

THE GUIDER

Published Monthly for Commissioners and Guiders

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Chief Ranger of the Empire

ALL members of the Guide Movement will have heard with pride and delight the announcement of Her Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth's appointment as Chief Ranger of the British Empire. It is a very great honour that the Princess should have agreed to hold this appointment for three years. On behalf of the movement, I have written to express our pleasure, and to assure Her Royal Highness that all Rangers will have an added incentive to give of their best. As our Vice-Patron, the Princess is concerned with the welfare of the movement as a whole, but it is particularly fitting that she should have chosen to take this special interest in the Ranger Branch, for indeed it is no exaggeration to say that she is one of the best and the keenest Rangers I have ever met anywhere. Her enthusiasm and gaiety of spirit is, more than anything else, responsible for the exceptional standard of S.R.S. Duke of York:

Princess Elizabeth's career in Guiding has been a strenuous one, and at every stage she has shown tremendous interest and keenness. As Guide, patrol second, and then patrol leader of the Swallows, she displayed the same sense of eager enjoyment, whether taking her Child Nurse Badge, practising first aid, or undertaking Second Class test work in Windsor Great Park. She found hikes and open-air cooking the greatest fun, and thoroughly appreciated camp life at Frogmore.

It was in 1942 that Her Royal Highness was enrolled as a Sea Ranger. After eighteen months with the Starboard Watch, during which she had become Shanty-man, she was elected Bos'un, and within the next two years she took the A.B. Test, the Boating Permit and the Health Section of

the Home Emergency Service training. Crew camps were held at Frogmore, and they had practice in rowing, canoeing and sailing. The Princess took great pride in their rapid improvement in boatwork. In March, 1946, Admiral of the Fleet, H.M. The King, renamed the ship S.R.S. Duke of York, and it was on that occasion that Princess Margaret was enrolled as a Sea Ranger. In the summer, the crew won Admiralty recognition, and soon afterwards they went for a week's training in M.T.B. 630 at Dartmouth. There Princess Elizabeth took her full share in the work on board, and in the organisation of the various activities. For the Sea Ranger jubilee year, the Princess honoured the section by becoming its Commodore.

The Princess leads a very busy life, with many official duties beyond the public engagements which appear in the Court Circular. We cannot therefore hope that she will have very much leisure to give to the Branch, but at the same time her understanding of the deeper side of Guiding will make her influence very strongly felt. The Rangers of the Empire will all join with us in offering Her Royal Highness our best wishes, and we congratulate South Africa, who will be lucky enough to give her the first official welcome in her new appointment.

The movement will be interested to know that the Princess's uniform will remain practically the same, except that the black tie will be replaced with a navy blue one (worn with the Sea Ranger Badge). On her shoulders, Her Royal Highness will wear the emblems of the three sections of the Ranger Branch, and these colours will be repeated below the gold cockade in her hat.

FINOLA SOMERS
[CHIEF COMMISSIONER]



Sea Rangers cheering Princess Elizabeth at the Aberdeen Rally held in September, 1946

The Commissioners' Meeting Place

The District Team of Guiders

THIS month's article is written especially to help Commissioners who have recently taken on a District and feel they would like to know what happens at an ordinary Guiders' Meeting or District Court of Honour. No two Districts are exactly alike, and it is for each District to settle with the Commissioner how often they will hold a meeting, what form it should take, where it shall be held, and what shall be put on the agenda. But no Commissioner can be in doubt that there is great value in getting together regularly as a District, unless, of course, this is made entirely impossible by great distances or the lack of any facilities for transport. Here is a description, founded on fact, of a meeting of the Guiders of an urban District which is composed of six Guide Companies and five Brownie Packs.

The Secretary, having agreed on the agenda with the Commissioner, had sent out a notice of the meeting a fortnight beforehand, and on this occasion two of the packs and three of the companies were represented by one or both of their Guiders. Apologies had been received from all the absent Guiders. The meeting was held at the District Secretary's house, which is centrally placed. A new Guider was welcomed and introduced to all the others.

After the Minutes of the last meeting had been read by the Secretary and signed by the Commissioner, several of the matters referred to needed comment, and it was agreed that a District Christmas Gift Service which had been proposed at the previous meeting should not after all be arranged, as the companies which had voted to have it were involved for the most part in alternative plans. The possibilities of a new meeting place for one of the companies were discussed, and the transfer of an Extension Guide to a Home in another County had been effected since the last meeting. Under the heading of correspondence, the Commissioner announced with regret that a Tawny Owl had had to resign as she was to take a training course away from home. An evening Division Training for Guide Guiders had been arranged by the Division Court of Honour, and would take place the following week.

Company and pack reports followed, and the Guiders showed the greatest interest in hearing what each Captain and Brown Owl had to tell. One keen pack, having achieved some First Class Badges, were enjoying the freedom to take Proficiency Badges and had won several. This brought up the question of the age for Brownies to take First Class, and it was agreed that should illness prevent a Brownie from entering for the test on a given date, an exception could be made to the rules provided she was absolutely ready for the test before she was eleven, and that she took the test as soon as she was well again. A company had changed the day of its meeting and another one hoped soon to be able to hold its meetings again in its own church hall. The same company had sent in several candidates for the Laundress Badge Test, and the difficulties of providing a practical test despite the soap ration were discussed, with the District Badge Secretary speaking on behalf of the Examiner. Four Hostess and six Entertainer Badges had been won, as well as two Cook Badges.

A small company of only two patrols had a Patrol Leader ready to be considered as an aspirant for the Queen's Guide Award and, as she was the only invested Patrol Leader, the recommendation could only come from the Guiders and the company as a whole. The District Captain having recently resigned owing to pressure of work, it was decided to put the question of the appointment of a successor on the agenda of the next District Meeting. A Brown Owl was asked to be the second representative of the District at the next meeting of the Division Court of Honour. The Guiders were asked to find out the ideas of their companies and packs for celebrating Thinking Day and bring them to the next meeting, which was fixed for January 14th.

Experienced Commissioners may well find this description very dull and of little help to them, but its very 'ordinariness' may encourage the new Commissioner to realise that there is nothing in this kind of meeting which she need be afraid to attempt. A District Commissioner confessed the other day that committees terrified her, and that she hated taking the chair. A meeting such as this one, however, is a friendly gathering of Guiders with their leaders (the District Commissioner), and of the same nature as a company meeting for the Guides. The motives underlying the meeting are in principle the same. The Guiders meet in order to get to know the Commissioner and each other. There should be a strong community spirit in the District and the achievements of each company and pack will then be of interest to all concerned.

Everyone's ideas should be welcomed, and all suggestions from the Brownies, Guides and Rangers should be fully discussed. The Badge Secretary will have the chance to report on her work and to hear from the Guiders of the need for arranging future tests. The District Commissioner may also take the opportunity to plan visits to the companies and packs and to show herself to be available for consultation to each Guider individually. The District team of Guiders is perhaps the most important in the movement, as the Captains and Brown Owls are directly dealing with the children and girls for whom the movement exists. It is the District Commissioner's job to help and encourage the spirit of co-operation between Guiders and lead them to enjoy meeting together with goodwill.

DOROTHEA M. POWELL

Trainers and Tests

The Imperial Training Committee, with the approval of the Executive Committee, has made several alterations to the Training Chapter which will be published in the next edition of *Policy, Organisation and Rules*. The main purpose of these alterations is to bring more training to the counties, but it is hoped that they may also help to kill the bogey of the Dip Test. After the Diploma'd Guiders' Conference in April, 1947, there will be, apart from the Chief's Diploma, only one Diploma, available in Blue, Green, Red or Camp training. One of the qualifications for this Diploma will be successful experience as a certificated trainer in the appropriate branch. The Diploma will continue to be tested by, and issued from, Imperial Headquarters.

Candidates for the Certificate Test will be found and tested locally, the certificate being awarded by the candidate's own country. A certificate may be taken in Blue, Green, or Red work, or in camping (C.A. test), and will qualify the holder to train in her own area at the discretion of her County Commissioner or County Training Committee.

The Headquarters Instructor's Certificate will continue, and it is hoped that Guiders who have, by reason of profession, hobby, or particular interest, considerable knowledge of a subject and the ability to pass it on to Guiders will qualify for this. The Headquarters Instructor's test will take place in the Guider's own country, but the certificate will be issued by Imperial Headquarters, and at the discretion of her County Commissioner and Commissioner for Training the holder may train outside her own area as well as within it.

Appropriate distinguishing marks have not yet been recommended by the Uniform Committee, but the new scheme is now available for use and the counties may obtain full particulars regarding any part of it from their own Commissioners for Training.

MARGARET L. MARTIN
[COMMISSIONER FOR TRAINING, I.H.Q.]

For Thinking Day

GUIDING—world Guiding—is growing, growing, growing! Through the war it grew underground; in countries such as France numbers doubled; in countries where, officially, it did not exist, it was very much alive. To-day, in Greece, for example, companies are springing up in towns and in tiny mountain villages alike; in Italy, girls hardly waited for the war to be over before they were asking when they could be enrolled as Guides; in Malaya, native Guiders, on the strength perhaps of memories of a few months as a Guide, are struggling with huge companies. In America, whole countries are waking to the thrills and adventure of Guiding. So at the World Conference last September (the first to be held since the war), delegates spoke of the eagerness of the children and of the young leaders; of the need for a tremendous effort from us all to make Guiding a living force for good throughout the world. This effort may well be crystallised in the plans for Thinking Day parties and meetings which will so soon be taking place in every country where there are Guides.

What does Thinking Day mean to you who read *THE GUIDER*? What does it mean to your Rangers, Guides and Brownies? Are you taking this opportunity to help them to understand what we mean by 'the sisterhood of Guiding', to make them conscious of their obligations towards other members of the World Association? What, in fact, do we share together, we Guides in Great Britain and the Empire, Guides in South America, in Czechoslovakia, in the twenty or more member-countries of the World Association? Our thoughts at once turn to the Promise and Law which, with



Ladislav Sitensky

Guiding grew underground throughout the war, but now these Czech Girl Scouts may freely meet again



Star, Toronto.

Thinking Day is an opportunity to help the company understand what is meant by 'the sisterhood of Guiding'

only small modifications, are accepted by us all, to the World Flag, to the World Association itself—can you make these things come alive for your company at your Thinking Day meeting or party? Try to invite a Guide visitor from abroad to tell you something of Guiding in her country; when you hoist the World Flag, tell your Guides that it is flown all over the world, that for some Guides, such as those in D.P. camps, it is the only flag they are allowed to fly.

Take your company on an imaginary tour round the world to visit other Thinking Day parties, to New Zealand, where they are twelve hours ahead of us in time and so, each year, have the privilege of starting the world's Thinking Day celebrations. There some of them will be making their way towards Mount Eden, a hut in the centre of Auckland, where they will have a breakfast-time reunion before going to work or school. Go to South Africa, where the same ceremony is carried out by isolated companies in the veldt and in the crowded towns, as the Guides and Brownies make their contribution to the World Thinking Day Fund; go to a Thinking Day meeting in Germany, where, last year, D.P.s of many nations tramped for hours through the snow in order to be with other Guides on this anniversary to which they could all bring a common faith in the ideals of the movement. Go the isolated lighthouse so that your company may share Thinking Day with that one Lone Guide and let them discover why Guiding has the same irresistible appeal for her as for your own Guides.

This year, above all others, you will have so much material for your celebrations; so much is happening in World Guiding that your company cannot fail to respond to its inspiration. Everywhere abroad there is a wonderful increase in numbers, and a surge forward

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after the suppressive war years. There are international camps and conferences, international visits of all kinds. The World Bureau, that small office of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, is at times almost overwhelmed with requests from newly-formed Guide Associations for literature and equipment, for trainers, for help to ensure that the movement should start on lines our Founder would have wished. That is where your company's Thinking Day pennies will go—to make a minute but concrete contribution to the building up of Guiding throughout the world. Surely we, who have the privilege of belonging to the country where Guiding and Scouting first started, have also a unique responsibility to do our utmost to further it in every way that lies within our power. On the World Bureau Thinking Day Fund depends the future of World Guiding. Surely every company and pack will want to play its part in helping towards the expansion of the movement, by making a really generous contribution to the work that the World Bureau has pledged itself to do.

There is something tangible here to catch the imagination of even the smallest Brownie, the knowledge that everywhere

on this same day Guides are celebrating Thinking Day. All over the world their thoughts and prayers are centred on individual Guide friends, on Guides known and unknown, on the movement itself, that it may be able to spread and develop to its infinite capacity. All over the world their Thinking Day Pennies are helping towards that end. Your company or pack may be one with a well-established tradition of Thinking Day meetings, or it may be a new one with all its future before it—whichever it may be, will you, as its Guider, use all your ingenuity, your experience, your own faith in Guiding, to plan this Thinking Day so that it remains in the minds of your Brownies, Guides or Rangers as a living testimony to what Guiding may accomplish in an anxious troubled world.

NOTE: Thinking Day pennies from England, Scotland and Ulster should be sent as soon as possible after February 22nd to the Secretary of the World Bureau, 9, Palace Street, London, S.W.1. Welsh contributions should be sent through the Welsh Secretary, Mrs. Llywelyn Williams, Y Carreg Llwyd, Drefach, Llanelli, Carmarthenshire.

A Ceremony from the United States

ALL over the world, on February 22nd, Girl Guides and Girl Scouts take part in a ceremony in honour of their sisters in other lands. Although the forms used by each company and each nation may be different, the spirit is the same. Guiders who are looking for a new ceremony to give their companies may like to use the interesting form popular in the United States. It appears in *The Book of Ceremonies for Girl Scouts*, and is reprinted in THE GUIDER by kind permission of the National Organisation of Girl Scouts. If 'The Hymn of Scouting' is unfamiliar, Guiders will find no difficulty in replacing it with a suitable substitute known to the company. They may also like to light additional candles for countries in which the company is particularly interested. As a reminder that the use of candles entails special vigilance on the part of Guiders, the fire precautions given in *The Book of Ceremonies for Girl Scouts* are also reprinted.

The Ceremony

The programme opens, either at the raising of a curtain or an indication from the leader, with the singing of the four-part round, "Rise Up O Flame", from *Sing Together*. The chorus, wearing Girl Scout uniforms, is grouped on either side on the stage, or in a stage-like setting. If the chorus is small, each member carries an unlighted candle; if large, every other girl, or perhaps one from each of the four groups, carries one. When the round has been sung through, the First Girl Scout steps from the rear of the chorus, right, to the table at the centre, on which are two large unlighted candles. She lights them carefully and with dignity.

FIRST GIRL SCOUT: We carry the candles of friendship. These are the symbols of our pledge as Girl Scouts of . . . of friendship to all the world, and of especial friendship for Girl Scouts everywhere. The flames are small and burn steady and bright. We light them with thoughts of friendship glowing as steadily and brightly in our hearts. (The chorus repeats in unison the fourth Girl Scout Law, "A Girl Scout is a friend to all and a sister to every other Girl Scout". As they do so, the First Girl Scout lights her small candle from one of the large ones, and steps back a few paces toward the rear of the stage. From the left rear of the choral group steps the Second Girl Scout.)

SECOND GIRL SCOUT: We watch the glowing flames with grateful thoughts of Girl Scouts here and abroad who have put their friendship to a special test these last few years, and found it true. (The Second Speaker lights her candle and stands in place beside the First Speaker. She is followed by the remaining members of the chorus, or representatives if it is very large, who light their candles two by two and line up across the rear of the stage. When half of the girls have their

candles lighted, they begin singing "The Hymn of Scouting" from the *Girl Scout Song Book*, and are joined in the last verse by the full chorus).

THIRD GIRL SCOUT (*stepping forward*): We quench the flame of our candles, but the light of friendship still glows in our hearts. May we always be true and helpful friends to each other and to all mankind. (All quench candles at once, in a manner agreed on and practised beforehand, after the Third Speaker has stepped to her place between the First and Second. Then the entire chorus repeats the Girl Scout Promise. The singing of "Taps" may complete the ceremony).

If a longer ceremony is desired and there are many girls to participate, ten candles may be placed on the table, lighted separately by ten girls.

FIRST GIRL SCOUT: We carry the candles of Friendship. These are the symbols of our pledge, as Girl Scouts of . . . of friendship to all the world, and of especial friendship for Girl Scouts everywhere. The flames are small and burn steady and bright. We light them with thoughts of friendship glowing as steadily and brightly in our hearts.

SECOND GIRL SCOUT: We watch the glowing flames with grateful thoughts of Girl Scouts here and abroad who have put their friendship to a special test these last few years, and found it true.

THIRD GIRL SCOUT: This candle is for the Founder of all Guiding and Scouting, Lord Baden-Powell.

FOURTH GIRL SCOUT: This candle is for the Founder of Girl Scouting in these United States, Juliette Low.*

FIFTH GIRL SCOUT: This candle is for all Girl Scouts and Guides wherever they may be tonight.

SIXTH GIRL SCOUT: This one is for service to our country.

SEVENTH GIRL SCOUT: This candle is for the hope of peace in every land.

EIGHTH GIRL SCOUT: This one says, "Good luck to all who are away from home".

NINTH GIRL SCOUT: This candle is for all our Girl Scout Laws.

TENTH GIRL SCOUT: This last is for the Promise we make as Girl Scouts together.

Safety Precautions

* Whenever candles or fires are to be used, careful instruction should be given in safety precautions, and there should be constant supervision by adults. Soft cotton or other easily inflammable materials should never be used near flame, either as clothing or scenery. Fire extinguishers or buckets of water should be placed near at hand. The local fire laws should be known and understood by all participants.

* Guiders may wish to add here a reference to the founders of Guiding in other countries abroad.

The Princess Royal in Scotland

SCOTTISH GUIDING has added four red-letter days to its history—November 25th to 28th, when Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal visited various centres of Guide activity, and by her charm of manner, her deep interest and her thoughtful consideration, endeared herself more than ever to Guides in Scotland. To Lanarkshire fell the first honour when H.R.H. The Princess Royal attended

the twenty-seventh annual meeting in the Town Hall, Motherwell. Provost Wilson and the Duchess of Hamilton (County President), welcomed the royal visitor, who, in addressing the meeting, likened the Guide Movement to a wheel, pointing out how each branch of Guiding must play its part to keep the wheel turning smoothly. Other speakers were Miss Speakman, Scottish Commissioner for Training, and Mrs. Duvoisin, newly-appointed County Commissioner. During the evening, Mrs. Stewart of Murdostoun, Scottish Chief Commissioner, who was hostess to the Princess during her stay in Lanarkshire, received a presentation from the county on her retirement as County Commissioner. The Princess presented Gold Cords to Sheina McLean, of Rutherglen.

The next day there were anxious glances at the weather as sixty-three Peeblesshire Guides prepared for the Guard of Honour to welcome the Princess to Netherurd, the Scottish Guiders' Training School. The Guard of Honour lined the hall and stairs, and to their great delight, Her Royal Highness spoke to several of them during the inspection. After luncheon, served by Diploma'd Guiders, Her Royal Highness was shown over the house. She remarked on its suitability as a training school and was sympathetic about the difficulties of obtaining furnishings. A patchwork quilt, made by a Guide company, in which each square gave the date of an important event in Guiding, caught her attention. The inspection ended in the kitchen, where the Princess complimented the cook on the excellent lunch. Outside, the Guides stood in horseshoe formation. The Princess paused in the doorway to express the hope that they were not getting too cold and wet, and a prolonged cheer sped her on the way to Polkemmet, where a Guard of Honour of West Lothian Guides awaited her.

In the Trefoil School all was gaiety and expectation. School was still in session when the Princess came, and she found an art class in full swing. The younger ones proudly showed their models and projects—among them an early British village with huts and stream and little boats—while designs and original drawings were to be seen on the desks of the older children. The Princess spoke to each child and discussed their work. 'She liked my Red Indians', said Billy proudly, and indeed some of the work was worth seeing. When the Princess went to see over the house, a rapid transformation took place. School broke up and the children scattered—the more active children helping to turn the school-room into a tea-room for the Princess and the guests.

Her Royal Highness looked at everything as she went round. Little James expected this, and said solemnly the night before, 'The Princess will look at my locker and see how tidy it is, and she will say "What a tidy boy James is" '—and, funnily enough, the Princess did. In the kitchen she chatted about domestic matters with one of the old helpers who had come to lend a hand (for staffing on the domestic

side is still presenting a problem to the Guiders-in-charge). As the party proceeded, the sound of childish voices singing 'In and out the dusky blue-bells' could be heard from the hall, giving a typical Trefoil School air to the proceedings. After tea the younger ones displayed their newly-acquired percussion band, and to the accompaniment of national songs the Scouts, Guides, and senior members of the pack demonstrated the composition of the Union Jack with strips of coloured material. On her departure, the Princess was presented with an album of photographs, and she went off to the accom-



When the Princess Royal visited the Trefoil School, she showed great interest in the children's original drawings and designs

paniment of rousing cheers from children, staff and guests.

On November 27th Her Royal Highness spent almost an hour with the boys and girls at Granton Square Centre. They were thrilled with their royal visitor, and quick to notice that she used the left handshake when the wearer of a Guide badge was presented to her. Her Royal Highness, who was shown round by Miss Cathie Anderson, the seventeen-year-old Chairman of the Centre, was greatly interested in the handicraft and other activities, and delighted the cookery section by sampling their baking.

Before presiding at the Council and Annual General Meetings, held next day in the City Chambers, Edinburgh, Her Royal Highness was the guest of honour at a luncheon given by the Scottish Executive Committee. When addressing the Annual General Meeting, she paid a generous tribute to Guiding when she said, 'I feel that much of the work that has fallen to my lot, I have been able to do by the inspiration I have received from the movement'. The Princess graciously presented the award of the Beaver to Miss Allan, County Commissioner for Argyll, and to Miss Napier, County Commissioner for Dunbartonshire.

The Rt. Hon. Miss Florence Horsburgh, C.B.E., LL.D., in an excellent talk, said that two vital necessities in the world today were individual responsibility and reliability. These two points were stressed by the Guide Movement, built on a moral and religious foundation. 'Be Prepared' was not an end in itself, but a soil which can be used for any purpose. Her Royal Highness, who had been welcomed by the Lord and Lady Provost on her arrival, was warmly thanked by the Lady Provost, not only for her presence at the meeting, but also for her constant example to Guiding. On all these occasions, Her Royal Highness was untiring in her interest and enthusiasm. Four-times between Netherurd and Polkemmet she stopped the car to speak to Guides who had come—some as far as twenty miles—to see her pass.

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Inflation

By Desmond MacCarthy

I read you last Sunday on Machiavelli and Somerset Maugham. I'm not sorry. Tell me, is "Then and Now" as good as you said it was?

Quite; but look here, listen. . . . Several times every year I meet people who ask me, without a notion that the question is slightly offensive, if something I have written expressed my real opinion.

But surely there is a difference between what we say in public and say in private about a book, a person—anything?

Of course there's a difference between the way we express our opinions in public and in conversation. And so there is in the way we put things to different people, or, for that matter, to the same person at different times. But when a critic is honest the core of his judgment will be the same in private or in print. Discussing some book with you I might say, "The author's a fool, but he knows his facts". Reviewing it, I should say: "Mr. X has collected all the available evidence, but his judgment is often sadly to seek, notably when he attributes importance to etc., etc.". The verdict, you see, is the same.

The true voice one sounds a good deal more severe. "Not necessarily: "The man's a fool" might have been said colloquially—perhaps even almost genially. Criticism is a wearisome business unless you write what you think and feel; but then, whatever the value of your conclusions, at any rate the processes of reaching them will have been of some interest and instruction to yourself. The only times I am bored with my work are when, either from ignorance, the feebleness of my responses, or a sense of duty, I decide to give the public accredited judgments instead of my own: that's drudgery. How I hate paraphrasing wiser men!

And what about praise? Don't you ever catch yourself praising books beyond their deserts?

Ah, yes! Beyond their deserts when measured by the merits of the very best books. But such comparisons are apt to mislead readers, unless you carefully explain what standard you are applying. And for such explanations they do not thank you—naturally. The reading public are not interested to hear that some new epic is inferior to "Paradise Lost". They want to be told whether it is good or bad poetry, readable or dull, and to what extent you think it is either the one or the other. Now, to express degrees of merit a journalist-critic is forced to adopt, more or less, the scale of praise commonly in use, just as in signing and beginning our letters, we have to fall in with prevailing conventions in expressing shades of intimacy. Today the currency of praise has been debased. Consequently, when you want to praise a book you have to seem more enthusiastic about it than, strictly speaking, you are. Otherwise what you write is liable to be interpreted as merely polite indifference. Now it gives me discomfort to say much more than I mean, and the trouble I take to convey that some book has merit without calling it a masterpiece or a work of genius is—well, often considerable.

I suppose one cause of that "debasement", is competition in publishers' advertisements. I can easily understand that a reviewer reading extracts from other reviews, either in the columns beside his own, or inside book-jackets, might well feel that in such a shindy of praise he, too, must bawl on behalf of any book he wishes to recommend. But your mentioning the way we now address each other in our letters—a change in conventions which also shows some indifference to the modesty of truth—suggests that perhaps both effusive reviewing and effusive manners may have a deeper root.

Bless you for recalling that neglected cliché "the modesty of truth". In our youth, you remember, if we ended up a letter to a young woman, not a relation or a childhood-friend,

"yours affectionately", we did so with a slight tremor that it might well be interpreted as a step towards a proposal! We only sent our "love" to those with whom we were intimate. "Kind regards", "greetings", requests to be "remembered" were for the rest.

I don't think that unless I was writing to my parents I ever signed myself more warmly, even to my greatest friend, than "your very affectionate". What a lot that meant!

Then the mercury in the demonstrative social thermometer began to jump feverishly. How odd it was to one accustomed to use "very sincerely" or "yours ever" as marking, at any rate, a certain real regard, to find they were now considered sub-normal even in a recent and tepid friendship. Do you know for a brief time I was amazed at the amount of affection I was attracting. Could I be endowed, I asked myself, with some strange power over the human heart? No: I couldn't quite swallow that. But how account, then, for the ever-growing number of those (chiefly women, of course, but also not a few men) to whom I was "Dearest"? It was far more than I deserved, far more than I could ever return. Then I tumbled to it: I was not really a penny richer in the affections of others than I had always been. It was just a matter of paper inflation and, like a sensible man, I proceeded to use the depreciated currency myself. Otherwise I should have been as likely to be misunderstood as a reviewer who writes today: "This is rather a good book".

You haven't mentioned the modern habit of calling everybody by their Christian names, and on the shortest acquaintance. Surely another symptom of the same tendency? The milestones on the winding road to intimacy have been pulled up, and I'm sorry. How do you account for what you call this inflation?

Well, that's a question too serious to be discussed without a whisky and soda, which you can't offer me. But I attribute it partly to the decay of aristocracy and partly to the huge diffused throb of indiscriminating kindness which in the political field we call Democratic Sentiment. There is a reluctance to admit distinctions of any kind between human beings—even that anyone could have a pull over others in the affection or regard of anyone else. The art of good manners used to be to recognise such distinctions, social, intellectual or emotional, and yet to do so without making that recognition painful or depressing. Of course, distinctions still, and must always, exist; men are not equal except in the eyes of God. What happens? You can see what happens by the row of decorations on the breast of every American soldier. It seems a shame that Tom shouldn't have a war medal if Dick has one, though Dick fought and Tom didn't. So you must give Dick a second medal. But that's just as invidious. Tom must have it, too, and Dick a third. Inflation! Inflation in every sphere of life, intellectual, social, active.

[Reprinted from *The Sunday Times*, May 19th, 1946]

Youth Looks at Britain

Ranger Guiders will be interested to learn that, under this title, the Royal Society of Arts and the Travel Association are offering a poster competition, in which money prizes are offered to students and members of recognised youth organisations. The idea for this competition originated with the National Association of Girls' and Mixed Clubs. The age limit is from sixteen to twenty, and the subject for design is a travel poster to attract visitors to any particular locality of Great Britain, or alternatively, to advertise any indoor or outdoor entertainment. The organisers hope to arrange for an exhibition both at home and abroad of the prize-winners' work, and of other selected designs. The closing date for this competition is March 31st, 1947. Entry forms and further particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, The Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.1.

A Swiss Training Camp

ON July 26th I left England for the Swiss Guiders' Training Camp, and eventually I arrived there with Joan Marshall, the representative of Scotland and Wales. The camp was at the top of the Kambersberg, 2,600 feet high. The site had been used during the war by Swiss soldiers on account of its proximity to the German frontier. Throughout both wars the Swiss were ready to repel invasion, and later, on our hike, we saw extensive fortifications in the woods. The soldiers had built two large huts and had cut many steps, reinforced by logs, in the steep hillside, forming ladderlike staircases. We ran up these every morning as a preliminary to our physical exercises. Besides the huts there were three tents, and, as many Guiders did not mind sleeping inside, we were able to sleep in a tent every night. The tents were made of fine silk, with double roofs and tubular metal poles, and the brailing, when rolled up, was secured by hooks that were very quickly fastened and undone again. There were some excellent gadgets for washing and for the kitchen, and the Swiss habitually build up high fireplaces so that they can cook without stooping.

In the mornings we got up at six-thirty and did physical exercises for a quarter of an hour. We were awakened by no shrill and startling whistle, but by a sweetly sung little song welcoming the morning; then everybody sat up and said a cheerful 'Bonjour'. That awakening, followed by the P.T. in the clear Swiss air, made a pleasant and invigorating beginning to each day. On very clear mornings, when we reached the top of the steps, we could sometimes see the Alps, over sixty miles away. There was the long chain of snow-covered peaks, each easily recognisable, shining in the early morning sun; the lower slopes were often shrouded in mist so that the summits seemed to be suspended among the clouds. It was a vision of almost unearthly beauty, which faded from sight with the heat of the day.

The special watchword of the camp was 'M'halapanzi' (which means 'the man who lies down to shoot'—the Zulus' name for B.-P.) and the name was inscribed on a board at the entrance to the site. The act of lying down to shoot was held to typify foresight and proper preparation. We repeated the name in chorus at the close of each Colour Ceremony, after we had been given the watchword for the day: this often had some bearing on the address that had been given at Prayers (which were held in a lovely clearing in the wood), and consisted of phrases such as 'to know how to be alone', 'to put first things first', 'to be on the watch', 'to control oneself in order to dare'.

Immediately after the hoisting of the flag, the patrol responsible for the ceremony had to provide a Guider to stand at the full salute and repeat the Guide Law. It was interesting to hear the Law in a different language each day. The campers consisted of six Czech Guiders, eleven Italians, two French, about twenty Swiss, mostly German-speaking, and ourselves. The official language of the camp was French, but in conversation we all helped each other out, or tried out our own knowledge of the other's tongue. In ordinary conversation it was nice to be able to clear up some misconceptions: to

explain, for instance, the history of John Brown, to show why the refrain is suitable in the original song but not in parodies; the meaning of 'I'll tak' the low road'; and the fact that Dickens succeeded in forcing public opinion to bring about the reform of the social evils which he portrays in his books, so that his novels (which are widely read on the continent) should not be considered a picture of present-day England! For a long time now my company has been registered as an International Friendship Company, but Headquarters had not a Swiss company for us. I gather that the Swiss standard for International Companies is almost impossibly high. I had Headquarters' permission to try to find a Swiss company for ourselves, as long as the arrangements went through the proper channels, and was very pleased to meet with success—if the necessary formalities are equally successful—on the first day in camp.

Every morning when we cleaned our badges we were embarrassed by the interest of a small crowd of admirers. They were very thrilled with the performance, as their badges cannot be polished. They all had two: the civil badge, which is given on the completion of the Tenderfoot Test, and the larger Promise badge, which is not worn until the Guide wishes and feels ready to take her Promise. For a long time I have wished that English Guides

did not take their Promise until they were more mature and had had more time to realise all its implications.

We were rather ashamed to find that the Swiss First Class Test seems much stiffer than ours. The first aid goes very much further, as I found when I had to demonstrate the treatment for a broken leg and a crushed nose. It is necessary to know ten constellations, and we spent a considerable time on astronomy. Swiss Guides also have to know a lot of botany and zoology: a professor was brought into camp to deal with these subjects, but my main recollection of his sessions is the Italians' long explanation of their complicated methods of cooking snails! Another thing the Swiss include in the test is civics; it seems an excellent idea. Morse is optional, though obligatory for Second Class; but, if chosen, it must be done at the rate of fourteen letters a minute. One evening after supper we had an interesting Morse exercise. Two patrols went away to the other side of small valleys, and when we had finished the washing up, we divided into two groups, and each group signalled to one patrol, at least a mile away, using the international method with two flags. When we had received an answer we walked towards each other in the dusk, and as soon as we judged that the others were within earshot we sent another message by whistle. (The Swiss check after every letter, and their procedure signals are different.) We maintained contact by whistle until we met. Then we all walked up towards the other half of the signallers, and exchanged messages with them by torchlight, as it was then quite dark. When we all met, we joined the Brownie Guiders at their campfire.

The mapping is done very thoroughly. Our Swiss friends politely despised my pocket compass which has always been adequate for my First Class work, and insisted on lending



A mixed group of Guiders—Swiss, Italian, Czech and French—prepare a bonfire at the Kambersberg Camp, to celebrate Switzerland's National Day on August 1st

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me large, complicated instruments which took longer to read but ensured greater accuracy. I bought one for about 22s. 6d. The hike must be planned with the utmost accuracy: the Guide has to state exactly at what time she will arrive at each place, where she will rest, and for how long; and she must make a very large-scale sketch map for one kilometre of the way. This takes a long time, as the person counting her paces must stop at each bend in the road, and wait for the one with the compass to come up to her and fill in that part of the map. We learned how to make an American sketch map, which is much quicker, needs less paper, and can be converted to the usual type afterwards, if desired. On the day of our hike we got up at 6 a.m. and had a lovely walk through woods and valleys and over rocks and hill-tops. My patrol had chosen a longer route which passed a piece of water marked on the map. We had hopefully brought our bathing costumes and towels; but we found the water covered with weed. In a large wood we got in touch by whistled Morse with another patrol whom we did not see for a long time. It will be a pity if Morse disappears from the average Guide's attainments. When we all reached the meeting-place we lit fires and cooked soup and dampers. The way back was beautiful, but often very steep; nailed shoes really are a necessity on those slopes. In a field the commandant found a gentian.

Some of the Swiss animals are very interesting. There were brown snails and white ones as well as the usual black variety, and the ants and earwigs were much bigger than ours. But it was the farm animals which proved most interesting. One day, when we were sitting in a hollow doing first aid, a bull came up and nosed around one of us, who managed to remain quite still until it went away. Later, while we were estimating the height of a pole, a large ram approached us. We ignored it until other Guiders shouted that it was dangerous, and then it had begun to attack us. As I was nearest, it picked on me, so while the others got through the barbed wire fence I tried to remember all the Spanish scenes I'd seen in films, and met three of its rushes with my coat, while I sidestepped quickly. This was successful and I was able to retreat gradually to the fence where the rest of the patrol were holding the wire up and down for me. It was really great fun! The same afternoon, while we were eating our tea (which consisted of huge pieces of bread), a colt came up and attacked a Czech, rearing right up on its hind legs. It was quite alarming, and we all made a beeline for the fence; the colt had transferred its attention to Joan, who remained perfectly unruffled, and joined us safely. Now, having crossed the fence, we were again confronted by the ram! This time we did not linger on our way to the other fence. Slowly and purposefully, the ram followed a very solidly-built Swiss Guider, who, in spite of our warning shouts, walked slowly on, without deigning to look round. Suddenly the ram charged into her back and sent her sprawling. The incident was a standing joke in the camp for the rest of the week. We decided that our favourite animals were the gentle cows with their melodious bells. That evening, as we were sending a Morse message, a herd of these 'gentle cows' suddenly charged down the hill towards us, galloping like horses in the Derby, their cowbells ringing madly. Our correspondents could see what was happening, so, temporarily abandoning the message, we fled precipitately towards the territory of our friend the ram!

The Czechs told us that part of their First Class test is 'the three days' in camp. For a whole day the candidate must not eat, for another day she must not speak a word (and all the others try to make her speak!), and for a whole day and night she must remain alone in the forest, at least five kilometres from camp. We gathered that part of this test had been inspired by the British G.I.S. training. It was rather thrilling to realise that every other country learned about our origins as part of its own. When the Swiss and Czechs and Italians related the history of the movement in their countries, there was nothing for us to do but to mention some of our developments which even the Swiss have not yet reached. Joan had already told the Commandant about

Square Centres, so I spoke of camping with blind and deaf companies (the Italians were especially interested in Extensions), Auxiliaries, blitz cooking, the Trefoil School, and, above all, the work and experiences of the G.I.S. In Italy and Czechoslovakia Guiding was undertaken even under German occupation, with the risk of concentration camps. In 1943 the first Guiders in Rome secretly met and made their Promise in the catacombs, imbued with a fervour like that of the early Christians.

It was a great privilege to be in the camp on August 1st, as this is Switzerland's National Day, commemorating the federation of the first three Cantons in 1291. After supper we all put on our best uniforms and went up to a great cross on the hill. There the Swiss Guiders gave us a pageant of moving and exciting scenes from Swiss history. The pageant finished with the entry of the Swiss flag, and while it was held beneath the cross, we all stood up and sang the Swiss National Anthem, which has the same tune as ours. Then, with the people who had come from the neighbouring farms to watch, we walked up to the huge bonfire we had prepared; we lit it and joined together in singing Swiss songs. For many miles round we could see dozens of other fires, and the whole evening left a very vivid impression. It was a nice touch, typical of Swiss hospitality, when a woman stepped forward from the group of farmers and made a little speech in the local dialect, saying how pleased they were to have so many foreigners with them on their National Day.

On the last night we had an international campfire: each nation produced two items, among which were an amusing sketch by the Czechs about the very copious food at the camp, and the Canticle of St. Francis of Assisi (since it was August 2nd) given very beautifully by the Italians in its original thirteenth-century form. At the end of the campfire we foreigners stood on the 'stage' and made speeches of thanks to our Swiss hostesses; then we all came together again and, linking hands round the dying campfire in the manner of 'Auld Lang Syne', we sang the French version of that song with its optimistic theme

Ce n'est pas adieu mes sœurs.
Ce n'est qu'un au revoir.

May it be true! We have exchanged addresses and invitations, and determined that our friendships shall be permanent.

Striking camp the next day was done thoroughly: all the walls and floors of the buildings, and even the wooden tent pegs, were washed and scrubbed. Then began the long journey home, and I was able to think over the last week. It had been a wonderful camp. We might adopt one or two ideas at our next camp, if the P.L.s approve. While trying to sleep, I was haunted by vivid memories; the beauty of the distant, snow-covered Alps, in the morning sun; the exhilaration of running up the ladder-like steps for P.T.; the fun of conversation in various languages; the lovely sound of the cowbells; the sight of the herd charging down upon us; the impressive pageant of Swiss history below the cross on the hill; the kindness and amazing hospitality of all the Swiss, especially of their Chief Commissioner, Thérèse Ernst; linking hands round the last campfire for the Departure Song; and, above all, the spirit of the camp—the joy and friendliness and perfect sense of unity.

L. M. DERHAM [CAPTAIN, 5TH LYTHAM COMPANY]

Orders for Registered Goods

Guiders are reminded that orders for badges and other registered goods must reach Imperial Headquarters through the County Guide authorities. (London Guiders order through the Divisional authorities). Orders which reach headquarters direct from other Divisions and Districts, or from individual companies and packs have to be returned to the senders, resulting in delay. The following come under the heading of registered goods: badges (of every type, both cloth and metal); Ranger flashes; tally bands; service stars; All Round certificate books; proficiency certificates for Cadets and Rangers; enrolment cards; leaving certificates.

Empire Training at Foxlease

IN 1945 the first residential Empire Training was held in the form of a week-end at Waddow. This was such a success that it was decided in 1946 that there should be an Empire Training Week. Those of us who were privileged to attend felt in our turn that a week was too short. The main purpose of the Training Week, which started on November 22nd, was to spread knowledge of Empire Guiding and to enable Guiders in Great Britain to learn more about life overseas. To this end, counties were asked to send one delegate, and an invitation was also extended to Guiders



One exciting patrol competition was the chariot race. Lady Cooper, Commissioner for the Empire Overseas, crowns the victor with laurel

especially interested in various parts of the Empire, perhaps with a view to emigration. Guiders home from the Dominions and Colonies were asked to attend, and about fifteen were able to accept.

Foxlease threw open its hospitable doors, and those of us from the distant parts of the Empire felt we had indeed come home. Miss Cobham, the Guider-in-Charge, and all her staff, gave us the warm welcome that recalled the Foxlease of which we had so often thought and talked during the long weary years of war. There was the atmosphere of friendship and happiness that we remembered.

Lady Cooper, Commissioner for the Empire Overseas, welcomed us and acted as hostess throughout the week, and her presence was greatly appreciated both by her own overseas family and by those from the home country. We were all sorry that Miss Shanks, Commissioner for Training Overseas, was unable to be with us, and we are very grateful to her and to Miss Commander and Miss Armstrong, Secretaries of the Overseas Department, for all they did to make this week such a happy time.

We were especially fortunate in having trainers from the Dominions, Miss Burgin from New Zealand, and Miss Attwater from Australia. In addition, Miss Hacon and Miss Baker, both trainers, were home from India. Miss Martin, Headquarters Commissioner for Training, was able to be with us for the first half of the week, and we are grateful to her for taking the Guides' Own on Sunday evening; it seemed to set a standard for our Guiding which we could take away with us as one of our Foxlease memories.

Our second day was made memorable by the arrival of the Chief Guide. She spent the night at Foxlease, and gave us a really thrilling description of her recent tours, taking us nearly all over the world in an hour. In her own inimitable way, she made her tour, and the Guiding she saw, live again for us as we sat in 'Scotland' enthralled. A very happy feature of her visit was the investiture of Miss Burgin, of New Zealand, with the Chief's Diploma. This was presented to her by the Chief Guide amid much applause.

The programme for the week was so arranged that talks were given by the various overseas representatives both in the morning and at campfire. Lady Cooper gave a helpful talk on the Empire and its Guiding, which made an excellent introduction for the talks on the Dominions and Colonies to which we listened during the week. Miss Margaret Wrong, Secretary of the International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa, came down from London for the afternoon and gave us a most interesting talk about her work in Africa. Other speakers and their subjects were Miss Attwater, Australia, with Miss Cohen and Miss Burke contributing news from Western Australia and Tasmania; Miss Burgin, New Zealand; Miss Hacon and Miss Baker, India; Lady Walwyn, Newfoundland; Miss McCleary, Gold Coast; Miss Tatham, South Africa, and Guiding among Africans; Miss Dugdale, Northern Rhodesia; Miss Belcher, Palestine; Miss May Jeffrey-Smith, Jamaica.

For the first part of the week, Miss Andreae came down to take charge of the campfire. As anyone who has been to Miss Andreae's campfires will know, they go with a swing, and the songs brought from various lands soon became a part of our singing heritage. An hour on mime taken by Miss Andreae is delightful to look back on. *Waltzing Matilda* acted in mime was alarmingly realistic, and the sad end to which the swagman came by jumping into the billabong was quite moving!

It should not be thought that the week was a lazy one spent listening to other people talking. At odd moments and in odd corners you would see Guiders with tense faces kneeling in pairs fiercely clutching two sticks. They would be practising the Maori stick game taught by Miss Burgin. Foxlease echoed with the clatter of dropped sticks, though, as the week proceeded, faces grew less tense, and the sticks were dropped a little less frequently. Or you would see Guiders absorbed in hitting to and fro what looked like a brown paper ball on a string—this was the Maori Poi Game. Various other Empire games were also taught and will all be enjoyed in other lands than those from which they originated.

Lady Arthur, Chairman of the Empire Circle, stayed for part of the week and spoke to us about the Empire Circle, its objects and achievements. We did not, however, confine our interests entirely to the Empire. The Chief Guide told us about World Guiding and the World Committee, Miss Burgin took us with her to the Trainers' Conference at Adelboden and on to the World Conference at Evian, and Miss Margaret Pilkington gave a very thrilling description of her experience as leader of the G.I.S. Team in Greece.

In spite of the rain, which seemed never to stop, some exciting patrol competitions took place. One was a spectacular hoisting of the Dominion Flags with almost full-sized flagstaffs made with curtain poles. Another was a chariot race, the chariots made by lashing poles together. The charioteer balanced precariously on the end, controlling her team of horses with some difficulty. Our observation powers were put to the test by a "quiz" organised by Miss Commander on pictures of the Dominions and Colonies. A very helpful session on the teaching of the Promise was given by Miss Attwater, who had attended the Law and Promise Week-end at Waddow. Colour Ceremonial taken by Miss Cobham was also a useful part of the training.

On the last evening, Lady Cooper undertook the difficult task of summing up the impressions of this first Empire Training Week. It had helped us to understand that the difficulties in various lands were not so different as we had thought. We realised again the amazing appeal that Guiding makes to children of all races and that through it we can contribute to the good of the country we are asked to serve. Whether in the large towns or small villages of Great Britain or in the vast lands of our Dominions and Colonies, children are waiting to learn from us how to play this great game of Guiding so that their lives may be in keeping with our Guide Law and Promise.

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Uniform and How to Wear It

Two Thousand

Pairs of Shoes

NEXT summer two thousand pairs of shoes will go to London to take part in a great Scout and Guide international folk dance festival. Needless to say there will be two thousand Guides standing in the shoes! Will a Guide from your company be there?

Many countries are sending teams of Guide and Scout dancers, and there is to be a week of displays and processions and a march past in London. Every district in the United Kingdom will have the chance to send one Guide to London, but after the week of public shows there will be camps all over the country at which whole companies will have the chance of meeting the visitors.

The Guides of other countries look to the Guides of Great Britain in a way which it is difficult for us to understand, and we must not let them—or Britain—down. So often when Guides are being chosen to take part in international camps and rallies some of the best and keenest have to be turned down because they don't look like Guides. Or they never come up for selection at all because they are hidden in companies whose untidy uniform and slack bearing disguise all their other virtues. Appearances do matter, and now is the time to make sure that your Guides are proud of their uniform, are interested in it and wear it well. Now is the time, also, to help them to achieve the alert carriage which tells the casual observer so much at the first glance (and irresistibly draws a second glance too).

The question of appearance cannot be dealt with all at once—it must be tackled bit by bit. This article will be followed by others on details of carriage and uniform.

What a world of difference a pair of well cared for shoes make to a person. Do your Guides own a pair of shoe trees? They are procurable again now from stores and shoe shops. Guides who cannot afford to buy them can improvise a substitute 'tree' by making a pad of newspaper for the toe and using a flexible stick as stretcher. Point out to your company that trees should be put in when the shoes

come off the feet and are still warm, and that, provided the shoes are dry, they are better cleaned when the leather is warm and soft. Tell your Guides how to get the best results from cleaning. Here are some hints: use a good shoe polish and clean brushes (it's amazing how many people leave their shoe brushes unwashed for years). See that mud is removed before polish is put on; this should be done with a rounded stub of wood, not a knife or anything sharp. Be sparing with the polish. Guides are inclined to be lavish with it, but if too much is put on it takes an unnecessarily long time to rub it in and make the shoe shine, and of course, if polish is left on, socks or stockings will suffer where they come in contact with it at the ankle bones. A brush is generally satisfactory for polishing, but if a special finish is required a soft cloth and plenty of 'elbow grease' will give it. Don't forget the heels and insteps of shoes, and tuck in the laces before you begin to clean, so that they don't get smeared with polish. Talking of laces, see that they are tied in a reef bow, and you will not, of course, be allowed coloured ones with uniform; there are plenty of brown and black laces on the market again now.

Do your Guides realise the importance of waterproof shoes? And do they know that down at heel shoes put one's balance wrong and may cause foot trouble? That the shoemaker can do nothing with shoes that have been allowed to go too far, and that it is really a saving of money (and perhaps a cold) to take shoes to the mender as soon as a hole appears? I don't think there is much trouble about the type of shoes Guides wear in uniform nowadays, but when talking about shoes with the company no opportunity should be missed to stress the worthwhileness of a good pair of shoes.

In conclusion, why not have a demonstration of shoe cleaning: perhaps the Guide who flew up from Brownies the other week could do it, given a few hints. Finally, get the company to notice shoes and the way they are kept.

E. NUTTALL

The Lone and Post Bureau

EFFICIENT Guiding is made more possible if a Guider has the opportunity to meet other Guiders and to discuss her successes and failures with them, so gaining the help and inspiration one can give the other. In the case of a Lone or Post Guider, such contacts are greatly restricted. There are, however, remedies for this state of affairs, and the Lone and Post Bureau provides one. Specimen Company Letters, Pages, Letters on various Badges and Tests may be borrowed from the collection in the Bureau, the present charge being 6d. plus postage both ways. Included in the available material are letters on 'How to Introduce a Post Company to Camp'; 'A Thinking Day Meeting on Paper'; 'Interests in International Guiding'; Post Brownie News; and Guides' Own. A series of four letters on the Second Class Badge, compiled by a very experienced Guider, is particularly useful.

Owing to paper restrictions and other difficulties, material of all kinds is badly needed, and we do ask your co-operation. Please send any up-to-date letters or pages that would be of use to the Bureau Secretary, and thus keep in touch with the many others who also share your invaluable though lonely job. Any material sent will be gratefully received. A high standard of work is naturally demanded of any letters or pages produced for the Bureau. Among the important points to be considered are the general lay-out of the pages (nothing dulls a reader's appetite more than poor spacing, illegible writing, or pages of unrelieved typing); the attractiveness of the whole production; the relevance of pictures used; and, in the case of letters, a well-balanced programme. Guiding on paper should be as all-round a training as is the ordinary company or pack meeting. There is always the ten-

dency for an enthusiastic nature lover to produce something approximating to a nature log-book; other subjects may likewise be allowed to take too prominent a place in the letter: this must be avoided.

Recently a Guider, prevented from continuing to take part in ordinary Guiding owing to ill-health, turned to the Bureau for guidance and help, and to learn about the Lone and Post methods of work. She borrowed some six or eight times from the Bureau, and is now to become a Lone Guider. As one reads through the letters and articles, one realises afresh how much help and inspiration can be gained from the Bureau. Guiding—Character, Intelligence, Health and Service—can become a help and inspiration to the Brownie, Guide or Ranger who of necessity must belong to a Lone or Post Company or Pack. Please send your contributions and your orders to the Hon. Secretary of the Bureau, Miss T. Devitt, North Royd, Englefield Green, Egham, Surrey, together with the fee of sixpence.

The Empire Circle

The Empire Circle is an association of Guiders who have done Guiding overseas, and Guiders in this country with a strong interest in the Empire. It holds monthly meetings at Headquarters—alternate lunch hour and evening meetings—at which Guiders home from overseas speak about Guiding in the countries from which they have returned. These monthly meetings, which are always advertised in THE GUIDER, are open to all active Guiders, so why not come and hear what is happening in the Empire? In this way you can widen the interests of the Guides with whom you come in contact.

Highlight of 1947

The International Scout and Guide Folk Dance Festival

EVERY District in Great Britain will have the chance to be represented at the Scout and Guide Folk Dance and Song Festival, to be held in Great Britain next July. The details are now being planned; in the meantime we are able to publish the following outline of the Festival and Rally, so that everyone may start preparing for it. Mixed Scout and Guide teams from Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Holland, Norway, Switzerland and the United States, as well as from England, Scotland, Wales and Ulster, will give performances in London on July 16th, 17th and 19th, and during the following week in Scotland, Northern Ireland and in the Midlands and the north-west areas of England. There will be performances for the general public, as well as those

the march past, at which Princess Elizabeth will take the salute, and which will be followed by church parades at Westminster Abbey and Westminster Cathedral.

The camp fee will be thirty shillings (which will include fifteen shillings towards the cost of transport to and from London on July 19th and 20th). Applications to attend the camp, together with camp fees, must be sent in through the County, to reach Imperial Headquarters by May 1st, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made for catering, transport and equipment.

In addition to the District representatives, all holders of the Queen's Guide Award are invited to the Rally; they will be in the Headquarters camp with the visiting teams. For Queen's Guides the camp fee will be twenty-five shillings; numbers and fees should be sent in with those of District representatives. It is hoped that each County will as soon as possible appoint a Rally secretary through whom all arrangements can be made.

Handcraft Exhibition

In conjunction with the Rally and Festival, a Handcraft Exhibition will be held at the Central Hall, Westminster, from July 17th to July 19th. The Exhibition will not be competitive, and Counties are asked to have possible exhibits approved by an expert before sending a list of them to the Hon. Mrs. Tufton, Flat 4, 30, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.7, not later than May 1st. Counties will then be informed as to which exhibits can be accepted, and the address to which they are to be sent. Exhibits must be labelled with the maker's name, company and County. The following categories will be included in the Exhibition:

Guides: Log, Song, or History of the Movement Books; toys; puppets; needlework; embroidery; gloves, other leather traditional costume of the maker's own country; posters of original design.

Rangers and Cadets: knitting; needlework; embroidery; gloves and other

work; applied knotting; models; posters of original design.

Thrft Section (Guides, Rangers and Cadets): articles made from scraps, such as slippers, patchwork, etc.

Traditional Crafts: spinning; weaving; pottery; modelling; lace-making; bookbinding; lettering; basketry; Fair-Isle knitting.

(Note: Extension Guides and Rangers are invited to enter for all classes.)

County Standards: It is very much hoped that Counties will lend their Standards for the Exhibition. They should be sent to Mrs. Tufton at the above address by June 30th.

Rally and Festival Publicity Material

The following are in preparation and will be obtainable at all the Headquarters Shops and Training Centres. (Please do not order the programmes and leaflets until you see in THE GUIDER or hear from your County representative, that they are ready.) Posters, price 8d.; envelope stickers, price 6d. per dozen; souvenir programmes, price 2s.; leaflets, free; press articles for use in local papers, free. The poster and the cover of the souvenir programme, which have been specially designed for the Festival by a French artist, will be reproduced in four colours, and are quite exceptionally unusual and attractive.



At the Folk Dance Festival will be seen gay national costumes like these worn at the Kent International Camp held at Sevenoaks in 1946

at reduced rates for members of the Guide Movement. It is hoped that there may also be an open-air performance in London, at which the Chief Guide will be present. Districts and Divisions who would like to invite members of the Dance Teams to their camps at the end of July or beginning of August are asked to send details as soon as possible to the International Secretary at Imperial Headquarters, who will work in co-operation with the Camping Department. She will then find out how many of the Teams would be able to accept such invitations.

Guide Rally

Every District in Great Britain is invited to send one First Class Guide (preferably holding the Pioneer Badge) to one of the festival camps, which are being held outside London from July 17th to July 22nd. Only one Guide per District can be accepted, even if other Districts in the same Division are unable to provide a Guide with the necessary qualifications. One Guider will be invited to accompany every twenty Guides. For most Guides this will be the first opportunity of taking part in a camp with several hundred others; all the campers will come to London on July 19th to see a performance by the Festival Teams, and on the following day to take part in

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A Match for a Squib

GOTTA match for me squib, Lidy?

The Commissioner, thus shaken out of a deep contemplation of all that she had to do in the District that evening, found herself confronted by a small, grubby child with an even smaller companion. With a practised eye she took in the details of the little girl before her: about eleven, decidedly 'scruffy', out at elbow, down at heel. The Commissioner did not romance over children, she had too much to do with them; but she had never been able to resist a grubby face and a ragged coat. Had she not 'mothered' seventy-eight of North London's urchins during the first evacuation and had they not proved to her that the rougher the exterior, the more faithful the heart within? Matches having been unearthed from the depths of the Commissioner's haversack, all did their best to light the squib, but without success; it was damp or a dud. The Commissioner's apology was met with a polite, 'Thank yer, Lidy'; then, after a pause, 'Yer goin' ter the Guides?'

Quickly the Commissioner took her cue. 'Yes, how about coming with me? It is only as far as the school'. 'Can she come?', pointing to the small companion. 'How old is she?' 'Nine'. 'She could go on Wednesday and be a Brownie; but supposing you bring her with you, just for tonight, until you see if you like it?' A moment's hesitation, then: 'Come on, Lil, let's go an' try it'.

The captain of the District's most respectable company looked, to say the least of it, a little surprised to see her Commissioner's bodyguard. Somehow, this type of child had not found its way into this particular company, which, considering the District it served, was more than a pity.



'This is Alice, Captain; she wants to see what Guides do. Lil is here to keep her company, just for tonight'. And aside, 'Put her in your best patrol, with someone who will care about her. I want her to stay—it is important'.

It is to the company's credit that Alice has stayed and brought a friend; also that the friend has stayed and brought another friend. The news of Guiding is spreading 'down our street'.

It is very gratifying to stand in front of one's company, at Roll Call, and see well-pressed uniforms, neatly-folded ties and gleaming badges. It is equally discouraging to inspect one's company, week after week, and have to search diligently for any sign of the same. Guiding in the city's back streets is sometimes tough going, with little or no obvious result. These remarks are addressed to the Guider, tired with the strain of the war years, who feels she is 'not getting anywhere'.

Pause for a moment and think of those Guides of yours!

Their six years of childhood have been spent against a background of insecurity; bundled off with hundreds more in the rush of the first evacuation, dragged home in time for the London blitz to spend their nights lying unwashed, among the crowds, with the roar of underground trains or bombs breaking through their dreams; off to another billet to avoid the flying bombs, or spending hours alone or up to mischief after school-time, while mother was at work and daddy in the Forces. The older ones, as little guardians of the tribe of small brothers and sisters, familiar with all the dodges of the queue system; staggering under the load of the 'weekly bag-wash', searching the bomb-sites for firewood, deliberately sent out with the instructions, 'Bring back as much as you can for nothing'. More than this—three of the eight children away on evacuation with not so much as a postcard from

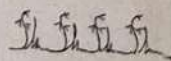
mother to remind them of where they belong, the other five sleeping on one bug-ridden mattress on a filthy floor, while in the same room, and in the only bed, mother sleeps with her fancy man while father is in Italy. Oh yes! These things are really happening in our cities. If we are to make any progress at all we cannot, dare not, shut our eyes to the naked truth.



Well may the dispirited Guider throw in the sponge and say she does not even know where to begin! I suggest that you, Guider, begin with yourself. You, too, have had to live through the troubled years of war, have wondered at 8 a.m. that you were still alive to tell the tale, have suffered shock, strain, anxiety and bitter loss. You, yourself, are in need of refreshment. How can anyone offer a drink from an empty cup? Go to a Training Course and meet other Guiders; pool your difficulties and get fresh ideas. I know the excuses you are already making! You are tired—you have no time—too much effort is needed. Make time! We can always find time for the things we really want to do. Then go one step further! Give up your precious holiday week and go to Foxlease or Waddow. Do not wait until you can get a friend to go with you—go now. You will come back with the inspiration of one who has reached the mountain top and the children cannot fail to follow you.

And what has the movement to offer? A young person was complaining that life was boring now that the excitement of war was over. These children must have something adventurous to replace the tense expectation which has prevailed. Our movement can offer everything if we have the courage and selflessness to give it. The new First Class syllabus says, 'Must have camped'. This in itself is a challenge to every Guider to work for a licence. The 'old hands' know what camping holds for the child; what opportunities it gives of opening her eyes to the great picture-book of the out-of-doors. Many folk said that evacuation was a failure; that the city child hated the country where there was no cinema and greater tragedy still, no fish and chips! Many came home, but some stayed. Those of us who seized the opportunity, gave them an experience which I am convinced they will never forget. They had to learn—as our Guides must learn—the rules of the countryside. They had the joy of picking bluebells and baskets full of blackberries, of running on soft green grass in wide open spaces, instead of crawling on hard, filthy pavements in overcrowded streets.

For the grown-ups wrestle and struggle,
They struggle and wrestle and pray,
But He taught them deep in a hayfield
The games that the angels play.



Is it worth while? Any man can make a wheatfield when the earth is tilled and the furrow straight, but the real labourer eyes forever on some sign to help him plough a perfect line. When once the sign has been recognised, the vision set clear before one's eyes, the hand put to the plough, there is no turning back. Take heart, Guider, you are not alone; and still be trying to light a dud squib instead of that heart of all our Guiding, the campfire.

Talking Things Over at Adelboden

Notes from Reports of Delegates to the International Trainers' Conference

THE first conference since 1939 was held from August 19th to 30th at Our Chalet, Adelboden. About fifty Guiders were present and they included members of the International Training Committee and thirty-four delegates from twenty countries: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, India, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, New Zealand, Poland, Switzerland, Sweden, South Africa and the United States of America.

The conference staff consisted of Mlle Beley, Chairman of the International Training Committee; Miss Synge, Secretary; members of the Training Committee and 'Falk', who is Guider-in-charge of the Chalet. Falk also acted as hostess, cherished all the guests and discovered and attended to everybody's slightest need. The rest of the Chalet staff were Mlle Cuinod ('Cigoyne'), Fräulein Rita de Jong and Fräulein Elizabeth Lotz (Secretary), and there were two young Swiss cooks.

The general theme of the conference was 'Freedom and Human Dignity', and the brief talks each morning followed this theme. The daily programme was as a rule based on the talk given at 10.30, the subjects covered being 'The Needs of Post-war Children', 'Scouting as Conceived by B.P.', 'The Patrol System', 'Camping', 'The Over-Sixteens', 'Finding New Guiders', 'International Friendship Companies', 'International Trainings' and 'Finding Public Support'. The remainder of the morning was devoted to discussions or demonstrations. Afternoon sessions, at 3 p.m., consisted of games or national dancing. More discussion followed tea, with sometimes a handcraft session before supper. Campfire took various forms—the Scandinavian countries brought beautifully-embroidered national dresses which they wore when dancing and singing. Some delegates spoke about their countries. We heard about Poland during the occupation and the Warsaw insurrection. The representatives from India showed their Guide uniform and told of the immense difficulties but wonderful opportunities of Guiding in their country. Miss Burgin, first leader of the British recreational team in Germany, described the work of the team among the Displaced People and convinced the conference of the value of this very interesting part of Guiding.

On one evening a meeting of certain imaginary sub-committees of UNESCO was arranged and questions were discussed on how the Guide Movement could contribute towards solving various social problems. A very interesting campfire consisted of the story of the Chalet told by 'Falk' and illustrated by a film which 'Cigoyne' had made. On the last night a review of the conference and future possibilities produced some wonderful imaginative acting.

Discussions took place, sometimes in patrols, sometimes in language groups, and occasionally in general conference. Patrol discussions were difficult because as many as six nationalities were represented in some patrols. Language groups were less varied in their point of view than patrols,

and therefore less interesting. Discussions in conference required two languages. Nevertheless, with a mixture of all three methods most interesting results were achieved. The following is an indication of the general questions discussed:

Would you like to suggest that countries be allowed to propose candidates for sub-committees of the World Committee, as well as for this committee itself? (At present sub-committees are nominated by the World Committee.) Finding: Unanimously agreed.

Do you consider that the Guide Movement is no longer a pioneer one? If so, what is the reason? Finding: There was not enough time to discuss this at any length. It was felt that there was a tendency to be too cautious and that more might be done at the 'world level' to 'put Guiding on the map'.

Should the Guide Movement take an active part in the political life of the country where it

concerns such things as education bills, social conditions of children and young women and the women's vote? This question produced vigorous discussion, but the general feeling was that, while endeavouring to train every individual to think for herself, Guiding as a movement must remain outside any form of politics.

Do you think it a good idea that in all over-sixteen programmes some form of international knowledge should be included? Many countries already include such knowledge, and it was agreed that all should do so.

Do you consider that all children should be able to become Guides, even where there is no national movement behind them, or where they cannot acknowledge, for one reason or another, the government of their country? Do you think that the fact of having one badge common to all Guides would give these children a more real feeling of belonging to a world sisterhood? The answer to both parts of the question was unanimously 'Yes'.

Discussions on the subject of International Training included the following questions:

Would you think it desirable (and feasible) for Guides to institute an equivalent for the Wood Badge? This was felt to be a good idea and recommended to the International Training Committee.

Do you think it would be a good idea for the World Association to undertake the testing of a country's trainers, if requested, so as to help toward a common standard? The conference felt that a great deal of a country's individuality would be lost by a common standard of testing and that help would be better given by individual trainers invited from one country by another.

Do you think the World Association should try to get centres in other places? If so, please sketch out some constructive plan. Again it was felt that World Association training centres would provide less interesting bases for training than training centres belonging to individual countries. It was suggested that countries might put their own training centres at the disposal of the World Association for perhaps two weeks in the year.



Trainers from twenty countries gathered at Our Chalet for the conference, whose theme was 'Freedom and Human Dignity'.

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Discussion on the First Promise was naturally more intense than on any other subject. Most of it centred round the question as to whether in future all members of the World Association should be required to make a promise of loyalty to God, according to their particular interpretation of God. Some members wished to recommend this, others felt that this would rule out Guides in certain countries who were prepared to try to live up to a high spiritual standard but were not able to promise loyalty to God. No conclusion was reached in discussion and the following questionnaire was issued to each member of the conference:

1. Do you agree that the principle of the first part of the First Promise, as laid down by B.P., is in reality the fundamental basis of World Membership?
2. Do you think it desirable that in National Associations where some children cannot with clear conscience make this promise, an alternative should be allowed and that alternative submitted to the World Association?
3. Do you wish this conference to send a recommendation to the World Conference urging them to use all means in their power to further the understanding and development of spiritual values in the W.A.G.S.G.G.?

The answers to all three questions was almost unanimously in the affirmative, since it was felt that if the suggestion in question two were considered by the World Association in the light of question one, all would be well.

GENERAL NOTES:

The countries which have been occupied are obviously having to deal with a difficult problem of behaviour now that it is no longer right to deceive those in authority.

The patrol system varies enormously in its application for the different countries. Great Britain by no means takes the lead. France has a very well-developed patrol system. Some companies in the Scandinavian countries meet in

patrols and only have a united company meeting once in about four weeks. The U.S.A. tends more to specialist groups than to patrols for work, although the patrol is nominally a unit in the country.

The training of Guiders also varies very considerably and some countries demand a higher standard than others. A desire to base the standard on that of Great Britain was apparent in a good many cases and some trainers apparently thought that Foxlease was an International Centre for training (and testing).

It was very interesting to meet the Dutch and Belgian Guiders tested in this country, and it is very much hoped that they may be able to attend Dip Week next year.

A slight difficulty was experienced in making certain members of the conference realise that the ten British members were not representing the British Empire as a whole, but that Great Britain and the Dominions each had their own representative with power to think and vote independently.

The conference lasted for practically a fortnight, two days being given to expeditions. This longer than usual period was valuable and we discovered that impressions formed at the end of the first week were in some cases altered during the second. The official languages of the conference were French and English, although some of the Scandinavian delegates found both of these a little difficult and the Guider from Czechoslovakia used German as her second language, and often had to have private interpretations of the other languages. The exacting work of translating was done chiefly by Miss Syngé, Mlle Beley, Mme Tournay (Belgium) and by 'Falk'. The perfect planning and organisation of the work at the Chalet, the very great kindness and consideration of the Chalet staff, and the beauty of the house and the countryside contributed in an enormous degree to the well-being and happiness of the conference.

Outdoor Games for Winter Evenings

THERE are many companies whose meeting place is a small Church Hall, or some such room, probably unheated, as the fuel supply has to be reserved for Sunday use. For those who have to contend with the problem of keeping warm and letting off steam on winter evenings, a really active outdoor game will hold an added attraction. It is, of course, true that all good games require planning, but to the Guider with some knowledge of her own neighbourhood, who uses her eyes on the way to and from meetings, the preparation of outdoor games for the winter months need present no real obstacle to their inclusion in the programme. Moreover, when one or two games have proved successful, the Leaders will delight in planning more. Let us, then, consider two somewhat different games, which have already been enjoyed by an 'ordinary company'. The first of these is an information hunt presented in puzzle form. The second is a game which requires some knowledge of compass directions.

PUZZLING DISCOVERIES

Each patrol is given an envelope bearing the words, 'Can you solve the puzzle?' Inside the envelope is a sheet of paper explaining that the Guides have an opportunity of adding to their local knowledge, but that first they must find out what information is to be discovered. Six or eight questions of the following nature are then given and a time limit set. It is further explained to the Guides that as each patrol is in competition with the others, Guides can challenge one another in the course of obtaining information. If challenged while in the act of collecting information, a Guide may not herself return to the same place. The following are typical of the questions that might be asked:

1. A well-known chemist's shop that reminds us of footwear; what are the Sunday opening hours?
2. An accident occurs and help is needed: bring back two useful numbers.

3. A hole in the wall near gaily coloured lights: at what hours is it emptied?
4. A place of worship $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile N.: what are the Sunday services?

CRAZY COMPASS TRACK

For this game, also, Guides work in patrols, each patrol being given instructions such as the following:

1. If you must hold the Cook, Needlewoman and Child Nurse Badges to win the First Class Badge, start from the traffic lights: if not, start from the Post Office.
2. If Lady Baden-Powell is President of the Girl Guides Association, go 50 yards S.W.: if not, go 30 yards N.E.
3. If a District Commissioner wears a saxe blue tie and cockade, go 100 yards S.E.: if not, go 80 yards W.—and so on.

Finally, after the last clue should be added: Now hunt beside a notice indicating a nearby fire-hydrant. Here some such message as the following should have been hidden: Return to headquarters by the nearest route, estimating your distance. Collect on your way a twig from a different tree for each of the correct statements you have followed. Sign this note, and unless you are the last patrol replace it.

Before setting out, it should be explained to the Guides that the compass directions given are approximate, sufficient only to determine the road or path to be taken, and if necessary Guides can therefore take their bearings by the stars.

D. ROANTREE

Readers are reminded that there are Headquarters Branch shops at:—Liverpool Guide and Scout Shop, 20, Richmond Street, Liverpool 1; The Guide Shop, 34, Upper Priory, Birmingham 4; The Guide and Scout Shop, 20, Working Street, Cardiff; The Guide and Scout Shop, 19, Green Lanes, Palmers Green, London, N.13.

Mime in Campfire Programmes

By Eileen Soper

MANY a person who has been charmed with other aspects of Guide camp life is frightened away by the campfire programme. She is dismayed to find that whereas the standard in all other branches of Guiding is very high, it is definitely poor in this extremely important one—the branch that tells other people what a Guide does when she is off duty. The visitor does not realise that the standard of the individual girls before her is probably as good as her own, for all she sees is their collective effort as a Guide group, and, with regret, she knows that this sort of Guiding is not for her. Thus, a misunderstanding arises, and a potential friend is lost. Think of the difference in her attitude if the programme she had witnessed had been one that she could have admired and wanted to take part in!

Nobody, of course, wishes to turn a Guide campfire programme into a high-class concert performance. All that is suggested is that the freshness and originality that characterise all other branches of Guiding should be extended to the campfire as well, so that not only will those taking part gain something worthwhile—and may we say cultural?—at an impressionable age, but those looking on will be stimulated into that feeling of delight which only something worthwhile can evoke. The delight aroused by the Evian Guiders (referred to in the November GUIDER) was due partly to their singing and folk-dancing and partly to their miming.

Mime is a form of expression that the average Guider shrinks from attempting, but that Guides love; and really it is not so difficult to deal with as one might imagine. A person anxious to give children an exercise in mime, but not very adept at music, will find that spoken words are suitable to her purpose. Let her choose the best. The language of the Old Testament in such simple stories as 'Jacob at the Well', 'Ruth and Naomi', 'The Two Women and Solomon', 'Elijah and the Widow', and so on, will, when spoken by whoever is chosen to be accompanist, appeal immediately to children's sense of beauty and make them delight in expressing the words by gesture. Old ballads, also, are excellent—there are dozens suitable in Cecil Sharp's *English Folk Songs*, where the words can be either sung or recited by the accompanist—or a nursery rhyme such as 'There Was a Crooked Man' or 'I Had a Little Nut-Tree'; or some of *Aesop's Fables*; or even such nonsense as one or two of *Hilaire Belloc's 'Cautionary Tales'*. Not only do all of these provide sufficient action to hold the interest of the children taking part, but they are worth doing because of their literary value.

When music alone is chosen as the rhythm by which gesture is to be controlled, it must be selected with care. Anything with too sentimental an appeal should be avoided.

Music originally designed for dancing is excellent for mime, for, while providing a rhythmical background, it does not intrude itself on either the listener's or the performer's emotions. For instance, Beethoven's 'Minuet in G' can make a delightful setting for Cinderella at her mirror; and Percy Grainger's 'Shepherd's Hey' and 'Country Gardens' for 'The Princess and the Swineherd' (Hans Andersen) and 'The Shepherdess and the Chimney Sweep' (Hans Andersen) respectively.

Edward Greig's short compositions are also very useful, especially when stories from Greek myths are to be mimed, and, for a nativity story a Bach chorale can be tenderly appropriate.

It will be noted that the subject-matter of all the mimes mentioned deals with a time and age other than our own, or, as in the case of the 'Cautionary Tales', with modern conditions so distorted as to seem no longer modern. This is important, for it is by removing her from her immediate environment that an adolescent is best given a chance to

use her imagination and be somebody other than herself. Nursery rhymes, fairy-tales, myths and legends, with their element of other world-ness, are more suitable as subjects for rhythmic mime than are such episodes as 'Buying a Pair of Gloves' or 'Watching a Tennis Match', etc., these being too close to reality to give the imagination enough to fasten on. A trained person may be able to turn the most mundane episode into a thing of grace and charm, but not so an average, self-conscious girl, who must be helped by being given a subject already graceful and charming.

For example, a mime concerning a young woman trying on a hat and wondering what effect it will have on her sweetheart, can, when presented by a Baronova or a Riabouchinska, become a work of art; but if attempted by the average girl in her teens, the likelihood is that as a work of art it will be a travesty. On the other hand, any adolescent swayed by the rhythm of the musical accompaniment should be able to give an impression of Cinderella looking in an unseen mirror at her unseen ball-dress and thinking of herself as dancing with the prince, simply because it touches her imagination and sense of beauty.

So much, then, for suitable subject-matter, and the types of rhythm—spoken, sung or played—to accompany it; let us now see how a Guider could set about making a rhythmic mime for her company. She will first have to accustom her company to expressing themselves in gesture. Keen criticism must be applied until every gesture is clean-cut and distinct, and an onlooker should know at a glance whether it is an apple or a bird's nest that a Guide is taking from a tree, an apple or a bun that she is biting into, or an apple or a balloon that she is tossing up and catching again. Not until they



The soldiers bid their sweethearts goodbye. An old song mimed with spirit by French Guiders at the Camp of Dramatic Art held at Evian in September. This photograph is reproduced by courtesy of *Guide de France*

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know how to gesticulate accurately will the company be ready to use gesture in time to rhythmical accompaniment.

To begin with, accompaniment should be given in snatches. The sentence 'and they rolled the stone from the well's mouth and watered the sheep, and put the stone again upon the well's mouth in his place' will serve as an example in which the act of rolling a stone to and from a well's mouth can be performed in time to the slowly-spoken words, the completion of the gesture not taking place until the sentence ends. By practice, the children will automatically fit their

gestures into the rhythm provided and thus do away with those vague, uncontrolled and unfinished movements which are sometimes erroneously looked upon as mime. If the accompaniment is drawn out, the gesture must be held also, no attempt being made to go on to the next gesture until the new sentence or bar of music is begun. Movement, thus disciplined, is both seen and felt as something beautiful, even though the subject of the mime may be a humorous one. In the February issue of THE GUIDER, 'The Old Woman who Lived in a Shoe' will be published as a mime.

Masks for Miming

YOU will remember that in her article in the November GUIDER Miss Soper referred to the masks worn by performers at the Camp of Dramatic Art at Evian. Such masks are comparatively little known in this country, but French actors have recognised their value to emphasise the dramatic quality of mime. As we thought that some Guiders might like to explore their possibilities, we wrote to France, asking how such masks are made in that country with the limited materials at present available. Alenzan, editor of *l'Alouette*, has kindly sent the following instructions for making simple, stylised masks, such as those shown in this illustration, reproduced by permission of *Guide de France*.

The materials needed are Plasticine, paste, paper, poster-paints and brushes, butter muslin, either plaster of paris or builders' plaster, and a knitting needle. Before beginning to model the mask, you must take careful measurements of the face of the wearer, vertically from the top of the forehead (hairline) (a) to the top of the nose (between the eyebrows), (b) to the tip of the nose, and (c) to the tip of the chin; and horizontally across the widest part of the forehead (just above the eyebrows), and just below the nose. The object in view is to make a covering that will fit comfortably over the face and that can be put into place and removed easily and quickly. Bearing this in mind, and remembering that a face is not flat, but consists of a series of 'hills' and 'valleys', begin to model the surface of the face in Plasticine, which you must previously have worked until it is pliable, but not too soft. While you are modelling, check the dimensions from time to time with a pair of dividers. Smooth the surface of the Plasticine with fingertips dipped in water, softening all angles. When the modelling is finished leave the Plasticine to harden for a day or two. Before making the plaster mould, build a Plasticine wall round the edge of the face, a little higher than the nose. Now sprinkle some plaster on the surface of a bowl of water. When it sinks, mix the plaster and water together by stirring it. Pour the liquid plaster on to the Plasticine 'face' and leave it to harden. When it is quite dry lift it from the Plasticine. As the plaster is brittle it must be reinforced by covering it with butter muslin or some equally thin and pliable material. The greatest care must be taken to fit it smoothly into the hollows and round the angles, pushing it

into small cracks with the aid of a knitting needle. Before applying the muslin, wring it out in water, squeezing it until it is just damp enough to adhere closely; do not glue it on to the plaster.

This hollowed mould is the shape of the mask seen from the inside, and now the mask itself must be built up with paper. Choose paper that is strong but thick (the finished mask must be as light as possible). Avoid paper that absorbs the paste unduly. Cut strips about one inch wide, and lay them on the inside of the mould crosswise — alternately placing one layer vertically, one layer horizontally, each layer covering the entire surface of the mask, and each strip projecting about one inch over the edge of the mask. Repeat this process for several thicknesses, using paste on one side only of each strip. Be very careful to retain the shape of the hollows when you are covering them; to strengthen the base of the nose (this is the most fragile part); to stretch the strips very carefully over the flat parts (forehead and cheeks); not to leave any folds or creases; and to lay each strip of paper exactly next to the last. Repeat until the required thickness is obtained and then leave to dry in the mould for one or two days.

To remove the mask from the inside of the mould, pull on the protruding ends of paper, but be very careful not to chip the edges of the mould, as this can be used for as many masks as you need. If the mask does not come away easily, put it for a few moments only in a cool oven, when you should have no further difficulty. When the paper mask is free from the mould, cut the sides even with scissors and coat the outside with white paint. Give it several coats of white, and then a coat of whatever coloured paint is appropriate for the character to be portrayed. Cut holes for the eyes and make two holes near the top of the ears and thread with elastic. When the mask is to be worn, pull the elastic over the head, and then pull the mask over the face by the chin; never take a mask by the nose—and never talk while the mask is over the face.

The masked mime at Evian represented the Play of Love and Death, after a prelude by Cesar Franck, and the masks used were painted blue, red, black and flesh-pink. The theme of the play had been invented by the specialists in Dramatic Art only a few hours before they performed it in public.



Performers at Evian wearing coloured masks in a mime based on a prelude of Cesar Franck. Love and Death are contending for the Maiden

R. Monson

Notes of the Month

A Choir from France

Fifteen French Guiders and Scouters, under the leadership of M. Cesar Geoffray, Director of Music at the University of Lyons, will be touring this country from March 11th to March 28th, 1947. They have already toured Belgium, Austria and Switzerland, giving recitals of songs old and new, most of them specially arranged by M. Geoffray himself. This choir, whose singing is of professional standard, is crossing the Channel to make French songs more widely known in Great Britain, and to show what has been achieved by Scoutisme Français in the field of music. Further news of the Troubadours will be given in the February and March issues of THE GUIDER.

World Association Members

Guiders who are preparing a Thinking Day ceremony may like to have the up-to-date list of countries which are members of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. The full members are Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, South Africa, Suomi-Finland, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America. The Tenderfoot members are Costa Rica, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Italy and the Philippines.

Working in Britain

Women from camps for displaced persons from the Baltic countries are coming to Great Britain under the auspices of the Ministry of Labour. They will undertake routine work in the wards and kitchens of mental hospitals and sanatoria. A number of them are members of the Guide Movement, and will be living and working in conditions very different from those they have previously known. Guiders will wish to give them a special welcome, and Commissioners can inform them if any of these helpers are employed in their districts.

The Christmas Good Turn

Many Commissioners and Guiders will have seen (and probably helped with) the splendid work done by Guiders for their Christmas Good Turn. Several companies have written to say that they are now going to make patchwork bedspreads for their own homes, and, though in no case has a company asked for this help, they would probably be glad to have small pieces of material. Many of them must have exhausted their own resources. If, therefore, any reader has suitable pieces (four inches square and upwards) of gay cotton, silk or velvet, the Editor would be glad to form a pool from which Guiders, through their Guiders, could draw. It is hoped that as many people as possible will assist in this way, as the making of these patchwork covers affords excellent training in needlework, thrift, and helpfulness.

The Relief Fund

The many applications recently received by Headquarters for grants from the Relief Fund are welcome indications of the number of companies that are now re-starting in the areas most severely damaged during the war. Commissioners and Guiders are reminded that the Relief Fund is still available for the replacement of company or pack equipment lost through causes attributable to the war and that help may also be given towards the rebuilding of local Headquarters damaged by enemy action. The terms of reference of the Relief Fund are very wide, and the Committee is anxious that the best possible use should be made of the money so generously given by Guides in every part of the world.

Applications for grants must be endorsed by a Commissioner before being sent to the Secretary of the Relief Fund at Headquarters. Full particulars must be given of the value of the lost equipment, and Guiders are asked, where

possible, to spend their grants at one of the Headquarters shops. The Relief Fund is now closed, but we hope that its contributors who read this will realise how much their help will mean to companies and districts who, even now, are working under very difficult conditions, and to whom a grant of this kind is such tangible evidence of our links with Guides overseas.

Ranger Certificates

Among the alterations to *Policy, Organisation and Rules*, given on page 26, you will find the new version of Rule 65—Ranger Certificates. Two points of importance demand comment. Firstly, a Ranger may now qualify for a special Service Bar by taking any certificate, instead of being restricted to a choice from a list of twelve. The purpose of this change is to encourage Rangers to specialise in whatever subjects appeal to them most. Secondly, the certificates have been grouped under seven headings instead of eight. This has been done to emphasise the fact that whatever her subject may be a Ranger can 'render service' by putting her knowledge and experience at the service of the community. The syllabus of each certificate has been very carefully reviewed and some alterations have been made in order to make the standard more uniform. The full text will be printed in the new edition of *P.O.R.*, but until this is available Rangers may take the certificates on the present syllabus. Owing to lack of suitable material, the production of the Special Service Bars cannot be promised for any given date, but Guiders are reminded that Ranger Certificates can be obtained (price one penny), and they are urged to use these temporarily.

Ranger-Rover Conference

Huddersfield is holding its third annual Senior Scout-Rover-Ranger Conference on Saturday, February 22nd, 1947. It is to be at the Girl Guide Hall, Huddersfield, and commences at 3 p.m., with addresses by eminent speakers from Scout and Guide Imperial Headquarters, followed by discussion. Tea will be available for all who apply, before February 15th, to the Conference Secretary, Girl Guide Headquarters, 34, Leeds Road, Huddersfield. A dance, a cabaret and a camp-fire are being arranged for the evening, and hospitality can be arranged for those who come from a distance.

Be Prepared!

Experienced British Guiders who speak German will be needed to help with the training of selected German leaders. World Association plans are taking shape, and a training in German is being arranged for April 14th to April 21st. It will take place at Evandine Court, Colwall, Herefordshire, and further details will appear next month.

Christian Art of Other Lands

A number of enquiries have been made as to the possibility of obtaining reproductions of the pictures appearing in the supplement to the December issue of THE GUIDER. These were published by courtesy of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and several of these pictures, together with other examples, appear in the S.P.G. publications, *The Life of Christ by a Chinese Artist*, price 2s., and *Son of Man*, price 2s. The latter is temporarily out of print, but copies of the former can still be obtained from the S.P.G., 15, Tufton Street, S.W.1.

Replacements Wanted

Each month a parcel of seventy-eight copies of THE GUIDER is despatched to Australian Guide Headquarters. News has just reached us that the July, August and September consignments have gone astray. As all these issues are out of print, we should be most grateful if Guiders who can spare copies in good condition would send them to the Editor so that they may be forwarded to Australia.

International

France Awaits You

FOUND—a new place for British Guiders and Rangers to camp or stay abroad! If you cannot get into the Chalet this year do not despair; there is another lovely part of the world waiting for you, this time in France on the Riviera, and the address is 'Les Courmettes', par Tourrettes sur Loup, Alpes Maritimes. 'Les Courmettes', an old Provençal farm house standing in its own grounds which stretch as far as the eye can see, belongs to the French Eclaireuses; they are very kindly offering Great Britain the opportunity of using it this year for camps or visits.

The property has a wonderful site on a plateau overlooking the Mediterranean and the Côte d'Azur. North are the rugged Alpes Maritimes, and the famous Gorge de Loup runs through the grounds. (For a more detailed picture, see the January Council Fire.) Here are some practical details:—

Exchange. At present, 480 French francs to one pound. (1 franc is worth a half-penny.)

Fare. Third Class return London-Paris-Nice, approximately £13. (Price varies according to route.)

Bus. Fare from Nice to Tourrettes is about 100 francs. (From Tourrettes there is a walk of about an hour and a half up the mountain side.)

Pension Terms. 150 francs per day. Fifteen people can be accommodated in bedrooms with two beds, and twelve in two dormitories for six.

Camp Terms. 100 francs per day inclusive. It may be possible to provide tents, screening and cooking utensils. Personal equipment should include a sleeping bag, blankets and a palliasso cover, also a small bag containing plates, cutlery, mug, and dish cloth; this bag should be made to hang up. A towel should be brought by house visitors as well as by campers.

'Les Courmettes' hopes to welcome many French campers, so that there should be excellent opportunities of getting to know members of another association. Any one interested should first consult her Commissioner, and, if she plans to camp, her Camp Adviser. If approval is given, application should be made to the International Department, I.H.Q., to be forwarded to the Guider-in-Charge, 'Les Courmettes'. An international postage coupon should be enclosed for a reply.

EDNA M. BANHAM,
[INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONER FOR ENGLAND]

French Play-Lessons

By play, I do not mean just something easy, or even recreational, but something that is fun, and that therefore creates a far greater concentration of effort than would otherwise be possible.

The first lesson consists in learning the sound of words in common use. The Guides stand in a row ready for action, alert. They are not bending over desks. The instructor gives a simple order in French; the first Guide to guess what it is does it, and if it is right, moves up to the top of the line. In order to give the others a chance, she must not take part in the second round. The Guide who can pick out a word from the sentence scores a mark for her patrol. The Guides then learn a number of verbs in their simplest form, together with many common nouns. This is the way we learnt our mother tongue.

The instructor begins: 'Ouvrez la porte', and repeats this again and again, glancing at the door until someone obeys. The successful Guide is clapped, and moves up to the top. Then 'Ouvrez la fenêtre', 'Ouvrez la boîte', and so on, until a hand goes up. A Guide has discovered that 'ouvrez' means 'open'. She gets a bean, and the game continues until one patrol has got six beans and the first round ends. All Guides retire to their corners, and from the blackboard copy into their notebooks the verbs and nouns, with their

articles, that they have learnt. The game continues with such orders as: 'Fermez la porte', 'Fermez la boîte', 'Prenez vos livres', 'Ouvrez vos livres', 'Mettez vos chapeaux', 'Otez vos chapeaux', 'Donnez-moi un chapeau', 'Donnez-moi vos livres'.

As in other guessing games, the instructor accompanies her commands with encouraging words, loudly or softly, such as 'très bien', 'continuez', 'non, pas là', etc., there are not written down, they will be learnt automatically by constant use, and the attention of the Guides must not at first be distracted from the nouns and verbs. Similarly, no grammatical rules are given until the Guides ask for an explanation, which later they are encouraged to do. Since in this game a high concentration of effort is required, the instructor must watch for signs of fatigue, and should then change her tactics, she may ask one patrol to collect all moveable feminine objects, while another patrol collects masculine objects. They will remember seeing the table and chair put by the window, where a doll may be seated on a Guide belt. After some practice the Guides will have mastered a number of useful words by hearing them constantly repeated.

Even in the smallest town it should be possible to find some French-speaking person who would be glad to co-operate by doing the talking, but who need not be a teacher. If she were, she might tend to follow the usual academic lines. She could concentrate on the pronunciation, getting the Guides to repeat the words they have written down.

The second play-lesson should be taken out of doors if possible. This could be a form of 'O'Grady drill'. The last Guide to obey drops out, which is quite fun, and satisfactory for a few players, as the game soon ends and those that fell out can try again. The drill continues thus, Guides in one rank, 'Marchez. Halte. A droite. A gauche. Asseyez-vous. Levez vous. Courez. Arrêtez. Traversez. Attention. Prenez garde. Lentement. Vite. Plus vite. Les mains sur la tête. Les mains dans la poche. Otez les mains de la poche. Touchez la tête, le nez, la bouche, les genoux, les pieds, etc.'. For large numbers another form of competition is better; for example, the first Guide to obey takes one step forward (six steps to a winning-post). This is a good method as it gives each child a feeling she may yet be first. After that, a little practice in pronunciation takes place, and those that succeed best choose a group, and stand a little distance away. The instructor then gives them one of the previous commands; they run to their group and repeat this command. Further play-lessons could proceed along the lines of a visit abroad, shopping, travelling, etc., always introducing the word 'madame' in addressing someone; other similar courtesies would be practised as the game proceeds.

A. M. MAYNARD

Trying It Out

Miss Maynard's suggestion has been carried out in several companies, with interesting results. A captain writes of a village company, where five out of eighteen Guides learn French at school. 'There was great enthusiasm, especially among those who had met Guides from other countries. To the slow-witted the effort to keep up was too much. The Guides, not good linguists, stood the pace for three sessions, but doubt whether they have time for the necessary preparation for further instalments. . . . What most children do not realise is the necessity for learning another language if one is to explore a wider world. Here lies Guiding's opportunity'. Another captain writes to say: 'It was a great success and enjoyed by everyone'. A third of the company knew some French and these with extra help, she used as instructors, and, as she explained, 'this encouraged them to learn more and did not keep anyone else back'.

The Guider's Post-Bag

The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the Association

Brownie Toadstools

In reply to the letter in the December issue of THE GUIDER about Brownie toadstools, as they seemed impossible to obtain, our pack decided to try and make one. Accordingly, armed with newspaper, brown paper, and aprons, we met at the appointed place. Work began by tearing the paper into small pieces, keeping the newspaper and brown paper separate. It is important that the paper should be torn, not cut. We then assembled an ordinary enamel bowl and two seven-pound jam jars. We stood the jam jars on top of each other, the bases touching. The outside was covered with vaseline, and small pieces of newspaper stuck on to it until the jars were covered. Pieces of brown paper were then pasted over these until there was no newspaper showing. This process was repeated, using newspaper and brown paper alternately, until the papier maché 'case' was about an eighth of an inch thick. The outside of the bowl was covered in a similar manner.

When the cases were thoroughly dry, they slid off the original article, retaining the desired shape. We found a carving knife useful for loosening them, especially where the jam jars were concerned. The edges were trimmed with scissors, all pieces of greasy paper removed, and the whole of each part covered with a sheet of brown paper. This gives a smooth finish, but is a little beyond the powers of Brownies, being very tricky and temper-trying. Again the whole thing has to be thoroughly dried. Finally it is treated with glue size and then painted the desired colour. Our toadstool cost us ninepence, for we had vaseline and paint handy, the Brownies found the paper, and it was only the paste which had to be bought. All of us, six Brownies, pack-leader and myself, put in eight hours of tedious work—sixty-four hours in all, excluding the drying. We received our due reward, when the following week a Commissioner visited our pack for an enrolment, and we used our toadstool for the first time.

IRENE WILLINGS (Brown Owl, 3rd Farnham Royal Pack)

Exchange Visits Abroad

A few months ago I heard of some Scouts and Rovers who were exchanging jobs with some other Scouts or Rovers in another country (I think it was New Zealand) for about twelve months. Could not something like that be arranged for Rangers? I know it could not be arranged for a few years, but when it is, perhaps it could be on the same lines as the pen-friends. A Ranger could write stating her age and job, and when someone of the same age and job from another country was found they could exchange. It would be a grand way of gaining experience of work and Guiding in other countries, and perhaps improve each other's methods. I know if such a thing was arranged I would be one of the first to apply, because I don't suppose I will ever get any other chance of going abroad.

K. INGRAM (8th Kendal Rangers)

[The Commissioner for Rangers, Imperial Headquarters, writes: This is a good suggestion, and will certainly be discussed by the Ranger Commissioners with a view to action being taken when travel becomes easier.]

Ranger-Rover Co-operation

I read with interest 'Scouter's' comments on a mixed branch, and the co-operation which has been achieved in the past between the Guides and Scouts in his area. It was with dismay that I realised how much a flourishing beginning of combined activities could be damped, in spite of the Guides' obvious enthusiasm, by the lack of response from their new Guiders.

We live in a world in which co-operation is essential for the well-being of every nation and person; and the lack of that co-operation to-day is the chief stumbling block of most nations. How can we train our youth to higher ideals if we refuse to co-operate with even a brother movement? I think the remedy lies in a wider interpretation of the Law and Promise—a fact born out by 'Scouter's' statement when he says, "The Scout's

Own is recognised by the Guide officers, yet they do not attend themselves'. Such a lack of leadership is deplorable.

May I recommend a searching self cross-examination by all Guiders holding such views, putting forward for their perusal the following thoughts on the Law: Loyalty (to our great Founder); Honour and Purity (in mutual respect of each other); Courtesy (to those willing to co-operate); Sisterly (to our brother Scouts); Thrift (to avoid wasted opportunities of joint service, and in training youth up to a high standard and a common ideal); Cheerfulness (in happy comradeship); and Helpfulness (towards each other, and raising funds by joint efforts). I suggest that this may be taken further by an endeavour to interpret the Promise as follows: Duty to God (support joint Guides' and Scouts' Own); Duty to King (train for citizenship along national lines as a basis for future healthy relations); Helpfulness at all times needs no further interpretation.

Rangers and Rovers could co-operate on even wider scales, such as joint camps, youth hostel week-ends, etc.

May we, as Guiders, foster co-operation, tempered with a wise guiding hand; so that our Guides and Rangers can look to us to present to them a normal healthy outlook on life.

RANGER GUIDER

Tackling a Foreign Language

In THE GUIDER for November, Diana Roantree wrote to say she did not think it possible to add language classes to our already busy Guide meetings. But are classes really necessary? Our company was lucky enough to have four Belgian Guides as guests in our summer camp, and as they could not speak English, we had to talk French. This completely broke down the barrier of shyness which more often than not is the reason why we fail to tackle another language. The company became so enthusiastic that we are now trying the following scheme.

Everyone in the company is encouraged to speak French some time during our ordinary activities. It may be one or two words, such as 'Bonjour, Captain,' or it may be a whole sentence. If the French for one word in the phrase is not known, the English may be used, and then looked up afterwards. Or it may be supplied by someone who does know. No actual teaching of grammar, reading or writing is attempted. The Guides become used to hearing and speaking simple French, so that next time they meet Guides from overseas they will at least be able to greet them in their own language, and so feel a little less cut off. This has worked so well that children who in July did not know one word of French, now know at least a sentence or two; and as we have two Dutch Guides who speak German, we look forward to including this language as well. We hope this beginning may encourage many of the Guides to go further and learn a language properly.

A. E. SALMON (West Surrey)

May I be permitted to attempt to answer Miss Tennant's most excellent reply to my letter published in the November GUIDER? I quite agree that my choice of the words 'it is a language campaign within the movement to which I am averse' was misguided and liable to misconstruction. I should perhaps make it more clear that my real concern was that if Guides are to take part in the language campaign, and to learn to speak a foreign language, they can do so only by devoting considerable time to it, and that as we certainly have not that time to spare from our company meetings, it can only be as a result of spontaneous initiative that such a course is embarked upon. Miss Tennant's answer to this is, I know, that we as Guiders are not necessarily called upon to do other than try to create that initiative, and then to help our Guides to find a means of satisfying the urge within them. To that end alone, no one could find fault with the launching of the language campaign; for all would agree that 'to raise the standard of languages within the movement is to deepen understanding through international Guiding'.

DIANA ROANTREE

(Captain, 3rd Potters Bar Guide Company)

How Ovaltine

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Good Night

ONE of the most important essentials to health is sleep . . . sleep of the right kind. It is Nature's appointed time for the re-creation of strength and energy, and the restoration of nerve, brain and body.

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Headquarters Library

HEADQUARTERS LIBRARY, like all other activities connected with Guiding, endeavours to keep abreast of the times in its choice of new books, and during the past few months the following additions have been made: *In Search of Two Characters*, by Dormer Creston (an account of Napoleon I and his young son); *The English Abigail*, by Dorothy Stuart; *The Tale of Beatrix Potter*, by Margaret Lane; *Marjory Fleming*, by Oriel Malet; *Beatrix Webb*, by Margaret Cole, and *First Whispers of the Wind in the Willows*, by Kenneth Grahame.

For Rangers and Guides the following have been purchased: *The Emerald Crown* and *The Changeling of Monte Lucio*, by Violet Needham; *Sabotage at the Forge*, by Richard Armstrong; *Seaside Scrap Book*, by Malcolm Saville; *Owls' Castle*, by Noel Streatfeild; *Curtain Up*, by P. Cumming; *The Tale of Two Farm*, by Vera Barclay; *They Went to the Sea*, by Vera Barclay; *Wild Orchard*, by Isabel Horseshoe, by A. F. Tschiffely; and *Wild Orchard*, by Isabel Dick.

As funds are limited, it is only possible to buy a small number of books during the year, and in order that these should be in continuous circulation, it would be of the greatest help to a harassed librarian if they could be returned promptly, thus saving the Association the expense of sending out reminders.

All those actively connected with Guiding are entitled to make use of the Library, where every taste is catered for. Books cannot be sent by post, but may be returned by post. Rules are simple: one volume may be taken out at a time and kept for a fortnight, and a fervent request is made that particulars be written legibly in the Entry Book. A final word, would all those who use the Library be good enough to look on their shelves at home, in case a Headquarters Library Book should be lurking there, as the following new volumes are missing: *Green Dolphin Country*, by E. Goudge; *English Social History*, by Trevelyan; and *The Merry Wives of Westminster*, by Mrs. Belloc Lowndes.

Suggestions for future purchases are always welcome, and Guiders are reminded that there are a number of books of a specialised nature for reference purposes. If anyone could spare a copy of *The Story of a Million Girls*, or *The Story of the Girl Guides* (both by Mrs. Mark Kerr), they would be most gratefully accepted.

O. S. D'ARCY HART [LIBRARIAN]

Pax Hill

The third Homecraft Training Course has now come to an end. Of the twenty-one students, three gained a First Class certificate and eighteen a Second Class certificate. The B.R.C.S. Junior Mothercraft and Intermediate Home Nursing examinations were taken, all but two candidates being successful. Seven Little House Emblems, sixty-six Proficiency badges and five Ranger certificates were gained. The majority of the Guides are going on to some further training; either nursery work, nursing, cookery, secretarial work for teaching. Past students are kept in touch by means of a termly news letter, and the majority seem to be doing well in their various jobs.

The Queen's Guide Award

With reference to paragraph one of the Queen's Guide Award syllabus, it is emphasised that all candidates for the Queen's Guide Award must hold the Red First Class Badge.

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 as to contributions, but every effort is made to secure their safe return. Subscriptions to be sent in to The Secretary, Girl Guide Imperial Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

'The Guider' is sent direct from Imperial Headquarters to any part of the United Kingdom at the rate of 5d. per month (which includes postage). Annual subscription, post free 5s., to any part of the world.

For Brownie Guiders

Do You Believe in Brownie Magic?

WHEN one asks a prospective Guider to be an Owl she sometimes seems to conjure up a picture of dainty little brown creatures flitting about, playing at fairies, with Brown Owl as part of this pretty scene. Not being able to imagine herself in this rôle, she decides that the Brownie world is not for her and that she is better fitted to help in the more prosaic world of Guides.

In fact, of course, this picture is far from real. The older Brownies are the same age as the younger Guides, and have the same likes and dislikes. Many of them are in the upper classes of their junior schools, and are responsible people feeling rather earnest about their entrance examination for the secondary school. At home, the majority of them have their own special duties, shopping, taking care of the younger children or helping with the meals in some capacity. Some have met, at an early age, the stern realities of life, but in spite of this they are still little children, with excellent learning capacity, retentive memories if they are interested, full of curiosity, with vivid imaginations and an almost total lack of self-consciousness.

If we could only assist them to remain unselfconscious, what a help it would be. Here is our opportunity to introduce imaginative games, the type of which depends upon the pack. Some packs would like to have a special evening such as a gardeners' evening or a sailors' evening. If a sailors' evening were chosen, the games and test work would centre round sailors. For instance, test work might be knots and semaphore, followed by a singing game such as 'There Were Three Jolly Sailor Boys', and ending with a story of a nautical

turn. Other packs like adventure games and trails, but many packs prefer them to be woven into a story rather than just to track for tracking's sake.

Now all this is really imaginative training, or, in other words, Brownie Magic. We do want to add our quota of help to counteract the matter-of-fact worldliness of some of the young girls of today, but I am afraid that if we try to do it by playing at fairies, the Brownies would either laugh at us or play with us, hoping that we were enjoying ourselves. There are some children who like this type of game, and if they do, we should, of course, let them play it. No two packs are alike, and this is what makes it impossible to be very definite on these matters. Brownies are not, however, little Guides to march into horse-shoes and stand still for inspection. They like to invent their own ceremonies and these they enjoy because they are their own creation.

Perhaps the names of the Sixes or the words Fairy Ring have given rise to the idea of fairyland, but if any one has the slightest doubt let her go to a pack meeting. There she will see active healthy lively Brownies enjoying working at the ordinary things of everyday life such as cleaning shoes, laying tables and learning elementary first aid in order to be able to live up to the Brownie motto and 'Lend a Hand'. She will also see them enjoying a lively pack game or an imaginative singing game, then sitting with rapt attention and complete forgetfulness of self, listening to Brown Owl telling a story.

Do I believe in Brownie Magic? Yes, I do, but let it be the pack's own magic, not something thrust upon them.

M. WEATHERILL

Books, Plays and Films

The Adventure of Guiding (The Girl Guides Association, 3d.) This attractive booklet consists of sixteen photographs illustrating Guiding from the Guide's point of view. The pictures speak for themselves, but the short clear captions help to bring out the important points. The Promise and Law are on the first page, with an illustration of an enrolment in camp. The other photographs show the patrol, the world-wide family of Guiding, pioneering, signalling, camping, life-saving, public service, badge work and church parade. The leaflet is addressed to the would-be recruit (and she must be a dull child if she can resist its appeal), but it should be useful to Guiders in many ways for making Guiding more widely known and better understood. Every Guider should have a copy, not only for propaganda purposes, but as a stimulus to herself to make sure that recruits to her company will really find there the adventure which this leaflet offers them. V.S.

Meet the President, by Hugh Talbot; and *Smuts of South Africa*, by Dorothy Wilson. (S.C.M. Press, 4s. 6d. each.) The first of these new titles in the series of Torch Biographies deals with the life of Abraham Lincoln, and the straightforward narrative of a hundred pages gives a vivid impression of his character and achievements. The life of Jan Christian Smuts is also described in a graphic and interesting way which makes the subject of the book live. Both these short biographies are attractively produced and would make inspiring additions to the Ranger or Cadet Company library.

Days of Glory; a Pageant Play, by Kitty Barne. (Deane, 1s.) Everyone who saw Mrs. Streatfeild's pageant at its first performance at the All-England Ranger Rally will be glad to know that it has now been published and is available at Imperial Headquarters. It would be an inspiring finish to any Division event, and would look lovely in a garden setting. A young girl, bewildered and frightened by the immensity of life, is challenged

to look at the girls down the ages—those who were not afraid of responsibility or authority, and made their names at sixteen or seventeen. Courage, power, learning, love—she is shown all these ways to fame through the characters that pass in procession before her while 'Life' tells their story. In the play there are only two speaking parts, numbers are elastic, and it is easy to rehearse in groups. It plays for thirty-five minutes. The notes on the characters—many of them will be new to the performers—are very helpful, and the producer will find this pageant most rewarding. M.E.P.

Easy Exit, by Valrose Lindley. (Deane, 1s. 3d.) Here is a thriller for seven women of varying ages, each of them with a character part to play. It is one of the village drama series, easy to put on, dressed in ordinary clothes, and has an up-to-date *denouement* connected with the atom bomb. Rangers and their Guiders could make it a stirring opening to an entertainment put on by Guides, Brownies and Rangers, when various items are sandwiched between two plays. K.S.

'Town and Country Planning', 16 mm. sound; running time, 11 minutes; on loan from the Central Film Library for return postage only. This film describes clearly and concisely the housing problems created by the industrial revolution and two wars. It explains what is meant by ribbon development, satellite town, etc., and draws attention to allied considerations such as road safety. It is a film closely packed with information and would form an excellent basis for Ranger or Cadet discussions.

'Fellahin', 16 mm. silent; running time, 11 minutes; on hire from Bolton Hawker Films, Hadleigh, Suffolk, at 3s. 6d. per showing. Both Guides and Rangers would be interested in this film, which gives an excellent picture of Egyptian life in both desert and village. A number of shots are devoted to the important subject of irrigation.

THE GUIDER



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Craftworker

Which, in addition to giving particulars and prices of the materials mentioned above, contains many interesting and instructional articles on Craftwork.

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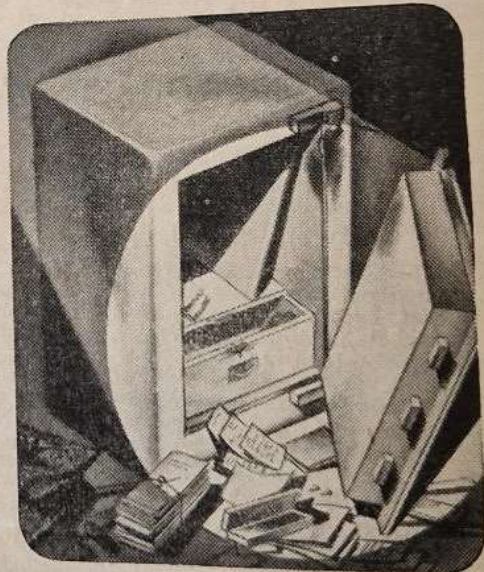
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For the Guide Law

An answer to 'Against the Guide Law'*

A Guide's Honour is to be trusted.—As a man thinketh in his heart so is he'. An enrolled Guide thinks of herself as a person who can be trusted, and acts accordingly, often making efforts that shame us Guiders. How often does the adult destroy this picture by not taking the Guide's enrolment seriously herself.

Secondly, behind her lies the power of the group; she sees herself now a member of a group of people whose word is their bond. We have all heard of timid boys gaining decorations for bravery and wondered at it, till we realised it was the tradition of their regiment that gave them this power. During the war Scouts and Guides have built up a great tradition of bravery. A week or two ago I heard of a young Guide who was shot in Poland because she refused to say to whom she was delivering letters.

A Guide is loyal.—Loyalty is often discussed in the Guide Movement. Should a Guide be loyal to her colleagues or her employer? Should she tell a lie which he may insist on? Can a teacher command the loyalty of her pupils? No; loyalty must be freely given; it cannot be demanded. A Guide has promised to be loyal to God, so that any command that clashes with what she believes to be His will, she should refuse to obey. It is for this reason that our government, in its wisdom, allows conscientious objectors.

A Guide is useful.—Is it going to help a girl to repeat 'A Guide is useful', when she is so seldom given a chance to do anything but dull donkey work? 'You take too long', 'You don't know how'. Or 'you are too young'. Well, a Guide won't take this lying down; she'll find out how, and one day, as a surprise, do it, and prove she is not too young.

A Guide is a friend to all.—Yes, it is true little children are naturally friendly; we love the way they make friends with the dustman, the porters, everyone they meet. Gradually and sadly they learn they must narrow the circle of their friends, but now there is a way out: a Guide is a friend to all, what a child could not perhaps do alone becomes simple once more as a part of a group with its moral support.

A Guide is courteous.—This does not clash with honesty as some folks would have us think, for it is scarcely courteous to belittle people's intelligence by expecting them to believe the often blatant lies that accompany polite refusals. Now, a person who prefers the truth herself, believes that others

do, too, and her respect for them is such that she treats them as she herself would wish to be treated. True courtesy springs from humility, sympathy and integrity.

A Guide is a friend to animals.—Once I asked a Guide what made her join, and she said 'Because Guides are friends to animals, and I love animals'. The value of a law may be in its incentive; it need not always be a corrective.

A Guide obeys orders.—Not as a 'Yes, yes' man in blind obedience, but with alacrity, and enthusiasm, like a sailor who knows the ship's safety may depend on his quick response. But if the order seems to a Guide unwise, she can discuss it, for the company is hers as much as the captain's.

A Guide smiles and sings under all difficulties.—It is not easy to translate 'whistles'—B.P.'s original for boys—which fits all difficulties, from lighthearted indifference to a set determination to see a thing through.

To be able suddenly to see the comic side of a thing and smile may give just that extra power needed to overcome it, and singing, we know, helps the dull jobs, or the last few miles of a long hike.

A Guide is thrifty.—For some this law has its dangers, unless we couple it with being helpful. To mend a toy to give away is carrying out the Law, but to bank your pocket money and then accept other folks' sweets is just plain mean, a worse fault. Put simply, this Law means 'A Guide does not waste anything, and she uses her intelligence to make things that are scarce last a long time!'

A Guide is pure in thought and word and deed.—'Pure' is not a word used by children—it may sound pious, being goody-goody—but every child knows what dirt means, in deed or word. Instruction and the attitude of the adult to nature's ways of reproduction should help her to realise that there is nothing wrong or dirty in nature or in her desire to know about these things, but that there are many things that are private in our lives, and the intelligence of the person whose only way of making fun is to expose these things to ridicule is a low one.

These ten Laws of the Movement bind Guides and Scouts of many countries together; they supply the moral support in the struggle for right that still goes on; they are an anchor in doubt and difficulty.

A. M. MAYNARD

* Printed in the September GUIDER.

Where to Train

FOXLEASE

January
2-9 International Week
14-21 Guide and Brownie Week
24-31 Guide Week
February (Closed for Spring Cleaning)
28-Mar. 4 Commissioners' Week-end
March
7-11 Ranger Week-end
14-18 Guide Week-end
21-23 Brownie Week
April
1-8 Guide and Ranger Week (Easter)

April
11-18 Diploma'd Guiders' Conference
22-29 Guide and Brownie Week
May
2-9 Woodcraft Week
13-20 Guide and Brownie Week
23-27 Brownie Week-end (Whitsun)
30-June 6 Cadet and Ranger Week
June
9-12 Division and County Commissioners' Mid-Week
17-24 Guide and Brownie Week
27-July 3 Extensions

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

FOXLEASE COTTAGE

The Cottage at Foxlease is 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 (including 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. Inquiries should be sent to the Secretary, Foxlease.

WADDOW

January
10-13 N.E. Lancashire
17-20 Ranger and Guide Week-end
31-Feb. 3 Guide Week
February
7-10 Westmorland Week-end
14-17 District Commissioners' Week-end
21-24 Brownie Week-end
28-Mar. 3 N.-W. Lancs. Week-end
March
17-10 Guide Week-end
28-31 Ranger Week-end

April
3-9 Guide and Brownie (5 days Easter)
11-16 Woodcraft Week
21-24 Commissioners' Mid-Week
25-28 Cadet Guiders' Week-end
May
2-5 Guide and Brownie Week-end
9-12 Guide Week-end
23-June 2 Brownie Guide and Ranger (10 days, Whitsun)
June
6-11 Guide (5 days)
13-16 Ranger Week-end

* Open to a limited number of Cadets.

† The Scouters' and Guiders' Training originally arranged for this date has been postponed.

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 notice of withdrawal is given two full weeks before the date of training.

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.

WADDOW COTTAGE

The Cottage at Waddow will be let by the week and week-end to Guiders requiring a holiday. It contains two double and two single bedrooms, a sitting-

THE GUIDER

room, two bathrooms and kitchen. The charge per week is £4 4s. for six people. The charge for two people using one bathroom, sitting-room, kitchen and two bedrooms is £2 10s. per week. For further particulars apply to the Secretary, Waddow Hall, Clitheroe, Lancs.

FOXLEASE AND WADDOW

FEES:	
Single room	£3 0s. a week, 8s. 6d. a day.
Double room	£2 10s. a week, 8s. a day.
Shared room	£2 0s. a week, 7s. a day.

Bursaries. In order to provide training for a large number of Guiders at reduced fees the following scheme of Bursaries has been introduced. Each County in Great Britain will be given two bursaries for use at either Foxlease or Waddow, the value of which will be half the cost of a shared room, the other half of the cost being the concern of the Guider or County. Each bursary will be available for one week or for two week-ends, and may be used for any type of training except at Easter, or in August. Conferences do not count as trainings. Applications for bursaries must be made through County Secretaries to the Guider-in-charge of Foxlease or Waddow.

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 or Waddow:

£1 towards a return fare exceeding £5
10s. towards a return fare exceeding £2
5s. towards a return fare exceeding £2

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

April 1-10, 11-18, 22-29
May 2-9, 13-20, 23-June 3
June 6-13, 17-24, 27-July 4

July 6-15, 31-August 1
August 8-15, 16-23, 25-Sept. 1
(Bosun's Week)
September 5-12, 16-23

FEES:

£1 10s. per week, 3s. per day. Applications, enclosing deposit of 5s. and a 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 booking is withdrawn two full weeks before the training.

PAX HILL

There are no vacancies for the January course, but applications for the August course may be sent to the Secretary, Homecraft Training Committee, I.H.Q.

NETHERURD (SCOTLAND)

March
7-10 Reserved by S.E. Glasgow Division
14-17 Brownie Week-end
21-24 Prospective C.A. Week-end
28-31 Guide Week-end

11-14 International Week-end (provisional)
18-21 1st Class Week-end
25-28 Guide Week-end

April
4-7 Guide Week-end

May
2-5 Cadets' Week-end
9-12 Commissioners' Week-end
16-19 Woodcraft Week-end
23-25 Ranger Week-end

Unless otherwise stated week-end trainings will finish on Sunday evening, but Guiders may stay until Monday morning if they wish.

FEES:

Shared room: £2 10s. per week, 7s. 6d. per day. A training fee of 1s. 6d. per course will be charged, and an additional fee of 2s. 6d. per course for a single room.

Applications with 5s. deposit should be made to the Secretary, Netherurd, Blyth Bridge, West Linton, Peebleshire, who will send full particulars. The deposit will be returned if notice of withdrawal is made two full weeks before the training. It is appreciated if Guiders enclose a stamped addressed envelope.

BRONEIRION (WALES)

January
31-Feb. 3 Brownie Guiders' Guide
Guiders, Extension Guiders'
Week-end (Separate groups)

March
21-24 Health and First Aid, Emergency Training
for Guiders

February
14-17 Welsh Campers' Conference
for C.C.A.'s and C.A.'s and
Camp Recorders
21-24 Ranger Guiders Week-end

April
3-8 Guide Guiders' Week
3-8 Training Camp
10-15 Brownie and Ranger Guiders'
Week
25-28 Woodcraft Training and
Guiders' First Class test

Applications accompanied by a deposit of 5s., and a stamped envelope, should be made to the Guider-in-charge, Broneirion, Llanllin, Montgomeryshire, who will send full particulars. Deposits will be refunded if notice of withdrawal is given two full weeks before the date of the training. Fees as for Foxlease. There are no free places.

LORNE (ULSTER)

February
14-17 District Commissioners
21-24 Ranger
28-Mar. 3 Brownie

March
14-17 Camp Training (Residential)
21-24 Cellidhe
28-31 Guide Guiders, Advanced

March
7-10 Guide Guiders, Elementary

April
3-9 Brownie and Guide

FEES:

2s. per day (garage 1s. per night). Applications, accompanied by 5s. deposit and a stamped addressed envelope, should be made to the Guider-in-charge, Lorne, Craighav, Co. Down, who will send further particulars. The deposit will be refunded if withdrawal is made two full weeks before the date on which training commences.

Note.—The minimum age for prospective Guiders attending all residential trainings is seventeen-and-a-half years.

HEADQUARTERS' CAMP SITES

FOXLEASE AND WADDOW

All applications for these sites should be made through the C.A. Applications should not be forwarded to Foxlease and Waddow before February 1st, and they should be addressed to the Secretary and the envelope marked 'Camp'. No site may be booked for more than one week for one company during the main camping season, to allow as many as possible to have the privilege of camping at Foxlease. Equipment is limited at both places and companies are encouraged to bring their own. Please state in the original application the date of the camp, approximate numbers, and equipment it is wished to hire.

BLACKLAND FARM

Applications for camp sites for 1947 can be made to the Warden, Blackland Farm, East Grinstead, Sussex. Equipped and unequipped sites are available as well as indoor camping facilities. 'Restrop' is furnished for parties of ten, 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.

CADET CAMPS

Three camps for Cadets are being arranged in August in different parts of the country. Further details will appear in the February issue of THE GUIDER.

HEADQUARTERS' TRAININGS

EXTENSION GUIDERS' TRAINING

A non-residential training week-end will be held at Girl Guide Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, on Saturday and Sunday, February 15th and 16th, 1947. Fee 2s. Early application is advisable to Extension Secretary, Imperial Headquarters. Commissioners will be most welcome.

ENGLAND

FIRST PROMISE TRAINING WEEK-END FOR GUIDERS

This will be held at Imperial Headquarters on:

Saturday, February 8th, 3 to 7 p.m.
Sunday, February 9th, 2 to 6 p.m.

The aim is to discuss ways of giving more help to Rangers, Guides and Brownies in understanding the first promise. Some sessions will be held in some held in denominational groups. A full programme will be sent to interested Guiders. Apply as soon as possible to the English Department, I.H.Q., stating religious denomination.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND YOUTH COUNCIL TRAINING FOR COMMISSIONERS AND TRAINERS

The Church of England Youth Council Conference Training for Commissioners and Trainers will be held at Elfinward, Haywards Heath, Sussex, from March 5th to March 7th, 1947. The staff will consist of the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Willesden, Miss Rachel Hadow and the Rev. R. D. Say, from the Church of England Youth Council; Guiding will be represented by Miss Newnham, Commissioner for Training for England; Assistant Commissioner for Colleges and Schools, Miss Mary Chater, Assistant Commissioner for Music, and Miss Angela Thompson, chairman of the Religious Panel. Applications, which should contain a booking fee of 2s. 6d., may be sent to Mrs. Clarke, St. Peters, Heath Drive, Potters Bar, Middlesex.

COUNTY OF LONDON

The following training courses have been arranged at I.H.Q.:

First Class Course, Tuesdays, January 21st-February 25th, 7-9 p.m.
Camp Training, Mondays, February 17th-March 24th, 7-9 p.m.
Fees for each course will be 6d. per evening.
Music and Drama, Monday, February 10th, 7 p.m. 'Play Production', Miss Peake and Miss Andreae. Thursday, February 27th, 7 p.m., 'Dance Song', Miss Andreae. 7.30 p.m., 'Music for Worship and the Planning of Guided Owns', Miss Chater. Friday, March 21st, 7 p.m., 'Story Telling', Miss Elizabeth Clark.

These evenings are independent of each other and Guiders must apply beforehand stating which evenings they wish to attend. Fee 1s. each evening. Q.M. Training at Cudham, April 3rd to 7th (Easter).

Brownie Pack Holiday Training at Cudham for Brownie Guiders, May 1st to 26th (Whitsun).

Fee, approximately 2s. 6d. per day. Guiders should obtain application cards from their Commissioner. When completed, these should be returned to the Training Secretary, London Room, I.H.Q.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND GUIDERS

Two conferences for those running church companies will be held by the London Diocesan Council for Youth in the Library at I.H.Q. on the following dates:

February 5th, 7.30-9.30 p.m. N.E. and N.W. London.
February 12th, 7.30-9.30 p.m. Middlesex.

Chairman: The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Willesden.
Admission is by programme only, obtainable from Miss Mary Francis, the London Diocesan Council for Youth, Fellowship Hall, 182, Hammersmith Road, London, W.6.

S.E. LONDON

A Music and Dancing Week-end for Guiders and Cadets will be held at Trefoll House, 24, Glenister Road, Eltham, S.E.9 (nearest station, Eltham Park S.R.), from 7 p.m., February 28th to March 2nd. Music, Miss Andreae. Dancing, to be announced later.

FEE for week-end, 10s. inclusive. Applications should be sent with 5s. deposit to Miss B. Boyes, 42, Littleheath, Charlton, S.E.7, on or before January 25th, and applicants should state if sleeping accommodation is required. Please enclose a stamped addressed envelope for a reply.

N.E. LONDON

General Guide course, four Wednesdays beginning February 5th, 7 to 9 p.m. General Brownie course, four Wednesdays beginning March 5th, 7 to 9 p.m. I.H.Q., 7 to 9 p.m.

FEE 6d. per session. These courses are open to all London. Applications to The Secretary, London Room.

Three separate Training evenings will be held at Commercial Street, School E.I. (nr. Toynbee Hall) 7 to 9 p.m.

Thursday, February 6th, 'Health and Physical Activities in the Company', Mrs. Blanckenberg and Miss West (P.O.R.T.).

Thursday, February 13th, 'Woodcraft', Mrs. West.

Thursday, March 6th, 'Semaphore Signalling', Mrs. West.

FEE 3d. Applications must be made beforehand to Miss Shenstone, 118, Watling Avenue, Edgware, Middlesex.

WEST SURREY

The following trainings will take place for Guiders in the Retreat House, Farnham Castle, Surrey.

January 17th-19th, 1947—for Guide Guiders; trainer, Miss Bubbers.

January 24th-26th, 1947—for Brownie Guiders; trainer to be announced later.

Cost for either training: one night, 12s. 6d.; two nights, 18s. Applications form and particulars from Mrs. Oliver, Marley Close, Haslemere, Surrey.

SUSSEX

Elfinward, Haywards Heath, February 14th-16th

For Ranger Guiders. Trainer, Mrs. Hall.

FEES: 13s. 6d. a day. Ranger Guiders from other counties will be welcome.

Applications to Miss Davidson, Moorings, East Grinstead, Sussex.



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"I'm putting by a bit every week for a sewing machine—it'll help me no end with the children's clothes. So can you wonder I'm all for the Chancellor's Challenge? £520 million



sounds such a lot to ask for. But when you work it out, he's only asking each of us to do ourselves a bit of good and save up to buy the things we need."

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Marmite is a concentrated Yeast Extract containing Vitamins of the B₁ group.

THE GUIDER Headquarters Notices

AWARDS

COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL—Dec. 11th, 1946

World Conference.—Further recommendations and reports were received and considered.

Routine business and reports from Sub-Committees were considered.

British Guide Club.—A house has been secured in Belgrave Square and a club for British (home and overseas) Commissioners and Guiders is to be opened. No further details can be given at present, but a committee is at work, and further information will be published as soon as possible.

ALTERATIONS TO POLICY, ORGANISATION AND RULES

Rule 36, page 33. Tenderfoot Test. This has been revised as follows:

Know:

The Guide Law,
The threefold promise,
The signs and salute.

Understand the composition of the Union Jack, the right way to fly it, and know some of the stories connected with it.

Whip the end of a rope, and tie three or the following knots and know their uses: reef, sheetbend, clovehitch, double overhand and fisherman's.

Have at least one month's attendance.

Rule 51, page 33. Second Class Test. This has been revised as follows:

1. Have passed the Tenderfoot test.
2. Receive and answer a message out of talking range in morse or semaphore.
3. Recognise twelve living things and discover by observation something of interest about each; or
Keep a short and interesting 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.
4. Know the stalking positions and have played stalking games. Follow a trail of woodcraft signs for at least half a mile.
5. Do square lashing, and show practical use of six of the following knots: reef, sheetbend, clovehitch, timberhitch, bowline, sheepshank, fisherman's, round turn and two half hitches and packer's knot.
6. Make a fire out of doors, using not more than two matches, and cook on it.
7. Know how to be healthy and show what she is doing to keep the Rules of Health.
8. Cover a mile at Scout's Pace and arrive in good condition.
9. Treat simple cuts, burns, shock, fainting and choking, and stop bleeding (with pad and bandage on the wound only), apply large arm sling and bandage a sprained ankle.
10. Make some useful article.
11. Strip and make a bed properly and put her knowledge into practice at home.
12. Be able to use a public telephone and know the local bus routes.

Rule 65, page 63. Ranger Certificate. This has been revised as follows:

A certificate will be awarded to a Ranger passing any of the following tests. This will entitle her to wear the appropriate special service bar:

1. HOME SERVICE. Cook, Dressmaker, Electrician, Finisher, Handywoman, Housecraft.
2. NURSING SERVICE. First Aid, Lome Nursing, Hygiene, Samaritan.
3. CHILD SERVICE. Child Study, Infant and Child Welfare, Play Leadership.
4. COMMUNITY SERVICE. (a) Cultural: Aeromodeller, Art, Drama, Folk Dancer, Handwork, Literature, Music. (b) General: Air Crew, Citizen, Mechanic, Public Health, Signalling, Transmitter.
5. COAST AND RIVER SERVICE. Seamanship (formerly Coast and River Service), Life-Saver, Mariner, Sea Lore, Shipwright (formerly Seamanship).
6. OUTDOOR SERVICE. Astronomer, Campercraft (see Camping Section, Rule 81), Forester, Landgirl, Local Knowledge, Water Naturalist, Woodcraft.
7. WORLD SERVICE. Empire Knowledge, International Knowledge, Linguist.

REVISION OF P.O.R. Other alterations have been passed for the new edition when it is published. A notice will appear in THE GUIDER when it is available, which will not be for several months. Guiders are asked to await the notice before ordering copies.

LIFE SAVING

Gold Cross.

Guide Jenny Carmen, 1st Runcorn Company, Cheshire. The cries of a little boy of seven, who had got into difficulties while in the Bridgewater Canal top Locks, attracted the attention of Jenny Carmen, who was walking over the bridge. She immediately ran down the steps and on to the canal bank, and plunged in, fully clothed. She succeeded in bringing the boy to the canal side, where they were helped out of the water by one of the boy to the canal company. The latter said that when he came on to the employee of the canal company. Jenny also went under before she got the scene the boy had gone under; Jenny also went under before she got hold of him, and he considers that she deserves every credit for a very plucky action.

Certificate of Merit.

Ranger Mary Rogers, 23rd Walthamstow Company. Ranger Mary Rogers, at the camp of the 23rd Walthamstow Company, and on a windy afternoon Miss Pamela Gibbey, the Guide Captain, while swimming in a rough sea, suddenly got cramp when about fifteen yards from the shore. She started shouting, and Mary Rogers immediately went to her assistance. By the time she reached Miss Gibbey, the latter had not even strength to struggle, and with some difficulty she started pulling her in. Meanwhile, the attention of some passers-by had been attracted, and a man carried Miss Gibbey on to the beach, where she was given artificial respiration and then taken to the St. John Ambulance Hut.

GOOD SERVICE

Medal of Merit.

Miss E. M. Arnold, Assistant County Commissioner, Somerset.
Mrs. Gooch, District Commissioner, Fort Augustus, Inverness-shire.

TRAINING

Chief's Diploma.

Miss M. Burgin, Commissioner for Training for New Zealand.

Green Cord.

Miss M. Ferrand, Uganda.

Headquarters Instructor's Certificate.

Miss F. N. Cullen, West Lothian. (Campfire).

GENERAL NOTICES

Lost. On November 18th, in the shop at Imperial Headquarters, gold watch on expanding bracelet. If found, please write to the General Secretary, Air Ranger Guiders. Please note that Air Rangers owning or using power-driven model aircraft should communicate at once with the Ranger Secretary, Imperial Headquarters, as questions of insurance may be involved.

COMING EVENTS

The Use of Films in Ranger Training: with practical illustrations and discussion. Library, I.H.Q., at 7.30 p.m. on Saturday, January 25th. Tickets may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed envelope to the Ranger Secretary, I.H.Q.

THE EMPIRE CIRCLE

Monthly Meetings.—The speaker for Friday, January 3rd, will be Miss Dorothy Lee, from Hong Kong. The meeting will be in the Library at Imperial Headquarters, at 6.30 p.m. The doors in Palace Street will be open from 6 p.m. The speaker for Thursday, February 27th, will be Lady Walwyn, who was Chief Commissioner for Newfoundland. This is a lunch hour meeting and will be held in the Council Chamber at 1.15 p.m. Coffee will be on sale from 1 p.m. Both these meetings are open to all active Guiders.

Thinking Day Party.—This party, which is for Empire Circle members and Overseas Guiders, will be on February 21st. Members will receive invitations in due course.

CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE

Miss May Williams, on November 11th. Miss Williams, who was an enthusiastic Guide from the early days of the movement, held progressively the posts of Guide Captain, Ranger Lieutenant, Ranger Captain and District Captain. She had recently been appointed District Commissioner for Rutland, and by her death Guiding in Derbyshire has suffered a severe loss.

Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, December, 1946

ENGLAND

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Please note that the District of Denham is now known as Denham and Iver.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hutchinson, The Larches, Iver Heath.

CHESHIRE

Resignation.—Wallasey East.—Dist. C., Mrs. Johnson.

CORNWALL

Newquay.—Dist. C., Mrs. Bellingham, 28, Fore Street, Newquay.

CUMBERLAND

Ennerdale.—Dist. C., Miss Thynne, c/o Preparatory School, Seascale.

Whitehaven.—Dist. C., Miss Seager, M.B.E., Irton Hall, Holmrook.

Resignation.—City of Carlisle.—Asst. Div. C., Miss S. Mounsey-Heysham.

DERBYSHIRE

Assistant County Secretary (Badges).—Mrs. Bradley, 124, Rose Hill Street, Derby.

Ilkeston.—Div. C., Mrs. Haslam, Breadsall Priory, Motley, Derby.

Please note that Breadsall District in Mid-Derbyshire Division has been disbanded.

Resignations.—Assistant County Secretary (Badges).—Mrs. Palmer.

Derby.—Asst. Div. C., Mrs. Haslam.

North Derby.—Dist. C., Miss H. Gould.

DEVONSHIRE

Resignations.—Lone Secretary.—Mrs. Edwards.

St. Budeaux.—Dist. C., Mrs. Gray.

South Devonport.—Dist. C., Mrs. Vernon-Ledger.

DORSET

Resignations.—Lone Secretary.—Miss V. Collins.

Bridport.—Dist. C., Lady North.

DURHAM

Resignations.—Darlington E.—Dist. C., Miss R. Douglas.

Sunderland No. 1.—Dist. C., Miss E. Knott.

ESSEX

Mid Essex.—Div. C., Miss M. Watson, Gingsloys, Stock.

North East Essex.—Div. C., Mrs. Lyon, Collier Wood, Ardleigh, nr. Colchester.

Brightlingsea.—Dist. C., Mrs. Munson, Hillside, Queen's Road, Wivenhoe.

Ongar.—Dist. C., Miss M. Noble, The Manor House, Ongar.

Please note that the Barnardo Division containing the District of Barnardo has now been disbanded.

Resignations.—Barnardo.—Div. C., Miss O. M. Windibank.

Mid Essex.—Div. C., Mrs. Currie.

North East Essex.—Div. C., Miss Daniels.

Brightlingsea.—Dist. C., Miss Gadsdon.

Ongar.—Dist. C., Mrs. Alison.

HAMPSHIRE

County Trefoil Guild Recorder.—Miss M. M. Hall, Ashleigh, Balmoral Road.

Parkstone, Dorset.

Alton.—Dist. C., Miss R. O'Brien, Pilgrims, Headley, nr. Bordon.

Ringwood.—Dist. C., Miss V. Goodwin, Braecroft, Ringwood.

Resignations.—Aldershot West.—Dist. C., Mrs. Crump.

Ringwood.—Dist. C., Mrs. Wathen Bartlett.

HERTFORDSHIRE

County Commissioner.—Mrs. Heathcote, Hudnall Farm, Little Gaddesden.

West Herts.—Div. C., Mrs. Emanuel, 24, Watford Road, Kings Langley.

Barnet.—Dist. C., Mrs. A. Brown, 40, Watfield Avenue, N.20.

Harpden.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hester, Edale, Roundwood Park, Harpenden.

Hemel Hempstead.—Dist. C., Miss B. Hazell, Stonecroft, Feilden, Hemel Hempstead.

Ware.—Dist. C., Miss I. Hoare, Green End, Dane End, Ware.

Resignations.—County Commissioner.—The Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Gibbs, J.P.

West Herts.—Div. C., Mrs. Heathcote.

Barnet.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hector Stevens.

East Barnet.—Dist. C., Miss R. Holden.

Harpden.—Dist. C., Miss O. M. Haley.

Resignation.—Darwen.—Asst. Div. C., Mrs. Holland.

LANCASHIRE NORTH-EAST

Asst. Div. C., Mrs. Holland.

January, 1947]

LANCASHIRE NORTH-WEST

Garstang.—Dist. C., Mrs. D. Thomas, The Vicarage, Garstang, nr. Preston.
Resignation.—Garstang.—Dist. C., Miss Cardwell.

LANCASHIRE SOUTH-EAST (WEST)

Leigh.—Div. C., Mrs. Eastwood, The Vicarage, Leigh.
Stretford.—Div. C., Mrs. McCormick, The Rectory, 57, Edge Lane, Stretford.
Leigh.—Dist. C., Mrs. Turner, 11b, Chapel Street, Leigh.
Resignations.—Leigh.—Div. C., Miss A. M. Fletcher.
Stretford.—Div. C., Mrs. Morland.
Leigh.—Dist. C., Mrs. Eastwood.

LANCASHIRE SOUTH-WEST

Liverpool Central No. 3.—Dist. C., Miss E. Harris, 1, Princes Avenue, Liverpool 8.
Liverpool North-West No. 4.—Dist. C., Mrs. Briggs, Lower Lodge, Burbo Bank Road South, Blundellsands.
Resignations.—Liverpool Central No. 3.—Dist. C., Miss Howard-Jones.
Liverpool North-West No. 4.—Dist. C., Miss E. Duncan.

LINCOLNSHIRE

Resignations.—Grantham.—Div. C., Miss J. Crofts.
Long Sutton and Sutton Bridge.—Dist. C., Mrs. Crockatt.

LONDON

Clissold Park.—Dist. C., Miss I. I. Morris, 2, Fryland Road, Highbury, N.5.
Deptford South.—Dist. C., Miss D. P. Rose, 6, Montague Avenue, Brockley, S.E.4.
Royal Eltham East.—Dist. C., Miss A. Aylott, 13, Westbrook Road, Welling, Kent.
Please note the Eastern South Hackney District is now known as South Hackney.—Dist. C., Mrs. Wilcox, 2, Butterfields, E.17.
Resignations.—Deptford South.—Dist. C., Miss E. Waller.
Western South Hackney.—Dist. C., Miss M. Fry.

MANCHESTER

West Didsbury.—Dist. C., Mrs. Roberts, The Firs Farm House, Manchester 14.
Withington.—Dist. C., Mrs. Pogmore, 26, Paulham Road, Manchester 20.

MIDDLESEX EAST

Enfield North.—Dist. C., Miss E. Bliss, 41, Orpington Road, N.21.

Resignation.—Enfield North.—Dist. C., Mrs. M. Bowes-Lyon.

MIDDLESEX WEST

Extension Secretary.—Dr. A. Z. Baker, B.Sc., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., 119, The Avenue, Ealing, W.13.
Norwood Green (Central Middlesex Division).—Dist. C., Mrs. Henman, 21, Melbury Avenue, Southall.
The Hamptons.—Dist. C., Mrs. Cunningham-Howie, 9, Warwick Close, Hampton-on-Thames.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Daventry.—Dist. C., Miss B. Lowther, Guileborough Court, Northampton.
Northampton Mid.—Dist. C., Miss K. Oakshott, 11, Abington Park Crescent, Northampton.
St. James.—Dist. C., Miss R. Robson, 62, Christchurch Road, Northampton.
Resignations.—Northampton Central.—Dist. C., Mrs. Carpenter.
Northampton Mid.—Dist. C., Miss M. Robinson.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

South Nottinghamshire.—Div. C., Miss M. C. Smith.

OXFORDSHIRE

North Oxfordshire.—Div. C., The Lady Wardington, Wardington Manor, Banbury.
Resignations.—North Oxfordshire.—Div. C., Her Grace The Duchess of Marlborough.

South Oxford.—Dist. C., Miss A. Johnstone.

SHROPSHIRE

Resignation.—Ellesmere.—Dist. C., Miss Clayton-Jones.

SOMERSET

Resignation.—Weston-super-Mare.—Div. C., Lady Verdon-Smith.

SUFFOLK

Resignations.—County Secretary.—Miss E. C. Grimwade.

East Samford.—Dist. C., Mrs. Crosbie.

Sudbury.—Dist. C., Mrs. H. Taylor.

SURREY EAST

Croydon North.—Dist. C., Miss D. Reynolds, 5, St. Helens Crescent, S.W.16.

Resignation.—North Croydon.—Dist. C., Miss Allen.

SURREY NORTH

East St. Helier.—Dist. C., Miss P. A. M. Andrew, 9, Sandbourne Avenue, Merton Park, S.W.19.

West St. Helier.—Dist. C., Miss E. N. Goad, 7, The Downs, Sutton.

Please note that Wimbledon Division has divided as follows:

Mitcham.—Div. C., Miss F. Mizen, Brook Cottage, Mitcham.
Containing the Districts of Mitcham and East Mitcham.
Wimbledon.—Div. C., Miss C. Cornock-Taylor, 9, Woodhayes Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.
Containing the Districts of North Wimbledon and South Wimbledon.
West Wimbledon.—Div. C., Miss N. H. Coates, Woodhouse, Beaumont Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.
Containing the Districts of Merton and Morden and Raynes Park and West Wimbledon.

Ewell and Stoneleigh District has divided as follows:

Ewell.—Dist. C., Mrs. Davis, St. Francis Vicarage, Ruxley Lane, Ewell.
Stoneleigh.—Dist. C., Miss M. Millard, 66, Woodstone Avenue, Stoneleigh Avenue, Stoneleigh.

Resignations.—East St. Helier.—Dist. C., Miss E. N. Goad.

Mitcham.—Dist. C., Miss F. Mizen.

North Wimbledon.—Dist. C., Miss C. Cornock-Taylor.

West Wimbledon.—Dist. C., Miss N. H. Coates.

SUSSEX

Crawley.—Dist. C., Mrs. P. Evelyn, Charlwood Court, nr. Reigate, Surrey.

Lancing.—Dist. C., Miss Potter, 88, George V Avenue, West Worthing.

Please note that Chichester East Division contains the Districts of:

Arundel, Littlehampton, and Rustington.

and Chichester West Division contains the Districts of:

Bognor Regis, and Chichester.

Resignations.—Battle.—Dist. C., Mrs. Davidson.

Crawley.—Dist. C., Mrs. Lewin.

Lancing.—Dist. C., Mrs. Elder.

WARWICKSHIRE

Resignation.—Solihull.—Asst. Div. C., Mrs. Wakefield.

WESTMORLAND

Lone Secretary.—Miss D. E. North, Lilymere, Sedburgh.

WILTSHIRE

Bourne Valley.—Dist. C., Mrs. Lewis, Langley Cottage, Redlynch, nr. Salisbury.
Chisledon and Wanborough.—Dist. C., Miss A. Robinson, 12, Edgware Road, Swindon.

Resignations.—Assistant Extension Secretary.—Miss M. Cowdry.

Bourne Valley.—Dist. C., Mrs. McGowan.

Chisledon.—Dist. C., Mrs. N. Whitley.

YORKSHIRE EAST RIDING

Resignation.—East Hull.—Dist. C., Miss K. Russell.

YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING NORTH

Dewsbury A.—Dist. C., Mrs. Lydall, East Lodge, Mirfield.

Resignation.—Headingley.—Dist. C., Miss N. M. H. Genge.

YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING SOUTH

Please note that the District of Barnsley Central N.E. and N.W. has now split

up as follows:

Barnsley Central and North West.—Dist. C., Miss D. Stear, Westleigh, West-

ville Road, Barnsley.

Barnsley North East.—Dist. C., Miss M. Foundhills, 10, Spencer St., Barnsley.

Doncaster Division has been re-organised as follows:

Doncaster.—Div. C., Mrs. Smith, Axholme House, Thorne Road, Doncaster.

Central.—Dist. C., Mrs. Utling, 12, Rectory Gardens, Doncaster.

North Central.—Dist. C., Mrs. Smedley, 1, The Grove, Wheatley Hills, Don-

caster.

West Central.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hain, 22b, Bally Road, Doncaster.

East.—Dist. C., Mrs. Wright, The Vicarage, Stainforth, nr. Doncaster.

South.—Dist. C., Miss M. Handley, 18, Washington Road, Woodlands, Don-

caster.

North East.—Dist. C., Miss E. Storey, 4, Jossey Lane, Bentley, Doncaster.

North West.—Dist. C., Miss M. K. Matson, 8, Low Road, Warmsworth,

Doncaster.

South.—Dist. C., Mrs. Wakefield, The Vicarage, Bawtry, nr. Doncaster.

South East.—Dist. C., Miss M. Wood, 29, Auckland Road, Doncaster.

South West.—Dist. C., vacant.

Resignations.—Attercliffe.—Dist. C., Mrs. Wardle-Harpur.

Barnsley Central, N.E. and N.W.—Dist. C., Miss D. Stear.

Doncaster North A.—Dist. C., Miss K. Matson.

Doncaster North B.—Dist. C., Miss M. Handley.

Doncaster North C.—Dist. C., Miss M. Handley.

Doncaster North D.—Dist. C., Miss E. Storey.

Doncaster North-East.—Dist. C., Mrs. Smedley.

Doncaster South-West.—Dist. C., Mrs. J. J. J.

Doncaster West.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hain.

Norton.—Dist. C., Miss E. Merrill.

Wakefield West.—Dist. C., Mrs. Cooper.

CHANNEL ISLES

JERSEY

Please note that Jersey has now been reorganised as follows:

Eastern.—Dist. C., Mrs. Dickinson, The Linley, Samares.

St. Helier.—Dist. C., Miss G. L. Le Roux, 39, Roseville Street, St. Helier.

Western.—Dist. C., Miss M. G. Shaw, La Motte, Samares.

Resignation.—St. Helier No. 2.—Dist. C., Mrs. Dickinson.

WALES

ANGLESEY

Extension Secretary.—Mrs. Von der Heyde, Tros Yr Afon, Beaumaris.

Lone Secretary.—Mrs. Von der Heyde, Tros Yr Afon, Beaumaris.

CAERNARVONSHIRE

County Secretary.—Mrs. Davies, Y Ga'n, Pwllheli.

Resignation.—County Secretary.—Mrs. Hilton Jones.

CARMARTHENSHIRE

Stephan.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hassall, Pantycendy, nr. Carmarthen.

DENBIGHSHIRE

Resignation.—Ruthin.—Dist. C., Miss M. Williams. Called to Higher Service.

CENTRAL GLAMORGAN

Llantwit Major.—Dist. C., Mrs. Evans, 41, Glebeland Place, St. Athan.

Please note that the District of Hawthorn has been disbanded.

Please note the new District of Mountain Ash, Aberdare Valley Division. No

Commissioner at present.

Resignations.—Hawthorn.—Dist. C., Mrs. Perrett-Jones.

Llantwit Major.—Dist. C., Miss R. Dashfield.

Ogmore Vale.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hopkins.

MONMOUTHSHIRE

Tredegar.—Dist. C., Miss E. Davies, Wesley House, Tredegar.

PEMBROKESHIRE

Llandissilio and Clynderwen.—Dist. C., Miss O. Evans, Pantydderwen,

Clynderwen.

SCOTLAND

CITY OF ABERDEEN

Greyfriars.—Dist. C., Mrs. Smith, 13, Albert Terrace, Aberdeen.

Woodside.—Dist. C., Miss E. Bruce, 7, Bank Street, Woodside.

Union.—Dist. C., Miss Wiseley, 27, Whitehall Road, Aberdeen.

Resignations.—Woodside.—Dist. C., Mrs. Smith.

Union.—Dist. C., Miss L. E. A. Alexander.

ANGUS

County Badge Secretary.—Mrs. Robertson, 34, Viewfield Road, Arbroath.

Carnoustie.—Dist. C., Mrs. McIntosh, Linroch, Dalhousie Street, Carnoustie.

Resignation.—Carnoustie.—Dist. C., Mrs. Wilson.

AYRSHIRE AND BUTE

Bute.—Div. C., Miss D. M. Marshall, Stewart Hall, Rothesay, Isle of Bute.

Bute and Cumbrae.—Dist. C., Mrs. Porter, Dalmarnock, High Craigmare,

Rothesay, Isle of Bute.

BANFFSHIRE

Portknockie and District.—Dist. C., Miss A. P. Gordon, Cullen Bay Hotel,

Cullen.

BERWICKSHIRE

Berwick-on-Tweed.—Div. C., Miss McCreath, 44, Castlegate, Berwick-on-Tweed.

New Division containing the District of Berwick.

East.—Div. C., The Lady Furness, Netherbyres, Eyemouth.

East.—Dist. C., Miss Hardy, Summerhill, Ayton. This is now the only

District in the East Division.

Merteun and Mellerstain District in the West Division is now known as Lauder

and District.—Dist. C., The Viscountess Maitland, Thirlestane Castle, Lauder.

Resignations.—East.—Div. C., Mrs. Michell Innes.

Ayton, Eyemouth and Whitsome.—Dist. C., The Lady Furness.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE

Alloa.—Dist. C., Miss E. McLean, Bedford House, Alloa.

DUMFRIESSHIRE

Resignation.—Dumfries and District.—Div. C., Miss Rutherford. Called to

Higher Service.

EAST LOTHIAN

Prestonpans.—Dist. C., Miss M. S. MacNeill, Northfield House, Prestonpans.

Resignation.—Prestonpans.—Dist. C., Miss M. Logan Ayre.

CITY OF GLASGOW

Assistant County Secretary (Badges).—Miss W. Fraser, 38, Monteith Row,

Glasgow, S.E.

Resignation.—Glasgow South West.—Div. C., Mrs. Mackay.

INVERNESSSHIRE

County Commissioner.—The Hon. Mrs. Andrew Campbell, Cnoc Moire, Kirkhill.

Resignation.—County Commissioner.—Mrs. Duncan Macpherson.

THE GUIDER

MORAYSHIRE
County Commissioner—Mrs. Brodie of Letham, Letham, Nairn.
Resignation—County Commissioner—Mrs. Gordon Gordon.
Central—Mrs. C. C. Mrs. Gordon Gordon.
Central—Mrs. C. C. Mrs. Gordon Gordon.

ROXBURGHSHIRE
Matron and St. Bernells—Mrs. C. The Lady Alexander Howard-Johnston.
Resignation—Mrs. C. The Lady Alexander Howard-Johnston.

SEELKIRKSHIRE
County Commissioner—Mrs. Thorne, The Vale, Selkirk.
Resignation—County Commissioner—The Hon. Lady Strang Macdonald.

BRITISH WEST INDIES

TRINIDAD
Island Commissioner—Mrs. H. Gilbert, British Castle Estate, Couva, Trinidad.
Resignation—Island Commissioner—Mrs. Forbes.

LEEWARD ISLES

ANTIGUA
Island Commissioner—Mrs. Macmillan, c/o Government House, Antigua.

GIBRALTAR

Resignation—Division Secretary—Mrs. Sanders.

HONG KONG

Colonial Secretary—Mrs. Lumsden, c/o The Dairy Farm Company, Hong Kong.
Hong Kong—Dist. C. Mrs. M. Wood, c/o Public Works Dept., Hong Kong.

MALTA

Island Secretary—Mrs. Dingli, 41, Dingli Street, Sliema.

Resignation—Island Secretary—Mrs. A. Carabott.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Resignation—Harbour Grace—Dist. C. Mrs. Mullis.

Labrador—Dist. C. Miss E. J. Pye.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements must be received by the 15th of the month for insertion in the next issue. Charges—3d. per word, 1s. 3d. for box number. Advertisements for the sale of second-hand clothing cannot be accepted.
[Accommodation offered has not necessarily been approved by Headquarters.]

EMPLOYMENT OFFERED

Dorset Mental Hospital, Dorchester. Student Nurses required for a three years' course of training, salary as Housewife Grade, i.e. £70 p.a., rising by £5 p.a. to £85 in three years, plus emoluments of Board, Residence, Laundry and Uniform, valued for superannuation purposes at £15 p.a. In addition, cash grants are made at the end of each appropriate period of training, of £10, £20 and £30 respectively. Four weeks annual holiday with pay. The Hospital is a recognised Training School for Mental Nursing, and on passing the qualifying examination students are promoted Staff Nurses at inclusive salaries of £240 to £260 per annum, with opportunities of advancement to the higher grades of Deputy and Ward Sister. The Hospital is situated in beautiful country surroundings, 2½ miles from Dorchester, with frequent bus services available. Nurses reside in a comfortably furnished nurses' home, and on becoming Staff Nurses are allowed to live away from the hospital if they wish. Applicants to the Matron.

Blackburn Diocesan Melior and Baby Hostel. Interesting posts in Moral Welfare work offered to keen Church workers. Temporary or permanent. For particulars apply to Miss Grundy, Cathedral Close, Blackburn.

Student Nurses. There are vacancies for young women between the ages of 18 and 20 years to train at the Essex County Council Hospital, Black Notley, near Braintree, Essex. The training, which is for the certificate of the Tuberculosis Association, is for the duration of two years. Board, Lodging, Uniform and Laundry are provided, and during the first year inclusive salary is at the rate of £80, and in the second year £10. On completion of the second year there is a cash grant of £40. The comfort and well-being and happiness of the Student Nurse is the constant concern of the Hospital Officers. Supervision of the trainee's activities is adequate without being irksome. The Hospital, situated in healthy rural surroundings, is a modern Sanatorium for the treatment of all forms of tuberculosis and largely for female patients. Free transport facilities by way of reimbursement of fares are provided twice a week to Braintree. Conditions of employment are, or will be, in accordance with the recommendations of the Nurses' Salaries Committee, from time to time applicable and adopted by the Essex County Council. Further information may be obtained from the Matron of the Hospital.

Office Girl required for medical organisation, W.C.I. area. Interesting work, good prospects, 9.30 to 5.30, alternate Saturdays. Good holidays. Salary 10s. upwards. Write Box R.171, Willings, 242, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

Students Nurses required. Three years' training. Preliminary Training School. Candidates must be healthy and well educated. Age 18-20 years. Salary according to Housewife Scheme, £55, £65, £75 per annum. Board, Lodging and Uniform provided. Federated Superannuation Scheme applicable after first year. Apply to Matron, The Bootle General Hospital, Bootle, Liverpool 20.

Resident Assistant Housekeeper required at Gilwell Park, Epping Forest, Scouts' International Training Centre. Salary, £3 10s. per week, including full board and laundry. Write, stating experience, to the Camp Chief, Gilwell Park, Chingford, London, E.4.

Swindon and North Wilts Victoria Hospital, Swindon, Wilts. There are a few vacancies for Student Nurses at this Hospital. It is a complete Training School with a Preliminary Training School and a Resident Sister Tutor. Illustrated prospectus will be sent on request. Matron will be glad to interview prospective applicants and their parents. Enquiries should be made to Miss K. M. Wade, Matron.

Experienced Guider required to take over responsibility of Guiding (including Rangers and Brownies) for 180 girls in large girls' boarding school with strong Guide traditions. Please write, naming what school, domestic or secretarial subject offered for salaried post.—Box 201.

Trefell School for physically handicapped children, Polkmet, Whitburn, R.O.S. Immediate vacancies on kitchen staff and staff which cares for children.—Application to the Hon. Sec., Miss Wallace Williamson, 21, Melville Street, Edinburgh.

Scots General Hospital, Boston, Lincs. Student Nurses. There are vacancies for Student Nurses in the Course commencing February 1st, 1947. Request early to Matron, to which inquiries regarding courses commencing at a later date should be addressed. Students are prepared for the State Registration Examination by a Resident Sister Tutor and by the Members of the Hon. During training, in addition to full board residence and laundry, a salary is paid of £55 during the first year, £65 during the second and £75 during the third year, with a special allowance of 10s. per week during holidays. A Government grant will be available to Student Nurses who have served for at least one year on work of national importance. Details of this grant may be obtained from the Matron or the Ministry of Labour.

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

All communications with regard to Classified Advertisements should be addressed to Girl Guides Association Headquarters.

Wanted by crippled Guider Home-Attendant, willing help household duties, strong, able to lift, much experience, not essential if willing to learn; fond of outdoor activities; and sitting-room; as family; good free time and salary; 35-40 preferred. Alternatively, domestic help, some cooking (vegetarian). Willing to do odd jobs, ex-Servicemen. Someone interested in cooking to assist in running Café exclusive to East College boys and parents. Hard work in winter time, but good holidays. Unfurnished room offered suitable applicant. Write Anderson, 122, High Street, Eton.

Wanted by Ex-Guider, ex-Servicemen. Someone interested in cooking to assist in running Café exclusive to East College boys and parents. Hard work in winter time, but good holidays. Unfurnished room offered suitable applicant. Write Anderson, 122, High Street, Eton.

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