

THE GUIDER

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'O More than Happy Countryman'

IN front of the grey stone house at the head of the valley, a narrow drive circles the lawn. In the lawn a laburnum tree stoops as if seeking the reflection of its own flower clusters in the green grass beneath. Across the lawn is a wood and, in their season, snowdrops, crocuses, daffodils and narcissi ring the grey trunks of the trees, and star the banks of the stream which, rising in the moors, is here within sound of the sea. Day and night the stream sings on, but the rooks speak so loudly in the branches overhead that you have to stand close to the water's edge to hear it. At the end of the drive, lined with the fresh green of hydrangea bushes, heavy with blue flowers in the summer months, a rough road, running between hedges of veronica and fuschia and arched with trees, rises steeply, until there are no more trees, only yellow gorse and a grey outcrop of rock. The child holds her breath. This is the most magical moment of the whole summer holiday. (Shut your eyes until you top the rise, and then look.) There is the sea. Blue, or grey-green, shadowed with purple or whipped into white, it is caught and held in a cup made by the cliffs which descend steeply on either side. Follow the stream and it will lead you there.

Behind the child, on one occasion, stood her mother, and a girl, a young maid, brought for the first time from London. Entranced as the child, the mistress spoke: 'Look!' she said. Said the maid, after a pause, 'What at?' Three days later she was back in London. She said she 'couldn't stand' the country.

Some years later, the child, now grown-up, was talking to an old sailmaker, seated on the deck of a yacht in harbour, stitching with incredible speed at a rent in the mainsail. 'Three lofts there used to be', he said, 'fifteen men

in each, all working full time. Now there's me and a boy and he'd go if he got the chance. Too quiet. He can't stand the country.'

'O more than happy countryman if you but knew your good fortune', sang the Roman poet, Virgil, nearly two thousand years ago. *If you but knew your good fortune.* Apparently it was no new thing, even in 30 B.C., this trek from the country to the town, for Virgil seems to suggest a dissatisfaction on the part of some countrymen at least with their condition. Perhaps, had we overheard a conversation between Baucis and Philemon in those days we should have overheard too a grumble that the young men could not be persuaded to stay on the land. We are right to attribute the cancerous growth of our cities in the last hundred years to the mechanisation of industry. But we need regret the boiling of Mr. Watt's historic kettle only in so far as it was an accelerating agent and not as the fundamental cause of a far older situation.

What leads a man to desert the country for the town? He goes in search of happiness. Happiness for most men has not yet come off the gold standard. For this, I suppose, our educational system, seeking after knowledge, not wisdom, must bear a part of the blame. As long as we continue to confuse material comfort with contentment, for so long will money be the 'Open Sesame' after which most men strive with as little ultimate satisfaction as King Midas. Man must, of course, have money to enable himself and his family to live, and hundreds of thousands were forced by industrialisation to leave the 'green and pleasant land' for the 'dark, Satanic mills'.

Of the descendants of these

A Message from our President H.R.H. the Princess Royal

'At this time of victory celebration I greet my fellow Guiders of the British Empire.

'The Guide Movement has an important part to play in the difficult years that lie ahead. May the quality of our leadership as Guiders be worthy of the opportunity that is given to us'.

THE GUIDER

men and women, the larger number now have no taste for country things. They accept the sea only if there is a pier in it, and the country only if there is a 'pub'. Also, the process of industrialisation has done its bad work so well that there is no possibility of transforming our present town-centred economic organisation into one centred in the country.

'They said to me "What can you do
That we should pay a wage to you?"

"I can show where foxes go
In the watches of the night,
 wooing vixen, loping, slight
Phantoms carved in noiselessness.
I can live on loveliness,
For when I look upon the fields
All my sorrow gladly yields."
They shook their heads and said to me:
"These will not earn you £ s.d."'

Are we content to leave it at that? What about those who are turning back to the land—spending their week-ends there or sleeping in dormitory suburbs, where at least there are grass and trees and where they can cultivate, with pathetic devotion, their small allotment? Are they wrong in thinking that, in the country, are to be found, in fuller measure than in the towns, the things that make for happiness? Are we relearning the lesson that, with less money to spend, living is a richer experience for those who are in touch with the country than for those who are not?

To answer this question we must decide first of all what makes for a full and happy life. A creative occupation? Home and family life? Friendship? Higher education? The stimulus of change? Most of us require something of each of these, for it is only in exercising all our faculties, physical, mental and spiritual, that we are able to lead a life in rhythm. What has the country to offer that the town has not in the promotion of this total exercise and in the development of this essential rhythm?

Physical health, for some, is not a necessity. There are cripples and permanent invalids who lead, through the spiritual conquest of pain, lives far more in rhythm than the strong and active. But obviously a high standard of health is desirable and it is far more easily obtained by those who live in touch, at least, with the country. Sea and moorland air, for instance, have a quality of stinging freshness and cleanliness which makes breathing a positive pleasure, and, if we have our suspicions of the quality of the air we breathe in the city, we have the reports of the Smoke Abatement Society to confirm them, and the firsthand evidence of our own face-flannels to show us that it must be much more than a peck of dirt we breathe before we die.

The exercise we take can be taken in city streets, of course, just as it can be taken in a prison yard or round the deck of a ship; but compare the feel of turf beneath the feet with the hard feel of road or pavement, and the opening out of lungs and muscles which goes with striding over open fields or down woodland rides, with the cramping effect of progress checked by other pedestrians or by traffic; add to it the feast of beauty which the country offers to our eyes, and it is obvious that the scales are weighted in the countryman's favour.

The taking of exercise is not the sole factor contributing to the maintenance of bodily health. The food we eat is of first importance. During the war years opinions have been divided between those, mainly countrymen, who, standing at the station in the market town and watching the fish, broccoli, soft fruits and new potatoes being loaded for London and Manchester, have contended that the towns have been the better fed, and those in town who, hearing of creamy milk and shell eggs, have envied those living in the country. The blame, if blame there be, is on distribution, not production. For food the town must turn to the country.

Turning from the question of physical health to that of the mental health which contributes so much to the rhythm of existence, the town-dweller may weigh in with the facilities

which the city offers for education and entertainment, feeling that here he is playing his trump card. In cities there are concerts and plays, picture galleries, clubs and educational centres, films and exhibitions, and opportunities for meeting easily with one's friends. All these offer food for thought and for development, but they are a part and not the whole of the contemplative and the solitary and, if man's capacity for reflection becomes limited, his growth is impeded.

Also, the countryman, singing at his village concert or in his village choir, or performing in his village play or pageant, though he may not be making much contribution towards the raising of the national standard of artistic performance, is carrying out a work of great fundamental importance. He is realising within himself the capacity to contribute to the living stream of appreciation of art and music which must continue to flow in the lives of ordinary men and women if the seed of genius, sown in the extraordinary man, is to grow and flower.

We have much to do in a movement such as ours to encourage an active participation in country life. Finding congenial companionship through helping with farmwork and harvesting, and the added interest which accompanies increasing knowledge of the ways of country people, as well as of birds and animals, will make their contribution towards this end. In camping we have our golden opportunity of bringing it about.

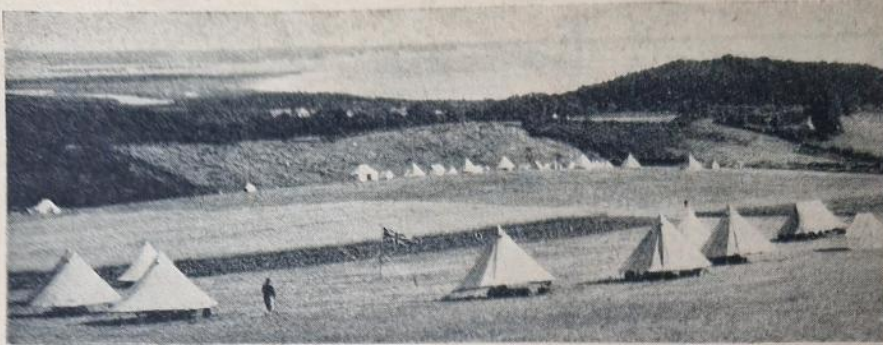
There remains the third and fundamentally the most important of the three necessities. Spiritual growth is only possible in a balanced life when we are not too pre-occupied with physical and mental activities to relate all that we do and are to the creative source of our inspiration. Most men and women must have experienced for themselves at some time or another how much more easily the growth of this relationship can take place in the quiet of country places. We are soothed by the quiet and moved by the beauty of all that we see around us—if the quiet does not frighten, and we have eyes with which to see. In the war years we recognised a fear of lonely places and an incapacity to appreciate natural loveliness in many of our evacuees. Once again we face the responsibility which rests upon the shoulders of the leaders of our own organisation. No other youth organisation has based its training programme on the potential influence of woodcraft on character development as we have. To profess reliance on the influence of the outdoor, on the one hand, and to neglect opportunities for bringing that influence to bear, on the other, is to be disloyal to our undertaking, and to deny to the children in our companies the lifelong support which an appreciation of the countryside can provide. 'Shades of the prison house' may begin to close about the growing girl: if, through our interest and through occasions provided by us in camp, on hikes or other expeditions, she has experienced something of what Wordsworth felt as a boy when the 'sounding cataract' haunted him 'like a passion' and

... the tall rock,
The mountain, and the deep and gloomy wood,
Their colours and their forms, were then to me
An appetite;

and if we have related the magic of those days in her mind, in conversation, at company prayers and Guides' Owns, or round the camp fire, to the God who wrought the miracle, we may hope to find that, in after years, the grown woman will feel in it

'a sense sublime
Of something far more deeply interfused,
Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns,
And the round ocean, and the living air,
And the blue sky, and in the mind of man:
A motion and a spirit, that impels
All thinking things, all objects of all thought,
And rolls through all things'.

Pleasures of the Country



The Camping season is here again: and what an ideal site these campers found on the downs by the sea



A rest after the hike: English river country has its own inimitable flavour



Musicians amongst the Blackheath and Charlton Rangers, camping this Easter at Cudham



Have you been in yet? Swimming in open-air pools is the next best thing to the sea



Hungry campers come running, as the dinner-gong sounds at the Rangers' Easter Camp

The Promise and Law for Rangers

TO lead a session at a training on the study of the promise and law from the Ranger point of view is one thing, to write an article on it quite another and infinitely more difficult. This is a part of our job where, above all others, an exchange of experiences and viewpoints is helpful and where point leads on to point in discussion.

Probably most Ranger companies find that the greater number of their recruits have already been Guides, but whether they have or not, all girls who are going to be enrolled as Rangers, indeed all members of the company who intend to come regularly, must study the promise and the law. Sometimes the ex-Guide does not realise the meaning of that word 'study' and does not acknowledge that she too has as much to do for that clause as she has for the day's expedition and other parts that are newer to her. Each member of the Ranger company must be alive to the standard and meaning of the promise and the code of laws, she must notice life round her and spend time thinking of the continuous challenge that every day offers.

Each Ranger can only start where she is; no general statements can be made that will fit a whole company even, much less all Rangers. This is the first responsibility of the Ranger Guider. A new recruit comes to the company; contact must be made to enable the Guider to discover what will be the helpful start for that particular girl. Is she some one who has so far led an easy and sheltered life, who has accepted the law or some such code as natural and has not yet really had to think at all? Or is she already on the defensive, sure that unless she puts herself first no one else will, and therefore likely to consider the law impractical for her, though possibly laudable in theory and for others? The start cannot be hurried as only personal trust and friendship will lead to the necessary mutual knowledge between Guider and recruit. If the living of the promise is to be real the Ranger must connect it with her daily life, and here again the Guider must have knowledge. The story of the girls of sixteen who, when interviewed, spoke their scorn of the youth leader who was totally ignorant of their conditions of work and home, must have jolted many Ranger Guiders; and it certainly is part of the job which must be acknowledged. It is just not possible to help anyone over such a subject as their behaviour under certain conditions unless those conditions are understood. Again it will take time, and each Ranger Guider discovers her own way of finding out the background of home, work and friends of each Ranger whom she is trying to help towards enrolment.

'Study the promise and law' is a start, but there is more to consider. A dispassioned study does not fit anyone for taking or renewing the Guide promise, and the Ranger will agree that she must be prepared to do something positive about it, to make alterations in her life. Here again the Ranger Guider needs to take the same attitude towards her own life, so that she can really support and help the Ranger in her efforts. The shock of a challenge from a Ranger can be most salutary and helpful. An example of this occurred once when a recruit had met a challenge of honesty—unwittingly a shop had supplied cigarettes to double the value of the payment made; the recruit, having received congratulations on her good luck from some of her contemporaries, had met the challenge of another who maintained that restitution must be made. She faced her Guider with the query as to what she would do, and on getting the answer, replied: 'But you wouldn't really, would you?' The Guider knew that study and effort were still required of her.

It is therefore obvious that the work for the first clause of the pre-enrolment and the testing of it must be a very personal matter between Guider and Ranger; but every Ranger Guider will also feel that she wants to include a certain amount of work on the foundations of Guiding in her meetings, and in the life of the company as a whole. The

spirit of the company is a sure sign of what is being done and, as every Guider knows, reveals itself by the courtesy of greeting on arrival, the spirit of co-operation over the items of the programme, the friendliness of attitude towards each other and to a visitor during the activities, and the participation in any religious observance that may be possible in that company. The specific activities will vary in every company. Where prayers are possible and appreciated by the Rangers they can be very helpful as a reminder of the first promise. It is, of course, imperative that thought be given to the preparation of prayers, however short. Probably the Rangers will be prepared to take it in turns to choose and read a prayer. The Guider must keep her eyes open for new collections and lend a variety of books. It would be interesting to compare titles of books that have proved useful and thought-provoking. Both the volumes *Inner Light* (Allen and Unwin) and *Youth at Worship* (Godfrey Paine, National Sunday School Union), can be recommended to those Guiders who do not already know them.

Most Ranger companies have discussions at times in their programmes, and both promise and law can have their turn here. Books such as *Talking Things Over* (R. G. Martin, Religious Education Press), and *Asking them Questions* (R. Selby Wright, Oxford University Press), may help, but the real value lies in guiding the discussion so that the Rangers cannot divorce it from their own lives. In the company where the episode told above occurred the Guider felt that discussions of problems of conduct had been too frequent and too glib. Another method of helping the Rangers to realise fine lives finely lived is story-telling. Many stories, chiefly from real life, taken from the parts of the daily papers they are not likely to read, are very short; others of the type of *The Other Wise Man* (Dyke, Harper) and *The Snow Goose* (Gallico, Michael Joseph), are long, but the time is well spent. We know that a story will often remain in the memory long after a talk on the subject has gone.

The Ranger Guider, more than any other Guider, has to clear her mind as to what attitude she is going to take with her Rangers about Sunday hikes and week-end camps. Much of the Ranger programme cannot be carried out in the company meeting. Here, indeed, the Guider will meet one of her challenges, and there are few Guiders who will not find this difficulty. Most Ranger companies are open and have a very mixed membership, with a proportion who have definite responsibilities on a Sunday. Rangers are young and should not be asked to face too sharp a test in divided loyalties. Again, the Guider must know the commitments of the Rangers and must hold the balance in the company. She will test the situation by her own religious convictions, because that is what the Rangers respect. Her considered reasons on this will enable her to lead the Rangers to understand the principles underlying her own line of conduct.

These points only touch on the fringes of the whole foundation of our Ranger training. Each Guider will at some time or another meet individual problems connected with every law and each part of the promise. Ways of doing things vary with each company, but in all probability the testing of a Ranger for the promise and law clause of her pre-enrolment will not take the form of cross questioning by the Guider. What is wanted is that the Ranger shall acknowledge herself ready to take or reaffirm her promise as the result of the study she has done. But it may be that she has questions to ask, or questions may come later. Certainly the Guider must be ready for these and prepared to make clear to every Ranger the personal responsibility of each individual, the fact that not one of us can say that 'what I do does not matter', and that a promise is a vital thing in life, the standard of the keeping of which can only be known to the maker of the promise and to God.

J. M. NEWNHAM

Eyes on England

WE in this team are living in the most powerful manifestation of war—the aftermath. In war itself we found courage, we found unselfishness where we would never have dreamed of finding it. In Germany to-day one tends to see all the stark horror of war without any (or very few) mitigating mercies. Germany itself still gives the impression of a great stunned body—and everyone, Pole, British and German, is concerned with the revival of that body.

We can only describe what goes on in the British Zone.

Here we have three main groups, the displaced persons, the Germans themselves, and the occupying forces. The displaced persons will, by the end of the summer, cover three main national groups—Poles, Balts and Yugoslavs, and it is estimated that after all repatriation is complete there will still be left between two hundred and two hundred and fifty thousand. These 'hard-core' D.P.s are being congregated into Camps in certain areas, and their future is still nearly as uncertain as it was a year ago. As you probably read, there was recently unveiled in Belsen a memorial to all those Jews who had lost their lives in concentration camps.

The present camp leader of Belsen (or Hohna as it is now called) gave a brilliant and embittered speech in which he attacked the British, pointing out that there were still in Hohna approximately eleven thousand people (mainly Jews) whose position was just as uncertain as it was when they were officially liberated nearly a year ago. We ourselves have between four and five thousand Poles housed in twelve camps—and we expect this figure to remain fairly constant, because as we repatriate them (and we have sent off two thousand three hundred and forty-two in the last three weeks) we get trainloads of 'hard-core' Poles coming in. Our task is changing, because relief is giving way to rehabilitation. The task before those of us who remain on D.P. work is to rehabilitate—to attempt to encourage the Poles to re-educate themselves; not only in mathematics, English or even carpentry, although these all help—but in the immensely harder, but infinitely more urgent and worthwhile task of rebuilding a people that have been herded like cattle, treated like cattle, called cattle, for six years, and making them into citizens fit to take their place in a democracy, as responsible, hard-working people. At present most D.P.s here are without a country, without work—having lived for six years as English people can never understand. For how can we in England appreciate what the Dutch, the Poles—what Europe herself has suffered?

Next we have the Germans, living now on a starvation diet—literally so in the larger cities. The German of many contrasts: Stefi, our cook, a little saint who works herself to the bone helping anyone who needs helping; and the lad I saw to-day walking through Salzgitter in jack-boots, and stopping to dust them with a clean white handkerchief. Germany of the battered cities (far more battered than we in England realise); Germany of the lovely countryside (and it really is

looking beautiful just now); Germany of the hard-working farmers—every inch, even the edges of the roads, meticulously cultivated; Germany of the gaunt, smashed war industries; Germany coming to slowly—very slowly. . . .

Then we have the occupying forces, healthy strong-looking lads, many of them very young recruits, others living only for 'de-mob'. There's fraternisation certainly, and the English Tommy will give you some excellent reasons why he should 'frat'. Some are working very hard in the re-build-

ing process: one young Lieutenant we knew started and ran a most efficient youth club. There's the Public Safety Officer, with the overwhelmingly difficult task of creating a fair, incorrupt police. There's the local Colonel trying to dispense a queer sort of English justice in the local court. Under this heading we come, the relief teams—and we, like UNRRA., and like the Army, are watched all the time, both by Pole and German.

We represent England out here, but I do not think that people in England quite realise the extent to which everyone in Europe today is look-

ing to England for a lead. The D.P.s are looking to her as their champion in a disturbed world. They listen to English news and read it, and understand it, as you and I have never done. They know what Bevin said last Saturday, what UNO is discussing tomorrow, what the English ration is (do you know what a D.P. gets every day—or a German, for that matter?). Oh! yes, they idealise England, and they expect everything of you. The Germans on the other hand look enquiringly, critically at England, as one does at something that one has been told is fundamentally rotten, and yet seems surprisingly capable of action. The Army looks nostalgically at England, as do we ourselves. The toughest 'fratter' is really in his heart-of-hearts pining to get back to Mum and Dad and Elsie-who-lives-down-the-street. We, like the Poles, idealise England; we think of you as nice, normal, clean-living people, a refreshing contrast to the perverted, hopeless, often sex-ridden life we see around us.

So we all, D.P.s, Germans and B.A.O.R., are looking to you in England. Yes, you are very tired—you feel you've done your bit; done more than that, all these long years. But you and we still have great responsibilities. Can we carry them?

S. V. CUNLIFFE

Recruits, Stand By

ONCE AGAIN there is a possibility that one or two further G.I.S. Teams may be required for a new field of work. While there are still a certain number of qualified volunteers available, there is a need for more trainees with considerable experience of leadership or organisation. It is important that Guiders should make this need known among one-time members of the Movement who are able to leave the women's services.

A CATEGORY I Training and Test Trek will be held from July 10th to 16th, starting either at Waddow, or in Cheshire.



A G.I.S. Team help Polish displaced persons, who are leaving on the first stage of repatriation

Brownie Revels

THERE are two important reasons why Brownie Revels are of value. In the first place, they are great fun for both the Brownies and the Guiders; secondly, they widen the Brownies' outlook and understanding of others, by introducing them to neighbouring packs. The latter point is of particular value in these days, when the whole Movement is doing its utmost to gain more knowledge of, and friendship with, the Guides of other countries. International co-operation in the Guide Company may begin with direct contact with Guides of other lands. In the pack, as usual, the activities start nearer home, and Brown Owls can lead their Brownies to begin to realise the great extent of the Movement by helping them to know the pack in the next village or school. One excellent way of doing this is through Revels.

The success of the Revels will depend largely on the extent to which these two ideas of fun and of gaining friendship are kept in mind during the preparations, which should be very thorough and shared among several Guiders. It is usually found necessary to have a committee to settle the main details and to allocate jobs to different Guiders. If extra help is needed, and it generally is, the companies to which the packs are attached will probably be able to send volunteers, and members of the Local Association will often prove most helpful.

The committee first decides which packs are to be invited, and in order that the Brownies may really have a chance of getting to know one another, they may limit the number to about four or six packs. Brownies find a great mob rather overwhelming and tend to cling to their own friends rather than mix with others when there is a crowd. The date, time and place are then fixed; Saturdays are often the best, but there is always the possibility of crowded buses, so rush hours should be avoided. When considering the time it should be remembered that Brownies, in their excitement, expend a tremendous amount of energy before and after the actual Revels, so that an afternoon of about two and a half hours is quite long enough. The place should be chosen with great care, and if at all possible, should be in beautiful surroundings. Organisation is much easier if there is a suitable barn or hall nearby, which can be used if the weather suddenly changes. There should be a Guider who can be rung up on the day and who will decide whether the Revels are to be held in or out. Care must be taken to see that there is suitable lavatory accommodation, that drinking-water is available, and that there is adequate shade in case the day proves very hot.

An outline programme should then be drawn up. This will include the welcoming of Brownies and their direction to clearly-marked pack 'homes'. In these they leave their coats, mugs and tea while they join in the activities. If the place is unfamiliar to Brownies they will enjoy having a little time to explore. There will then be some definite kind of opening. This may be a 'Trot Past' in front of an important visitor and it could also include the Fairy Ring and Six Songs. Brownies are delighted to find that other packs and sixes have the same songs as they do, and at once feel more friendly towards them. Next, it is important to have some way of dividing up the Brownies so that they do not cling to their own packs for the whole afternoon. This may be done by putting all the Fairies, Gnomes, Pixies, etc., together, or the division may be made by letting the Brownies hunt for different coloured wools or for pictures. The amount of time to be spent on the main activities of the afternoon can then be settled, and here we must see that we do not go on so long that there is not plenty of time left for tea. This, to most Brownies, is the high-light of the afternoon. It is generally best for the packs to return to their 'homes' for tea, and they need about three quarters of an hour to do it full justice. After tea there may be a

story, then the Brownies should thank all who have helped, join in Brownie Bells . . . and depart.

The central activity of the afternoon needs careful planning. Sports are run by some and appeal to any Brownies who generally do well in them. However, sports are not always a success, for it is hard to be equally fair to all the packs, and, unless the sports are very skilfully run, at the end of the afternoon we may find that we are less friendly, rather than more so, with our neighbouring packs! Some Owls organise competitions for their Revels. Here again there are difficulties, but many of these can be surmounted if we see that there is always something, such as a tray-garden or a model of the Brownie story, for the rest of the pack to be doing while various Brownies are competing. If prizes are being awarded, the judges should try to see that every pack has something to take back.

Many Revels have been made more exciting by their being centred round a story such as *Hiawatha*, *Peter Pan*, or *Alice in Wonderland*. First the children may be welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Darling. They can then be divided into groups of Lost Boys, Pirates, Mermaids, each group having an appropriate totem. The Brownies can then play games in which they hunt for the elusive Tinker Bell, catch the Mermaids, overcome the Pirates or track the Crocodile.

Another possibility, and a particularly apt one at this time, is a simple form of International Revels. Each pack can be asked to represent a different country. One Brownie from each can be dressed in the uniform of the country (help for this can be obtained from Headquarters' Painting Book), and another in the national costume. After dividing into groups, the Brownies can learn singing games and other activities and hear stories from the foreign lands. Many simple singing games from abroad can be found in *The Joyous Book of Singing Games*, published by Arnold, Leeds.

Many Brown Owls have found that, no matter what the central theme may be, the best way of carrying it out is to have different activities going on simultaneously in various parts of the field. The Brownies are then in smaller groups and can get to know one another better and can have a fair number of turns in all the games. In each corner there is a Brown Owl or other helper who organises a game, tells a story or teaches a singing game. The Brownies stay at each corner ten to fifteen minutes and then move on.

Once the general details and programme have been planned, the committee should send out invitations, and very full and clear particulars to all the Owls. These will include the date, time and place of the Revels, the transport and arrangements for wet weather. They will make it quite clear which Guider is in charge of the Revels as a whole, and which is responsible for First Aid. They should also say exactly what the Brownies are expected to bring in the way of tea, mugs, mackintoshes, etc. If there is to be a special theme, such as a story, the Owls should be asked to see that their packs are familiar with it, and should have clear directions about their share in it.

In Revels, as in all other Brownie activities, we like a neat and satisfactory finish. Brown Owls will therefore see that there is plenty of time in the Pow-Wow of the next meeting for the pack to talk over the Revels, and also to compose and write letters of thanks to all those who helped to make them a success.

A. BRAMBLEBY [EAGLE OWL]

About Pack Holidays

Permission forms for holding Pack holidays are to be obtained from your Camp Adviser, not from Headquarters, as stated in the article 'About Pack Holidays' in the April issue of *THE GUIDER*.

Scottish Domestic Art

IN these days, when there is so little to sell, one can call on the past to help the present, and an exhibition, in my own home, of Scottish treasures of the past two hundred years, recently raised money for the Development Fund. I have found from experience of three other such exhibitions during the war, that the public appreciates them enormously. On this particular occasion we welcomed members of youth organisations in uniform at half price, and during the three days of the show we had over one thousand visitors, and made over two hundred pounds. The cost was confined to teas and advertising—the latter including posters, press advertisements, and special slides, made at a cost of two shillings each, for the cinemas, these, by the kindness of the proprietors, being shown without charge. To stimulate public interest we invited the press to a formal opening on the first day, when we were fortunate in persuading Mr. George Blake, the novelist and broadcaster, to speak on Scotland's heritage of art. Though there was a great deal of preparation beforehand, the actual work during the exhibition was done by Rangers and Guides, who served tea and acted as stewards.

There were three exhibition rooms in all; a living room, a lady's bedroom and a man's bedroom, chosen from the fifteenth century part of the house which made a good background for the exhibits. We did our best to avoid any suggestion of a museum, by a touch of humour, for instance an amusing illustrated book of the period, open by the bed, with spectacles ready to hand, or a red woollen nightcap perched on the pillow, inviting the owner to slumber. On the writing-table we laid out old bills, giving the actual cost of some of the bonnets and shoes shown in the bedroom and beside them, the tiny envelopes and seals of the period, and a sealing-candle.

In the living-room we laid a dining-table with old pewter, and horn-handled knives and forks, together with a menu taken from Lady Grisell Baillie's *Household Book* (eighteenth century), a copy of which was on the bookshelf. It included oyster loaves, syllabubs, and other delicacies, besides a wonderful wine list. Of course, we could not reproduce any of these, but we did manage to provide oatcakes, shortbread and a gingerbread, and had enquiries as to their age from visitors unfamiliar with Scots cookery. In this room was a children's corner, with tiny chairs, a table (set with porringers), and a collection of early books for children. Here, too, was a wooden doll, a hundred years old, which one small visitor envied to the point of tears. On a shelf was a display of the lovely Scottish pottery once made at Portobello, Prestonpans and Alloa; of the many potteries this country once had, not one is now working, and the secret of their glaze seems lost to us.

In the man's bedroom, the chief feature was a travelling

bedstead, a relic of the Peninsular War, which still has the mosquito-net frame that accompanied it on its travels in Spain. On it we laid a lovely quilt, an heirloom in the family of the village shoemaker. We had, also, medals and papers of the Napoleonic period, uniforms and accoutrements, and a dashing model figure dressed in the old mess-kit of the Lanarkshire Yeomanry. On the dressing-table were his travelling toilet-set, his outsize shoe-horn, and a pair of braces embroidered for him by a young lady! For bedside reading, he had *The Times* of Waterloo year, and a little prayer-book actually carried at the battle.

The lady's bedroom contained three model figures kindly lent by a local tailor, who is a friend of the Guides, and these were dressed in Empire, Victorian and late Victorian fashions, a Queen of the period illustrating exactly one of the styles shown.

Each lady wore a brooch of the Scottish stones beloved by our ancestors, and carried an Ayrshire embroidered handkerchief, worked on the tambour frame. This room contained a wardrobe of children's clothes, old dresses from the trunks in the attics, and shoes that went to Court in the early days of Queen Victoria—white satin slippers without heels, cut straight, so that they could be worn on either foot. In one corner stood the hipbath and hot-water—can some of us remember in the country houses of our youth; to this generation as great a curiosity as the nightlight and lady's nightcap by the four-poster bed.

One of the 'long term' objects of this exhibition was to foster appreciation of the treasures of the past, to teach girls, especially those of Ranger age who will soon be having homes of their own, how much of beauty and tradition is bound up with the past. Only by having a standard of comparison

can one discriminate between the good and the bad in modern art; and the lovely simplicity of a bygone day, when each thing was a work of craftsmanship, made for grace as well as for use, can surely teach us something for the future. We believe that 'those who take no pride in the achievements of remote ancestors will never do anything worthy to be remembered by remote descendants'.

AVA STEWART [SCOTTISH CHIEF COMMISSIONER]

Development Fund

Further gifts since March 15th, 1946

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
England						
Suffolk	50	0	0			
Wales	175	0	0			
Overseas	1	0	0			
Total up to March 15th	226	0	0			
	992	12	1			
	£1,218	12	1			



Mrs. Stewart points out a Prestonpans teapot, one of the precious exhibits

Bible Reading and Meditation

By the Rev. J. O. COBHAM

DR. THOMAS FULLER (1608-1661), in one of his 'Scripture Observations', in *Good Thoughts in Bad Times* (1645), wrote:

'Lord,—This morning I read a chapter in the Bible, and therein observed a memorable passage, whereof I never took notice before. Why now, and no sooner did I see it? Formerly my eyes were as open, and the letters as legible. Is there not a thin veil laid over Thy Word, which is more rarified by reading, and at last wholly worn away? Or was it because I came with more appetite than before? . . . I see the oil of Thy Word will never leave increasing whilst any bring an empty barrel'.

The remedy against any danger of formality, whether in the use of prayers or in the reading of the Bible, lies, not in the giving up of forms, but in study and meditation. Dr. Thomas Fuller is quite right. The oil of God's Word is inexhaustible. How much we are able to take, in depends on our appetite. And it is well to recognise that our appetite is limited—that we can only take in a little at a time.

In meditation we recognise this limitation. We do not attempt to read a long passage, but just two or three verses. And then we meditate on those verses, and try to hear God speaking to us in and through those verses. Now there are a number of difficulties about meditation. And one of the first difficulties is that most of us need help in understanding and applying what we read. Some people belong to the Bible Reading Fellowship and use the excellent readings and expositions issued by the B.R.F. month by month. But there are also some very good books of meditation for every day in the year. Most of these have been written for grown-up people. But there is one written specially for boys which I would particularly recommend. I always used to give a copy of this book to any boys or girls I prepared for confirmation, and, in the confirmation class, I used to train them to use it daily. This book is called *A Light on the Path*, and is by Harold Ellis (A. R. Mowbray, 3s. 6d.). It is a book I would strongly recommend for Guides: and I am sure that many Guiders too would find it a very useful introduction to meditation. In this book you are advised to read through twice the passage on which you propose to meditate. Then you are advised to make as vivid a picture as you can of the scene—almost all are taken from one of the Gospels. Once the picture is stamped on your mind, you are asked to consider what it means. Then you pass on to face the questions this passage raises for you. Once you have squarely faced the questions, you pray to God for His help to do what God is asking of you.

Let me give an illustration of this. The one I will give is the meditation in *A Light on the Path* for Trinity Sunday which this year falls on June 16.

Read S. John, chapter 3, verses 1, 2.

Picture.

A dark night.
A small cottage.
A stealthy footstep.
See a well-dressed man.
Looks around to see if
observed.
Halts and listens.
Knocks at door.
Goes in.

Consider.

A lad at camp.
All in bed.
Lad sits up—looks round.
Gets quietly out.
Says his prayer.
Afraid of being seen.

Nicodemus visiting Jesus.

Questions. Do I practise my religion secretly?

Am I afraid of being scoffed at?

Do my mates know I am a communicant?

Prayers.

1. For true courage.
2. For perseverance.

Such a meditation need only take between five and ten minutes. But it is both a very interesting and also a very valuable way of saying your prayers. It is valuable immediately. But it is also valuable in that the next time you hear the story of Nicodemus coming to Jesus by night being read in church, that story will mean so much more to you than it has ever meant before.

A Light on the Path was written for boys. For those of you who are older and who are prepared to spend about twenty minutes daily in meditation, I would suggest *In the Face of Jesus Christ: A Course of Meditation for the Christian Year*, by David Jenks (Longmans, 1923). Or again, there is *Devotion and Discipleship*, by A. H. McNeil, which includes *Self-Training in Prayer, After this Manner Pray Ye*, and *Self-Training in Meditation* (W. Heffer, 1934). Some of you will want to read some books about meditation. Here I would recommend *Meditation and Mental Prayer*, by W. L. Knox (Philip Allan, 1927), a book specially written for undergraduates, and *The Art of Mental Prayer*, by Bede Frost (Philip Allan, 1931), a more advanced book which describes the classical methods of meditation. There exists an immense amount of literature about meditation, but these are the best-known modern books originally written in English. Among the classics, St. François de Sales devotes a good deal of space to meditation in his *Introduction to the Devout Life*. A translation of this, published in Methuen's 'Library of Devotion', can sometimes be picked up second-hand.

That is as much as I propose to say in this article about methods of meditation. But there is one problem connected with meditation, and indeed with prayer generally, that we must discuss—the problem of distractions. We come into the presence of God, and try and concentrate on Him and His Word, and at once we find our minds filled with all kinds of other thoughts. We cannot do what we plan to do.

The first point to be realised is that it is through the same mind that we work, whether in prayer or at other times. If we cannot concentrate when we try to pray, that is because we do not concentrate at other times. Our minds are constantly flitting from one subject to another though we do not realise it. It is only when we try to be still before God that we discover how little control our wills exercise over our minds. And the best way to conquer distractions in prayer is to discipline our minds at other times, and make a point of concentrating on whatever we are doing. In so far as we do this, we shall have taken the first step towards the conquest of distractions.

The second point is that our minds naturally move along the lines of our major interests. What we are doing in meditation is so to train ourselves that God and His will becomes the major interest of our lives, so that all other interests are seen in relation to that one all-consuming interest. But if our love for God is weak, we all too easily revert to our other interests apart from God. Here, there is no remedy save perseverance. So I will close with a quotation from the Preface to Bishop Challoner's *Meditations for every day in the year* (1691-1758):

'I shall . . . only beg of thee resolutely to undertake, and consequently to persevere, in this heavenly exercise of mental prayer, in spite of the world, the flesh and the devil. What thou art seeking after is a treasure of infinite value; if it costs thee some pains in digging for it, it will abundantly recompense all thy labour. This exercise is the true Christian philosophy, consisting in the search and love of true wisdom; even that wisdom which is so much extolled by the spirit of God in Holy Writ, and which comes down from God, and carries us up to God. This is the Science of the Saints'.

The Island of Cyprus

THE spirit of the Greeks: I had long been interested, without any great knowledge, in ancient Greece. In 1936 I went on a fortnight's holiday from Egypt (where I was connected with the Scout Movement, among other pleasant activities). The holiday was in Cyprus; and I felt sure I would find there something of those old Greeks. I was rewarded—not by the sight of broken columns, but by the living spirit, shown in the very names and borne out in the ways of these completely delightful people. I went again in 1938, for a brief three weeks. Those visits will always be a happy memory.

First, those names! I remember looking out of my port-hole on the first voyage and pedantically murmuring 'rosy-fingered dawn' to myself, and finding the much more concrete sight of a small boat bearing a name straight from mythology. My best friends, among many there, were Helen and Julia (she had a cousin who gravely told me she was called Aphrodite). We drank wines (sixpence and one shilling a bottle) called *Cœur de Lion*, *Othello* and (again) *Aphrodite*. The barman in the English club was *Theseus*. The lady who made shirts (and how well they last) of that lovely, soft, locally-made material, was one *Antigone*. And they are interested in their own mythology and history, too, which is not always the case. I found a large picture of the *Discobolus* in one embroidery shop. Those embroidery shops! They are fascinating—but I must come back to them and not forge too fast ahead.

Now I want to say at once that I have little knowledge of Cypriot history, industries or politics. I went there solely for an easy, pleasant holiday. I saw a good deal of the island superficially, for we landed once at Limassol on the south coast and once at Famagusta on the east, so necessitating lovely drives across to Kyrenia—our north coast destination. Therefore it is Kyrenia and its neighbourhood that I know best. A charming place; Cornish fishing village—continental atmosphere—home of retired British officials? Well, all of these and yet something more, something quite its own. And after all, it is the home of Turks and Greeks, the people of Cyprus, and there are none quite like them. . . . We stayed at one of the hotels—the *Dome*, kept by a Mr. *Catsellis*. It was just as a hotel should be, with every comfort, yet not dear. We had our breakfast on a balcony right on Homer's 'wine-dark sea'. We came back to it at night—lovely clear nights, with the sea a deep, still blue and the moonshine transforming the harbour. There was kindness and simplicity and sufficiency everywhere.

My nearest and most usual port of call was the village street, on shopping expeditions. My friends Helen and Julia both owned handwork shops—on opposite sides of the road. They made lovely lace, and did cross-stitch that I have seldom seen

bettered. And there was no question of useless old-fashioned produce. They themselves were the acme of smartness—in almost English clothes, but with the added charm of the local material and embroidery. They also knitted beautifully (but the one thing Julia can't get is patterns—I still send them to her from England, in poor exchange for the lovely presents she sends me). And though I understand business flourishes, it is not by high prices. I have a blouse that is the envy of most of my English friends; it is of pure cream-coloured linen, with perfect embroidery and handmade lace—and it cost me 12s. 6d. Even little girls of nine do cross-stitch; but it is no hard child-labour, for they seem to like it. The same applies

to the men who do the woodwork. For a ridiculously small sum I had bowls and buckles, bag handles and sets of buttons made to my own design—and they were made, it seemed, with 'joy in the making'.

But we did not always do business in the shops. We gave each other dancing lessons—yes, they tried to teach me their steps, and I had to show them an English waltz; and Julia's cousin brought his violin to help. And chiefly was I thrilled with learning their songs. I still have their copies in Greek (which I cannot understand at all) and in my own extraordinary phonetics. I am told my accent is very good—though I haven't the least idea what words I am using, and simply took the sound down parrot-fashion. I also have the word-for-word English translations they gave me. A particularly charming folk-story begins 'A shepherdess, made like a wave, lost her lamb in the desert', and goes on almost exactly in Bo-Peep fashion. Then I

learnt one in Turkish from a most attractive little girl of about ten years old: it has a queer haunting tune, in three different keys, I'm now told! And one song had alternate lines in Greek and Turkish. I once bought a Turkish pipe from a grand old man by the sea-shore. It appeared to have a most curious-sounding scale—but I don't know to this day if on account of its Turkish descent or because I hygienically let it stand in disinfectant all night before playing it! The pipe has gone now, but I still have the songs.

There was a good deal of fishing activity in the harbour; and I always thought the rows of drying nets most artistic as well as practical. And the local carob industry was interesting. Carobs look like broad beans hanging from smallish trees. I believe they are used in cosmetic manufacture, among other things; though they smell quite unspeakable. At intervals there is a great weighing ceremony in the harbour before the bags of beans are ready to be shipped.

Then we used to go for walks further afield. If you stand near the sea you almost feel the scenery is English; and then you realise that England does not possess many mountains reaching two thousand feet, just four miles from the sea.



Cypriots weighing carob beans before shipping them from the harbour of Kyrenia

THE GUIDER

Since we were there in the dry period, the ravines had no lovely little streams and waterfalls in them. But still it was a sort of happy, magic fairy-land. There were those carob trees, and old gnarled olives, looking just like an Arthur Rackham illustration. There were little villages, all with dignified, courteous people in them. One afternoon we came upon a man threshing in primitive fashion, with a pair of oxen. He let me and my father take turns at it; but his friend insisted on fetching a chair for my mother while she watched our efforts!

If I once started in detail on the ruins of Bella-Paise Abbey (lovely name) or St. Hilarion Castle, I should never stop. I suppose it is as like a ruined Rhine castle as anything. But its name again is so appropriate. It is such a happy, friendly place; I'm sure Richard and Berengaria must have enjoyed their visit there.

I had a grand expedition one day, with the local equivalent of the G.F.S. We went in coaches (singing those songs), visiting interesting places, and picnicing in an orchard. We had brown bread, cheese (they substitute olives for butter),

and apricots, picked straight from the trees by the owner, who was a Greek priest. I was very struck by the religious attitude of the people—that day and at other times. They have deep conviction, and seem to bring it all so naturally into everyday life. The girls wore no hats in church either when we explored one on that expedition or at a christening I attended. And though I was an outsider that time, and I did not disgrace myself by dropping the lighted candle I was given to hold! I never went to a wedding ceremony, but was invited to the fun and dances on the evening after one. It was at the house of the bride's parents, and our welcome, though they knew little English, was very kind.

And so, reluctantly, I must leave them all for the moment. But I never really do so, for Julia still writes to me; if I could write in Greek as she does in English, I should indeed think myself well educated. She said recently that she hoped I'd be back in Cyprus on a visit soon. 'How nice it will be if that happens'.

ELIZABETH COWTAN

Human Problems

AT the Commissioner's request C and T were making a round of inspection. The first company they went to was holding its meeting at the back of the Guide hut in a field. After about half-an-hour they left and the following conversation took place.

C: That is what I call an A1 company; did you notice how well they marched? And when their Captain spoke to them you could have heard a pin drop.

T: Regimental discipline, just what our Founder was always dead against; it checks all initiative. They are simply a part of a well-oiled machine; how is that going to help them when they leave?

The second company met in a hall at 7 p.m. It was after seven, and so far only two young recruits had turned up. Then a very untidy Patrol Leader wandered in, with no apology or salute.

C: Are your Guides generally late, Captain? And don't you make them salute you?

Captain: They are rather often late, I fear. It's a difficult type; I doubt if many of their mothers so much as own a clock, and one has to be careful how one approaches them. I lost my temper with one of my Leaders last week, and I hear she is not coming again. It's hard to be patient always.

After about half-an-hour most of the Guides had arrived, but nothing much seemed to be taking place, and C and T left.

C: Well, I doubt if three good companies would make up for the harm this one is doing in the District.

T: We have got to remember that the war has left people tired and nervy; and then there is the food situation, which produces lack of vitality. If she is too severe with them she will lose the very girls who need help, as she herself said. It is the future, not the present, that I go by.

The third company they went to had a notice on the door telling the Guides to meet at the pound on the common. There they found two Patrol Leaders timing the arrival of the Guides, as they returned from following a track, which the leaders had laid. The Guides returned singly, with various trophies they had picked up *en route*.

C: Do you often play games like this?

Patrol Leader: Yes, often; whenever Captain cannot come she sends a note to one of us and we take charge. This is my game. Some of the Guides are practising for their test, so we make them go alone; to make it fair, they all had to do the round alone.

T: Supposing they got lost?

P.L.: We have stationed Guides in hiding at difficult points in the track.

On the way home the two had further comments to make.

C: I wish more companies did this sort of thing. What fun they are having; I think here we shall agree.

T: Yes, fun is important; and so is health; but I think we should report this to their Commissioner; it's not safe to send sixteen young Guides up on the common on Saturday with no adult in charge and with all these soldiers about.

The last company met in Captain's garden. They were having a sumptuous tea, mostly provided by Captain. They had been out in her car (nine of them). Last Saturday, she had taken them all to the cinema. One day they were going to London.

C: Well, they certainly are lucky to have a Captain with plenty of time and money to spend on them. Or aren't they? I wonder.

T: Health and happiness is the right of every child. That is what you would do if you could with your own children, wouldn't you? I wonder.

Then C and T paid a visit to a Camp. They were guided to the spot by the distant shrill voices of girls, laughing and screaming. Then, paper met them blown from a choked incinerator; and they saw that the ground round the tents was littered with straw, coats, comics, etc. The fire shelter was collapsing. The Guider was presently found sitting behind her tent.

Captain: Yes, I am afraid this does not look a very smart camp, but I believe in the Patrol system. . . . Yes, I have told them about burning up the incinerator, but I don't believe in doing it for them. . . . The camp? Well, it was tidy this morning, but I do not like to worry them too much on their holiday. I never was very tidy myself! No. . . . The farmer has not complained of the noise.

C: I wonder where she got her licence endorsed. It is a lovely site, but I should not think there was any chance of ever getting it again for a Guide Camp; and what a bad training for the Guides.

T: You cannot get efficiency and freedom at the same time, and there is no real freedom without the freedom to do wrong; these Guides are learning by trial and error. What they learn this way is worth a lot more to them than what they are made to do for the sake of appearances.

C: Oh, you and all your theories! Nonsense! Who was talking nonsense, C or T?

Send us in your ideas and experiences. Keep them very short and to the point and say if your name may be used if your letter is published.

Address letters to MISS A. M. MAYNARD, c/o THE GUIDER.
A. M. MAYNARD

Stalking

OUR FOUNDER used to say, 'We can do the difficult immediately; the impossible will take a little longer'. Stalking is a vast subject and it is not everyone's subject, therefore many Guiders will have to learn it very carefully and practise it, besides trying to teach it. You must know these stalking positions yourself before you can teach any Guide about stalking:

1. Notice that the head is kept up so that the eyes look straight ahead. A difficult position.
2. Cat Crawl—(watch a cat and copy it!). When crawling keep back straight, not humped.
3. Dig toes into ground and pull body forward with arms—keep very flat.
4. Pull body forward with arms or by clutching bunches of long grass with hands. Draw knees up alternatively and press into ground with foot. This can be a fast means of progress with practice!
5. Lie on right side and rest on right elbow, forearm and right hip. Draw body forward with arms, keeping left leg straight out behind you. Left arm should be almost straight with hand on ground in front of body.

People often look very ridiculous and ungainly when putting themselves in stalking positions. This is a pity and quite unnecessary. It is possible to take up the stalking positions with ease and grace, but only after much practice and study of animals. Note position 3, which is often adopted by a puppy crawling towards you in order to steal your ball of wool, which has fallen on the ground, while you are not looking. He is ready at any moment to drop his head on his paws and appear to be fast asleep. Learn stalking positions by observation and practice. Learn the art of *freezing*. Be able to keep absolutely still at a moment's notice—don't wobble—don't giggle—don't blink—don't shift your feet—don't have a lot of things hanging about you or, sure enough, they will give you away. The Guide in the picture should not be wearing lanyard and whistle. You need *balance*, perfect balance, in order to freeze properly. You need also *self control* not to laugh or let your breath escape quickly; and, above all, you need *practice*. Animals have nothing but curiosity for something that is very, very still, and you can often see a rare bird or wild animal standing absolutely still beside a tree, with limbs at rest. I mean by this, limbs relaxed; any rigidity prevents perfect balance.

At this point I will pass on to the teaching of stalking. The example of Guiders is one of the greatest responsibilities that they have to fulfil. A Guider who lacks self control, is rather unbalanced, needs constant support from someone else and cannot stand on her own feet, or is below par physically and mentally, because she has not developed her physical and mental powers by having a sane and good set of values, cannot be an example to her Guides, and will never succeed in teaching them such things as stalking because the art of stalking is very largely a matter of balance and self control of mind and body; the good stalker or scout never forgets to give thanks for the powers thus developed and the lovely things to be seen as a result of their proper use. When teaching stalking remember to wear old clothes and sensible shoes. Encourage Guiders to go out alone, as they will see so much more. No stalking is possible in a herd, even a patrol is too many, and two friends together is the worst of all, because they chatter so!



STALKING GAMES

Teach Guides to stalk before they play stalking games. Our Founder was very keen on teaching stalking by means of games and practices. Rules for these games must be simple and few. Here is a good type of game that may be altered to suit circumstances. Both sides set out to capture the other side's treasure and return to a given point. It must be made clear that the game ends at a certain time. No whistles should ever be blown during a stalking game. One person on each side is chosen to get the treasure. The rest are stalkers. No talking, no running, no sound must be heard. The side that wins is the side that has seen and not been seen, and has got the other side's treasure, without the bearer of the treasure having been seen. A Guider or two, if possible, should act as spies and stalk about to see that the Guides are stalking. Every Guide on each side must have a different means of identification: for example, feather in hair, left sleeve rolled up, no belt, no scarf, glove on right hand, handkerchief round arm, scarf on head. At the end of the game lists must be produced and there can be no doubt if a person has been seen or not because no two people can have the same identification.

WIND.—See that the wind is blowing from your quarry towards you.

BACKGROUND.—Be sure that clothing fits in with the background.

HIDING-PLACE.—If you expect to remain hidden for a longish time do not kneel or squat on your heels, as no one can remain in these positions for long. Also, the hiding-place should be as quiet and secluded as possible.

SKY-LINE.—Never stand against the sky-line; never look over the top of obstacles.

SOUND.—The slightest sound will carry out of doors.

STILLNESS.—This is another word for self control. It is no use trying to stalk at all without being able to keep still and have perfect control.

Having learned these rules and practised them continually herself, a Guider is in a position to teach her Guides. In Woodcraft, of which stalking is a branch, it is essential that Guiders should themselves be interested. It is quite possible

for Guides to be keen about Morse, First Aid, etc., while their Guiders are not, but it is rare to find a company which is really keen about Woodcraft, while its Guiders are indifferent or bad at it themselves. Our Founder says that he attributes disinterest or dislike of nature to a very long association with town life, and the wrong kind of education.

He once quoted Kipling's poem 'The Glory of the Garden' in the course of a yarn. He said that Scouts and Guiders should get out into this garden as much as possible and remember 'that half a proper gardener's work is done upon his knees'. Stalking is a subject that cannot be learnt out of a book. You must go out and practise it.

Good Scouting, wherever your trail may lead you.



Position is good: but the lanyard and whistle may give her away

The New First Class: Clause Five

THREE new clauses now replace the holding of the Cook, Needlewoman and Child Nurse badges, though holders of the badges are exempt from the tests. Great care has been taken in the wording of these clauses as it is hoped that their interpretation will mean that every First Class candidate will have a simple yet practical knowledge of these important homecraft subjects, but at the same time will be able to prepare for the final First Class test in less time than would have been possible if the three proficiency badges had been retained as compulsory requirements.

TRAINING

The Cook's test runs: (a) *Cook and serve unaided a two-course dinner for a small number (indoors or out as chosen by the candidate).* (b) *Answer simple questions to show understanding of a balanced menu.* Its wording is explicit and the training for this clause need not be any more difficult than the wording implies. The importance of practice under home conditions cannot be too highly stressed. But there are Guides for whom home training in cookery is not possible and other methods can be adopted. For some, the chance to choose outdoor cookery will be very helpful. Captains will have a great opportunity to arrange for practice in cooking out of doors, but it should be borne in mind that in this clause hike cookery is not intended, and every effort should be made to provide adequate utensils. Preparation in the company could include consideration of a balanced menu, the need of the body for correct proportions of energy-giving, body-building and heat-giving substances and types of food which provide them. The health value of fresh fruit and vegetables, the need for variety in diet and the importance of water can be discussed. Due regard should also be paid to training in the serving of the meal. The importance of good food and good cooking could be discussed and the effect of attractive serving upon appetite and digestion.

The Needlework test runs: *Make a simple garment, darn a stocking and patch a worn article.* Training for this test needs careful preparation and the wise Guider will watch for those who do not get the personal and patient help which they need from their mothers or from their school instruction. These Guides need special help, someone who will give advice and explanation and watch the progress of the simple garment. The wise choice of article to make or mend is very important, for the sense of achievement which comes from the successful making of a garment is the foundation stone for further effort. A simple garment for use in camp; a plainly-made item for the company concert costume-box, something to be made or mended for a good turn to the local Children's Home are suggestions which might provide an interesting incentive for the Guide who finds needlework difficult. A short time devoted to sewing as a community effort is well worth while, and may aid a Guide who dislikes sewing to overcome the handicap, if it becomes the accompaniment of lively conversation and good fun. Materials need not be new, provided they are clean and have enough wearing quality left in them. A good simple pattern, firm tacking, neat hemming and oversewing, a finish that will not come undone and good pressing are the essentials at which to aim.

The Child Nurse test runs: (a) *Make, at the test, a timetable for the routine of a child for a day in summer or winter.* (b) *Keep a child or group of children happily occupied for one hour.* This test applies to children aged three to five years. A very wide scope is allowed here to suit the different conditions under which candidates can gain their experience. One child may have a small brother or sister with whose routine she is very familiar. Another may only have the opportunity to gain experience in other people's homes or by work at a day nursery. The three to five group has been carefully chosen as it is felt that a child of this age is generally

able to make its wants known. The Guide should be trained in the simple rules necessary for the well-being of the child. They should know the amount of rest required. They will know something of the value of fresh air and sunshine, but should be taught the importance of protection to the head and neck from strong sunlight and the great risk of chill from sudden changes of temperature. They should discuss the standards of cleanliness which can be expected from children of this age and be helped to realise what a child can do for itself and what must be done for it.

They should understand that a child of this age may be happily occupied without any apparent attention from an older person and that deliberate intervention and encouragement to play may be an unnecessary excitement. The child often finds happy occupation in simple means and the Guide should observe the great joy that a child shows in imitation of the mother's household tasks or the father's gardening efforts. She should observe the development of the child's strength and will-power in its efforts to master the enjoyment of its nursery toys or equipment.

TESTING

The District or Division Court of Honour, in conjunction with the panel of First Class testers, will make arrangements for testing these clauses. In many cases it may be possible for the existing badge examiners for these homecraft subjects to test the new clause, and to issue a certificate which will be accepted by the First Class testers. Most counties will probably feel that these clauses should be regarded as preliminaries to be completed before the candidate comes along for a final test. Some panels might feel that they could incorporate one or two of the new clauses into the final test, but care should be taken to see that the final test is not too long a proceeding or too great a strain. Whatever method is used great care should be taken to see that the Guide is given every encouragement and testing conditions should be as elastic as possible to allow for the differences in training. The number of persons she normally deals with, and the equipment she normally uses should be given attention, so that the test can be homelike and practical. The use of domestic science centres would naturally be permitted, but, at the same time, it must be realised that the equipment is often very different from that available for practising. There are many helpful Local Associates and friends who have the experience and knowledge which would make them ideal testers for these clauses and a test held in a good home is a test held in ideal conditions. Each tester should know what standards can be expected from the age of the child she is testing and should be able to judge the amount of effort which has been put into preparation for the test.

The cookery clause may be tested out of doors if the candidate chooses. The panel of First Class testers will probably agree that the signature of one of the camp staff can be accepted if the test is taken in camp, but there are special points to bear in mind when testing under camp conditions. A camp meal for a whole camp, cooked with the assistance of a patrol and directed by the Q.M. does not fulfil the conditions. The candidate should, as far as possible, be supplied with the right type of equipment: much camp equipment for large camps would not be suitable for a test like this. In addition, the facilities for the proper serving of the meal would be rather less.

A wide variety of testing is possible in the Child Nurse test and the hour spent in keeping the child or children happily occupied may include a meal-time, or preparation for bed, or simply a change of occupation to suit the mood of the child.

It will lie with the testers to see that a high standard is maintained, but it will also be their responsibility to ensure that simple tests are not interpreted as complicated ones.

W. SIMMONDS

Notes of the Month

'A Bunch of Women'

We have 'lifted' the following delightful extract from the News Letter of the Association of British Aeromodellers: 'Some of you chaps who have been blissfully toying with the idea that you have the field to yourselves, and that aeromodelling is just a man's game pure and simple, will have a rude awakening when you find you are being challenged to set about doing something that really matters by a bunch of women. Well, it seems that that time has now come.'

A new movement has started among the Girl Guides known as Air Rangers, and the English Section have become affiliated to the Association of British Aeromodellers. After being in existence only a few months the Section can now boast of more than 36 Flights in this country. Members make their own model aircraft and study aerodynamics and, in fact, make themselves thoroughly acquainted with all phases of aeromodelling. They are a fine body of girls, and seem determined to do great things. Recently they held an exhibition and competition which two members of the Council of the A.B.A. attended as judges. They were agreeably surprised at what they were shown. It is a memory that will linger in their minds for a long time to come, so I am informed. It would be a grand day at Eaton Bay to see a battle royal between Air Rangers and "all comers" on the male side.

Lone Guiders' Correspondence Course

At the Training week-end for Lone Guiders last November, a growing, but vague, anxiety that our Letters ought to be much better was found to be amply justified. The Guiders separated determined to improve their Letters, and then found that they needed more help.

The next step was that Guiders asked if they might have a course of training by correspondence. This has now been arranged through the kindness of Miss Cecil Leslie in conjunction with specialists in English and Lettering and with Guide Trainers. The course will include advice on Production of the Letters, on Patrol Work, on Woodcraft, on initiating discussions on subjects of general and local interest, bibliographies and sources for illustrations. Work set will be circulated to all those taking the course, and their efforts criticised. A small fee will be charged, and numbers for each course will be limited. Applications should be made to the Commissioner for Lones, Miss M. M. Hall, Ashleigh, Balmoral Road, Parkstone, Dorset.

Extension Branch Fund

The existence of the Extension Branch Fund may not be known to all Commissioners and Guiders, with the result that as full advantage is not taken of it as might be. The fund is a philanthropic one, made up of donations received from individuals or from collections at Guide church services or other functions. It is used to give help to Extension Brownies, Guides and Rangers where the need for such help is directly or indirectly caused by their handicap. For example there would be no reason to give a grant to a Post Ranger towards her camp fees, which she should be able to raise in the same way as other Rangers, *unless* she needed special transport or had to travel far afield in order to go to a special camp. Grants towards the cost of convalescent home expenses, invalid chairs, special treatment, etc., would obviously be within the scope of the fund, but in every case some effort must have been made to raise part of the necessary sum locally before Headquarters is approached. All applications for grants should be endorsed by the County Commissioner who should satisfy herself that every effort has been made to approach other suitable sources (P.A.C., Surgical Aid Society, etc.).

Grants will also be made to Extension Guiders who are themselves handicapped in the same way as to Guides, and to other Extension Guiders where they are involved in extra

expense in connection with special events owing to the fact that theirs is an Extension Company. The Extension Fund is administered by the Headquarters Extension Committee, and application for grants should be sent to the Extension Secretary at Headquarters.

Cadet Guiders' Conference

Seventy Cadet Guiders, representing forty-four counties of England, Scotland and Wales, met at Headquarters for three days in Easter week to discuss plans and policy for the branch. Among guests from other countries were welcomed Miss Burgin from New Zealand, Miss Ault, from the U.S.A., and —to everyone's joy—Falk. Falk spoke about International Guiding, and her talk was one of the high lights of a Conference which by no means lacked high lights; talks and discussions reaching a high level.

All-England Ranger Rally

'Steadfastness and reliability'. Those were the two characteristics of the Ranger Branch emphasised by Princess Elizabeth in her speech at the Ranger Rally, and they were certainly in evidence in the Rangers taking part in that memorable week-end. It is a unique form of discipline that can still at the first sound of a whistle the excited voices of 7,000 Rangers packing to capacity the vastness of the Albert Hall, that can carry out a ceremonial parade with faultless precision, and in a moment relax into the roaring enthusiasm of community singing.

Yet perhaps the one outstanding feature was the spirit of enjoyment that animated the whole Rally. If the organisers had had their 'headaches' they certainly showed no signs of them, if the Rangers had had to march through teeming rain from their assembly points to Hyde Park neither they nor their uniforms bore trace of it. Certainly there was no question of the spirit in which the Royal Visitors came. The whole Movement was honoured by the presence at the Albert Hall of Princess Margaret and Princess Royal, and at the Hyde Park Rally of Princess Elizabeth, Princess Margaret and Princess Royal; yet at the same time one knew that they were there for their own pleasure as well as ours, enjoying their part in it like every other Commissioner, Guider and Ranger who was present. The 1946 Ranger Rally will have its page in the history of the Guide Movement; it has set the standard for post-war Rangering.

Pax Hill

The second Homecraft Training Course has now come to an end and the three Rangers and fifteen Guide trainees have returned to the twelve counties they represented, for the most part to take up work with children. The Association's First and Second Class Homecraft Certificates were given to the students who attained a sufficiently high standard all round; the B.R.C.S. Junior Home Nursing and Junior Mothercraft examinations were taken, and every opportunity given to those who wanted to obtain their Little House Emblem.

Basket-making has proved a popular hobby this term—the materials used being travellers'-joy and hazel from the garden. Visits to London, Foxlease, Winchester, also to Guildford to play a netball match, have been much enjoyed. The next course begins on August 16th. Applications should be sent to Miss Gordon, Secretary, Homecraft Management Committee, c/o The Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

Congratulations

Congratulations to the following Sea Ranger Crews, who have been inspected and have gained Admiralty Recognition: S.R.S. *Edward Wilson*, Gloucestershire; S.R.S. *Southampton*, Hampshire; S.R.S. *Ajax*, Northants; S.R.S. *Wanderer*, London.

Uniform: Advance Information

THE opinions invited from the Counties and sent to I.H.Q. last December on uniform for Guiders and Guides have been carefully considered by a special Uniform Committee. It will be understood that shortage of supplies, still acute in many instances, and the absence of many new materials which will be available later, make it impossible now to introduce all the desired changes.

Many useful ideas were received from the Counties. These showed, as we all expected, a wide variety of opinion, but a clear lead has been given on the main points at issue and the Executive Committee hopes that it is not too optimistic in thinking that the proposed changes will meet with general approval!

The following are important points:

1. Further details are still to be worked out and will be announced later.

2. Information given about Guiders' uniform applies to all except Ranger Guiders.

3. The Commissioners' uniform is at present unchanged, but is now under consideration.

4. The present uniform is still official for Guides and Guiders. The change to the new uniform will have to be gradual, as supplies become available. The new uniform may be worn as soon as it is obtained.

5. If you buy from the Headquarters' Shops you will be sure you have got the officially approved uniform and you will be giving financial support to the Movement, which, as we all know, is a very important matter at the present time.

6. Guiders should keep, for reference, the information set out below and await further announcements. It will be a very great help if correspondence on the subject of the new uniform, supplies, etc., can be kept down to the minimum.

The Uniform Committee has made recommendations which have been approved by the Executive as follows:—

Alternative Uniforms

A dress or a skirt and shirt will be alternative uniforms for both Guider and Guide. Each company to choose between these two alternatives, but the Guider may make a personal choice for herself.

Colour

The colour of the uniforms will remain blue, according to tradition. The details of blue are given below.

Skirt

The skirt will be navy blue. The styles recommended for both Guiders and Guides will be announced later. If possible, paper patterns will be sold in Headquarters' Shops, and later on, supplies of skirts will be available. Slots on the skirt-band for the belt will be essential.

Orders for skirts and paper patterns cannot be taken until an announcement is made.

Shirt

For Guiders, a new shade of light blue has been chosen and a style approved. A small supply of these in tricolour will be available shortly in the Headquarters' Shops at 27s. 6d. each, complete with one collar (5 coupons).

For Guides, the colour will be the same as for the Guider. Models are being made from which to choose the style. These will be made at first in available cotton material. Other suitable materials may be available later.

Orders for a small number of Guiders' shirts can be taken. Orders for Guide shirts cannot be taken until an announcement is made.

Jersey

For Guiders and Guides, a navy blue 'V'-necked jersey. Official patterns for these will be approved. Knitting directions will be available in Headquarters' Shops and, later on, supplies of the jerseys.

Orders for jerseys and knitting instructions cannot be taken until an announcement is made.

Dress

For Guiders and Guides, blue, of a shade and style not yet chosen.

A new style for each of these is being chosen, and they will be made in different materials as these become available. For the present, the Headquarters' blue dresses, as now, will be worn. It will be some time before these dresses can be produced in a new style, material and colour, but an announcement will be made.

Orders for dresses, for Guiders and Guides, in the present style, can be received.

Hat

For Guides, navy blue beret, with the present hat-badge worn above the left eye.

For Guiders, navy blue tailored beret with County badge above left eye; or, navy blue felt hat, turned up at the side, as at present, but with a shallower crown and a narrower brim.

Each Guider to choose between these two. Either may be worn on any occasion with either alternative uniform.

The approved type of Guide beret with the right amount of fullness will be available shortly in Headquarters' Shops, and will be stamped inside 'Girl Guides Association'.

The Guiders' beret should be the tailored style as approved by Headquarters. Guide berets and other types of berets must not be worn by Guiders.

For the Guiders' hat, the vote is for keeping the distinctive turn up at the side but for the crown to be shallower and the brim narrower. This is not a very big change, but it is felt that when it is made throughout the Movement the effect will be considerable! Every District should eliminate as soon as possible, all hats which, because of too high a crown, or too wide a brim, do not look smart and up to date. This will be possible by:

1. Having any fur felt uniform hat reblocked to the shape of the new hats in Headquarters' Shops.

2. Buying one of the new hats when these are available.

Orders for Guide berets can now be taken for small, medium and large sizes, price 3s. 9d.

Orders for Guiders' berets cannot be taken until an announcement is made.

Orders for Guiders' hats can now be taken for a limited number. As soon as possible only the new shape will be stocked and, in the meantime, nothing with too high a crown or wide a brim will be sold.

Ties

For Guiders and Guides, as now.

In view of the new colours for dresses and shirts, the colours for ties will be reviewed later when reliable dyes are available. Orders for ties can be taken.

Belts

For Guiders and Guides, as now.

No more orders for belts can be taken until further notice.

Proficiency Badges

No change.

Camp Uniform for Guides

Shorts of navy blue woollen or heavy cotton material.

Shirt, as for full uniform, but, if desired, with short sleeves and neck worn open.

Paper patterns for shorts will be available soon, and, later on, supplies will be sold in Headquarters' Shops.

Orders for Guide camp shorts and shirts cannot be taken until an announcement is made.

Cadets

Rulings for Guiders' uniform apply to Cadets except in the case of headwear and ties.

Further Announcements

These, in addition to those indicated above, will include information about Distinguishing marks, Stockings and Socks, and Camp Uniform for Guiders.

The Guider's Post-Bag

From the Services

In the May GUIDER (the first I have seen for some time) the article 'From the Services to Guiding' interested me very much. My own experience may be useful to a harassed Commissioner looking for help.

I left the W.A.A.F. six months ago quite determined to steer clear of all youth movements. Last Friday, on an impulse, I visited my old Company, just to see how they were getting on.

There were only six Guides I remembered, very small fry four years ago, and now Leaders and Seconds. I was made welcome; not treated as a visitor, but drawn straight away into their activities. Some Guides needed help with signalling; no one was spare. I used to be keen on it; of course I would help.

At the end of the meeting one of my old Guides said as a statement, not as a question: 'You'll come next week, won't you'. I shall go next week, and the next, *ad infinitum*!

My advice to Commissioners is: select your victim, cajole her to visit the Company, then leave the rest to the Guides! If her work and home ties leave very little spare time, let her start as a lay helper. Before long she will be scrounging coupons for a uniform.

B. F. PAM (ex-W.A.A.F. and pre-war Guider)

Human Problems

May I write a few words in praise of Miss Maynard's excellent articles in THE GUIDER, which I find both helpful and stimulating? They are an incentive to our enthusiasm, and the questions, if answered honestly, provide much food for thought. It is good to have advice from a voice of experience, even if we do feel we have been 'led up the garden path', when, after carefully considering exactly which action we should have taken over each situation, we find that any or all might have been correct had we thought, spoken and acted with faith, hope and charity—but it was a good 'pill' to put inside the jam!

YOUNG GUIDER

Look Wider, Please

With reference to the letters on religious observance in open Companies in the May GUIDER, may I offer the following ideas which I have found worked agreeably in the open Guide and Ranger Companies with which I have worked in the past? (1) All members of the Company are expected to worship at least once each Sunday in the church to which they belong. The choice as to whether this is Sunday School or a service is of course the responsibility of the parents, but they are expected to be regular, and this is in accordance with P.O.R. (2) For Company prayers we experimented with 'group' prayers for the different denominations, but decided against these, and found a solution which pleases all. That is for enrolments 'The Litany of the Law',

followed by the Lord's Prayer, the one prayer common to all Christians, and the Grace. This can be varied for ordinary meetings by (a) singing the American Girl Scouts' chants 'I would be faithful'; this covers all the Laws; and (b) the Guide Hymn 'O Father we would bring Thee' and the Lord's Prayer. Another alternative is to use the short prayers called 'Acts' of Faith, Hope, Love, Penitence and Offering. These are common to both Anglicans and Roman Catholics, and to the best of my knowledge do not offend anyone else, and these have the additional value of being able to be learnt off by heart and used daily, thus enriching their private prayers as well.

WINIFRED BARTON (Captain 1st Grasmere Guide and 1st Grasmere Ranger company)

Over the Hurdles

In answer to the letter in the May GUIDER 'Over the Hurdles', may I most strongly say that such training is not military, and any Guide, Ranger or Cadet, given the chance, will hurl herself at it. At a recent Army Cadet Camp, Guides, Rangers and Sea Rangers were taken over a similar course set up for the Army Cadets. The youngsters loved it: any of the parts they found difficult they practised until they found it easier. At a training camp this year a monkey bridge was erected, and cadets at the camp played on it whenever possible, and the more daring things they could think of the better. In neither case was there any military training present. The girls wanted something to stretch themselves physically, and they found it. Personally my reaction to the original article was: 'Lucky things to have the Guards to do it'.

B. H. WEST (S.R.S. Edward Wilson)

This Uniform Question

May another Wren add something to the controversy about post-war Guiding and leaders from the Women's Services? My experience bears out that of most of the contributors to the April GUIDER—in my Division, at any rate, the Commissioner is looking to the Guiders returning from the Forces to introduce wider outlooks and fresh inspiration. But they are not, in many cases, coming back. Why is this? I can't help thinking that this uniform question has something to do with it. THE GUIDER of June, 1945, contained sketches of proposed new uniforms, and I thankfully sent my practically new hat to Holland. Three years enforced wear of an attractive shape spoils one for the dowdy pudding-basin affair. I believe suggestions and criticisms were made by the Movement; but were members in the Services asked for their opinions? Now it is nearly a year later, and still nothing has come out. Potential Guiders are being demobilised every day with large numbers of coupons. Must H.Q. let this, of all opportunities, slip?

H. D. GRIFFITH (W.R.N.S. Education Officer)

[A statement on uniform will be found on page 130.—EDITOR.]



The pageant, performed at the Rangers' Rally on May 18th, at the Albert Hall, depicted the deeds of famous people of Ranger age: on the left, Christina of Sweden, bows to Victoria Regina; the other picture shows Jadwiga of Poland, Victoria Regina, Anne of Bohemia, and Christina of Sweden

The Commissioners' Meeting Place

Work in Urban and Rural Divisions

IN small Counties with a good team of District Commissioners, it has sometimes been questioned whether the Division Commissioner is not superfluous; but in most places today it is easily demonstrated that she has an important job to do. It is true that the District Commissioner is responsible for the finding and appointment of Guiders and for seeing that those Guiders have opportunities for training, but in that very fact lies the reason and the need for her to have someone to turn to for advice and help. The County Commissioner in a large county needs to delegate some of her immense responsibilities to a team of assistants who can answer for a portion of the area of the county. The County Court of Honour would be unwieldy and unable to execute business if it consisted of all the District Commissioners. The Division Commissioner, therefore, is the link between the County Commissioner and the Districts of which the Division is formed.

The urban Division Commissioner's area may be either a county borough, a borough or a collection of urban districts. The responsibility of a Division Commissioner is to be in close touch with Local Government in her area. For instance, a small urban division may consist of three districts. Two districts together form a whole borough with its Mayor and Corporation, with a small urban district included; and the third is another urban district with its council and chairman. In this case it is the Division Commissioner's job to keep in touch with the Mayor and borough officials, whereas it is the District Commissioner's part to have relations with the urban district chairman and his council. To keep in touch with the social services of the borough will again be the Division Commissioner's job. She should know the headmistresses of the larger schools serving the whole area, the chairman of the Education committee (division executive), the Medical Officer of Health, the chairman of the youth committee or council, the leading church and chapel authorities in her area, and the leaders of the principal youth organisations including the Scout District Commissioner. Within the Movement the Division Commissioner is the chairman of the Division Court of Honour. Besides the District Commissioners, this committee will include the Division officials, i.e., the Division secretary, treasurer, camp adviser, Cadet Captain and Trefoil Guild leader. It may include, if it is a small Division, a second representative of each of the Districts in much the same way as a Company Court of Honour may, on occasions, include Patrol seconds.

Routine business at a Division Court of Honour will be the reading and signing of minutes, the hearing of District reports, the arranging of Division events, the planning of training and camping and the discussion of business sent from the County Court of Honour. Local Associations are generally best formed in Districts, but an annual public meeting, to which all interested in the locality are invited, is better organised by the Division, which also would be responsible for the publication of an annual report.

The District Commissioner, on appointment, takes on the responsibility for helping all her Guiders and it is she who warrants them and is their leader and adviser. But if in need of advice she may in her turn ask for the Division Commissioner's help and will invite her to visit the packs and companies in her District on special occasions.

The Division Commissioner will, therefore, need to know personally all the Guiders in her Division and see them from time to time at work in their companies and packs. There will also be times when the District Commissioner is ill or retires and temporarily the Division Commissioner acts in the capacity of District Commissioner. The Guiders would naturally only invite the Division Commissioner to their meetings with the agreement of the District Commissioner.

The Division Commissioner will need to keep her Division records up to date and complete, but will also expect her Division secretary to keep a duplicate copy. A Division log-book with press-cuttings and photographs makes a very interesting record to hand on to a successor.

The job of Division Commissioner in an urban area is certainly an interesting one, and, provided the teamwork is good and the spirit of co-operation strong, there is plenty of scope for people of wide experience, both within and outside the Movement, to play the part assigned to them in this position in Guiding.

DOROTHEA M. POWELL [DIVISION COMMISSIONER]

A country division is perhaps the best of all. It gives the Division Commissioner a very big chance to bring Guiding to Guiders and Guides who are often in very out of the way places, and have little opportunity for seeing other companies and packs. Any opportunity which life offers of making people feel less lonely and out of things is important, and should be seized upon and acted upon with enthusiasm and energy. I think perhaps these two words are the answer to what is needed in a great many rural divisions. 'We rarely see our Commissioner and we get so little chance to go anywhere and therefore are sometimes a little disheartened', are things that have often been said in rural divisions. The war has hit such divisions much harder than the urban areas. A great deal of the loneliness and difficulties experienced during this time was inevitable, but it must not be allowed to continue. A Division Commissioner in a rural area must be even more sure that she knows her Guiding backwards than any other kind of Division Commissioner, and she must be prepared to train her Guiders through her Commissioners, and to guide them by her own personal enthusiasm and energy. She must never make the mistake of suggesting to a Guider or Commissioner, when asking her to take on the job of Guiding, that it is an easy job, or that it only entails one night a week. Guiding in a rural division is much harder because the distances to be travelled are so very much greater, and very often only a bicycle is available. The Division Commissioner must, therefore, understand all these difficulties and be able to encourage the Guiders and Commissioners who form her team or patrol.

I feel that the Guide Movement will lack something of supreme importance unless more Guiders, who have been trained as Guides in the country, can be brought into the Movement. The whole power and strength and beauty of country life, and the close contact with the things that man could never make, and which are of such healing quality and so tremendously necessary at the present day in the lives of the men and women of our country, can be combined and added to by Scouting, as given to us by our Founder, and it is in this combination of the country life and the Scouting life that we can produce, with careful training and leadership, a type of Guider of a very high order. The responsibility for this will rest very largely in the hand and heart of the Division Commissioners of rural areas. Too many keen Guiders and Patrol Leaders get 'lost' from country areas, and it is up to the District Commissioner to follow up their career and give them a chance not to lose their Guiding. These words are not entirely my own. The subject of country Scouting and Guiding was very near to the heart of our Founder, and I often had the privilege of discussing it with him. So let us all, as Commissioners, in what is perhaps the most delightful of all, a country division, make up our minds that it is a difficult task but one that is more than worth while, and that upon our own enthusiasm and energy its ultimate success may depend.

MARGUERITE DE BEAUMONT [DIVISION COMMISSIONER]

Annual General Meeting of the Council

A MEETING of the Council of the Girl Guides Association was held at 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, on Wednesday, 8th May, 1946, at 3.30 p.m.

PRESENT. H.R.H. The Princess Royal (in the Chair), The Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham, D.B.E., The Duchess of Abercorn, D.B.E., LL.D., Mrs. Acworth, J.P., The Dowager Lady Amptill, G.B.E., Mrs. C. R. Attlee, Miss Bardsley, The Hon. Mrs. de Beaumont, Miss N. Bewley, Mrs. Percy Birley, C.B.E., J.P., The Countess of Clarendon, The Hon. Lady Cochrane, Mrs. P. R. Davies-Cooke, Mrs. Walter Elliot, Sir Percy Everett, Mrs. Gaddum, Miss Anstice Gibbs, The Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Gibbs, J.P., Mrs. T. W. Harley, Mrs. J. W. Haughton, Miss I. H. Kay, J.P., The Hon. Pearl Lawson-Johnston, O.B.E., J.P., Mrs. H. S. Mair, M.A., Miss J. M. S. Mathews, Miss A. M. Maynard, The Lady Merthyr, Miss Micholls, The Hon. Mrs. Bertram Mitford, Mrs. K. Nichols, Miss C. Pilkington, Miss D. M. Powell, J.P., Mrs. Walter Rawnsley, O.B.E., The Rt. Hon. Lord Rowallan, M.C., T.D., Miss M. Shanks, M.B.E., Miss E. C. Sharp, Finola, Lady Somers, Mrs. Stewart of Murdostoun, Miss K. J. Strong, The Dowager Lady Swaythling, Miss V. Wallace Williamson, J.P., Miss R. Ward, J.P.

BY INVITATION. The Hon. Mrs. Gervas Clay, Miss J. Clayton, Lady Cooper, Miss Hall, Miss P. Jackson, Miss M. L. Martin, Mrs. Pinnick, Dr. Ross, Miss Tennant, Lady Walwyn.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, President of the Association, presided at the meeting.

A ballot was taken resulting in the following elections and re-elections to the Executive Committee:

ELECTIONS. Lady Goodenough, County Commissioner for Oxfordshire. Proposer: The Countess of Clarendon. Second: Miss Strong. Mrs. Reith Gray, Assistant County Commissioner for Flintshire. Proposer: Miss I. H. Hay, J.P. Second: Mrs. Davies-Cooke.

RE-ELECTIONS. Mrs. P. R. Davies-Cooke, Mrs. T. W. Harley.

In calling on the Chairman of the Executive Committee to move the adoption of the Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts, Her Royal Highness said that a message of greetings and good wishes had been received from the Chief Guide who was making a very successful tour of the United States and Canada.

She said that 1945 had been a year of great activity in the international field of Guiding, and contact had been re-established with Guides in the countries which were occupied for so long. The Chief Guide's visit to France and the other countries of north-west Europe had been the greatest success, and her reception, not only by Guides and Scouts, was a remarkable tribute to Guiding.

All the training and preparation by the Guide International Service Volunteers had now been put into practice, and at the end of 1945 there were seven teams in the field, one in Greece, five in North-West Europe and one in Malaya, with another awaiting its sailing orders. With the exception of one team, which was a medical unit, the teams undertook general relief, canteen and kitchen duties. To support these teams the Guides of the Empire raised nearly £110,000, almost all of which was earned by their own individual efforts.

Her Royal Highness said that the outstanding concern of Imperial Headquarters had been to find and train new Leaders; to this end contact had been made with the Women's Services in order to interest the younger women who are being demobilised, and to encourage them to become Guiders. All the Training Centres have been working to capacity and new Centres have been opened in Scotland, Wales and Ulster. There is a growing demand for training in the Dominions and Colonies, and Diploma'd Guiders are being sent overseas to India, Africa and the West Indies. Trainers from France and Belgium have been welcomed here, and three of our Diploma'd Guiders have visited those countries.

The Jubilee Trust Fund had, by its generosity, made possible a most interesting development at Pax Hill, which had been opened as a Homecraft Training Centre for girls of fourteen to sixteen, who are given a four months' course in the various requirements of home-making.

The President referred to the Air Ranger Section which has been started in the Ranger Branch; and to the Admiralty's offer of a Certificate of Recognition to any Sea Ranger Crew which qualifies along certain lines laid down for crews.

Her Royal Highness said that Her Majesty The Queen had graciously given permission for the institution of a Queen's Guide award; for this a special test had been drawn up, which it was hoped would produce the best type of all-round person, who could be relied on to live up to the ideals of the Founder.

Camping and other practical outdoor training remained an important factor in the Guide programme, and over 73,000 Guides camped last summer, not including the many Roving and Cycling Camps taken by the older girls.

The Movement had been in close touch with many kindred societies, particularly with the other organisations on the Standing Conference of National Voluntary Youth Organisations. Realisation of the need for closer co-operation with the churches and also for informed advice on religious policy had led to the setting up of a Religious Panel which, with the support of all the leading religious bodies of the British Isles, was proving a strengthening influence on issues which fundamentally affect the value of the Association's work.

Her Royal Highness concluded, 'Guiding has kept going in a wonderful way during the war years, but now we can look ahead and seek opportunities for the future. The opportunities will be great and I know that British Guiding will prove itself equal to the challenge, if only a sufficient number of young people can be found willing to train as Guiders and to relieve some of the strain from the many older ones who have carried on so magnificently in spite of weariness and strain in the past few years'.

In proposing the adoption of the Report and Statement of Accounts, Dame Joan Marsham, Chairman of the Executive Committee, welcomed Mrs. Stewart of Murdostoun, the new Chief Commissioner for Scotland, and Mrs. Haughton, who had succeeded the Duchess of Abercorn as Chief Commissioner for Ulster.

She said that the outstanding thing of the year had been the enormous number of enquiries which have come to Headquarters from every part of the world; and she expressed the hope that we should be able to do in the future a great deal by sending people abroad to help in getting Guiding re-started.

'The chief need before all others', the Chairman continued, 'is the need for new Guiders, and Headquarters and the Movement throughout the country are doing their best to attract and make known the needs of the Association in this respect'. 'The Uniform Committee has been sitting for a year; it has tried to get something which will be worthy of the Movement—suitable for our work and something of which we can all be proud, but everything is hampered by every sort of difficulty, and the question of supplies is actually the worst of all'.

Dame Joan then referred to the Development Fund and said that many months ago we were very worried about the Association's finances; our life's blood was the Shops and sales of all our goods. With the advent of war these Shop sales have dropped a very great deal, though already our sales are going up again. She had ventured to bring it forward at the last County Commissioners' Conference, and it was an extraordinary tribute that without any asking at all the whole of the Conference had said that they and the counties and the places they represented would like to help to shoulder our burden and to help us during the next few years; and they practically guaranteed to raise £57,000 from that time to help us during our hard times.

THE GUIDER

Dame Joan paid a tribute to the Public Relations Department, which does a very big piece of work today, and said that it was essential to a Movement of our sort to keep in touch and work in step as far as is possible with all the great organisations and the Government Departments with whom we are concerned; she stated that tremendous assistance had been given at all times by the Ministry of Education.

The Chairman said that Headquarters was most anxious to start a Hostel in London for Guides. The Hostel would be manned by Guides, some of whom have served abroad with the G.I.S. Teams, and she claimed that we should be able to do a grand job for the Association if only we could find somewhere suitable for that purpose.

The Chairman concluded with a tribute of deep gratitude to Headquarters staff and the staff at our Training Centres for their loyalty throughout the last year.

In seconding the adoption of the Report and Statement of Accounts, the Hon. Treasurer, Sir Percy Everett, said that the Movement had raised £100,000 for the B-P. Memorial Fund; £110,000 for the G.I.S., and £50,000 for the Guide Gift Week, up to the end of 1945, and if, after contributing all that the Movement could find another £57,000 he would feel extremely happy about the financial position of Headquarters. He expressed the gratitude of the Association to

the various ministries and associations which had given financial help during the year.

Mrs. Walter Elliot then spoke on her recent tour of Canada and commented on the activities of the Guide Movement there. She stressed the importance of increasing the number of contacts between Great Britain and the Dominions and of giving them all possible information about developments in youth work in this country.

Mrs. Stewart proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Elliot for her most interesting talk, and Lady Somers, Chief Commissioner, proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to Her Royal Highness for taking the Chair, for finding the time to help and advise us during the year, and for going to so many gatherings in the country.

The President, in thanking Lady Somers, said that she was looking forward to attending some rallies, and said that she felt that those who joined the Movement would get that sense of responsibility, the lack of which had been commented upon in the youth of today.

She congratulated the Chairman on her honour—the D.B.E.—and said that they were all most grateful to her for the way in which she had carried on and also for her work for the Y.M.C.A.

Tenderfoot and Second Class Tests

THE following alterations have been suggested for the Tenderfoot and Second Class tests, and Guiders are invited to send in their comments to the Commissioner for Guides, Imperial Headquarters, to reach her not later than July 15th, 1946.

The Commissioner for Brownies, Imperial Headquarters, has been consulted and approves of the suggestion that semaphore should be used instead of morse as she feels that it would be valuable from the Brownie point of view to follow up semaphore work done in the pack with this further test.

SUGGESTED ALTERATIONS TO TENDERFOOT TEST. Rule 50, p. 35 (P.O.R.).

That the clause on legends shall be omitted and the clauses on the flag, knots and attendance be re-worded as follows:—

- i. Understand the composition of the Union Jack, the right way to fly it and some of the stories connected with it.
- ii. Whip the end of a rope and tie three of the following knots and know their uses: reef, sheetbend, clovehitch, double overhand and fisherman's.
- iii. Have at least one month's attendance.

REASON FOR DELETING LEGENDS.

It is felt that unnecessary stress is laid on the legends of the Saints, and a better background will be given to the history of the Union Jack if the proposed alteration is approved.

SUGGESTED ALTERATIONS TO SECOND CLASS TEST. Rule 51, p. 35 (P.O.R.).

- i. That the headings shall be omitted and the items numbered from 1 to 12.
- ii. That Clause 2 shall be deleted and the following substituted:—

'Receive and answer a message in semaphore out of talking range'.

- iii. That the following clauses shall be re-worded to read:—

Clause 3. Recognise 12 living things and discover by observation something of interest about each;

or

Keep an individual log book;

or

Stay still alone for half an hour in the open and afterwards report on anything she has seen, or heard, or smelt.

Clause 4. Know the stalking positions and have played signs for at least half a mile.

Clause 9. Treat simple cuts, burns, shock, fainting and choking, and stop bleeding (with pad and bandage on the wound only), apply a large arm sling and bandage a sprained ankle.

- iv. That the following shall be deleted:—

(a) The alternative to Clause 8—'Have done four walks of at least three miles'.

(b) The first part of Clause 10—'Make a morse signalling flag'.

(c) The brackets after Clause 12—' (Telephoning may be omitted if there is no telephone in the neighbourhood) '.

- v. That the brackets after Clause 7 be put as a note to Guiders at the end of the syllabus—' (The Guide Health Handbook to be used) '.

REASONS FOR OMITTING MORSE.

The army no longer use morse flags. In the case of a bad breakdown, and if no other means were available, the message would be sent by semaphore. Therefore, in the future, there will be no other body using morse flags, and nowhere outside the Movement where instruction can be had.

Morse style by flag is very difficult to teach, and unless the Guiders themselves have been very well taught, the Guides are using a style which is doing them no good physically.

If buzzer only is used, it will mean that all signalling work will be done indoors. Further, unless we can be sure that all Guiders are able to teach the right rhythm, any Guide who later requires morse for her work will have to unlearn all she has been taught at Guides.

If semaphore is substituted, the advantages will be that the training given to Brownies can be carried on by them in the Guide Company. Also semaphore is much more quickly learnt and can be used more widely in signalling games, etc., as it is not necessary to carry the right kind of flags.

It is not suggested that morse should be deleted from the Signallers' Badge, so that any Guide wishing to study the subject seriously, can learn morse for that badge.

REASON FOR ALTERING WOODCRAFT.

It is desired to make this simpler in P.O.R., and the main difference is in the wording.

It is felt that more guidance is needed for stalking and tracking, i.e., to what degree of skill shall stalking be taken. It is thought the present suggestion will cover what is required.

OTHER ALTERATIONS.

The other differences as appended are only slight differences in wording.

CORRECTION.—The fare to Denmark is £17 18s. 11d., not £17 18s. 11d., as stated in the article ' Travelling Abroad ' in the April issue.

THE GUIDER

Articles, Reports, Photographs and Drawings for insertion in 'The Guider', Letters to the Editor and Books for Review, should be sent 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 for contributions, but every effort is made to ensure their safe return. Subscriptions to be sent in to The Secretary, Girl Guide Imperial Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

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Where to Train

FOXLEASE

June 7th-14th (Whitsun)—Guide and Ranger Week.
 June 21st-28th—Guide and Brownie Week.
 July 2nd-9th—Commissioners Week.
 July 13th-19th—Brownie and Ranger Week.
 July 23rd-30th—P.L.'s Week.
 Aug. 2nd-13th (Bank Holiday)—Guide and Ranger (ten days).
 Aug. 16th-23rd—Cadet, Brownie and Guide Week.
 Aug. 27th-Sept. 3rd—Brownie Week.
 Sept. 6th-10th—Ranger Week-end.
 * Please note altered dates. † Owing to small number of applications it is not possible to run a training for Cadet Guiders only as originally planned, but there will be special sessions for them during the week.
 All applications should be made to the Secretary, Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants., and be accompanied by a deposit of 5s., which will be returned if withdrawal is made two full weeks before the date of training. It is appreciated if Guiders enclose a stamped addressed envelope with their application.

FEES

Single room	£2 10s. 0d. a week, 7s. 6d. a day.
Double room	£2 0s. 0d. a week, 6s. a day.
Shared room	£1 10s. 0d. a week, 5s. a day.

WADDOW

June 7th-17th (Whitsun)—General (ten days).
 June 21st-28th—Extension Week.
 July 2nd-9th—Guide Week.
 July 12th-15th—Brownie Week-end.
 July 19th-26th—Music and Drama Week.
 Aug. 2nd-12th (Bank Holiday)—General (ten days).
 Aug. 15th-23rd—Brownie and Guide Week.
 Sept. 6th-9th—Ranger Week-end.
 Sept. 13th-20th—Woodcraft Week.
 Sept. 24th-Oct. 1st—Guide Week.
 † Sessions will be taken by candidates for the Headquarters' Instructor Certificate.
 ‡ This will be a teaching week-end for those Guiders who feel the need of a deeper understanding of the questions and meet the needs of their companies. There will be sessions for Anglicans, Roman Catholics, and members of the Free Churches who, respecting each other's differences, will thus learn together in the fellowship of Guiding and in common allegiance to the same God.
 Applications, with 5s. deposit and stamped envelope, should be made to: The Secretary, Waddow Hall, Clitheroe, Lancs., who will send full particulars. The deposit will be refunded if withdrawal is made two full weeks before the Trainings.
 Unless otherwise stated week-end trainings will finish on Monday afternoon, but Guiders may stay at Waddow till Tuesday morning if they wish.
 Applications from Guiders who cannot attend the whole of any training will be accepted for part of it, provided there is not a waiting list.
 Fees.—Fees as for Foxlease (see above).

Free Places

All free places at Foxlease for 1946 have been used. After September no free places will be available at either of the Imperial Training Centres, but there will be a certain number of half-price bursary places at Waddow from September until the end of the year.
 Details of Bursaries available in 1947, at both Foxlease and Waddow, will be published as soon as possible.

Grants on Railway Fares

Where a Guider finds difficulty in attending a training week at Foxlease or Waddow on account of the train fare, the following rebates may be obtained if the Commissioner applies direct to Foxlease:
 For return fare exceeding £2 a grant of 5s. will be made.
 For return fare exceeding £3 a grant of 10s. will be made.
 For return fare exceeding £5 a grant of £1 will be made.

S.R. TRAINING SHIP, M.T.B. 630, DARTMOUTH

June 7th-14th—County Coxswains and Sea Ranger Headquarters' Instructors.
 June 14th-21st—Sea Ranger Guiders.
 July 5th-8th—Sea Ranger Guiders.
 July 12th-19th—Sea Ranger Guiders.
 Aug. 2nd-9th—Sea Ranger Guiders.
 Aug. 9th-16th—Sea Ranger Guiders.
 Fees: £1 10s. a week, 5s. a day.
 Applications, with 5s. deposit, and stamped envelope, should be made to: Miss S. G. Clarke, Florence Court, Torquay, who will send full particulars. The envelope should be marked 'Sea Ranger Training'. The deposit will be refunded if withdrawal is made two full weeks before the Trainings.

NETHERURD (SCOTLAND)

The following trainings will be held at the Scottish Training School for Guiders, Netherurd House, West Linton, Peebleshire:
 June 7th-10th—Air Rangers (Whitsun).
 June 21st-24th—Guide Week-end.
 * June 28th-July 1st—Promise and Law: Woodcraft.
 July 5th-8th—Extension Week-end.
 July 12th-19th—Brownie Week.
 July 23rd-30th—Guide Week.
 Aug. 2nd-9th—Cadet, Brownie and Guide Week.
 Aug. 13th-20th—Guide Week.
 Aug. 23rd-26th—Ranger Week-end.
 † Aug. 30th-Sept. 2nd—Available for County Reservation.
 Sept. 6th-9th—General.
 Sept. 13th-16th—Music and Drama.
 (Note.—General Training includes Brownie, Guide and Ranger work.)
 * These trainings are for all branches and all stages.
 † As County Reservations will not occupy all the places, applications will still be received for these week-ends.
 Commissioners and Guiders from all parts of Great Britain and from Over-

seas will be very welcome, and should send in application in the usual way. These should be addressed to the Guider-in-charge, Miss H. M. Bayley, at the above address, as soon as possible. Details about 'buses can be obtained from her or from the SCOTTISH NEWS LETTER.
 Guiders coming by the day will be very welcome, and should notify the Guider-in-charge in advance as to the time of their arrival and departure. Netherurd is registered as a catering establishment, therefore no rations need be taken. In addition to their personal equipment (including gym shoes if possible), trainees are asked to take to trainings: sheets or sleeping bag, pillow-case, towel and dish towel.

BRONEIRION (WALES)

Sept. 25th-Oct. 1st—First Class Training.
 Oct. 4th-8th—Music and Drama.
 Oct. 25th-28th—Air Ranger Guiders.
 Nov. 8th-11th—Guide and Ranger Guiders.
 June 7th-11th—Brownie Guiders.
 July 5th-9th—Commissioners.
 July 16th-23rd—Guide Guiders.
 Aug. 1st-8th—Guide and Rangers.
 Aug. 14th-19th—Brownie Guiders.
 * Aug. 23rd-29th—Patrol Leaders.
 Sept. 13th-17th—Guide Guiders.
 † The Patrol Leaders' Training is now confined to East Glamorgan Patrol Leaders only, and they must apply throughout County channels.
 Applications, with 5s. deposit and a stamped envelope, should be made to the Guider-in-charge, Broneirion, Llandinam, Montgomeryshire, who will send full particulars. Deposits will be refunded if application is withdrawn two weeks before the date of the training.
 Fees as for Foxlease, but without free places, etc.

Note.—17½ is the minimum age for prospective Guiders attending all residential trainings.

CADET CAMPS

Two camps for Cadets are being planned for this summer as follows:
 * At Foxlease.—August 2nd-16th. (Secretary, Miss Champion, Byculla School, Liss, Hants.)
 Waddow.—August 17th-24th. (Secretary, Miss Marsden, 16, Audenshaw Road, Audenshaw, Manchester.)
 Applications, accompanied by a deposit of 5s., and the written permission of the Cadet's Captain, Commissioner and Camp Advisor, should be sent to the Secretary with a stamped addressed envelope. The fee for each of the above camps will be £1 per week.

OVERSEAS CAMP AT FOXLEASE

It has been decided to hold a camp at Foxlease from August 17-31st, for Guiders from the Empire Overseas. The charge will be 25s. a week. Will any Overseas Guider who would like to attend apply to the Overseas Secretary at Headquarters saying from which country she comes and for how long she would like to camp.
 It is hoped that some Guiders from the United Kingdom will also attend this camp. They should apply through their Commissioner and Camp Adviser.

PACK HOLIDAYS

Guiders running Pack Holidays this year are asked to include—Brownie Guiders from other areas who need experience before taking the Pack Holiday Permit test. Any offers to assist in this way should be made to:
 England and Wales: Miss Ivelaw-Chapman, Windybrake, Charlton Kings, Gloucs.
 Scotland: Miss Corson, 12, St. Fillans Terrace, Edinburgh.

Guiders wishing to gain experience by attending Pack Holidays should send in their names to Miss Ivelaw-Chapman or Miss Corson (see above), and must have the permission of their Commissioner and Camp Adviser.

FOXLEASE CAMP SITES

Four sites are now available for camping, with permanent shelter and sanitation; drinking water laid on. There is also a small site near the barn, which is suitable for use by a Patrol. This is really meant for those who hold the Cadet or Ranger Camp Permit or the Patrol Leader's Permit. There are only enough tents to equip one site at a time. Other equipment is not yet complete, but it is hoped that more will be obtained before the season begins. No site may be booked for more than one week for one company during the main camping season, to allow the privilege of camping at Foxlease to as many as possible. Application for camp sites, giving dates, approximate numbers and whether able to bring own equipment, should be sent to the Secretary. No 'Over 50' camp may be held.
 BRIDGES is also available for indoor camps. Applications as above. The permission form for holidays to be used for this site.

FOXLEASE COTTAGE

The Cottage at Foxlease is to be let by the week to Guiders requiring a rest or a holiday. The cottage contains two double bedrooms and one single, a sitting-room furnished by Canada, a bathroom and a kitchen. The charge for the cottage is three-and-a-half guineas per week. This charge includes light, coal, and oil. Guiders cook and cater for themselves entirely. Guiders wishing to bring their cars can garage them at Foxlease by arrangement, at a charge of 5s. per week, or 1s. per night. It is not necessary for Guiders staying at the cottage to wear uniform. Any enquiries should be sent to the Secretary, Foxlease.

WADDOW CAMP SITES

Waddow has six camp sites, North Riding and Canada for maximum of 40 campers. Cragwood, Hilltop, Horseshoe and Wadeshill, maximum of 30 campers. Each site has drinking water laid on, a permanent shelter and sanitation. Equipment is available for hire for use on the camp sites.
 Application for a camp site, giving date and approximate numbers, should be made to the Secretary. The usual permission forms are necessary.

BLACKLAND FARM

Applications for camp sites for 1946 can be made to the Warden, Blackland Farm, East Grinstead, Sussex.
 Equipped and unequipped sites are available. Indoor camp facilities are also available. Restrop is furnished for parties of 10, and is available all the year round.
 Unfurnished caravans are used for sleeping accommodation in conjunction with one or two of the sites, and are suitable for small parties.

PAX HILL

An illustrated brochure is now on sale at Headquarters, price 1s. 6d. Every company should try to possess a copy as the Homecraft Training courses are an opportunity not to be missed, and the brochure includes details of the programme and photographs of the Guides at work.
 There are still a few vacancies for the causes beginning on August 16th. The age limit has been raised and is now 14 to 17 plus. Applications should be made as soon as possible to the Secretary, Homecraft Training Committee, c/o The Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

ENGLAND

WARREN BEACH CAMP SITE

There are still vacancies for June, July, and one site for the second half of August. Applications should be made to Miss Tryce Taylor, Rodlease, Boldre, Lymington.

THE GUIDER

Headquarters Notices

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL
8th May, 1946

APPOINTMENTS.

New Members of Council.—Lady Cooper, Lady Goodenough, Mrs. Reith Gray, Miss Wainwright.
Ulster, Commissioner for Brownies.—Miss J. Magill.
Overseas, Commissioner for Palestine.—Mrs. Shaw, in place of Mrs. Pinder, who has resigned.

ADDITIONS TO THE BOOK OF RULES

The following new Headquarters' Instructor's Certificates have been instituted:

(a) Lone Headquarters' Instructor's Certificate.

Qualifications.—Must have practical knowledge of Guiding, and must maintain contact with a Guide or Ranger Company, in addition to her Lone work. Must be prepared to keep in touch with administration of Guiding through attendance at County, Division or District meetings and trainings.

Test.—The Candidate will be expected to show that she can train both by letter and by taking a session with the Guides. She should send in before the test three consecutive letters that have been round her company and a specimen training letter.

Subjects.—1. Demonstration by letter of a Company Meeting. 2. Any one of the Ranger or Guide subjects for the H.I. adapted for Lones.

Scope.—The Lone H.I. should not be limited to training in her own county, but could be used by whoever needs the subjects she can take.

(b) Roving Camp Instructor's Certificate.

Before entering for this test, the Candidate should provide evidence that she is a practical roving camper herself, with particular experience of mobile camps and expeditions for small parties of Rangers. At the test, which should be held at camp if possible, or on an overnight hike, the Candidate should take two sessions of approximately three-quarters to one hour. One of these sessions must be on lightweight equipment, the other to be one of the Candidate's own choice in a subject connected with Roving Camping, e.g., mapping, etc.

(c) Camp Fire Headquarters' Instructor's Certificate.

Syllabus A.

The Candidate should bear in mind that this is not only a test of her ability to take a successful Camp Fire, but of her ability to help others to do so. She may use any instrument, except a piano to assist her. She will be expected to teach one or two songs which the trainees do not know. These songs may be quite short and simple, but their choice is important and will be taken into account.

The Test will be in two parts:

1. Teaching session of approx. 1 hour on singing. The Candidate may take the session in whatever way she likes, but the following give an indication of the subjects to be considered:

(a) Handling the Guides. How to rouse their enthusiasm and keep it going, avoiding monotony. What one should aim at in a Camp Fire.

(b) Sufficient knowledge of music to be able to teach a song accurately and to correct mistakes without monotonous repetition. Sufficient knowledge of choral singing to be able to obtain the best results in tone, rhythm and words from the group under instruction. Sufficient knowledge of simple conducting to be able to lead and control the performance. Must be able to read at sight.

(c) A wide background of choice.

2. A Camp Fire to last one hour, two-thirds of which consists of musical items. It must also include at least one story and some games (non-musical), and among the musical items the Candidate should include two or more rounds, a song with descant or second part.

Syllabus B.

1. Session of either story-telling or impromptu acting.

Storytelling.—The Candidate must base her session on the requirements of the Storytelling H.I. Syllabus. She will, naturally, not be expected to cover the whole of it, but she must show her understanding of the place of story-telling in camp-fire programmes, the use of stories for Guides and Rangers. She must also give practical help in finding and telling of stories.

Impromptu Acting.—The Candidate must show her understanding of the value and possibilities of impromptu acting at camp fire, demonstrating the production, without previous rehearsal of an acted story, ballad or poem (sung or spoken). She must also include a selection of acting games in the session.

2. A Camp Fire to last one hour, two-thirds of which consists of non-musical items. It must include at least one story or some improvised acting, and camp-fire songs, games and dances. The Candidate must choose her own songs, but may use help in teaching or leading them.

ALTERATIONS TO THE BOOK OF RULES

Rule 34, p. 32. Pioneer.—Omit the word 'trench' from Clause 1, line 2.
Rule 34, p. 34. Blue All-Round Cords.—The syllabus for Blue All-round Cords to be amended to read as follows:

'Blue All-Round Cords. Blue All-Round Cords are awarded to physically handicapped Guides in Extension or ordinary Companies who fulfil the following qualifications:

1. The candidate must hold the Blue First Class Badge, and must complete the test before her seventeenth birthday.
2. She must hold one of the following badges: First Aid, Sick Nurse, Emergency Helper, Sick Nurse (Extension) or Home-maker (Extension).
3. She must hold three other badges chosen by herself, of which one should be an outdoor badge if possible.

Rule 31. Camping. Section 3 p. 109.—'Camps and Visits Abroad in Uniform' to be deleted from Rule 31, and to become a separate rule. The wording to be as follows:

'Travelling Abroad.

A Company should have been running for at least two years before contemplating travelling abroad, unless those who form the proposed party have been members of the Movement for at least two years. At least one member of the party should speak French or German.

Qualifications of the Guides-in-charge.

(a) For Visits to Our Chalet, Hotels, Hostels, etc.—The Guides-in-charge must have powers of organisation and the ability to handle numbers over a prolonged period.

(b) For Camps.—The Guides-in-charge must hold an endorsed Camper's Licence and have had a good recent report with the same company. Members of the party should, if possible, have had previous experience of camping.

Special application forms for permission to take parties abroad should be obtained from the International Secretary (Travelling Abroad).

For visits to our Chalet, Hotels, or Hostels the signatures of the District and Division Commissioners will be necessary. For an indoor

or canvas camp the signatures of the Division Commissioner and County Camp Adviser will be necessary.

The Guider should discuss the proposed visit or camp with her Commissioner, and with her C.A. if applicable. The Commissioner will be required to complete a confidential report form, also obtainable from the International Secretary.

Note: For visits to our Chalet, application should, in the first place, be made to the Chalet Secretary, instead of to the International Secretary (Travelling Abroad).

Uniform Abroad.

Individual members of the Movement wishing to wear uniform abroad

must inform the International Commissioner, through County channels'. Rule 63. A.B. Text—Sea Rangers, p. 64.—The syllabus has been revised as follows:

1. Signal and read messages in semaphore at a speed of 15 letters a minute, and know the following procedure signals: Calling up, wait, general answer, numeral cargo, numerals, erase, end of message.

2. Read a nautical book, illustrating the customs and traditions of the sea.

3. Be able to recognise from models or pictures, ships of the following periods: Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Viking, Norman Conquest, C13-C14, Tudor, Elizabethan, C17, C18, C19.

4. Choose one of these periods and study one aspect of it, i.e., great seamen, voyages and discoveries, famous battles, or more detailed knowledge of the ships.

5. Know the White, Red and Blue Ensigns, and who are entitled to fly them.

6. Recognise the Merchant Navy flags of 20 maritime nations.

7. Know and describe:

(a) The rig of three square-rigged, and three fore and aft rigged sailing vessels.

(b) Six types of Naval or Merchant Navy craft.

(c) Six types of cargo, stating how packed, stowed, loaded and discharged, country of origin, destination and use.

8. Show an understanding of weather signs, and be able to make a reasonably accurate forecast of weather conditions.

9. Recognise six constellations, and be able to find the compass points for three of them.

10. Be able to use seven of the following bends and hitches, choosing first (a) those not already known: Reef, clove hitch, round turn and two half hitches, bowline, sheetbend, fisherman's, figure of eight, rolling hitch, double sheetbend, bowline on a bight, anchor bend, running bowline, carrick bend.

(b) Make a short, back, and eye splice.

(c) Make a lanyard, showing at least eight fancy knots and sennets, including a Turks Head.

11. Be able to handle a boat under oars, single-handed and with others. Or alternatively, Clause 2 of Boating Permit.

12. Name the parts of a rowing-boat.

13. Know the common terms used in connection with rowing-boats.

14. Know the meaning of the buoys in use under the Uniform system of Buoyage.

15. Be able to box and to use a floating-dial compass.

16. Understand the Beaufort Wind Scale, and keep a daily weather log for one month.

17. Know the Rules of the Road in the following cases:

(a) Two sailing vessels meeting. (Art. 17.)

(b) Two steam vessels meeting and crossing. (Arts. 18 and 19.)

(c) Steam vessel and sailing vessels. (Art. 20.)

(d) Overtaking vessels. (Art. 24.)

(e) Fishing boats to be avoided. (Art. 26.)

18. Make one of the following:

Canvas bucket. Strop a block.

Canvas bag. Netted article.

Rope or canvas fenders. Ship in a bottle.

19. Know the meaning of the buoys in use under the Uniform system of Buoyage.

20. Be able to box and to use a floating-dial compass.

21. Understand the Beaufort Wind Scale, and keep a daily weather log for one month.

22. Know the Rules of the Road in the following cases:

(a) Two sailing vessels meeting. (Art. 17.)

(b) Two steam vessels meeting and crossing. (Arts. 18 and 19.)

(c) Steam vessel and sailing vessels. (Art. 20.)

(d) Overtaking vessels. (Art. 24.)

(e) Fishing boats to be avoided. (Art. 26.)

23. Make one of the following:

Canvas bucket. Strop a block.

Canvas bag. Netted article.

Rope or canvas fenders. Ship in a bottle.

24. Know the meaning of the buoys in use under the Uniform system of Buoyage.

25. Be able to box and to use a floating-dial compass.

26. Understand the Beaufort Wind Scale, and keep a daily weather log for one month.

27. Know the Rules of the Road in the following cases:

(a) Two sailing vessels meeting. (Art. 17.)

(b) Two steam vessels meeting and crossing. (Arts. 18 and 19.)

(c) Steam vessel and sailing vessels. (Art. 20.)

(d) Overtaking vessels. (Art. 24.)

(e) Fishing boats to be avoided. (Art. 26.)

28. Make one of the following:

Canvas bucket. Strop a block.

Canvas bag. Netted article.

Rope or canvas fenders. Ship in a bottle.

29. Know the meaning of the buoys in use under the Uniform system of Buoyage.

30. Be able to box and to use a floating-dial compass.

31. Understand the Beaufort Wind Scale, and keep a daily weather log for one month.

32. Know the Rules of the Road in the following cases:

(a) Two sailing vessels meeting. (Art. 17.)

(b) Two steam vessels meeting and crossing. (Arts. 18 and 19.)

(c) Steam vessel and sailing vessels. (Art. 20.)

(d) Overtaking vessels. (Art. 24.)

(e) Fishing boats to be avoided. (Art. 26.)

33. Make one of the following:

Canvas bucket. Strop a block.

Canvas bag. Netted article.

Rope or canvas fenders. Ship in a bottle.

34. Know the meaning of the buoys in use under the Uniform system of Buoyage.

35. Be able to box and to use a floating-dial compass.

36. Understand the Beaufort Wind Scale, and keep a daily weather log for one month.

37. Know the Rules of the Road in the following cases:

(a) Two sailing vessels meeting. (Art. 17.)

(b) Two steam vessels meeting and crossing. (Arts. 18 and 19.)

(c) Steam vessel and sailing vessels. (Art. 20.)

(d) Overtaking vessels. (Art. 24.)

(e) Fishing boats to be avoided. (Art. 26.)

38. Make one of the following:

Canvas bucket. Strop a block.

Canvas bag. Netted article.

Rope or canvas fenders. Ship in a bottle.

39. Know the meaning of the buoys in use under the Uniform system of Buoyage.

40. Be able to box and to use a floating-dial compass.

41. Understand the Beaufort Wind Scale, and keep a daily weather log for one month.

42. Know the Rules of the Road in the following cases:

(a) Two sailing vessels meeting. (Art. 17.)

(b) Two steam vessels meeting and crossing. (Arts. 18 and 19.)

(c) Steam vessel and sailing vessels. (Art. 20.)

(d) Overtaking vessels. (Art. 24.)

(e) Fishing boats to be avoided. (Art. 26.)

43. Make one of the following:

Canvas bucket. Strop a block.

Canvas bag. Netted article.

Rope or canvas fenders. Ship in a bottle.

44. Know the meaning of the buoys in use under the Uniform system of Buoyage.

45. Be able to box and to use a floating-dial compass.

46. Understand the Beaufort Wind Scale, and keep a daily weather log for one month.

47. Know the Rules of the Road in the following cases:

(a) Two sailing vessels meeting. (Art. 17.)

(b) Two steam vessels meeting and crossing. (Arts. 18 and 19.)

(c) Steam vessel and sailing vessels. (Art. 20.)

(d) Overtaking vessels. (Art. 24.)

(e) Fishing boats to be avoided. (Art. 26.)

AWARDS

GOOD SERVICE.

Beaver.

Miss Clare Lawrance, Division Commissioner, Pretoria.

Medal of Merit.

Mrs. R. B. Barclay, Assistant County Commissioner, Lancashire South East.
Miss A. E. Blane, 7th G.H.S. Company, Durban.

Mrs. T. H. May, Secretary, Natal Coast Division.

Mrs. O'Neill, Division Commissioner, Johannesburg.

Miss G. Smith, Captain, 21st Maris Stella Company, Durban.

Certificate of Merit.

Miss Frances Chilton, former Division Commissioner, East Rand Wayfarer

Guides.

Mrs. E. Fuller, former Division Commissioner, Northern Transvaal Wayfarer

Guides.

FORTITUDE.

Badge of Fortitude.

Post Ranger Daphne Harrington, 3rd Hertfordshire Post Rangers.

Daphne has been under medical observation almost ever since birth, suffering from very fragile bones, necessitating her lying in a plaster bed. In but she retains the liveliest interest in everything that goes on around her and is the friend of all the children in the neighbourhood. She even manages work for her company.

Patrol Second Urquhart, 6th Durham City (St. Oswald's Company).

Jan has been in bed for almost seven months with rheumatic fever, and has borne her pain with tremendous fortitude, never uttering a word of complaint. Recently she has been allowed neither to read nor write, but in spite of this she is always smiling and is the personification of the Guide

HEADQUARTER'S INSTRUCTOR CERTIFICATE. (GUIDE.)

Miss Wyatt, London. (Tenderfoot, Games.)
Miss Andree, London. (Camp Fire.)
Miss Acland, Surrey. (Woodcraft.)

TERMINATION OF TEMPORARY WARRANTS

Once again Guiders are reminded that:

After June 30th all existing temporary warrants not exchanged for ordinary warrants will automatically become invalid, and the appointments will be cancelled on the records at Headquarters.
Requests for exchange go through the same channels as applications for new warrants, and the temporary warrants must be returned at the same time for alteration.

Full details appeared in the December, 1945, and January, 1946, 'Guiders'.

EMPIRE CIRCLE

LUNCH HOUR MEETINGS

The talk on June 27th will be on Newfoundland. The meeting will be in the Council Chamber from 1.15 to 2, and all Guiders are welcome. Coffee will be on sale from 12.45 and sandwiches may be brought.

COMING EVENTS

'SALLY'

There will be two performances of 'Sally', the Guide opera, at Imperial Headquarters on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 9th and 10th, at 7 p.m. (finishing by 8.30 p.m.).

This will be the first performance of the opera in its entirety. All star cast! Admission, by programme only, obtainable in advance from I.H.Q., price 2s. 6d. each. Please mark application 'Opera' and enclose stamped addressed envelope as well as programme money. As the number of seats is limited to 150 for each performance you are advised to book early. Proceeds in aid of Headquarters' Development Fund.

LONE AND POST BUREAU

Applications for matter from the Lone and Post Bureau should now be made to Miss T. Devitt, North Royd, Englefield Green, nr. Egham, Surrey. Guiders are reminded that return postage should be enclosed and the fee for borrowing which is, at present, 3d.

CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE

On March 30th, 1946, Olive Agnew, Henley District Commissioner 1922-1935, South Oxon Division Commissioner, 1935-1946. Mrs. Agnew has been identified with Guiding in Henley and the surrounding country from its first beginnings, and has always taken a keen interest in its development. She will be greatly missed for her kindly wisdom and ready help. Our sympathy goes to the Scouts and Cubs of the neighbourhood with whom she was even more closely associated.

Mrs. Stocker, April, 1946. Mrs. Stocker helped to start the first Guide Company in Hampshire, at Alresford, at the end of 1910, and was first District Commissioner for Chichester and then Division Commissioner for Fareham 1918-1934. In 1930-1933 she was Assistant County Commissioner for Hampshire. For a year about that time she was Commissioner for Guiding in Schools and Colleges. She resigned from active Guiding in 1935 after 25 years, and was then a County Vice-President for Hants 1935-1946. Her outstanding service to the Movement will always be remembered.

Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, May, 1946.

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE

Extension Secretary.—Miss J. Robertson, 2, Duke Street, Bedford.

CHESHIRE

Resignation.—Chester.—Asst. Div. C., Mrs. Saxon.

CUMBERLAND

Resignation.—North Cumberland.—Div. C., Mrs. Mounsey-Heysham.

DEVONSHIRE

Tavistock.—Asst. Div. C., Mrs. Marwood Tucker, Sorridge, Horrabridge, Yelverton.

Yelverton.—Dist. C., Miss Bellamy, Woodend, Crapstone, Yelverton.

Resignation.—Yelverton.—Dist. C., Mrs. Marwood Tucker.

DORSET

Blandford.—Dist. C., Mrs. Johnston, The Old Rectory, Houghton, Blandford.

DURHAM

Darlington B.—Dist. C., Miss M. Hayward, 79, Stanhope Road, Darlington.

ESSEX

Colchester South West.—Dist. C., Miss B. Hobbs, Lexden Rise, Colchester.

Hornchurch West.—Dist. C., Miss E. Lockett, 27, Devonshire Road, Hornchurch. (Transferred from Temporary.)

Resignations.—Brentwood.—Asst. Div. C., Mrs. Vernon Laurie.

Brentwood West.—Dist. C., Mrs. Vernon Laurie.

Hornchurch West.—Dist. C., Miss M. Crawford.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Hardwicke.—(New District in Gloucester Div.)—Dist. C., Miss G. Freeman, The Rectory, Standish, nr. Stonehouse.

HAMPSHIRE

Andover.—Div. C., Mrs. De L. Parker, Houghton Lodge, Stockbridge.

Beaulieu.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hamilton, Broomhill, Dibden, nr. Southampton.

Please note that Aldershot Command is a new district in Aldershot Division.

HEREFORDSHIRE

Resignation.—Ledbury.—Dist. C., Mrs. Harrison.

KENT

Chislehurst.—Div. C., Miss M. When, Holmbury, Chislehurst.

Sittingbourne.—Dist. C., Mrs. Evans, 68, Park Drive, Sittingbourne.

LANCASHIRE SOUTH EAST

Irlam and Filston.—Dist. C., Miss D. Nightingale, The Modern School, Irlam.

Monkton.—Dist. C., Miss K. D. Smyth, 72, Cavendish Road, Eccles.

Old Trafford.—Dist. C., Mrs. Reeves, 64, Humphrey Road, Manchester 16.

Urmston.—Dist. C., Miss C. A. Hinchliffe, The Grammar School, Urmston.

Resignations.—Ashton.—Dist. C., Miss N. Williamson.

Urmston.—Dist. C., Miss E. H. Stanley.

LANCASHIRE SOUTH WEST

Wigan and District.—Div. C., Mrs. Meadow, Cranford, St. Clement's Road, Wigan.

Liverpool Central No. 4.—Dist. C., Miss O. Rhodes, 97, Ferndale Road, Wavertree, Liverpool 15.

Liverpool Central No. 5.—Dist. C., Miss E. F. Steadman, 328, Thingwall Road, Wavertree, Liverpool 15.

Please note that Liverpool Central No. 7 is no longer a District.

Resignations.—Liverpool Central No. 1.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss E. F. Steadman.

Liverpool Central No. 5.—Dist. C., Miss O. Rhodes.

LINCOLNSHIRE

Brigg.—Dist. C., Mrs. Richards, Staniland, Wrawby Road, Brigg.

Horncastle.—Dist. C., Miss I. Bowen, Ivycroft, East Street, Horncastle.

Resignation.—Brigg.—Dist. C., Miss A. V. Spillman.

LONDON

Central Holloway.—Dist. C., Miss M. Mander, 139, Sexton House, Brecknock Road, N.19. (Transferred from Temporary.)

North Paddington.—Dist. C., Miss J. Girling, 78, First Avenue, W.10.

MIDDLESEX EAST

Resignation.—East Middlesex.—Div. C., Mrs. Jackson, M.B.E.

MIDDLESEX WEST

North Ealing.—Dist. C., Miss B. D. Windsor, 19, Amherst Road, Ealing. (Transferred from Temporary.)

NORFOLK

Extension Secretary.—Mrs. Ridley Thomas, 3, Christ Church Road, Norwich. (Transferred from Temporary.)

Central Norfolk.—Div. C., Miss E. Patteson, Great Hautbois House, Great Hautbois, Norwich.

North Lowestoft.—Dist. C., Mrs. Walker, 1, Gunton Cliff, Lowestoft.

Resignations.—Extension Secretary.—Miss K. M. Bottomley.

South Erpingham.—Dist. C., The Lady Walpole.

NORTHUMBERLAND

Newcastle East.—Div. C., Miss E. Porter, Cochrane Park, Newcastle-on-Tyne 7.

Benton and Forest Hall.—Dist. C., Miss H. Patterson, 2, Lartington Gardens, Newcastle-on-Tyne 3. (Transferred from Temporary.)

Resignation.—Asst. County Secretary.—The Lady Elizabeth Pleydell Bouverie.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Nottingham South West.—Div. C., Mrs. Hanson, Nuttall House, Nuttall.

Southwell.—Div. C., Mrs. Darwin, Marsett House, Oxtou.

Sutton Bonington.—(New District in South Notts. Div.)—Dist. C., Mrs. Robinson, Sutton Bonington College, Nottingham.

OXFORD

Oxford University.—Dist. C., Miss M. Savage, The School of Pathology, Oxford.

STAFFORDSHIRE

County Secretary.—Mrs. H. G. Pinner, Wendover, Romsley, Worcs.

Assistant County Secretary (Registrations and Warrants).—Miss K. M. Walker, The Elms, Wergs, Wolverhampton.

Stafford North.—Dist. C., Miss H. N. Pepper, 20, Crescent Road, Rowley Park, Stafford.

Resignations.—County Secretary.—Miss K. M. Walker.

Assistant County Secretary.—Mrs. H. G. Pinner.

Extension Secretary.—Mrs. T. E. Hastings.

Stafford North.—Dist. C., Miss L. Joyce.

EAST SURREY

Carshalton.—Dist. C., Miss E. Trumble, 6, Warnham Court Road, Carshalton.

Oxted and Limpsfield.—Dist. C., Miss M. Morley, St. Michael's, Limpsfield.

Please note that Chipstead is no longer a District.

Resignation.—Carshalton.—Dist. C., Mrs. Worsfold.

NORTH SURREY

Lone Secretary.—Miss H. M. Dommett, 64, Grennell Road, Sutton.

WEST SURREY

Guildford.—Div. C., Miss R. Tuckwell, Berthorpe, Puttenham, nr. Guildford.

Resignation.—Guildford.—Div. C., Mrs. L. Currie.

SUSSEX

Crowborough.—Dist. C., Miss A. Bolton, Bowmans, Crowborough.

Correction.—The resignation of Mrs. Elder as District Commissioner for Shoreham-by-Sea, was shown in error in the May 'Guilder'. Mrs. Elder is still Commissioner for this District.

Resignations.—Lewes.—Div. C., Mrs. Ward.

Battle.—Dist. C., Miss E. Hibberdine.

Crowborough.—Dist. C., Miss M. Lees.

Newhaven.—Dist. C., Miss J. Densham.

Robertsbridge.—Dist. C., Mrs. Tew.

WESTMORLAND

County Secretary.—Miss K. Kelly, Hillside, Ambleside.

Resignation.—County Secretary.—Mrs. Thompson.

WORCESTERSHIRE

Halesowen.—Dist. C., Miss W. Woodall, Alma House, Cradley Heath, nr. B'ham.

Kidderminster West.—Dist. C., Miss D. C. Everett, St. John's Vicarage, Kidderminster.

Norton.—Dist. C., Miss D. M. Telford, Hill Crest, Ham Lane, Pedmore, Steurbidge. (Transferred from Temporary.)

Resignations.—Halesowen.—Dist. C., Mrs. Davies.

Norton.—Dist. C., Miss M. Gosling.

YORKSHIRE NORTH RIDING

County Secretary.—Miss B. E. Newsome, 19, Avenue Victoria, Scarborough.

Resignation.—West Richmond.—Dist. C., Mrs. Helgham.

YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING NORTH

Ingletton.—Dist. C., Mrs. Linder, The Rectory, Low Bentham, via Lancaster.

Resignation.—Elland.—Dist. C., Miss R. Hurst.

YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING SOUTH

Assistant County Secretary (Finance).—Mrs. Raffen, Gledholt Hall, Huddersfield.

Assistant County Secretary (Badges).—Mrs. W. Bostock, 41, Kenwood Park Rd., Sheffield 7.

THE GUIDER

Doncaster South East.—Dist. C., Miss M. Wood, 29, Auckland Road, Doncaster.
(Transferred from Temporary.)
Doncaster West.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hain, 228, Bailey Road, Doncaster.
Sheaf.—Dist. C., Mrs. Swift, Victoria Road, Sheffield 10.
Resignation.—Sheaf.—Dist. C., Miss M. Tyack.

WALES

ANGLESEY
Resignation.—Holyhead.—Dist. C., Miss L. Edwards.
CARMARTHENSHIRE
Lone Secretary.—Miss W. Griffiths, The Hollies, Pontardulais.
WEST GLAMORGAN
Resignations.—Dulais Valley.—Dist. C., Mrs. Ginnifer.
Port Talbot.—Dist. C., Mrs. Spiller.
Sketty.—Dist. C., Miss M. Stockwood.
MONTGOMERYSHIRE
County Badge Secretary.—Mrs. Emery, Chelsea Cottage, Chelsea Lane, Welshpool.
Resignation.—County Badge Secretary.—Mrs. Beatty.

SCOTLAND

ANGUS
Resignation.—Arbroath Landward.—Dist. C., Mrs. Alexander.
BANFFSHIRE
Lower.—Div. C., Mrs. Forbes, Rothiemay Castle, Rothiemay.
Buckle and District.—Dist. C., Mrs. Ford, Bank House, Low Street, Buckie.
Portknockie and District.—Dist. C., Mrs. W. Falconer, 28, Admiralty Street, Portknockie.
Rothiemay and Marnoch.—Dist. C., Mrs. Riddich, Mycumbelvi, Knock, by Huntly.
Resignations.—Lower.—Div. C., Miss Kynoch.
Buckle and District.—Dist. C., Mrs. Milne.
Portknockie and District.—Dist. C., Mrs. Yull.
Portsey.—Dist. C., Mrs. Nicol.
Rothiemay and Marnoch.—Dist. C., Mrs. Forbes.

DUNBARTONSHIRE

Western.—Div. C., Mrs. Cunningham-Graham, Ardoch, Cardross. (Transferred from Temporary.)
Please note that Milngavie and Bearsden District has been divided as follows:
Milngavie.—Dist. C., Miss J. Williamson, Hillcrest, Cairns Drive, Milngavie.
Bearsden.—Dist. C. Vacant.

Resignation.—Milngavie and Bearsden.—Dist. C., Miss A. Robertson.

EAST LoTHIAN

North Berwick.—Dist. C., Mrs. Gray, East Fenton, Drem.

Resignation.—North Berwick.—Dist. C., Mrs. Shepherd.

KINCARDINESHIRE

Fettercairn, Marykirk and Luthermuir.—Dist. C., Mrs. Milne, Tillytoghills, Fettercairn, Laurencekirk.

PERTSHIRE

Aberfeldy.—Dist. C., Miss D. Moltino, Glen Lyon House, Fortingale.

STIRLINGSHIRE

Assistant County Secretary (Finance).—Mrs. W. B. G. Angus, 16, Glebe Crescent, Stirling. (Transferred from Temporary.)

SUTHERLAND

Assistant County Secretary (Badges).—Mrs. Gordon, Drummule House, Golspie.

WIGTOWNSHIRE

Resignation.—Rhins.—Div. C., Mrs. Buchanan.

ULSTER

CO. ARMAGH

County Secretary.—Miss M. Chatterton, Derrynoose Rectory, Keady.
S.W. Armagh.—Div. C., Miss C. Swettenham, The Mall, Armagh.
Ormeau.—Dist. C., Miss D. Meharg, Merton, 14, Annadale Avenue, Belfast.

OVERSEAS

AFRICA

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Luanshya.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hosken, P.O. Box 199, Luanshya.

SUDAN

Commissioner.—Mrs. Forder, Box 296, Khartoum, Sudan.

Resignation.—Commissioner.—Mrs. Ogden.

BERMUDA

Western.—Dist. C., Mrs. R. Taylor, Cavello Hill, Somerset, Bermuda.

Resignation.—Western.—Dist. C., Mrs. Baird.

BRITISH GUIANA

Colony Secretary.—Mrs. Nicholson, Carmichael Street, Georgetown.
Georgetown No. 3.—Dist. C., Miss Frank, High Street, Georgetown.

INDIA

Chief Commissioner.—Lady Crofton, Baghdad-ul-Jadid, Bahawalpur State.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements must be received by the 10th of the month for insertion in the next issue.

Charges.—3d. per word. 1/3 for box number.

EMPLOYMENT OFFERED

A Nursery Course (Non-Resident), for educated girls, provided by The Westminster Health Society's Child Welfare Centre, 121, Marsham Street, S.W.1. Terms begin March and September. Certificates given, and posts found for students who wish to take up the work afterwards. Fees and syllabus from the Secretary. Tel: Vic. 8679.

Assistant Housekeeper. A young working Assistant Housekeeper is needed at Foxlease. Salary according to age and qualifications. Apply to the Guider-in-charge, Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants., giving particulars of Guide record. Interesting Post, good organiser, able handle young staff, rapidly developing canteen, London, connected youth organisation. Willing undertake some cooking. Resident post. Scope for initiative. Further particulars Box 153.
Assistant Cook (female) required at the Essex County Council Hospital, Broomfield, nr. Chelmsford. Inclusive wages (non-resident) £3 10s. a week (additional 6s. a week will be paid for a recognised diploma in cookery). If the person appointed is resident the sum of 23s. per week will be deducted in respect of board, lodging and laundry. Apply to the Matron.

Printed by Gibbs & Bamforth, Ltd., St. Albans, and Published by the Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

St. Joseph's Chiswick, urgently requires Nurses, trained and untrained. No stairs, beautiful garden. An ideal place to commence training. Apply—Sister Superior.
Wanted for Woodhall Spa Baths, a Masseuse and Physiotherapist. Pleasant work in pleasant surroundings. Apply—Spa Director, Woodhall Spa, Lincs.
Trefell School for Physically Handicapped Staff (care of children out of school hours). Wanted Guider for Nursery Staff, 33, Melville Street, Edinburgh. Lothian. Applications to Hon. Secretary, 33, Melville Street, Edinburgh.
Resident House Orderly required at Gilwell Park, Epping Forest, Scouts International Training Centre. Write stating experience, salary required, to the Camp Chief, Gilwell Park, Chingford, London, E.4.
Wanted, Housemaid, Parlour-maid and Helper in Kitchen. Facilities for Guiding. School, near London. Good wages, holidays, free time. Apply—Housekeeper, West Heath, Sevenoaks, Kent.
Experienced Guider (Salaried) wanted to go to the Transvaal for work among non-European Guides. Must be good car driver. Apply—Overseas Secretary, Imperial Headquarters.
Required for Buchanan's, Newfoundland, a Guider to act as Recreation Supervisor and Librarian. Apply to Overseas Secretary for details.
Ulster Training Centre require Residential Guider-in-Charge. Duties: Running of the Centre. All finances in connection with it, including Camp bookings. Salary £150 per annum, plus full board, etc.
Assistant Guider-in-Charge, residential. To take entire charge of the house-keeping side, and be responsible for the cooking at all trainings with voluntary assistance. Salary £100 per annum plus full board, etc.
Applications to the Ulster Secretary, 50, Upper Arthur Street, Belfast, before June 30th.

VACANCIES AT HEADQUARTERS

'The Guider'—Shorthand Typist with general office experience required. Salary according to experience and ability.
Editor Required for 'The Guide'. Must have a good knowledge of Guiding, a keen interest in girls of Guide age, and sound editorial experience. The applicant should be under 40 years of age. Salary according to ability. Clerks are also required for other departments. Aged 16 to 18.

Equipment Department
Experienced stock-keeper required to manage publications stock. Must have had previous experience in stock-keeping.

Experienced packers required for the despatch department.
Assistant Manageress, between 25 and 30 years of age for the Liverpool Branch Shop, good at figures and able to control staff.

Guider required, good at figures. Apply, stating age, experience and salary required.

All applications should be made to the General Secretary, The Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

WANTED

Brownie Overalls, various sizes. No coupons.—Stratton, Fochabers Morayshire. Guider's dress uniform, 40-42 in. hips, also Camp Overall.—Hunnisset, 1, Cromwell Road, South Whitstable.

New Company urgently requires Camp Overalls.—Box 149.

Wanted urgently for new Pack, Brownie Uniforms.—Chapman, Schoolhouse, Wittersham, Kent.

Urgently needed, Guider's Dress, 36 in. bust.—Gunn, 135, Camrose Avenue, Edgware, Middlesex.

Guider's Overall, bust 36 in. hips 40 in. Good condition.—Miller, 40, Osney Crescent, Plington.

Wanted urgently, 6 ft. Screening Poles.—Stevenson, The Wilderness, Pinner Green, Middlesex.

Guider's Uniform, 37 in. hips, 34 in. bust.—Box 159.

Brownie Uniforms for new Pack. Also toolstool.—Box 160.

FOR SALE

Green Camper Tent; tripod washstand; heavyweight waterproof kitbag; camp stool.—Box 150.

Complete set of wool bunting International Flags fitted with Inglefield Clips and packed in corrugated card Flag Locker for £26.—Williams, 3, Weston Avenue, Thames Ditton, Surrey.

Sleeping Bag, nearly new, 76 in. x 25 in. filled kapok, pillow attached, 6½ lbs., £3 5s.—Caswall, Avonwood Cottage, Littlefield Road, Bristol 8.

Ridge Tent; Sea Ranger hat, 7; camp hat; 6½.—Box 155.

Navy Berets, second-hand, 2s. 6d. each. Apply—Miss Stanford, 60, Poulsters Lane, Worthing.

ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED

Unfurnished accommodation required by Guider and husband; South-East London, Kent or Surrey borders.—Box 151.

Scottish Guiders.—Can you please help Dover Guider to obtain accommodation for husband, baby and self, in the Glasgow district; outskirts preferred. Anything gratefully considered.—Mrs. Smith, 38, Malmains Road, Dover.

Unfurnished accommodation required in Exeter in September by teacher (Guider).—Box 157.

Teacher (Guider) requires furnished rooms with attendance in Leicester in September.—Box 158.

ACCOMMODATION OFFERED

The Burgess, County Guest House, Stourton Caundle, nr. Stalbridge, Dorset.

A warm welcome to all Guiders. Glorious country for hiking and cycling.

Excellent food; bath; h. and c. Terms 4 guineas inclusive.

Garden Hut in country, 5 miles Folkestone; bus route; two beds; all equipment except sheets and towels; water at house; baths obtainable. Week-ends 10s., longer periods by arrangement.—Box 146.

Two large partly-furnished rooms available in Guider's house, Brentwood, Essex. Help with housework will be required.—Box 152.

To Let.—Stationary Caravan, fully equipped for two; private grounds overlooking Dartmoor; May-June 2 guineas weekly; garage inclusive.—Box 148.

Three-Berth Caravans for hire, fully equipped; 4 guineas weekly; Mendip Hills.—Bowling, Compton Martin, Somerset.

Sandown, I.O.W. Montreux Private Hotel. Owned by ex-Guider; vacancies September and later; near sea; own ground; garden produce; Mrs. Barron. Phone 422.

Bungalow Guest House open all year, run by ex-Guider; two minutes sea and bus. From 4 guineas. Ideal surroundings.—Apply 'Summerhill', Banks Road, Sandbanks, Bournemouth.

CAMPING

Will Guider camping North Wales or North-West Coast end July or August, include 10 to 13 Guiders (camped before) and one officer.—Box 154.

Anyone camping near Witney, Oxford, week August 10th to 17th and wants to hire tents communicate Miss Bainbridge, 7, Cecil Avenue, Wembley, Middx.

Guide Hut available indoor, camping early August. Apply—Miss Biggart, Tudor Cottage, Carlton Road, Seaford, Sussex.

Wanted. Q.M. for Guide Camp of 24; Blacklands; August 17th-24th; could take 3 Guiders.—Box 156.

TYPEWRITING AND DUPLICATING

News-letters, Testimonials, MSS., etc., typed or duplicated.—Miss Midgley, 46, Harthall Lane, Kings Langley Herts.

All classes of Duplicating and Typewriting neatly and accurately executed.

Prompt delivery, moderate charges. Special terms to Guiders.—Alert Type-writing Bureau, 20, Rutland Road, Harrow, Middlesex.

Harrow: 1628.

the Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

should be addressed to Girl Guides Association Headquarters.