders should be sent to the Extension Handicraft Depot at Headquarters.



## THE GUIDER

## ULSTER HERITAGE

BY DOROTHY KERR

ULSTER can claim in her own right a share of the magnificent inheritance of Irish folk music, dancing, lore and story telling. It is in the power of the Girl Guide Movement to spread the knowledge of our cultural heritage by means of our own activities. The past is very close to us here, and we have always superimposed our own provincial flavour upon the humour and melange of Irish life. "In the days of old the kingdom of Ulaidh was often pre-dominant, the Knights of the Red Branch at Emain Macha (Armagh) were the bravest in the country, Cuchullain the Hound of Ulster was the most valourous fighter and the swiftest athlete; and we can still be proud of our old traditions.

Wherever Ulster Guides go to camp they can hardly escape the vicinity of some olden fray or romance of folk lore. If they are near mysterious Lough Neagh (where lies "bonny Ram's Island" of the song) they can think of the poet's words:—

On Lough Neagh's banks as the fisherman strays

In the evening's ray declining,

He can see the round towers of other days

In the waves beneath him shining.

If they are in "Tyrone Among the Bushes" or Fermanagh, with the myriads of little islets reflected in her great lakes, they are among places whose names are part of the fabric of our troubled history. If they go among the Mourne they may climb up through the Fairy Glen at Rostrevor, across the Fiddler's Green to the Cloughmore (big stone), that huge boulder supposed to have been hurled by Finn McCool at his enemy. I think every Co. Down Guide knows about Carlingford Mountain? I'll tell you a story about him. One day a great Scotch giant, Goll was his name, came to fight Finn. Finn was scared, but his wife told him to creep into the baby's cradle, and when the would give an answer to Goll. She began to bake, and when the giant's form loomed up at the door, and he asked where was Finn, she told him that he was out and she was alone with the baby, but to come in and sit down while she finished the bread. Goll looked at the size of the "baby" and thought to himself that if the child was so large what on earth must Finn be like. And he said he thought he wouldn't wait. But the wife hid him sit on and gave him a cake of soda bread, and she gave one to the child, too. But into Goll's cake she had surreptitiously slipped the iron griddle, and Goll broke several of his teeth with his first bite. He looked across at the cradle, where the child was obviously enjoying and munching his bread, and decided to leg it back to Scotland as quickly as he could. This wasn't so hard because Finn had made the great mole between Scotland and Ireland, of which only Staffa and the Giant's Causeway now remain. If Guides go to Ballycastle they will look over to Rathlin, where Robert the Bruce watched the spider. If they are in Strangford Lough they are near where St. Patrick landed in 432. In early years, as a slave, he herded flocks on the slopes of Slemish, in Co. Antrim. Do all Guiders make sure that Guides realise that there is no legend of St. Patrick, but that he is a real historical figure whose authentic writings survive?

Three large centres of Guiding in Ulster are Belfast, Bangor and Derry. Do all Belfast Guides know that the centre of our city is built on piles driven into the marsh. Dr. Praeger says in his lovely book, *The Way that I Went*: "How quaint it would be if some kind of X-ray would allow us to see the city as it really is, all standing up on sticks thirty or forty feet above its true foundation, just as the dwellings of certain primitive people, past or present, were, or are, built on piles in lakes or rivers." Guides pick blackberries in autumn round the Giant's Ring, just outside the city boundary—a vast stone circle that was over 2,000 years old ere St. Patrick came. In Bangor, St. Comgall founded in 559 "one of the greatest monastic institutions the world has ever known." Its fame attracted multitudes of students from abroad, and its sons founded great monasteries in Europe. To-day, one of the chief treasures of the Ambrosian Library of Milan is the *Antiphony of Bangor*, probably the most ancient service-book in the world, brought by St. Columbanus to the monastery he founded at Bobbio in Italy. The Bangor monks were among the earliest singers of antiphonal chants known in musical history. Derry (the oak tree) was the home of St. Columba, greatest of Celtic missionaries, from whose settlement at Iona was evangelised Scotland and much of the North of England.

Coming to folk lore and legend, the tales we can tell are of bewildering variety. Some of the most thrilling have come down from incredible antiquity. In the Book of Leinster (1160) are listed the sacred stories of the past that learned men were expected to recite on great occasions. There is the vast epic of the Cattle Raid of Cooley, the Tain Bo. Walking in Cooley last December, it seemed strange to me that such a tranquil bit of country could ever have been the scene of such strife and bloodshed. All these tales of the Queens Maev and Grania, of the Exile of the Sons of Usnach, of the exploits of Cuchullain, of the beauty of Deirdre, of the sorrows of the Children of Lir, have been retold by Lady Gregory and Miss Eleanor Hull.

The shanachie or story-teller has always been a most popular figure in the countryside. It is not generally known that the grandfather of the Bronte sisters was a shanachie. No one now can tell what those strange girls owed to their Irish ancestry, but who that reads

Wuthering Heights could deny that Emily's genius had in it some inherited strain from the strongly individual—not to say peculiar—character of the Co. Down Brontes.

The folk lore of more recent times is about fairies—not the tiny sprites who lurk in a cowslip bell, but the Little People of the size of children. Country people say that these fairies live in the raths (high circular mounds) and souterrains (underground roofed passages) found in many parts of Ulster), whose origin is often ascribed to the Danes. But these structures go back to a race far older than the Danes. Probably the magic race of the Tuatha de Danaan is meant, as tradition has it that they turned into fairies. I have not space here to enlarge on the theory that there was once in Ireland a race of small people who vanished when conquered. The ancient tale of the secret of heather ale is told still in Ulster, even as R. L. S. has told it of the Picts; how the father bade the slayers kill his son first, and when this was accomplished he flung himself over the cliffs into the sea, and the secret perished for ever.

"In the North of Ireland fairies appear to have been of larger stature, and more uncouth than elsewhere." Quoting this candid saying exposes us to rude retorts, but very probably they may have been like that! Ulster does things in a big way! The horseshoes nailed to the bottoms of churns and over cottage doors are a survival of the belief that iron keeps fairies away, as it is the metal they hate most. I cannot tell here of the infinite number of old sayings and gestures, habits and customs which are still to be found in our remoter districts, the straw crosses and knots at harvest time, the scattering of salt, the libation left out at night, the fires at Samhain and Beltain—the links with the ancient gods and the protections against the Sidhe.

The songs of Ireland—how impossible to try to tell of them in a few lines. Thomas Moore made many of the old tunes famous throughout the world by his skilful blending of his own words to the melodies, and the "wild songs" have gone into the repertoire of every orchestra. Love songs, war songs, drinking songs, dancing songs—they are all there; and most potent of all, even to this day, in their power to evoke old hates and present turbulence—party songs. The pity of it is that some of the songs so inextricably associated with politics have some of the best tunes, as all who know "The Sash My Father Wore," "The Boyne Water," "Lillibulero" (theme tune of "Into Battle") will agree. The almost too popular "Londonderry Air" has been ascribed to one of the most famous of the harpers, Rory Dall O'Cahan, who flourished about the beginning of the 17th century. When choosing the Ulster Camp Fire songs we tried to include different themes as well as the variation of tune, and so chose the love song of Ballinderry, with its ancient air which is supposed to have come from the monastery of Bangor, the baby's lullaby, the mocking leprechaun and kindly elfin man, the more recent lilt of the Lamma's Fair and the love of the country as in Derry Vale.

Very famous in the history of Ireland were the Irish harpers. The harp was the national instrument and the itinerant harpers were held in great honour. We can be proud that the last meeting of the harpers was held in Belfast in 1792. "Two or three of the old race of wandering harpers attended the last effort made by the lovers of Irish music to preserve to their country the only grace or ornament left her." It is to Edward Bunting, of Belfast, that we owe the priceless collection of Irish Airs published in 1796. He preserved these ancient airs just at the moment when they were in danger of being lost for ever.

Guides can claim that their enthusiasm is helping to keep Irish dancing alive; it has always been one of the most popular Company activities. Guiders must be very careful that they take great pains to preserve good style. Irish dancers do not move their bodies above the waist, and the beauty of the dance is in the footwork. Guiders can always find reliable teachers, and we must never let enjoyment of the exercise spoil good style and correct interpretation. The very names of the jigs and reels are redolent of Ulster life and history. "The Siege of Carrick" was composed after the siege of Carrickfergus, and the steps represent the armies coming up to the walls, and the handclaps are the cannon fire. Other dances are the "Gates of Derry," "The Waves of Tory," "Trip to the Cottage," "The Fairy Reel" and "The Haymakers' Jig"—I choose a very few out of very many!

(Continued on page 136)





Golden Bar Buttons.

## HANDWORK AND SKILL IN BROWNIE TEST WORK



Laying the table in the Brownie corner at a Headquarters exhibition.

SOME Brown Owls know only too well the great joy there is in the Pack when sheets of newspaper and pots of paint and stickiness with so many possibilities appear at the Pack meeting. There are others who are afraid to tackle it and produce excuses innumerable as to why it is quite impossible for them to do anything about handwork in their particular Pack. Any number of difficulties can be got over or round or through if one is really determined, and there are so many reasons why handwork should be part of our Brownie Pack meetings. Firstly, it is one of the four headings given us by the Chief Scout: Intelligence, Handcraft, Physical Health and Service. It is an essential part of the scheme, and if it is omitted the plan is no longer the good, well-balanced thing it was intended to be. Secondly, in Handwork there is the joy of experiment as well as achievement, and there are many chances of self-expression and the use of imagination. Most people learn a great deal more by doing things than by reading or hearing about them, and this is particularly true of children. Control of the hand, too, is a great step towards general control. The joy of handwork in one form or another is something very big, and may develop either into a life-long hobby or a means of livelihood.

May we just look at some of the most common excuses and see if they will dissolve into air, leaving us quite sure that we can and must do something about handwork for our Brownies. Here are a few which crop up again and again.

### 1. *I have no time to prepare*

Every Brown Owl should have or make some time to prepare for her Pack meeting, and actually there are quite a number of things to do which do not need a great deal of preparation.

Does Brown Owl wait until it is decided to make something special before starting a collection of oddments so often needed with Brownie Handwork? That odds-and-ends box, into which all manner of strange things are popped should be started now.

Does Tawny help?; and Pack Leader? Or do we look for outside friends to help?

### 2. *It takes up so much of the meeting*

It is often quite impossible to balance each weekly programme with something from each of the four headings, but it can and should be done over several weeks. Brownies like to settle down to making something occasionally, even if it means omitting other things. Children of the Brownie age tend to tire of things before they are finished, and therefore it is well to choose work that does not take too long, thus giving encouragement in the actual finishing of things. An important point to be thought over in this question of time in the Pack meeting is:—How much chance of handwork do the children get, apart from the Pack meeting? All Owls must think over this for themselves, as nothing that can be said will ever fit all Packs alike.

### 3. *It is difficult to deal with so many Brownies all at different stages*

Perhaps the Brown Owls who say this are struggling with Packs far too big, in which case it is better to have the Pack closed at 18 to 24, and start a waiting list. Even with 18 it is by no means easy, but here a little time spent beforehand is worth many precious minutes at the meeting. To have everything ready as far as possible and to know exactly how the work is done is half the battle. There are always Brownies who finish in half the time taken by the others, and it is a great help to have something ready for them to do on their own as soon as they have finished. If the Brownies can choose from a few things what they would like to make, they are generally much keener and very ready to get on without persuasion from Brown Owl.

### 4. *I am no good at it myself*

Even if this is really true it is no excuse! Any grown-up capable of being a Brown Owl can make something that the Pack can do, and if she is working with the Brownies they will thoroughly enjoy being able to do it better than Brown Owl. In any case, she has the organising ability which they lack at their age, and so can keep things going, even if her work is only at their own stage.

### 5. *We have such a poor light*

This is really important and cannot, whatever happens, be disregarded. Great damage can so easily be done. If light is not good handwork must be of the kind chiefly done by feeling or large enough to be seen in any light. Anything else should be kept until it is possible to sit outside. Passing or building games or cutting large animals out of newspapers need very little close sight, but to attempt the tacking stitch or darning would be to risk far too much.

Owls will think of more of their own problems, but none so terrible once they are tackled, knowing that it is very well worth while.

Out of all varieties of handwork that can be done by Brownies, our first attention must be attracted by those that are either definitely part of one of the tests—Recruit, Golden Bar or Golden Hand; or the other parts of the same tests that can be made so much more real and learnt so much more easily by means of handwork. To start at the beginning of a Brownie's life in the Pack, look at the Recruit Test. To fold and tie her own tie and part her own hair are certainly handwork. To be able to salute and to wash up the tea things also contain definite handwork, even if that is not their first object. The Promise, Law, Motto and the Good Turn are often impressed most easily in the Brownie minds by means of drawing, modelling or the use of beans and matchsticks. If Brownies can already plait when they come to the Pack, as does quite often happen, they may like to make something needing really good plaiting, such as baby reins, or go on to plaiting with more than three strands. There is a very clear explanation of how to do this in *Brownie Tests*. Even if they have not done any before, they can soon learn to do it well enough to make some little thing which shows that it is of some use. Little golliwogs made out of plaited strips of old stockings, or skipping ropes to sell at the next sale of work, even a new hat for a doll or a cover for its cot, a band for her hair, all according to the means and stage of the individual Brownies, will be something for her to take home, having made it herself.

In the Golden Bar Test, the useful article, which must include a turned down hem, sewn with a decorative tacking stitch, offers itself for Christmas or birthday presents or things for use at a Pack Holiday. A set of table mats with toadstools worked in the middle are quite attractive. Mother may find a use for the usual handkerchief case or needlebook, or sister may like a small purse or note-case. Bags for Pack possessions, such as balls, string or bandages, can be made quite gay, or a case for mending or first aid outfit, according to the size of the scraps of material obtainable.

Bright, cheerful colours are much the best, and if ever there can be a choice of colour or colours, it is much more fun for the Brownies. In the alternative test of darning there are several possibilities as well. Some Brownies who choose to do darning like to darn an article and feel that they are doing something really useful. Others can make mats, or bibs darned round with bright-coloured wool or make purses or bags on cardboard frames.

Methods of sewing on buttons vary, but the point of sewing one on to an actual garment is of real importance, as so often the Brownie



thinks of no connection between the button and the buttonhole. If a Brownie can be left to pick out the needle and right-coloured cotton and the button that is the nearest match, and can sew it on to the correct spot, she can really be useful; whereas the Brownie who is given a needle that will go through the holes in the button, the right cotton, and is shown where to put it, may not be able to do it alone. Navy blue coat buttons have been sewn to the middle of a coat with pink cotton before now!

The same can be said of most of the other tests in the Golden Bar as of those in the Recruit Test. Laying a table, the composition of the Union Jack and the rules of health all suggest ideas for handwork of one kind or another.

In the Golden Hand Test, knitting comes first in the handcraft section. The standard varies in different places, but it can be really good and it generally appeals to a good many children. Suggestions for things to be knitted from short lengths of wool will be included in a later number. Once more, good colours and an interest in what they are doing will help along the work wonderfully well, but it is a test of perseverance. A great thing to remember is to start in good time, well before the Brownies are ready for the test. To lay and light a fire is a very thrilling test, whether the fire is a domestic one or one lighted out of doors, according to circumstances. Whichever it is, there is something fascinating about making a good fire. After a Brownie has learnt how to make a fire, let her choose her own materials if possible, so as to see where she needs more help.

As for making tea, or preparing useful dishes, it may not be thought of as handwork, but, of course, it is, and does need control to deal with boiling water and hot pie dishes. To be able to fold clothes neatly is quite difficult for some children, and it is quite obviously handwork. Of the other tests, tying up a parcel, binding up a cut finger or grazed knee and cleaning shoes are all in some part handwork.

After going quickly through the three tests, it can be seen that even without going further, there is a good variety from which to choose and that handwork need never be something dull and uninteresting. What is more, it by no means depends on our being specialists ourselves. Even the most butter-fingered Owl can make a start somewhere and work along with her pack, knowing that these small beginnings may grow out of all recognition and become something of great value in the lives of those who are as yet children. E. C. W.

#### A NEW RANGER BOOKLET

"Training and Teaching for the Home Emergency Service"

How difficult it is in the midst of a war to give an exact date when a book will be published, and it does not require much imagination for us to picture the difficulties that have to be overcome. But here "better late than never" is the longed-for Ranger booklet, *Training and Testing for Home Emergency Service*, published and sold by Headquarters, priced 4d. (postage 1d.).

This book, written by Miss Martin, Scotland's Commissioner for Rangers, and Miss Powell, England's Commissioner for Rangers, will fill a great need in the Ranger Branch and should help to straighten out the many vaguenesses and worries that are still besetting so many Ranger Guiders, who can now see for themselves just what is meant by Training and Testing for H.E.S. and the high standard that is required for all to become uniform.

The Pre-enrolment Test and the H.E.S. is the Basic Training taken by all Rangers, and it is before the public as a definite scheme of training. A booklet putting everything so clearly should ease the situation considerably and enable more to know on what lines to work.

This booklet should be bought by everyone, so that nowhere will it be possible to find a Ranger Guider who "didn't know."

ANNE HOPKINS,  
Commissioner for Rangers.

"Old Guides" will now automatically become members of the Trefoil Guild. Existing Groups will become Branches of the Guild and be able to wear uniform as laid down for Guild members, but may continue to wear Old Guide ties if they cannot obtain them in wine colour.

### B.P. MEMORIAL FUND



"The Seventh Wave"

#### FURTHER GIFTS SINCE JULY 15

England	...	...	...	395	16	0
Scotland	...	...	...	158	6	7
Wales	...	...	...	50	15	0
Total	...	...	...	£604	17	7
Total up to July 15th	...	...	...	89,386	10	4
Grand Total of Fund to date (Aug. 15)	...	...	...	£89,991	7	11

Note.—Our artist wonders how many of us know that the seventh wave is supposed to be the biggest!

### TRAINING IN SEAMANSHIP

A most interesting experiment in training has just taken place at the Outward Bound Sea School, when sixteen Sea Ranger Guiders, under the leadership of Miss Clarke and myself, took part in a course of seamanship.

We feel we owe a big debt of gratitude to the directors of the school for allowing their eight Merchant Service Officers to give this training, when they were already fully occupied in the training of boys.

The Guiders were housed in a National School, and the cooking and orderly work and all aids to comfort were more than adequately dealt with by a team of Aberdovey Guiders and their Rangers, Guides, and even Brownies. Without this help the training—hours of which were long and concentrated—would have been much curtailed in order to deal with domestic affairs.

The training given was exactly in accordance with our requirements and covered many sections of seamanship. It was gratifying to note that the Guiders could stand up to it in spite of the previous doubts of the officers. It was found that the aims of the Sea Section and that of the Outward Bound Sea School were in many ways similar, which added to the harmony of the undertaking.

The Sea Ranger Section not having as yet a Central Training Sea School, one of its chief difficulties has been achieving a uniform standard, but as the result of Guiders attending this training, this difficulty may be partly overcome.

Out of the sixteen Sea Ranger Guiders attending this course, four already held Sea Ranger Headquarters Instructors' Certificates, and it is hoped that they will now add more subjects to this test. Seven more Guiders have been found suitable for recommendation to Headquarters as prospective Sea Ranger Headquarters Instructors, and so the benefit of this experiment will be still further shared.

The reports of the Merchant Service Officers who gave this training were most satisfactory and showed they were amazed that women should be able to follow and take part in the course with such keenness and enthusiasm, and one and all expressed hopes that further trainings would take place.

After discussion with the Warden it was found to be impracticable to open this Sea School to Sea Rangers during the war as all the accommodation is taken up, and all the energy of the staff is required to train boys who will be going to sea. But I very much hope it will be permitted in 1944 to hold one course of 10 days' duration for the benefit of 22 fresh Guider trainees—the only members of the 1943 Course to return next year will be the two members of staff and two Guiders chosen to act as Watch Captains. The standard of training is high, and it is essential that we keep up the record created this year, so those Guiders who hope to attend in 1944 should note that it is essential that they should hold a Charge Certificate for local waters; in addition, they should have a good knowledge of seamanship, Rule of the Road at Sea, the theory of sailing, parts of a sailing vessel, and the general working of a compass with deviation and variation. With a longer period of training it would also be possible to take the School's expedition to the hills in small groups following a course set by map and compass, for which there was not time this year.

It is a privilege to have this opportunity to train in seamanship and so, although the numbers will for the present have to be limited, it is hoped those who have taken this training will pass on their knowledge to crews in their own counties, and that next year the opportunity will be given to another group of Sea Ranger Guiders to have this experience.

ANNE HOPKINS,  
Commissioner for Rangers.



# LONE NOTICE BOARD "READING MAKETH A FULL MAN"

Some Lone Guiders have asked for suggestions as to what they can profitably read, so here are a few entirely individual ideas. Remembering that "some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested," I start with those connected with Guiding which belong to the last category. Obviously "Scouting for Boys" (preferably in the latest edition) comes first and must be a permanent possession. Then there are "Girl Guiding," and "Guiding for the Guider"; and the "A.B.C. Rules," which is invaluable for its wide range of information. "Guiding," is in the press and is essential, as is "The Guider," every month. You simply cannot keep up to date without taking "The Guider," and, incidentally, you miss a great deal besides taking "The Guider" if you do not. For the wider Guide outlook you need the "Council Fire," (4d. quarterly) and do take "The Guide" if you can.

As Lones you require the Lone Handbook (1s.), but note that the pages on Circles and Rangers are not accurate now, for the Trofoll be working at H.E.S. and Lone Letters on it may be obtained for 2s. 6d. from Mrs. Phillips, The Chase, Sible Heddingham, Halstead, Essex. Spaces are left for you to add suitable illustrations. You will find "The Lone Wolf Trail" very useful and the various leaflets on H.E.S., G.I.S., Rangers, Guides and Lones. "From One Ranger to Another" is full of interest and ideas, and especially concerns us on pages 127, 128, 201, 208.

The Annual Report is an inspiring and attractive publication which every Company should see and the Biennial Report of World Guides bility as a member of so great a Movement.

Other useful publications are "Hints on First Class," "Pages for Patrol Leaders," "Campcraft," "Hiking and Light Weight Camping," "I expect you all read Harriet as she expounded the philosophy of Guiding month by month in THE GUIDER, but I advise you getting her to keep."

For the history of our Movement there are Mrs. Mark Kerr's fine books, "The Story of the Guides," and "The Story of a Million Girls." Then you will want E. E. Reynolds' life of our Founder, and as many of B.P.'s own books as you can possibly get. I am afraid that "Aids to Scoutmastership" is out of print, but do borrow it if you can.

These are all books about Scouting and Guiding but I cannot emphasise too strongly the importance of wide reading, especially for us Lone Guiders who sometimes provide the only contact with a world outside the Lone's immediate narrow environment. Try to read biographies, books of travel, books concerned with modern problems at home and abroad, poetry, books of devotion for our own refreshment and inspiration; these can be obtained from libraries. For the last named, the Bede Library, 36, Eccleston Square, S.W.1, has a large collection of books, theological, devotional, sociological, biographical, and there is a postal service.

Read all you can by Dorothy Sayers, especially "Why Work?" (1s.), "The Mind of The Maker," "The Man Born to be King," and equally, all you can by C. S. Lewis, particularly the "Screw-tape Letters" and "The Problem of Pain." For travel and biography combined, Seaver's "Life of Edward Wilson of the Antarctic" is enthralling and "inagua," by Gilbert Klingel, has thrilling tales of the author's unusual adventures on and under a coral island and enchanting descriptions of bird and marine life.

Amongst anthologies that I can recommend are a Lectionary of Christian Prose, compiled by A. C. Bouquet (this book is rather large and expensive), An Anthology of World Poetry, The Bedside Book, A Countryman's Anthology (Beech Thomas), The Oxford Book of English Mystical Verse, Anthology of Modern Poetry (the older compiled by Methuen, the newer by C. Day Lewis and L. A. G. Strong); the modern anthology that I like best is the second book of "The Centuries Poetry" in the Penguin edition.

If you can, do get "The Bible for To-day," which can now be bought on the instalment plan; its summaries and its modern illustrations give one to think. The Christian News Letter and the Religious Book Club Bulletin are

(Continued at foot of col. 2)

## THE GUIDER

### HOW TO MAKE USE OF OUR WILD FOODS

As the summer reaches its height and the wild berries begin to ripen it is usual to see little parties of people, carrying baskets and sticks, on the commons and along the lanes, busy gathering nuts, berries and crab-apples.

We determined to find out as many ways as we could to use the crops without any sugar, or with the minimum amount. Friends were rung up, books searched through and rumours of anyone who was in the habit of doing "that sort of thing" tracked down, until we had collected an enthralling number of ideas.

It was not possible to pass them on to the Guider untried, the cough cure, for instance, could not be proved if beneficial until someone had a cough, nor the keeping qualities of the preserves known for several months.

Here are the recipes that have proved satisfactory.

#### Blackberry Fool

1 lb. blackberries, 1 pint milk, 1 oz. Bird's custard powder, 1 oz. sugar. Stew berries, pour juice through strainer. Make custard, adding sugar, while both are warm pour juice into the custard, stirring all the time, until you get required thickness and colour.

#### Kissel

This Russian sweet is merely the juice of stewed fruit, sweetened and slightly thickened with cornflour.

Crabapple is the characteristic fruit for Kissel, but blackberry, sloe, wild strawberry and elderberry are very good. This is a deliciously cool sweet for a hot day.

#### Blackberries Bottled in Jam Jar

Pack jar with sound berries, put a covering of paper over top to prevent fruit getting dry. Stand in moderate oven for 1 to 1½ hours (oven temperature about 300). Have ready boiling water or syrup, fill jars to within ½ inch of top. Then cover with boiling fat and leave to set. Add another layer of fat next day. Paraffin wax or mutton fat may be used, and Camden tablets instead of cooking if preferred.

We picked only ripe, luscious berries for this and they were sweet enough to eat without sugar if some Bird's custard was served over them.

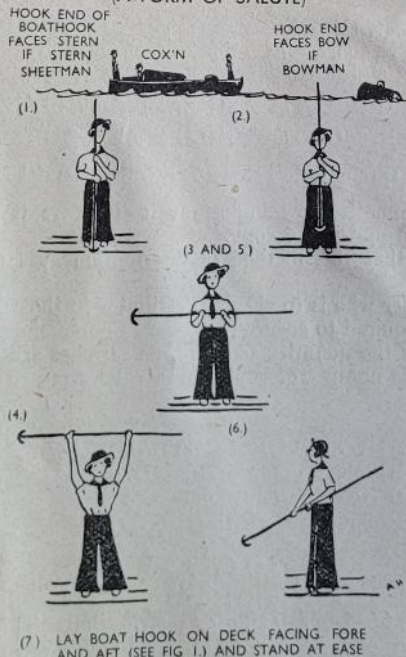
#### Rowanberry and Apple Jelly

Equal quantities of each fruit, wash fruit, cut apples in pieces without peeling or coring. Cook fruit separately, cover with water, boil gently until apples are soft and rowanberry water is quite red. Strain juices through muslin. Measure juice, bring to boil and add sugar and salt (on basis of 4 lbs. fruit juice to 1 lb. sugar and a teaspoonful of salt). Boil until jelly sets when tested. We ate this with hare and rabbit and it was excellent. Some people say that jam made with salt and so little sugar will not keep. But we have had this nearly ten months and it has kept well. It must not be used for three weeks after making when the effect of the salt will have disappeared.

#### Hawthorn Berry and Crab-apple Jelly

Equal quantities of each fruit, wash and dry thoroughly. Cut crabs into quarters, put in pan with berries, covering with water, simmer gently until fruit is soft. Strain through muslin, do not press fruit. Weigh juice and bring to boil, add sugar (on basis of 4 lbs. fruit juice to 1 lb. sugar and teaspoonful of salt). Boil till jelly sets when tested.

### BOAT HOOK DRILL (A FORM OF SALUTE)



well worth taking and through the latter, very interesting books are procurable at a cheap rate and are helpful in keeping one in touch with present-day thought.

There is not space to suggest books for sheer amusement, books about other countries, legends, folklore, exploration, history, art, architecture. Read all the reviews you can and make book lists, join a library and spend a definite time on reading. "Reading," said Bacon, "maketh a full man," and not only will you benefit but so will your Company.

"Girl Guiding," "Guiding for the Guider," "A.B.C. of Guiding," "P.O.R." (publish in October), "Lone Handbook," "Lone Wolf Trail," "From One Ranger to Another" (reprinting), "Hints on First Class," "Campcraft," "Hiking and Lightweight Camping," "Harriet" (reprinting), "Story of the Guides," "Story of a Million Girls," "Reynolds' Life of The Chief Scout."



## DAL ATI, CYMRU (CARRY ON WALES)

THE first thing to greet us as we climbed out of the bus at West Malvern was the Welsh Dragon, proudly flying on the terrace of St. James'. This lovely school on the western slopes of the Malvern Hills was, by the great kindness of the Headmistress, Miss Baird, lent to us for ten days and there, within sight of the mountains of Wales, were gathered some hundred and fifty Guiders from all parts of the Principality. This was their own Training, for this year, with one exception, all the Trainers were from Wales, a team brought into being in the short space of two years. The occasion might be said to mark the coming of age of Welsh Training.

St. James', which has many associations with the Chiefs and their family, made a delightful setting for the Training. We were given the run of the school and its grounds, and the superlative hospitality of Miss Baird and her staff put everything at our service, from an electric iron for tie-pressing to the school wardrobe and make-up box for our theatricals.

Each day began with the simultaneous breaking of the three flags, the Welsh Dragon, the Union Jack on the roof and the World flag. Then after prayers and breakfast and orderly work, we divided into our several groups for Commissioner, Ranger, Guide and Brownie Training. Those of the Commissioners' Group had the interesting experience of sometimes going the rounds of the other sections, seeing the same subjects, as, for example, the Law and the Promise and Health, being dealt with from the point of view of the different age groups. In this way the continuity of the whole scheme of Guiding was put plainly before them. The work of all the groups was pleasantly summed up on the last afternoon by a composite session on Company management, demonstrated by the various groups in turn with Miss Kay underlining for us the good and the bad points of the dramatised activities. Even the atrociously mismanaged company, and the outrageous Guiders of the hilarious interludes gave us furiously to think upon our own half-confessed weaknesses. Here, too, we saw again the continuity of the Guide training in the gradual development of corporate responsibility from the Brownie Pow-wow to the Ranger Council.

A special feature of the week was Health Training in all its aspects, theoretical and practical, under the leadership of Miss Alison Howie, a Board of Education representative. Great interest was aroused by her demonstrations, with groups of volunteers, of the new

theory of Modern Dance, first introduced by Herr von Laben, which is being increasingly practised in schools and training colleges in this country.

As well as the group sessions a number of other things were fitted into the day in spite of the relentless school bell which always broke into our most absorbing occupations with its summons to the next session, or to the dining hall. We danced, indoors and out, with Miss Howie, we sang and mimed with Miss Hartley, and some hardy souls plunged into the school swimming bath, either very early in the morning or very late at night! There were Camping sessions for all of us. Tents had been pitched in the wilder parts of the grounds, and the different types of camping, from the overnight hike to the more permanent Company camp, were cleverly suggested with a comparatively small amount of equipment and a great deal of ingenuity and imagination! We hiked, too, one evening, in our groups; the theme—sausages and tomatoes with innumerable variations!

The Training had distinguished visitors; Lady Somers, Miss Shanks, Miss Ward, Chief Commissioner for Wales, and, greatest pleasure of all, the Chief Guide, who found time to share with us the last two days at Malvern. We shall not soon forget the warmth of her response to our first greetings. In spite of a long and tiring journey she was immediately in the midst of us, shaking hands on every side until forcibly borne away to her long overdue tea. We shall remember, too, the camp fires that she shared with us, the afternoon that she talked to us of Guiding as she has seen it all over the world, the enrolment ceremony on the windy terrace, with its supreme climax when Miss Kay received the Chief's Diploma from the Chief Guide's own hands in recognition of her services to Guiding in Wales.

Too soon came the last camp fire with the dramatisation of "Green sleeves" and "Sir Eglamore" cleverly woven by Miss Hartley into a background of revelry in the rural England of Elizabethan days. The cloisters and the terrace became stately hall and village green and the landlord of the inn kept his tankards well filled until with a last round "Loth to Depart" singers and actors faded into the twilight, together with Puck who had evoked them.

Loth to depart we were indeed. But one hundred and fifty of us have come back to our Districts, our Companies and our Packs with heads full of new ideas and hearts stirred with a new enthusiasm and faith in Guiding. DAL ATI, CYMRU!

MARJORIE WILLIAMSON.

## "POLICY, ORGANISATION AND RULES, 1943"

### *To Commissioners, Secretaries and Guiders*

We hope that the new issue of "*Policy, Organisation and Rules*" will be ready by the 1st October. The Executive Committee has had to decide that there can be no free copies this year nor, unfortunately, can the reduced staff at Headquarters deal with all the work which the invoicing and dispatching of thousands of extra orders would entail.

**IT HAS THEREFORE BEEN DECIDED TO ASK EACH DIVISION TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF P.O.R. TO ITS GUIDERS AT 6d. PER COPY.**

(See special note below, for Scotland and Ulster.)

The Executive Committee wishes to emphasise how important it considers it to be that every active Commissioner, Secretary, Captain and Brown Owl has an up-to-date copy.

Will all Divisions help us in seeing that this method of distribution goes through as smoothly as possible? Each Division should let Headquarters know:—

- (a) The name and address of the Guider who is to act as Distributor in that Division;
- (b) The number of copies of P.O.R. required to ensure that every Commissioner, Secretary, Captain and Brown Owl has one. (Please do not over-estimate the quantity required, as supplies are limited, owing to paper control.)

We will then send the Distributor this number of copies on a sale-or-return basis, as soon as we receive our supplies from the printers.

### **SPECIAL NOTE FOR SCOTLAND AND ULSTER.**

**Scotland:** Distribution will be arranged through Counties—not Divisions. Scottish County Distributors should obtain supplies of P.O.R. direct from Imperial Headquarters, London.

**Ulster:** Guiders should apply to Ulster Headquarters for their copies.

### **GUIDERS**

Please note that your copy of P.O.R. should *not* be ordered direct from Headquarters, but through your own Distributor.

In some counties special arrangements are being made for distribution. This may apply to your county so, if you do not already know, ask your District or Division Secretary what plans have been made for you to get your copy.



# THE GUIDER



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

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

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

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

"The Guider" is sent direct by post from Imperial Headquarters to any part of the United Kingdom at the rate of 5d. per month (which includes postage). Post free for a year 5s. Foreign and Colonial, 5s. post free.

## HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

### MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

#### AUGUST 11th, 1943

PRESENT,

The Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham, C.B.E.  
(Chair).  
Miss Anstice Gibbs.  
Miss Bardsley.  
The Countess of Clarendon.  
The Hon. Lady Cochrane.  
Sir Percy Everett.  
Mrs. Helen S. Mair, M.A.

Mrs. T. W. Harley.  
The Lady Somers.  
Miss K. J. Strong.  
Miss Travers.  
Miss Wallace Williamson.

By Invitation  
Lady Stubbs.

#### TREFOIL GUILD

Full details appear on page . . .

#### OLD GUIDES

Old Guides will now automatically become members of the Trefoil Guild. Existing Groups will become Branches of the Guild and be able to wear uniform as laid down for Guild members, but may continue to wear Old Guide ties if they cannot obtain them in wine colour.

#### COLLECTION OF HORSE CHESTNUTS

Commissioners and Guiders are asked to make it known that no further supplies are required this year. Care should be taken that all Companies are informed so that chestnuts are not collected and despatched, as this will involve transport and expense. Supplies sent will not be paid for and the sender will be charged for transport.

#### YOUTH REGISTRATION

Commissioners will find the following of interest. White Paper entitled "Youth Registration, 1942," Cmd 6446, price 6d., and the Board of Education Circular No. 1635 "Registration of Young Persons Aged 16," price 1d. Both may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office (not obtainable at Guide Headquarters).

#### RESTRICTIONS IN THE SALE OF TOYS

The Board of Trade has granted a Licence to the Girl Guides Association by which any Pack, Company or District registered before December, 1941, may make and sell toys up to the value of 26 pence per month.

No individual toy may be sold for more than 10s. and the Board of Trade has expressed the hope that a proportion of the profits from the sale of any toys should go to a recognised war charity.

The utmost use of scrap materials should be made, and toys should only be sold to the public at their reasonable market value.

#### FILMS

A new silent 16 mm. film has now been added to our library:—  
*Fights for Victory*: Showing the "pigeon ceremonies" in several counties on February 20th, 1943, in connection with the Baden-Powell Memorial Fund. It includes shots of the Princesses releasing their pigeons, and the Chief Guide receiving the messages.

Time: 15 minutes, 1 reel; black and white; one exhibition 8s. 6d., plus postage each way; 2s. each subsequent exhibition.

#### HEADQUARTERS RESTAURANT

Headquarters Restaurant will be closed for one week from Monday, September 20th.

## AWARDS

#### Chief's Diploma

Miss I. H. Kay, Commissioner for Training for Wales.

#### GALLANTRY

##### Silver Cross

Ranger Betty Norcop, 5th Staffordshire Lone Rangers.

Betty Norcop, now a member of the A.T.S., with five of her companions, has been commended in orders by General Sir Frederick Pile, G.O.C., A.A. Command, for bravery and coolness in maintaining Army communications throughout the day and night and dealing "faultlessly" with heavy traffic after 26 of their comrades had been killed in an East Anglian raid in May. In his report Sir Frederick Pile says that Betty and an A.T.S. orderly "set a very high example of coolness and courage and carried out their duties without a sign of nervousness."

#### LIFESAVING

##### Gold Cross

Patrol Leader Edna Knowles, age 18½, 1st Ince and Elton Company, Cheshire.

On May 18th, some children were playing near the Manchester Ship Canal, when Margaret Crank, age 18, fell into the water which at that point is 28 ft. deep. Margaret cannot swim, and Edna Knowles realising that she was going down for the second time, without any hesitation took off her shoes and jumped fully clothed into the canal. She reached Margaret after swimming four strokes; and brought her to the side in an exhausted condition. There were no safety appliances available, Edna acted most promptly and with no help from the other children.

Guide Rosemary Donaldson, age 14, 1st Georgeham and Croyde Company, Devonshire.

On May 21st, Mrs. Walker was resting on the river wall of the Athenæum Library, Barnstaple, when she presumably had an epileptic fit and fell into the river, which at that point is about 4 ft. deep on a thick, sucking mud base. She was quite unable to assist herself. Rosemary Donaldson was walking home from school with some friends, and seeing that the crowd of onlookers were doing nothing to help her, she got on top of the wall and slid down a rope and held Mrs. Walker's head above the water until further assistance eventually arrived. Mrs. Walker was taken to hospital where she was detained for several days.

#### Certificate of Merit

Miss Dickie, Captain 12th Middlesbrough Company, Yorkshire, North Riding. As she passed a static water basin, she noticed a child in it in difficulties. She forced her way through the surrounding wooden palings, and by lying down she managed to reach him and drag him out. It was then that she noticed the hand of a second child in the water, and finally she pulled him (Alan Jones, 2½ years old) out; he was blue in the face and unconscious by this time. She then handed over both children to the men at the adjoining N.F.S. station who performed artificial respiration.

#### FOURTH DEGREE

##### Badge of Fortitude

Ranger Alma Chiodini, 6th Leeds (Woodhouse Moor Methodist Church) Company, Yorkshire, W.R.N.

## WHERE TO TRAIN

### FOXLEASE

Aug. 10th-17th—Ranger and Guide.	Oct. 22nd-29th—Ranger.
Aug. 20th-27th—Instructors' week.	Nov. 2nd-9th—Brownie.
Aug. 31st-Sept. 7th—Refresher.	Nov. 12th-19th—Southampton Youth Committee.
Sept. 10th-17th—Guide.	Nov. 19th-26th—Guide.
Sept. 21st-28th—Commissioners.	Nov. 30th-Dec. 7th—Guide and Ranger.
Oct. 1st-8th—Guide and Brownie.	Dec. 23rd-28th—Christmas Party.
Oct. 12th-19th—Woodcraft.	

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.

## ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL

The English Training Department in conjunction with County Training Committees have made the following arrangements for the Autumn Term. Applications are now invited.

The fee for each course is 5s. unless otherwise stated. Guiders must enrol for the whole of each course and are requested not to apply for more than one course. Courses are open to Guiders from any County. Stamped addressed envelopes should be sent with all requests for application forms. Each application should be on a separate form.

### I. London and Home Counties

1. Pre-warrant and first year Brownie Guiders. Mondays, October 18th—December 6th, from 7-9 p.m. South of the River. Address of Hall will be given next month.
2. Pre-warrant and first year Brownie Guiders. Tuesdays, October 19th—December 7th, from 7-9 p.m., at St. Botolph's Church Hall, Bishopsgate, E.C.
3. Pre-warrant Guide Guiders. Mondays, October 18th—December 6th, from 7-9 p.m. at Radnor Street Methodist Institute, City Road.
4. Pre-warrant Guide Guiders. Tuesdays, October 19th—December 7th, from 7-9 p.m., South of the River. Address of Hall will be given next month.
5. Warranted Guide Guiders. Fridays, October 22nd—December 10th, from 7-9 p.m., at Westminster Cathedral Hall.
6. Warranted Guide Guiders, First Class Work. Thursdays, October 21st—December 9th, from 7-9 p.m. at Girl Guide Headquarters.
7. Ranger Guiders. Thursdays, October 21st—November 25th, from 7-9 p.m., at Toynbee Hall, Commercial Road, E.
8. Commissioners. Wednesdays, October 27th—November 17th (4 weeks), from 7-9 p.m., at Girl Guide Headquarters. Fee 8s.

Application forms from the Secretary, English Training School, Girl Guide Headquarters.

### II. Bedfordshire

General Training Courses will be held at the following centres:—

1. Luton, Youth Centre, Mondays, October 11th—November 29th, from 7-9 p.m.
2. Dunstable, Priory Church Hall, Tuesdays, October 12th—November 30th, from 7-9 p.m.
3. Bedford, Russell Hall, Goldington Road, Wednesdays, October 13th—December 1st, from 7-9 p.m.

Application Forms for Bedfordshire Guiders to be obtained through the District Commissioners. Guiders from neighbouring Counties are cordially invited to attend and to obtain application forms from the County Secretary, Mrs. Howard T. Brides, 14, Bradford Road, Toddington, Dunstable, Bedfordshire.



**III. Buckinghamshire with Middles**

General Training Courses will be held at the following centres:—  
 1. Blechley. Mondays, September 20th-November 9th, from 7.0 p.m.  
 2. Uxbridge. Tuesdays, September 21st-November 10th, from 7.0 p.m.  
 3. High Wycombe. Wednesdays, September 22nd-November 11th, from 7.0 p.m.  
 4. Aylesbury. Thursdays, September 23rd-November 12th, from 7.0 p.m.  
 5. Slough. Fridays, September 24th-November 13th, from 7.0 p.m.  
 Application forms for Buckinghamshire Guiders to be obtained through the District Commissioners. Guiders from neighbouring Counties are cordially invited to attend and to obtain application forms from Miss E. Gordon, Ashdene, Furze Road, Beaconsfield, Bucks.

The addresses of the Halls will be sent with the acknowledgement of the application.

**IV. Birmingham**

1. Brownie Guiders pre-warrant training. Wednesdays, October 13th-December 1st, from 6.45-8.45 p.m.  
 2. Guide Guiders pre-warrant training. Tuesdays, October 12th-November 30th, from 6.45-8.45 p.m.  
 3. Ranger Guiders. Mondays, October 11th-November 29th, from 6.45-8.45 p.m.  
 4. Guide Guiders' Refresher Course. Thursdays, October 14th-December 2nd, from 6.45-8.45 p.m.

Application forms from Miss Prichard, 80, Reddings Road, Moseley, Birmingham. These courses will be held at County Headquarters, Blucher Street. Guiders from neighbouring Counties are cordially invited.

**V. Lancs, S.E.**

Brownie Guiders' Course. Tuesdays, October 12th-November 30th, from 6.00-8.00 p.m. Numbers limited to 40. Fee 1s. 6d. Application Forms from Miss K. Warner, 87, Rochdale Road, Manchester, 9. The address of the Hall will be sent with the acknowledgement of the application.

A Sea Ranger Guider's Training will be held at Thamesfield, Henley-on-Thames, from Friday, October 22nd to Monday, October 25th. Training in Elementary or Advanced Sea Ranger Subjects and in charge certificate will be given. Fees 12s. 6d. inclusive.

Applications to the Secretary, Miss Smith, Hart Street Surgery, Henley, enclosing 2s. 6d. deposit.

Numbers are limited so early application is advisable.

**COUNTY OF LONDON**

The following trainings have been arranged:—

Sea Ranger Guiders—Tuesday, October 12th, Monday, November 8th, Wednesday, December 8th, at Headquarters, 7.0 p.m. Trainer, Miss S. Clarke, Commissioner for Sea Rangers.

Drama—Mondays, September 20th-October 11th, 7.0 p.m., at the British Drama League Practice Theatre, 9, Fitzroy Square, W.1. This course is designed to help Guiders with their Company Entertainments. Numbers are limited but Cadets may attend if space permits.

Singing—Mondays, November 1st-22nd, 7.0 p.m., at Headquarters. This course will practice the Chosen National Songs and Carols.

Application to attend must be made beforehand to The Training Secretary, London Room, Girl Guides Association, 17, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

**BUCKINGHAMSHIRE****BROWNIE TRAINING**

A residential training week-end for Brownie Guiders will be held at Old Jordans Hostel, near Beaconsfield, from October 8th-11th. Trainer: Miss J. Clayton, Commissioner for Brownies for England. Fee: 90s. Station: Seer Green Halt (from Paddington or Marylebone). Applications (with 5s. deposit) to be made before September 26th to Miss Gordon, Ashdene, Beaconsfield, Bucks. Guiders from other counties welcomed if numbers permit. Guiders may come by the day.

**OVERSEAS**

Do not forget the course of Empire Lectures starting on September 22nd and for the following eight Wednesdays, details of which were given on page 131 of the August "Glider." The list of speakers and any changes in the programme will be published in "THE GUIDE."

**CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE**

Margaret Clough, P.L. of the 3rd Herts Lone Rangers, holder of the Badge of Fortitude, aged 50, on August 18th, 1943, after a long illness most bravely borne.

**Appointments and Resignations**

Approved by the Executive Committee, August, 1943.

**ENGLAND****BERKSHIRE****RESIGNATIONS**

NORTH.—Div. C., Mrs. A. Stevens.

PINKNEY'S GREEN AND WARGRAVE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Downs.

**DEVONSHIRE**

ST. BUDEAUX.—Dist. C., Mrs. Gray, 239, Victoria Road, St. Budeaux, Plymouth.

**RESIGNATION**

ST. BUDEAUX.—Dist. C., Mrs. Welby.

**HAMPSHIRE**

EXTENSION SECRETARY.—Miss R. O'Brien, Crabtree, Headley, Bordon.

**LANCASHIRE, NORTH-EAST**

DARWEN.—Dist. C., Miss M. B. Cowan, The Grammar School, Darwen.

**LANCASHIRE, NORTH-WEST**

BARROW-IN-FURNESS.—Asst. Div. C., Mrs. Wilkinson, 59, Croslands Park, Barrow-in-Furness.

**RESIGNATION**

BARROW-IN-FURNESS.—Asst. Div. C., Mrs. Blacklee.

**LANCASHIRE, SOUTH-EAST**

ASHTON WEST AND AUDENSHAW.—Dist. C., Miss N. Williamson, 46, Alexandra Road, Ashton-under-Lyne.

**LANCASHIRE, SOUTH-WEST**

ASSISTANT COUNTY COMMISSIONER (Temp.)—Miss M. Webster, J.P., 7, Abercromby Square, Liverpool, 7.

LIVERPOOL OUTER NORTH No. 4 (new District in Outer North Division).—Dist. C., Miss F. N. Marshall, 97, Endbourne Road, Orrell Park, Liverpool, 9.

**LEICESTERSHIRE****RESIGNATION**

ABBEY.—Div. C., Miss E. M. Wicking.

**MIDDLESEX**

ENFIELD, EAST.—Dist. C., Miss E. M. Tilly, 9, Lincoln Crescent, Enfield.

**RESIGNATION**

ENFIELD, EAST.—Dist. C., Miss F. Sharp.

**SOMERSET**

WELLS.—Dist. C. (Temp.) Miss T. M. Read, St. Brandon's School, The Palace, Wells.

WILLITON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Lee, Homerton, Watchet.

**RESIGNATIONS**

WELLS.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Pouncey.

WILLITON.—Dist. C., Mrs. R. S. Gliddon.

**SUSSEX**

Correction: Please note that the correct address for Mrs. Tindall, Dist. C. for Preston, is: St. Augustine's Vicarage, 85, Florence Road, Brighton, 6.

**WALES****CARMARTHENSHIRE**

GWENDRAETH VALLEY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Llywellyn Williams, Y Garreg Lwyd, Drefach, nr. Llanelly.

**GLAMORGAN**

CARDIFF, CENTRAL AND SOUTH.—Dist. C., Miss T. O. Morgan, 44, Healdon, Whitchurch, Cardiff.

**RESIGNATION**

CARDIFF, CENTRAL AND SOUTH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Green.

**SCOTLAND****AYRSHIRE AND BUTE**

COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss M. R. Spenser-Wilkinson, 34, Miller Road, Ayr.

**RESIGNATION**

COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. J. P. Shaw.

**EAST LOTHIAN**

HADDINGTON.—Dist. C., Miss G. B. Robertson, Tenterfield, Haddington.

**RESIGNATION**

HADDINGTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. M. H. U. Spurway.

**FIFE**

KIRKCALDY No. 1.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss Buchanan, Girls' Club, Kirkcaldy.

**KINCARDINESHIRE**

STONEHAVEN.—Dist. C., Miss B. E. Work, The Anchorage, Stonehaven.

**RESIGNATION**

STONEHAVEN.—Dist. C., Miss H. M. A. Duff.

**LANARKSHIRE**

MOTHERWELL AND WISHAW No. 2.—Dist. C. (Temp.) Miss A. Findlay.

**STIRLINGSHIRE**

BONNYBRIDGE AND DISTRICT.—Dist. C. (Temp.) Miss A. Mitchell, Rose Bank, Bonnybridge.

**WEST LOTHIAN****RESIGNATION**

SOUTH QUEENSFERRY AND KIRKLISTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hood.

**ULSTER****COUNTY ANTRIM****RESIGNATION**

LISHURN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Alexander.

**OVERSEAS****AFRICA****KENYA COLONY**

ASSISTANT COLONY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. E. D. Hughes, P.O. Box 460, Nairobi, Kenya.

**GOLD COAST**

COLONY SECRETARY.—Mrs. Quist, P.O. Box 98, Accra, Gold Coast.

KUMASI.—Dist. C., Mrs. T. Hutton-Mills, c/o T. Hutton-Mills, Esq., Barrister, P.O. Box 92, Kumasi, Ashanti.

**RESIGNATION**

COLONY SECRETARY.—Mrs. Bright Paul.

**BERMUDA**

CENTRAL AND WESTERN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Neverson, Pembroke West, Bermuda.

**WINDWARD ISLANDS****GRENADA**

ISLAND COMMISSIONER.—Miss I. Munro, Brandon Hall, St. Andrews, Grenada.

**RESIGNATION**

ISLAND COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Collier.

**CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS**

Would any Guider (over fifty or otherwise exempt) care to share home and household duties for winter with Mother and Daughter. Opportunities for voluntary work. South Coast, Devon.—Box No. 73.

Wanted, a girl interested in domestic work, for nursing home. Good off duty. Can go on with Guiding in Malvern. Salary £42 per annum, rising if satisfactory.—Box No. 74.

Wanted Urgently, Rucksack with frame.—Any offers, giving details, to Walker, Haverbrack, Bishop's Stortford.

Wanted to buy, lightweight down or kapok Sleeping Bag, in good condition.—Warburg, 13, Mount Boone, Dartmouth, Devon.

For sale, G.G. Latrine Shelter, with waterproof roof. Complete with seat. £2 10s. —Apply Pritchard, Walden, Aberconway Road, Prestatyn, Flint.

No Royalties, amusing Plays, Dialogues. Six on approval 7d. "Village Shop," "Remedies," etc. 9d. each. Postage extra.—Plays, Bramber, East Grinstead.

Bed-sitting-room, furnished, unfurnished, partly furnished; residential district. No attendance, freedom of home, meals with family (lady, two schoolgirls, no help). Reduced terms, lady understanding children, willing take charge of home occasionally.—Cleaver, 13, Park Avenue, S. Northampton.

Guider Q.M. Cook wanted immediately. Experience with numbers essential. £4 per week, resident.—Commandant, Youth Service Volunteer Camp, The Scars, Newent. Tel. No. 32.

**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.

**A BOOKMARK NOVELTY**

The Big Ben Bookmark is also a Compass, Sundial, Calendar, Measure, P.O. Guide and Diary. A Novelty devised by Hugh Mytton, price 3d. each. Obtainable from Imperial Headquarters.

**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. "In 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. No Royalties. All plays prices raised 2d. each. Postage extra. Six on approval 7d.—Plays, Bramber, East Grinstead.