

# THE GUIDER

Published Monthly for Commissioners and Guiders

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## Joy in the Making

WHILE the Festival gave us the opportunity to compare the folk dance and costume of many nations, an exhibition at Central Hall, Westminster, allowed us to appreciate the art and skill in handcraft which is to be found among members of the movement, here and overseas. The three-day exhibition was opened by the Princess Alice, who referred in her speech to the importance of craftsmanship.

'In these days, when nearly everything we require is made by machinery and turned out exactly the same by the thousand, it is a real pleasure sometimes to find a piece of furniture or some object of metal, china, or glass, or carpets or rugs, made by the hand of a craftsman, made with a pride in, and a love of, his trade; made just a little different, but ever so much more attractive, by the fact that he or she has put something of themselves into the doing of it.

'That is why it is so important we should all develop, amongst other things, a taste for craftsmanship, otherwise half the beauty and joy in creating will be wholly lost. One of the greatest personal satisfactions in life is to create something, however small or simple. Have we not all learnt how, after creating the universe, God saw "that it was good", and we are His children, into whom He has put the divine spark to make or invent something of our own. Don't let us ever be content with what we have done until we can see "that it is good".'

It would be impossible to describe all the things of interest in the exhibition; one can only pick out a few here and there. The whole display gave the impression that tremendous skill and care had been taken over it, both in the actual exhibits, and in the lay-out which was carefully designed to show them to the best

advantage. The Chief Guide had lent her own Standard, and many English County Standards were there, too. Grouped round the hall, they made a brave show, with their heraldic designs, and colourful embroidery. Made by local Guides and Guiders, these are magnificent examples of fine handwork.

Throughout the exhibition there were embroideries of all kinds, showing skilled workmanship and the traditional designs of many countries. Latvia sent a collection of delicate embroidery, as did Czechoslovakia, whose needlework has always been outstanding. From Denmark came embroidered pictures, while England sent a child's picture book of crash linen, with brightly-coloured pictures worked on every page. Holland sent a large square worked with the names and Guide

badges of every country. From Wales came woven articles, including a cot rug made by a fourteen-year-old girl, and a pinafore frock by one of thirteen. Both these Guides had only been learning weaving for two years. There was a delicate featherweight Shetland shawl from Scotland, while from all parts of Britain and from Norway came knitted garments—jumpers, scarves and gloves in Fair-Isle and other intricate designs. One of England's best exhibits was a beautiful collection of children's smocks, carried out in a wide variety of designs. It was interesting to see that so many English counties keep their own traditional smocking.

On three big stands were displayed bedspreads of different types. The first was a green woven one, while another had been embroidered by Essex to commemorate Queen Mary's visit to that County. It showed Her Majesty with Lady Rasch: the clothes of the figures were appliquéd on, and the whole thing was beautifully finished, down to the last detail of



Dolls from nine countries were among the lovely things shown at the Guide Handcraft Exhibition

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jewellery. The third bedspread was a gift from North Surrey to the Chief Guide. It is a patchwork quilt, each patch showing the emblem of one patrol in the County, and had been worked by the patrols themselves. The whole thing was put together by Extension Guides and Rangers, who added a beautifully worked border.

On one side of the hall were two Headquarters stalls, where a brisk trade was being done. One had books of all kinds, and the other was displaying for sale work done by Extension Guides and Rangers. It varied from large leather shopping bags to soft animal toys and little mascot dolls of special appeal to visiting Guides and Brownies. The work of the Extensions, of course, is well known, and is of an extremely high standard. There was a special stall for handicrafts from the Dominions and Colonies, and the exhibits included hand-painted postcards, a raffia tray from Northern Rhodesia, a most handsome grass basket from Bermuda, and an exquisite set of embroidered mats from the Sudan. One fascinating exhibit was a doll made of dried leaves, while from Ceylon came some gay woodwork—paper knives and an umbrella handle painted in bright colours. There were also two dolls from Hong Kong which were beautiful examples of hand-work and were most interesting.

Many countries had sent dolls dressed in national costumes, and the collection was summarised on the English stall by a group of tiny dolls in national costume placed round a map of the world, and indicating their home country by coloured ribbons. Also on this stall was a fascinating doll's house from the Rochdale Division of S.E. Lancashire and, from High Wycombe, a Noah's ark with all its animals. There were, of course, model animals of all kinds. Norway provided dogs made of fur, Holland a straw horse, while Glasgow supplied a wonderfully-made stuff horse and coal cart, and Switzerland and Czechoslovakia sent wooden animals.

On other stalls, too, one found wooden articles, most carefully made and decorated. From Czechoslovakia came a beautiful Nativity scene, delicately carved in plain wood. The whole effect was most sincere. England, too, sent a

Nativity scene. This was smaller than the Czech one, but the figures were painted, and the poses showed real religious feeling.

Then there were model camps, complete in every detail, including one made by the Banbury Cadets which had been made from old materials of all kinds, even to the fibre board on which it stood. Lancashire had sent a model of a day nursery, and a fair with coconut-shy, roundabout, swing-boat and a children's swimming pool, which was a special joy to the younger visitors. Norfolk was represented by a Punch and Judy show, complete with puppets. Then one could turn to the Boy Scout stall, where there were two perfect models of bridges, and a collection of model fires. The Scouts had also sent in some excellent woodwork, including two standard lamps and a book-rest made from old wood.

In showing what can be done by Guide and Ranger companies, and in drawing attention to fields of fresh endeavour, this exhibition has been tremendously worthwhile. The standard of exhibits was generally very high. The needlework and knitting displayed were outstanding examples of workmanship, while the few examples of bookbinding and pottery show what can be done in this direction. There were one or two song-books which were well carried-out, but generally speaking, the log-books could have done with a little more originality—and a little less scissors and paste! In some cases the posters showed rather more originality than artistic talent, but the model-making was quite excellent. It can be confidently expected that visitors to the exhibition will return to their companies stimulated by the display of lovely things, and determined that they too will 'something make and joy in the making'.

We should like to express our great appreciation to all those who contributed to the smooth running of the show. Especially do we owe a debt of gratitude to those members of the Women's Institutes who gave us invaluable help and advice. They not only assisted us to select the exhibits, and to set them up, but expressed the hope that we would invite them to co-operate should any individual member of the movement desire instruction and guidance in handicraft.

## On Choosing a Play

HOW do you know a good play from a bad one? The answer to that is—very often you don't. It's the hardest thing in the world, as any professional producer will tell you. You can be sure of a properly-built play, coherent and actable, if it has the imprint of a good firm of publishers, because you know an expert will have ensured that it is up to standard; and you can be sure that it is the sort of thing Guide audiences have liked if you find it in the Headquarters' list of plays (post free for a penny stamp). But, at this moment, so many are out of print and so few new have been published that amateur playwrights have taken to printing their own work privately, and then you are without this safeguard; you must stand on your own feet and set your critical faculties to work. Here are some points to remember.

The dramatist has to tell his story, describe his characters, hold your attention, and work up his tension to a crisis, all by means of talk. It must therefore be dramatic talk; pithy, muscular, lively, each character with his own particular, unmistakable flavour and not bookish for a moment. Read the dialogue of a novel aloud, and then read a play aloud, and you will soon see the difference. Every word of a play must either carry on the plot or develop a character, whereas the lucky novelist can frisk off on a side-issue and be interesting, amusing, surprising, with the reader following happily after and returning to the story a page or two later, none the worse for the excursion.

So read your play aloud—with a knowledgeable friend if possible—and see if the idea, the action and the characterisation is clear to you. It is not enough for the dialogue to be natural—there is nothing quite so dull as natural talk, as you will notice if you listen to it—it must be expressive; and, in the

case of children's plays, speeches must be short—Brownies, for instance, find it difficult to take a second breath without relapsing into their 'lessons' voice.

When you read the play through and through, ask yourself if it is what you want for the children. Is there an idea behind it? Is it going to be worth the time you must spend on it? Will they enjoy it? Can you see your way to the costumes? Scenery is not so important nowadays. Are there parts for the children who are really keen and have shown some ability in the acting games you have organised to spy out talent? Don't expect the Guides themselves to choose the play, but let them have two or three of your own selection to choose from. Debate the choice well; read it aloud and wait for comments. Children are far better than grown-ups over the 'Is there a good part for me?' question, but they can be devastating about the idea if they don't see the point of it.

One must not generalise over what standard to adopt. Rangers have done 'Quality Street', 'Lady Precious Stream', 'Tobias and the Angel'; Guides have done a boiled-down version of 'As You Like It'. Brownies have been known to make a great success of the Malvolio scenes from 'Twelfth Night'; in combination all three have tackled pageants and pageant plays of every calibre from small affairs to show supporters what Guides are doing, to vast spectacles such as Wales has just produced, to the wonder of all. There is nothing they can't do, one can say; but beginnings must be beginnings and, as in Guiding generally, it is the work done in individual companies that makes the great affairs possible. We have had very little real acting during the lifetime of the present generation of Guides, and it is time we began again. So choose your play, and good luck to you.

K. S.

September, 1947]

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## The Commissioners' Meeting Place

# Theory Meets Practice

LAST month thirty thousand Scouts gathered at Moisson, on land that a few years ago was occupied by the enemy. An ember saved from the 1937 World Ambrose of Peace, and the flame passed on from torch to torch until five thousand separate lights shone on the Scouts who filed into the arena. Public imagination was caught. National newspapers and wireless bulletins gave prominence to the story. Lord Baden-Powell would have rejoiced exceedingly that the seed he sowed had survived yet another great war, and that even now, when nations are sadly at variance, the youth of more than fifty countries had journeyed from near and far to renew before each other the pledge of a common peaceful purpose.



A young woman of Northern Rhodesia with baby slung on back

A few weeks previously there had been another meeting, not at all spectacular and claiming no recognition from the outside world—but it was one that would probably have pleased the Founder no less than the great international rally. Here at Foxlease was evidence that that adventitious growth, Girl Guiding, had also developed a sense of world responsibility, and was making its own contribution to understanding among the nations.

The occasion was the Commonwealth and Empire Conference (July 23rd—30th, 1947), under the gracious chairmanship of the Chief Commissioner, Lady Somers, assisted by Lady Cooper, Commissioner for Overseas, Miss Martin, Commissioner for Training, Imperial Headquarters, and Miss Shanks, Commissioner for Training Overseas. Branch, Department and Section Commissioners attended, and the following places were represented: Antigua, Australia, British Guiana, Canada, Ceylon, Eire, England, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, India, Kenya, Malta, New Zealand, Nigeria, Northern Ireland, Northern Rhodesia, Scotland, Southern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Uganda, Union of South Africa, Wales, and the West Indies.

Lady Somers opened the conference by welcoming the delegates, and defining the Empire as 'those places where the King's Writ is law'. Miss Martin outlined the scope of the conference, reminding members that it was of Chief Commissioners or their personal representatives invited by Lady Somers, and of training representatives invited by her behalf by the Commissioner for Training, in order that the possibilities, policy and problems of the Guide Movement in the British Commonwealth and Empire might be discussed by Commissioners and Trainers together. It was not an Overseas Conference, nor a Conference of Great Britain with Overseas members invited, but one of the whole Commonwealth and Empire of which all were equal members.

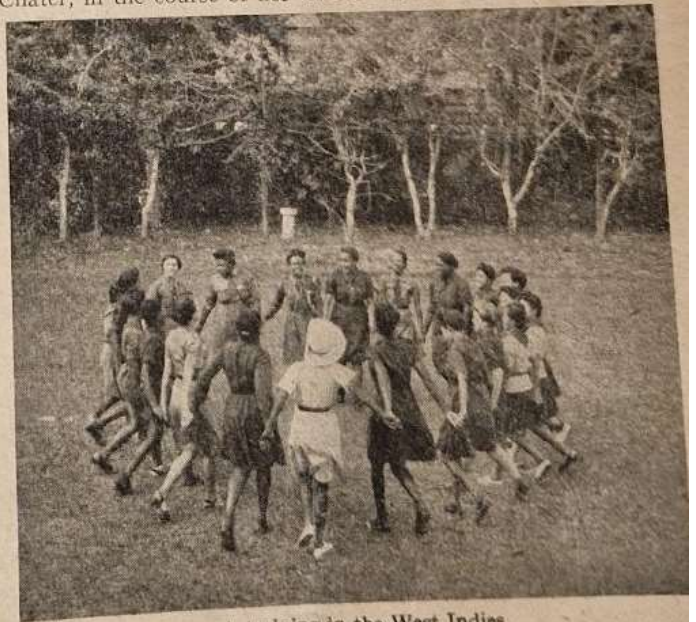
Miss Martin suggested that throughout the conference two aspects should be kept in mind: first, the individual Brownie, Guide and Ranger, in remote places as well as in busy towns, together with the Guider who brings Guiding to these children and young people; secondly, the purpose underlying each part of the syllabus for each branch. If these were continually to the fore in all discussions, it should be possible for each

member of the conference to arrive at the best solution of her individual problems and interpret for her own conditions the fundamentals of Guiding in the Commonwealth.

It would be futile briefly to describe and assess the value of the sessions so ably taken by the Commissioners and Trainers, among whom were, in addition to those already mentioned, Miss Newnham, the Hon. Mrs. Gibbs, Miss Chater, Miss Jackson, Miss Jean Clayton, Miss Sutherland, Miss Synge, Miss Angela Thompson, Miss Tirzah Barnes, Mrs. Nichols, and Miss Muriel Hall. The sessions were all enthralling. Regular readers of THE GUIDER will be conversant with the subject matter of most of them. Those concerned with less familiar subjects will, it is hoped, find a place in future issues. If, however, the main lines of the talks were known to those of us who live in the British Isles, the problems propounded in the lively discussions that followed opened up new trends of thought on diverse social customs, traditions and beliefs. It was heartening to learn how the fundamentals of Guiding were welcomed and could be applied in widely differing circumstances and how in some cases it had been found the only means of surmounting prejudices.

The problems of the Commissioner and Guider here seem small if one compares, for instances, Extension work in this country with Guiding in a leper colony in Uganda; Lone Guiding here with Lone Guiding in the more sparsely populated parts of so vast a country as Canada or Australia, and so on. Few of us have thought how difficult Rangering must be in a country where it is customary for girls to marry in their very early teens and where, in consequence, a Ranger may arrive at a meeting accompanied by her small family, the youngest probably slung on her back. Nor how complicated camping becomes when ceremonial washing is prescribed before each meal. Commissioner and Guider, too, are faced with heart-searching problems in regard to the First Promise in lands with differing religions and where disaffection is being sown among the people. All these and many other questions were discussed after the appropriate sessions—and between the sessions by small groups of thoughtful people sitting in the lovely Foxlease grounds bathed in sunshine.

One hopes the representatives from overseas found some of their problems lessened or resolved as a result of these discussions. But help was by no means one-sided. Miss Chater, in the course of her talk on Music and Drama, asked



A training in the West Indies

for and received advice on songs to be included in the Empire Song Book which she is compiling mainly for Guides in Great Britain. The writer, also, who was privileged to give a short talk on Guide periodicals (which have a large circulation in other countries) is grateful for the co-operation and practical help and encouragement she received from everyone present.

Two guest speakers were Miss Winifred Kydd, Director of the World Bureau, and Miss Margaret Stewart, now on the staff of the St. Colm's Church of Scotland Training College, and formerly engaged in rural reconstruction work in the West Indies, whose subject was 'The Art of Adaptation'.\* An unexpected pleasure was a fleeting visit by the Chief Guide who, learning that the sailing of her ship to Australia was delayed for twenty-four hours, characteristically decided to use the time in coming down to Foxlease to spend an hour or two with the visitors from abroad. Being a Guide occasion, there were, of course, lighter moments—intentional and unintentional: the eternal feud between washers-up and mess patrols, the song of the potato-peelers, the last-night stunts that reduced the audience to helpless laughter—and (may we add?) Miss Synge as sergeant-major on the tennis court.

During the conference, short talks on Guiding in their respective countries were given by delegates from Africa, British Guiana, Canada, Ceylon, Eire, India, Malta, Wales, and the West Indies. The delegate from Northern Ireland contributed delightful stories in dialect. Two contrasting campfires will also remain long in the memory of those present: Miss Chater's playing and singing of her incomparable Guide opera 'Sally', and—at the other end of the

emotional scale—the glimpse into G.I.S. work in Holland and Germany, Greece, and Malaya. The 'hero of Mafeking' would—had he lived to hear those stories so simply recounted by the three team leaders—have known that his generous acceptance of an unwanted addition to Scouting was more than justified. These three women, and the others they represented, would have been courageous, Guiding or no Guiding—but it was in each case because of the training they had received, and the teamwork implicit in it, that they were chosen for the arduous tasks assigned to them. It was their inherent quality strengthened by knowing that the movement was behind them that gave them power to perform the 'impossible': to help to feed the hungry at Arnhem and to obey the almost unbearable order to conserve their own rations to conserve their strength for the work they had to do, while starving, friendly, uncomplaining people watched them; to take charge of hundreds of prisoners of varying nationalities and to save lives by bluffing confessed would-be murderers who came demanding that some of their charges be handed over; to agree to make a long journey up-country in Malaya when told 'the road is impassable and you will probably be killed by bandits, but there are ten thousand people who will almost surely die unless you go to their help, and if you refuse I shall ask no one else'.

Problems of Guiding in the British Commonwealth and Empire—let us salute those who work to overcome them and seek to strengthen their hands and hearts by whatever means lie in our power, and to make the possibilities accomplished facts.

M.P.

## Hampton Court Camp

ALL roads led to Hampton Court from Wednesday, June 9th onwards. On this day the camp, which was to house the international folk dance teams, their hostesses, the Queen's Guides and their fellow Scouts, began to take shape, and to emerge from a slightly hazardous possibility into actual fact. As the advance guard of the staff, from all parts of the British Isles, gathered in the two walled paddocks which were destined to be the home of over four hundred Scouts and Guides from eleven countries for nearly a fortnight, we surveyed that vast emptiness with trepidation, feeling that surely never can so little have been arranged for so many by so few. But with every hour fresh proofs of detailed thought and planning appeared—a long water-pipe with branching taps sprang miraculously from the ground—Guiders' tents sprouted in all directions—a maze of ropes and pegs marked the lay-out of the five groups. Those who have pitched unnumbered tents in quick succession know the pleasant glow of achievement which follow this performance. It was with real excitement and pleasure that everyone welcomed our first guests—from Denmark.

We had been told beforehand that our welcome should be spontaneous and demonstrative, in the manner of our guests themselves, who never allow visitors to arrive in camp without instantly running from all quarters to greet them. So we too ran; but it is an ingrained British characteristic never to hurry except in the case of a spectacular fatality or some such stimulating occurrence, and we fear that an onlooker would have diagnosed a rather dull accident, but our guests seemed to see only the spirit of welcome.

The next arrivals were the Czechs, immaculate and courteous; they had flown from Prague, but looked as fresh and smiling as when they started. And so it went on. Friday morning started with the arrival before breakfast of a large party of Queen's Guides from the north, who had travelled overnight. The Group commandants pinned welcoming smiles to their faces and re-wrote their patrol lists with praise-worthy frequency. And it was inspiring to see how quickly the Queen's Guides set to work pitching their tents and finding the nearest job which wanted doing.

Enthusiasm and activity continued at fever-pitch throughout the camp; and life seemed to be a perpetual whirl of organising the departure of teams for London and the various performances, and of Queen's Guides to their part in the shows; of welcoming hilarious 'bus-loads back at dead of night and quelling bagpipes by force; of negotiating innumerable crises concerning lost clothes, food, money, suitcases, of organising lengthy ironing parties of national dresses, and tactfully curtailing them as 'buses came to the door; arranging excursions for odd moments, and guests for the various parties for which many invitations were kindly sent to the camp, and of arranging the impressive camp functions—the press party and the visitor's day, the campfire, and the drumhead service, at which the address was given by Lord Rowallan, the Chief Scout.

Our visitors included the Chief Guide; Lady Somers, Imperial Chief Commissioner; Lady Cochrane, Chief Commissioner for England; Miss Synge, Imperial Commissioner for Guides; Miss Tennant, Imperial International Commissioner, and many other distinguished visitors from Imperial Headquarters. We thank them all for their ready interest and appreciation, unfailing even after a third visit; and we thank, too, the International Department for its very presence and help. A sense of security as well as of great importance was given to the camp by the fact that Miss Jackson, Imperial Commissioner for Camping, and Miss Tuckwell, Commissioner for Camping for England, stayed with us for nearly the whole time; and we were greatly sustained by the presence in the camp for the last week-end, unseen by many, but felt by all of Miss Gwen Clayton, Commissioner for Guides for England.

As the last lorry rolled out of the gateway to the strains of 'Scots wha hae', there was a momentary sadness in saying goodbye to so many new friends. We learnt much from them of self-control, courage, and courtesy; and we gained, too, satisfaction in having been able to make an individual contribution to a collective effort so immeasurably worth while.

H. B.

\* Both of these talks will, it is hoped, appear shortly in THE GUIDER.

# Ranger Discussion Group

SO your Rangers are thinking of starting a discussion group, and you would like a few hints? Well, the first thing is to create a friendly atmosphere, for nothing will happen if people don't enjoy themselves; the next time they won't turn up! This means choosing the right sort of person for a group leader, the right sort of place to hold the discussion, and a subject which will interest them.

Let us start off with the place. The ideal room for a discussion is a light and cheerful one, not small enough for people to feel crowded and not big enough for them to feel conscious in its vast space. However, you probably won't have much choice in the actual place in which to gather your group, but you can do a good deal towards creating the sort of setting that makes for informality and friendliness. One of the first things is reasonable warmth; a warm and comfortable atmosphere tends to reflect itself in a warm and lively discussion—and the reverse is only too true. Try to get reasonably comfortable chairs, not so deep that they invite a quiet sleep, but then neither should they be so hard that people have to sit in rigid attitudes, for hard sitting does not necessarily promote hard thinking.

It is well worth going into the room a few minutes beforehand to tidy up any depressing mess that may be lying about; it is very uninviting to be greeted by trails of ash, dirty bun papers and half-drawn curtains. It will also pay the leader to arrange the chairs into a circle; the point of this is that everybody should be able to see each other's expressions.

Not much of one's personality penetrates through the back of one's neck, and people whose chairs are through outside the circle will tend to get left out of the discussion; in fact they will probably start a rival conversation of their own. Tables can be a snag unless you push them to the back of the room; people tend to sit round them so that they form little bays of conversation outside the main discussion; and, of course, the group leader who allows the table to stand as a barrier between herself and her group will, by reproducing the formal atmosphere of a public meeting, get the isolation she deserves.

What is a good size for a group? Between eight and fifteen people is ideal. Less than eight makes each individual feel self-consciously important and thus may prevent easy expression. Over fifteen is altogether too like a public meeting; a friendly atmosphere turns to a competitive one, in which too many people are struggling for the leader's attention and the small slice of time available. Divide an hour's discussion by any number of people over fifteen, and you'll see that a proportion will be condemned to many minutes of silent frustration. Since one of the values of discussion is that everybody should feel wanted and be able to take part, it is particularly

undesirable that the size of the group should force several members into being mere spectators.

Discussion is really organised conversation; a co-operative effort in which everyone has an equal chance to contribute, because the essential qualifications are sincerity and a willingness to submit opinions and ideas to reasoned examination. It follows that the leader is not the central figure as, for instance, a lecturer is; rather, she is a sort of spider gathering into a neat web the separate strands of ideas from all parts of the group.

In this job a friendly, easy personality is the important thing, rather than academic qualifications or a specialised knowledge of the subject. The group leader is not there primarily as a teacher to inform people; she is more like a hostess who has the gift of making everyone feel so much at ease that they will be at their best, and together produce ideas and suggestions which will make a first-rate discussion.

## The Group Leadership

The leader should be a friendly and observant person who will note which of her group are shy and need encouraging to speak, and she must be able to do this tactfully. She will also need to keep an eye on the very talkative, rather 'bouncy' type who likes to occupy a good deal more than her share of the limelight, and to find some way of making such people give others a turn without destroying their keenness and interest. In other words, a good group leader must be just as interested in people as in her subject. Also, she should be an unselfconscious sort of person, because shyness and tenseness are very infectious. Remember how, at company concerts, if someone is nervous of performing, all her friends feel this and almost share the ordeal with her; just the same sort of thing will happen if the group leader cannot forget herself. The group will concentrate upon her and her shyness instead of getting down to the subject.

For the same reason, it is often a good idea, with a group

of girls, to let them bring knitting or sewing, it has almost the same effect as a cigarette upon men. It evaporates shyness. People who have got something to do with their hands won't just sit and twiddle them and wonder if they dare to speak; they will find that the familiar motions of knitting or sewing induce a feeling of security, and they will soon be talking as naturally as they do round their own fireside. Perhaps some of your prospective group leaders will think clicking needles a distraction, but, in fact, once people forget themselves and get really interested in discussion, you will find that very little needlework gets done, and so the problem does not arise. An



Not much of one's personality penetrates through the back of one's neck, and people whose chairs are right outside the circle will tend to get left out of the discussion; in fact they will probably start a rival conversation

even better aid to informality is the familiar cup of tea, if this can be managed; it combines associations of easy talk with something to hold—and enjoy.

### Choosing a Subject

The next step is to choose a subject which will appeal to your group. Ideally it is best if you can ask the group what they would like to discuss, but this is not always possible. However, what the group leader can do is to find out what are the interests of her group and pick a subject which will appeal to everyone, and about which a few may have some experience. Interest does not mean the things we ought to think about and like, it means the things that the average girl really does spend about three-quarters of her spare time doing, talking about, or just imagining. Films, clothes, food, sport, shortages, dancing, what is happening at home and—for the older ones—dates and boy friends, are more intimately interesting than foreign affairs, economic planning, taxation, the atom bomb or the prospects of the United Nations.

One of the curious things about discussion is that one can get people to think about these more remote, but very important matters, by the simple method of linking them with the group's everyday interests and working from the known to the unknown. For instance, a discussion entitled 'Anglo-American Relations' would be far too high-sounding and would probably peter out because few would dare to speak

or even know where to begin. But most Rangers will have known something of the Americans. They can remember when they were billeted round their homes, and what they thought of them; their generosity, their apparent boastfulness, the way they always seemed to have so much money. 'Do Yanks Swank?' as a title, would be bright and snappy, and start from the group's actual interest and experience. If the leader started by asking the group what they themselves thought of the Americans they had met, a lively discussion would break out, with some praising and some abusing.

Having thus aroused interest and co-operation, even though in the form of mere opinion or even prejudice, the good leader would then go on to ask why Americans do this and that, and the group would then begin exploring the reasons for the many differences between the American and British way of life. The interesting thing is that they would find that they had, between themselves, a surprising amount of information; and the very things they didn't know could be arranged as a series of questions, to which the group as a whole would try to find answers—perhaps from a lecture, a film or books. The important point is that this informal method would have aroused interest and a positive appetite for information; and by starting from the group's own interests and memories, it will have given them a more real and lasting grasp of Anglo-American relations than if they had tackled it academically and by pure logic.

BARBARA POWLETT  
[BUREAU OF CURRENT AFFAIRS]

## The Conference of Christian Youth

**J**ESUS CHRIST is Lord'. This was the theme of thirteen hundred delegates, representatives from seventy different countries, who had come to Oslo to reaffirm their faith together, all different in creed, colour, class and trade, but members one of another under the banner of 'Christ is Lord'. That is the background of the World Conference of Christian Youth, and I want to convey to you something of the wonder of those ten days. We left Tilbury on the evening of July 17th at 7 p.m., and those two days on board ship were for most of us of vital importance; we got to know one another really well, and certainly for me those opportunities made all the difference to my enjoyment of the conference. Our arrival at Gothenberg was unforgettable, and the welcome we received was an inspiration. We had a perfect two days sightseeing, not to mention the wonderful food, with exciting shopping expeditions without coupons.

Our arrival in Oslo on the evening of July 21st was thrilling, and as we passed the Oslo fiord with the evening sunlight glinting on the blue waters we felt instinctively that our conference was going to be a success. The opening session began the following evening, and not one of us will ever forget the sight of the delegates gradually filling the huge hall. It was an impressive spectacle, the vast building thronged with people from every corner of the globe, and towering above us all were the words in French, German, and English, 'Jesus Christ is Lord'.

The Chairman of the World Council of Churches, Dr. Visser T'Hoft, addressed the conference and reminded us of the First World Conference of Youth at Amsterdam in 1939, and how many of those delegates had been inspired by the words, 'Christus Victor', during the dark days of war and in the horror camps. At the close of this session we all joined in singing the well-known hymn, 'A toi la gloire', this being the last hymn sung at the close of the Amsterdam Conference. I felt deeply thankful that God had allowed us once more to be together.

From the past we went swiftly to the future, and during the next few days we discussed in our Bible Study Groups subjects of vital importance to each of us individually in the world today. I was in a group with thirty representatives from twenty different nations; our subject was 'The Family

in the Community. As a mother of two children who takes an active interest in the affairs of young mothers, this naturally interested me greatly, and I felt I could learn a great deal. We had as our leader Dr. Case, an American representative, who is one of the experts on this subject.

During the conference we heard the Rev. D. T. Niles speak on 'The God of the Bible in History', and Madeleine Barot on 'Confronting Moral Chaos'. Dr. Kirtley Mather spoke on 'Confronting Self-Sufficient Science', and Professor Reinhold Niebuhr spoke on 'Man's Disorders and God's Design', and last but not least, there was a more than inspiring address by Dr. Martin Niemöller on the subject, 'Lord of the Future'.

Each day started with a service of worship, presented by the various Churches of different countries. We were also invited to attend the Norwegian Lutheran High Mass, and an Eastern Orthodox Service. I must mention in closing the way the Guide and Scout Movements worked for us during our stay; they deserve unlimited praise. I can never be grateful enough to my own movement for having nominated me to attend this conference, which was an unforgettable experience. Christ supercedes all barriers of nation and race, and there is an indestructible bond by which Christians are united, and new insight is derived from intimate contact with fellow Christians. A new courage was given to us all to go back and work with greater zeal for the Kingdom of God—'Jesus Christ is Lord'.

MARGARET FOX

### Acorns and Beechmast

Supplies of rationed feeding-stuffs for pigs and poultry this year even more restricted, and the Ministry of Agriculture wishes full advantage to be taken of this season's acorn and beechmast crops as supplementary foods. The crop of acorns is unfortunately poor in most districts but the fall of beechmast, although poor or very poor in places, is usually about the average. Guides who wish to arrange collections can sell their collected acorns direct to local pig and poultry keepers. It is important, however, that they should find no difficulty in disposing of their collections, and they are advised to obtain definite orders before starting work. Under present conditions a fair price to get for sound raw acorns is 5s. to 7s. 6d. per cwt.; and for beechmast in its normal state but free from burrs, 7s. 6d. to 10s. per cwt.

## Skill In Small Things

As the bazaar season approaches and Christmas time looms nearer, some suggestions for attractive small things to make, may be useful. People are always ready to buy things which are useful, well made, of good

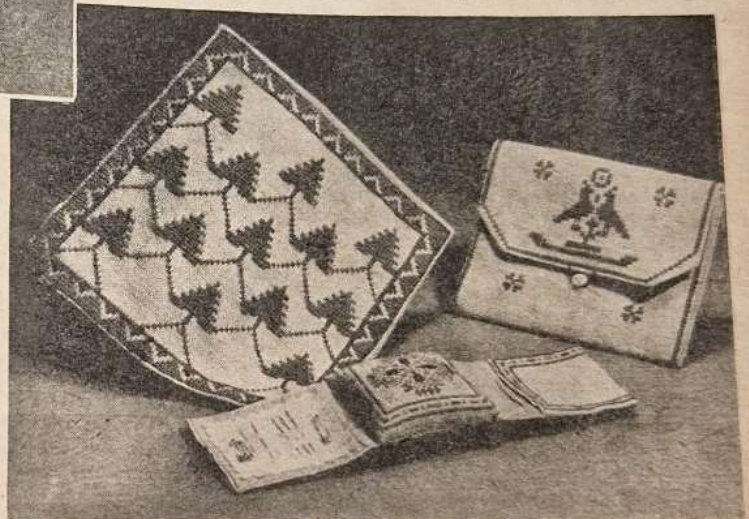
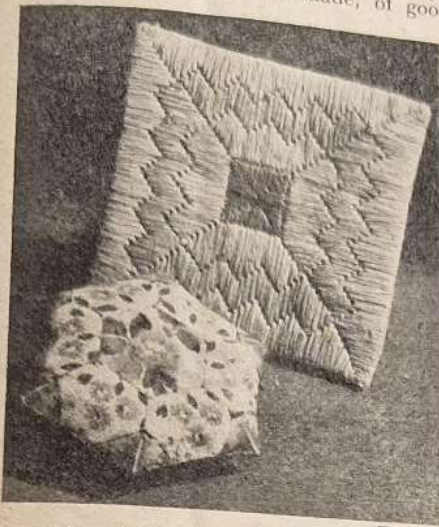
design and made of suitable material. Materials are a difficulty now, but many things can be made of such small pieces if they are cleverly chosen and well put together.

Little receptacles for needlework necessities are always popular. The two illustrated are made of coarse linen crash and worked in cross-stitch with stranded cottons. The flat holdall with a pocket for cards of darning is worked entirely in blue; to keep to one colour is often the most effective. The little hussif containing a pincushion stuffed with bran, has a tiny cross-stitch design worked in shades of green, blue, red and brown carefully chosen to blend. Also worked in cross-stitch, in soft green and brown wool, is the sachet.

All kinds of cross-stitch can be most effectively used for table mats, tray cloths, children's feeders and pinafores, and provided the material is of fairly coarse weave and the threads even, is well within the scope of most children. Before starting to work a design, the threads must be counted and the pattern worked out, as the whole effect can be spoiled by an inaccuracy. Linen crash is the ideal material and, if really good work is going to be done, it is well worth trying to obtain this; there are, however, other materials available without coupons. Designs for cross-stitch can be copied from old samplers, stools, chair seats, etc., and many of the old pat-

terns are very much more attractive than the modern ones, although some of these have amusing pictures suitable for children's things.

Patchwork is another attractive type of handcraft which can be applied to modern requirements. The pincushion illustrated is made up of tiny pieces of chintz arranged to make a charming pattern, and this scheming of the pieces and matching of patterns together with very neat sewing, makes the most successful patchwork. Bran is used for the stuffing and it must be pushed very firmly into all corners. Sachets also can be made of patchwork, and flat needlecases are easily made, for instance, if the pincushion shape is left unstuffed and the two sides stitched together, another identical shape made and the two joined together at two of the corners, with flannel stitched into one side and a flat pincushion into the other. To make a flat pincushion the material should be sewn over thin card and two pieces stitched together so that the pins can be stuck round the edges between the two layers. The shape of the patches can be varied, but, whatever the shape, great care must be taken to make them absolutely symmetrical and to arrange the pieces to make a pattern. A very helpful leaflet on patchwork is published by Dryad.

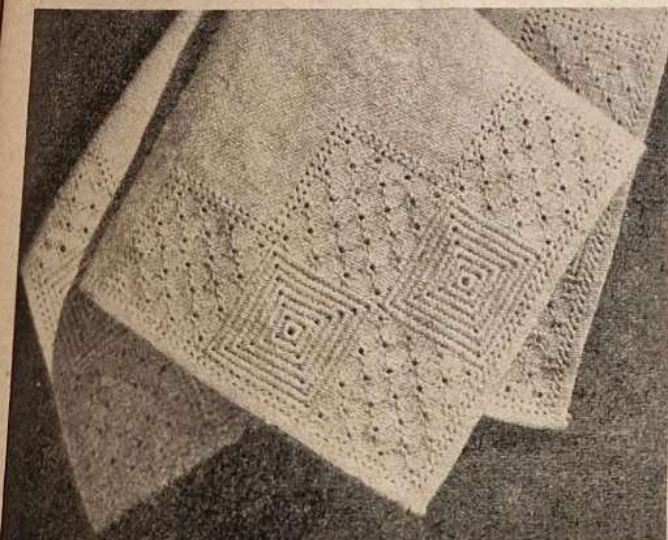


Skill and taste can be shown in small things, from the raffia mat or patchwork pincushion, by way of varied cross-stitch to the drawn thread work of the practised needlewoman

Table mats and tray cloths made in linen and embroidered with self-coloured drawn thread work are always popular, and for the keen needlewoman there is a great variety of stitches which can be employed in making decorative designs. Worked in a single colour they can also look very nice. Raffia can be used for many useful things. The mat photographed is of plaited natural coloured raffia; another type can be made by working a pattern in long stitches on canvas, which is very simple for quite young children to do. For the more advanced, fine coiled cane and raffia mats and baskets are things which usually find a ready sale.

Aprons of all kinds are always in demand. For gardening they can be made of good quality hessian (no coupons), worked with coloured wools, cottons or raffia, or trimmed with fancy braids in the Austrian or Rumanian fashion. Bags can easily be made in the same way.

Hussifs and needlecases can also be made of odd scraps of material edged with gay patterned tape or binding, and very welcome for young people going away to school are small workbags with a stiff circular base and small pockets inside for reels of cotton, thimble, etc. These can also be made to hold small bottles of toilet and manicure requisites for



taking away for short visits, and for this purpose they can be lined with oilskin or washleather. Another idea is a flat jewel case, made with small pockets lined with washleather (or old kid gloves) for taking a few things away for a week-end; for holding pearl necklaces, very small cases (two inches square) made of ribbon or material and lined with washleather, make useful gifts.

Good geometrical 'mattress' pincushions are especially popular for work baskets. Small ones (three inches square) can be made of pieces of chintz or cretonne over layers of carpet felt stitched together like small mattresses, or stuffed

firmly with bran and stitched through. Narrow ribbon or binding is needed to stitch the two sides together, and to pin the corners quite square the ribbon must be cut and stitched at each corner. The same pattern pincushion can be covered with canvas, and worked all over in a cross-stitch design in wool or cotton.

In making any of these things, what really matters is careful work; care in choice of material, blending of colours, laying out of patterns, turning in of straight edges and in sewing together, if a really attractive article is to be the result.

NANCY GREEN

## Winter Camp Trainings

THIS is the story of a West Surrey experiment. As such, we set out the plan in detail, in case there are any who are interested to adopt and adapt. We are emboldened to do this by the success of the experiment, because a wave of such enthusiasm has swept our patrol leaders that we are hoping for great things from their leadership in their companies. Perhaps the scheme succeeded partly because of its origin. It was really suggested by the patrol leaders themselves. In July, 1946, nearly three hundred of them, with Dutch, French and Belgian visitors, had camped together. When goodbyes were being said, the English patrol leaders demanded that they should 'meet again and meet often', adding, 'We want to learn as well as to have fun'. So the idea of a series of winter camp trainings was born.

In all the planning, the C.C.A.s were anxious not to usurp the captain's place as trainer of her own leaders, but we did feel that one or two trained campers in every company was the best help we could give to most Guiders. The overwhelming success of the plan was greatly due to the co-operation and encouragement given by the local Camp Advisers and their Guiders.

Six training centres were established in the County. The C.C.A. visited each in October, January and March. The Divisional C.A. met the trainees in December and February, loyally carrying out the suggested training. The patrol leaders were trained from six-thirty to eight o'clock and from eight o'clock to nine-thirty. Any Guider taking any camp test, or wishing to be kept abreast of what her patrol leaders were doing, came to the centres. At each meeting, challenges were issued, on which the patrol leaders worked individually. We aimed at qualifying the trainees for Pioneer's and Hiker's badges, also at giving help and arousing interest in the other badges required for the Woodcraft Emblem.

Our first letter was sent to every company in the County, and read as follows:

Dear Patrol Leaders,

Even if you did not come to the Victory Camp, you will have heard what fun we had and how we made up our minds to meet again. This is to arrange details of that re-union. We are planning a series of meetings so that we may train together in campcraft. You, as a patrol leader, may attend in your own right, and may bring your seconds and Second Class Guides on your captain's recommendation. But all who accept this invitation must be proficient in Second Class knots and square lashing!

Do come and meet us.

Yours sincerely,

With this letter went forms of invitation, which each C.A. completed for her own district. 'The C.C.A.s request the pleasure of the company of the patrol leaders of the ..... at six-thirty p.m. on ..... at ..... R.S.V.P. via your own C.A.'.

Throughout the whole series we were anxious to emphasise the personal responsibility of each Guide towards the trainings and the trainers, and we tried to help the leaders to under-

stand that, in undertaking to be trained, they accepted an individual obligation. Thus we wrote personal letters and invitations to the leaders themselves, the Divisional C.A.s nobly acting as distributing agents. In the main, the patrol leaders responded well to the demand, and a regular attendance was maintained all through the severity of the winter, in spite of travelling difficulties, and power cuts which made some of the trainings dependant on candlelight. Absentees, when faced by a really unsurmountable difficulty, were quick with polite notes of apology and regret.

The first meeting was a great success. The patrol leaders fell avidly upon the whole idea. Charts, showing all the requirements for the Woodcraft Emblem, were eagerly studied. A list of patrol equipment useful to a hike-minded patrol was carefully copied. The programme for the evening was closely scrutinised. Some care had been taken to make these charts decorative and attractive, so setting a standard for the log books, etc., that were soon to be begun.

An important feature of the course was the provision of an individual challenge which patrol leaders were to work on in between the trainings.

### Patrol Leaders' Challenge No. 1

#### FOR DECEMBER

Bring to the next training:—

1. Gadget wood cut by yourself for washing-up stand uprights; bedding rack; forks and horizontals for shoe-rack; four pieces suitable for a draining-board. Know from what trees you have cut your wood.
2. Three 'tree-sheets' giving specimens and information of three trees, including bark rubbings or smoke prints.
3. Practise your stalking positions.

#### FOR JANUARY

1. Be able to take any place in a colour party.
2. Make and bring the models of two hike fires.

After discussing the scheme, some time was spent in the folding and hoisting of colours, and there was a demonstration by a colour party. Camp knots were the next item—and here there were some revelations, in spite of the admonition in the first letter! A talk on how and where to cut suitable gadget wood, and the types of string to use for lashings, followed. Models of gadgets were inspected and, finally, with many groans and incapacitating laughter, stalking positions were practised.

The next two dates were carefully booked in the patrol leaders' diaries, goodbyes and thank-yous were said, and the Guides went home to embark on their first challenge.

C. M. SMITH

(To be concluded)

### Back Numbers

A reader who has a complete file of THE GUIDER for the years 1929, 1930 and 1931, is willing to give it to any Guider who will pay carriage. Anyone interested should write to Miss Jackson, 29, Eaton Avenue, High Wycombe, Bucks.

September, 1947]

THE GUIDER

# Journey to Les Courmettes

I was with great excitement that four Guiders met at Victoria Station on the morning of Saturday, May 3rd, en route for the new Guide holiday centre at Les Courmettes. Two of the party could speak French, two could perform actions only! The journey to Nice was very pleasant and a most memorable one. When embarking at Dover we made our way to the restaurant and were amazed at the meal set before us; ham and tongue, salad, rolls and butter, apricots and custard. Returning on deck we enjoyed the sea breeze and were thrilled when the coast of France became visible. This was our first visit abroad, and the first glimpse of the French porters and *gendarmes* filled us with great excitement.

On arrival at Paris, there was a wait of three hours before moving on to Nice—at least so we were told. The two French-speaking members of the party went off round Paris, while the other two remained to look after the luggage. Our hearts began to sink when the train moved off minus our two friends—the time-tables had all been altered that day, and not even the French railway officials knew at what time the trains were running. We had crossed from one station to another and were told to change trains, as the one we were in was not running to Nice after all! So out the two Guiders struggled, with four people's kit, and endeavoured to find out where to get the next train. It was most amusing to see one of the Guiders holding her ticket before the French porter trying to make herself understood.

Having found the train bound for Nice, we had to search for seats, as the change-over cancelled our reservation. As we were early, this was not difficult, and we soon found four comfortable seats, hoping that the lost friends would return in time to continue the journey with us. For two hours we stood with our heads looking out of the window for two bright yellow ties, and our patience was rewarded, for just before the train was due to depart, we saw what we thought must be the missing two, darting in and out—what a relief!

The journey was otherwise uneventful. The climate was getting warmer and warmer and we reached Nice on Sunday at 2.30 p.m., and by then we felt very hot and uncomfortable. Here we were met by two French *Eclaireuses*, who were ready to welcome us to their beautiful town. We left our rucksacs at the left-luggage office, had a drink at a café, and went off straight away on a sight-seeing tour of the town. By five o'clock we were feeling very tired, and in need of a good wash to refresh ourselves, for sleeping and washing facilities in the train leave much to be desired.

We went to the home of one of the French Guides and were joined by others during the evening. We learnt that we were each to go to the home of one of the *Eclaireuses* to sleep, as it was impossible to get to Les Courmettes that evening. The time spent in the homes of these French Guides was very enlightening about the home conditions and customs of the French people. Their families were so pleased to welcome the English and to hear how we managed during wartime. With only the aid of a dictionary and photographs, the non-French-speaking members of the party understood a lot. We have much to learn from the Guides of France. They expect much of the British Guides, and we wondered if we were up to the standard they expected of us.

The next morning we all met again and were escorted to the 'bus going for Tourettes; we felt that we had already

made close friends with our sister Guides in Nice, and an invitation to spend the following week—end with them had already been accepted. On arrival at Tourettes we were met by the boy in charge of the donkeys who were to take us to our final destination. Donkeys loaded, off we set. When Les Courmettes was pointed out to us right at the top of the mountain, we could not imagine ourselves walking so far, but the path which wound in and out took off the steepness of the climb.

Halfway up we were greeted by two Commissioners of Les

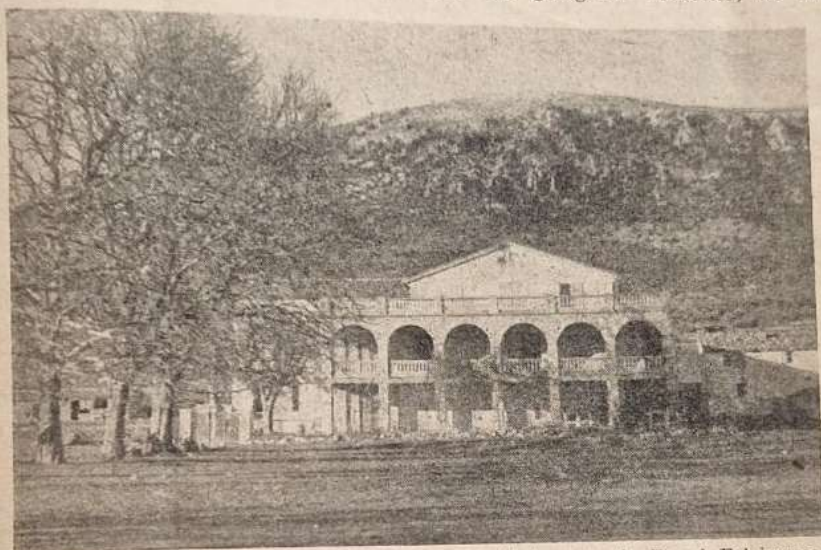
Courmettes, Mlle Leo and Mlle Berton, and how smart they looked in their uniforms of brown. Conversation then began to flow rapidly, for they could speak English. We soon learnt that we were the first British Guides to stay at Les Courmettes, and how very proud we were of this fact! On our arrival at the house we were welcomed by Mlle Leclerc, whose hard work, pleasant manner, and untiring efforts to give everyone a wonderful time during their visit to Les Courmettes will never be forgotten. We were quite an international gathering, for besides ourselves there were French Guides from other parts of France, a Belgian, and a Dutch Commissioner and her husband. We were amazed

at the comforts in the house, for although miles away from the next hamlet, there was electricity, hot and cold water, showers and a bath!

To visit Les Courmettes you must love walking and climbing, for you will not enjoy the holiday unless you do. All our pleasant memories centre round the beautiful walks and climbs, and the expedition into Grasse.

If you are planning a visit abroad with your Guides or Rangers, go to Les Courmettes. It will prove just as popular as the Chalet, especially to country lovers.

A DORSET GUIDER



Les Courmettes lies amid the Alpes Maritimes and belongs to the French *Eclaireuses*, who welcome British Guides for both visits and camps



'On arrival at Tourettes we were met by the boy in charge of the donkeys'



## Enjoy them freely just for the picking

Blackberries—elderberries—rose-hips and other wild fruits make delicious jams, jellies, puddings and pies to add variety and zest to your meals. They're yours for the picking; but do remind the children to be careful to shut gates, to avoid treading on growing crops and to be careful not to break hedges or bushes!

### Elderberry Pie

1 lb. elderberries (ripe, black ones, stripped from stalks), 1-2 level tablespoon syrup, 2 tablespoons hot water, 2 or 3 cloves, 8 oz. pastry.

Nearly fill pie dish with berries. Sweeten with syrup and add the water and cloves. Cover with pastry. Bake in a brisk oven till crust is browned. Then lower heat and allow fruit to simmer for a further 10 to 15 minutes.

N.B. The easiest way to remove the berries from the stalk is to strip them with a fork.

### Elderberry & Apple Jam

3 lb. elderberries, 3 lb. sour apples or crab apples, 5 lb. sugar.

Wash and stalk the elderberries with a fork. Warm gently to draw the juice then boil until tender. Cook apples and simmer in another pan, with just enough water to prevent burning, until quite soft. Then pass through a sieve. Add the apples and sugar to the elderberries. Stir until the sugar is dissolved, then boil rapidly until setting point is reached (a little dropped on a cold plate should wrinkle when pushed with the finger).



## BOTTLING wild fruits

Blackberries and elderberries can be bottled in the same way as cultivated fruits. By themselves, or mixed with some of your other bottled fruits or apples according to taste, they are then ready to make delicious fruit pies, steamed fruit puddings.

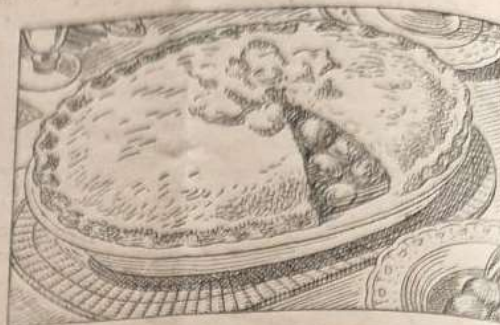
### Beech Nuts & Cob Nuts

The kernels of beech nuts or cob nuts sprinkled with salt and baked until crisp are a good substitute for salted almonds.

Gather the nuts when they are quite ripe and dry. They can be stored in their shells in boxes of sand kept in a cool dry place.



ISSUED BY THE  MINISTRY OF FOOD (S180)



## You can easily make deliciously light pastry

THE story is that you 'need a light hand' for pastry. Don't believe it. Anyone can make melt-in-the-mouth short pastry if they use Royal Baking Powder and follow this Royal recipe.

RECIPE: 6 oz. plain flour; 2 oz. fat (margarine or lard, or mixed); 1 rounded teaspoon Royal Baking Powder; pinch salt; water to mix.

METHOD: Sieve flour, salt, and baking powder together. Rub in

fat lightly until it is like fine breadcrumbs. Mix with water to stiff paste. Roll out.

Royal Baking Powder makes all baking lighter, yet never leaves a baking-powder taste.

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## MARMITE

In Jars: 1 oz. 8d., 3 oz. 1/1, 4 oz. 2/-, 8 oz. 3/3, 16 oz. 5/9, from all Grocers and Chemists

## The First Class Test

## Not Less Than Six Miles

WHAT, walk six miles? I couldn't do that, Captain'. That remark, and the chorus of 'Nor I', which followed it, was discouraging; obviously the line would need to be changed. The opportunity came a week later. 'If this weather continues, what about a two weeks later. To see the falls? supper hike till all hours, so it's light till all hours, so we'd easily manage it'. This was approved. 'How far is it?' someone asked. 'Oh, we shall take about an hour and a half getting up there—perhaps rather less coming down', was the answer. The hike took place; more than eight miles were covered, and the distance was never mentioned.

Go on foot for an expedition of not less than six miles. What a very wide choice that gives us, and what a very big responsibility it puts on us Guiders to see that it really is both a test and fun—something that the Guides really want to do, and not just a dreary distance to be covered, without apparent rhyme or reason, in order to pass a test. Looking round at

the different types of company, it would seem that there are three main groups of Guides for which we have to cater. First, the city child, to whom a walk of six miles is a real problem, something quite outside her experience. Secondly, the child, such as those in the company already mentioned, who can easily walk that distance, but to whom the sound of it is appalling, and, thirdly, the child who habitually walks three miles to school and back, and regards it as no test at all.

The town child is obviously the biggest problem. In our overcrowded cities, where transport is cheap and plentiful, there is no real incentive to walk. The tired housewife jumps on to a tram or a 'bus to go and do her shopping, and her children do the same to go to school. Thus they get no practice in walking, and are quickly tired by a hike or an expedition. The possibility of practice is again limited by the question of time and expense in getting out into the real country where walking becomes a pleasure.

For city children, much of this practice may have to be acquired by the less interesting method of walking to school or to work, but to be able to undertake an expedition of six miles is very different from just being able to walk that distance, relaxing into a chair to tend one's blisters afterwards! Not only, therefore, is training in walking needed, but also training in thinking—in deciding where to go, how long the journey will take, and how to make the best of one's time and one's surroundings. One way in which we can help here, is by discussing with the company the organisation of anything which we are going to undertake. We are joining in a Divisional Church Parade—how long will it take us to get there? How far from our homes will it be, and how far shall we have to march? At what time must we start?

Again, when it comes to practice expeditions, whether in town or country, do let us remember that there are few things more depressing than walking along a rather dull road on which perfectly adequate transport is available, would we but take it. In other words, let us suggest objectives for expeditions which cannot be reached except on foot. 'It's a most exciting place—you have to cross about four miles of moor to get there, but there is a track most of the way. When you

get there, if you keep your eyes open for it, you can see the sea on a clear day'. Compare this with walking grimly along the main road, while regularly every ten minutes a 'bus overtakes the depressed little party!

We do not, however, all have the good fortune to live in

the midst of hills and moors. Perhaps all we can manage to reach is that difficult kind of country, dirty and depressing, which surrounds so many of our big cities. Can we not, then, instead follow some old, disused road, some river or canal, or, choosing a spot on the map, see who can reach it using roads as little as possible—a good opportunity here for stressing the care of other people's property, gates, fences and farmland. Similarly, a challenge might be given to cross the city from one point to another in as short a distance as possible. This could be checked up from a town plan, and the distance measured.

The problem of the child who is not awake to her own capabilities is comparatively easy to solve. In most

mountainous countries, including parts of Britain, distance is measured by time, so that one does not say, it is so many miles to the top of the hill, but that it will take so many hours to reach it. Using this method, it is often possible to get Guides to go on really long expeditions, without ever putting into words the fact that one is proposing to do, say, eighteen miles, though they are proud afterwards to know the answer to the question, 'How far did we really walk?' (If eighteen miles sounds an outrageous distance for a Guide hike, it should be remembered that in one European country at least, a fifteen-mile walk forms part of the Second Class test, and a twenty-five mile one, part of the First Class!)

For the child who regards six miles as an everyday affair, stress will need to be laid on the organisation of the expedition, on the choice of the objective, and on the 'not less' part of the clause. She can do six miles—good. What is there further afield that she can explore? 'First Class' is not an end in itself, still less should just one part of it be regarded as such.

In conclusion, do let us make this part of the test as wide and as interesting as we can by the training we give, both in the planning and carrying out of the expedition, and in the choice of its objective. Do let us spare our Guides a six-mile trek along the main road, with the object of buying ice-cream in the next village! Here are a few points which may help.

1. There is no time limit to the expedition. It may be a half-day, a day, or even an overnight one.
2. The six miles need not be done at a stretch, but may be arranged how one likes—three to one's objective and three back, or six to one's objective and a 'bus back—just whatever is most convenient.
3. So long as there is a definite starting point and ending, the expedition can take place anywhere. Thus one can take a train out into the country, or a 'bus to the next village, and start from there—it is not necessary to start from one's home or meeting place.
4. Most important of all: an expedition is *always* an adventure.

ESME M. SPEAKMAN



There are few things more depressing than walking along a rather dull road, so let us suggest objectives which cannot be reached except on foot

# The Brownie Recruit

**T**HIS, and the next two Brownie articles on test work, have been written for the new Guider who, up to date, has not been able to go to many, or any, trainings. It is hoped that the few hints and test work games may prove of some help to them. Perhaps the more experienced Guider will also be able to find something that gives her new ideas.

First, for the recruit, Browniekin, or whatever you call her. Why does a child join the pack? Not with the high ideal of becoming more wise and helpful; usually it is because her friends are Brownies and, according to them, 'It's fun!' Our job is to keep alive that spirit of fun and adventure right through everything we do—in test work, as well as in games. Most children love discovering something new. If the recruit can learn at her first meeting one part of the recruit test, however simple, that she didn't know before, she will go home with a sense of achievement, and eager to go to Brownies again. If she can already plait, show her how to do it with five or seven strands, and ask her to make something useful with it—a loop for hanging a chart, a skipping rope with cotton reel handles, or anything else the pack may require. Folding the tie is a difficult part of the test. Ties seem so large and cumbersome for small hands. If you have any odd pieces of material which could be cut into smaller triangles, the children often find it easier to practise on these and pass on to the full size when they have mastered the miniature tie.

The good turn is something that every recruit can do, but the danger is that the children are apt to boast and exaggerate in order to go one better than anyone else when telling Brown Owl what they have done. 'Secret Tellings' when

no one else is near will help to abolish bragging. Some packs have each week one special type of good turn to do. One is chosen in Pow-wow—'Pixie Pickers-up' (putting tidily everything found on the floor at home), 'Will-o'-the-Wisp Washers-up', 'Magic Shoe-cleaners', 'Each Brown Owl secretly what she has done, and Brown Owl announces the grand total in Pow-wow. The main thing is that the good turn should be done cheerfully and, if possible, without waiting to be asked.

If you have a Pack Leader or Tawny, or both, they can help the recruit a great deal, but the Promise and Law should be undertaken by you, Brown Owl. It is the most important part of any Brownie's test, as it is the foundation, not only of the recruit's life as a Brownie, but as a Guide, Ranger, or Guider, too. Obviously, the Guider with the most experience is the person to set the recruit's feet along the road she will tread all through Guiding. Some children will have definite ideas on their duty to God and the King; others will have none. Many of them will say what they think you want them to say, 'Go to Sunday school', 'Say your prayers', 'Keep the rule of the road'. But do they really try to do these things, or are they just repeating what they have heard, parrot-wise? We have to draw out of each recruit her own ideas, and then encourage her to work on them. The surest way of helping her is by personal example—children are notorious copycats!

**Recruit game.** Everyone in the pack draws, with spoons, beans, etc., one good turn that they have done during the week (omitting washing-up, which nearly everyone chooses). The pack look at all the pictures and vote for the best. This game helps some of the children to have new ideas for their future good turns.

## Without a Captain

**T**WO companies of Guides in camp without a captain. The camp was being run by a Commissioner—a member of a University Guide Club and an ex-captain. The Commissioner asked the Guides what they could think of doing to get a captain. These were their replies: 'Go to Guide Headquarters and tell them to provide one', 'Ask the friends of elder sisters to help them and ask at their places of business', 'Ask the District Commissioner', 'Go round to ex-Guides—write to the Trefoil Guilds, University Guide Clubs, Cadet Companies, Ranger Companies and Crews, nearby', 'Go and see the manager of the local cinema'. (This to be done by two of the company who are on the Children's Cinema Club Committee.) 'He's ever so nice', says Barbara, 'I think he might get a slide made and show it'. 'Write to the editor of the local paper and tell him what we want'. 'What do you want?' asked the Commissioner. 'Well', said Joan, 'she must be young', 'and good looking', said Olive. 'Doesn't matter so much about that, as long as she looks all right', said Joan. 'But she must be strict, though not too strict—it's no good if she's not a bit strict'. 'Yes', said Shirley, 'and she must not say "no" and then "er, yes"', 'She must be cheerful and able to do things with us', added Joyce. A thought struck Barbara. 'But if we put up slides in the cinema and write to the editor, how do we know what we shall get? She might not be any good'. 'I know', said Olive, 'we will say when the Court of Honour meets, and asks anyone who answers to come and be interviewed'.

'I hope', said the Commissioner, 'that this means that when the time comes you leaders will join Cadets and become Guiders—since you know what it feels like to be without a captain'. 'I don't know', said Barbara, 'I'm afraid I should want to go to the cinema too much'. Commissioner pointed out it would be rather hard to leave other children in the same predicament as she is herself. 'All right. If we get a

captain for our company now, I'll try to be a Guider'. 'So will I', said Olive. 'Because it's rotten to be without a Guider, isn't it?' 'That's a bargain', said Joan.

'We want leaders', is still the cry from the Guides to the grown-ups. But encouraging news is beginning to come in from many different districts of one company, pack, or Ranger Company or Crew here and another there, being started or re-opened. We could wish the small trickle of new Guiders was a large trickle—or even a stream—but it is better to build slowly and well than too fast on doubtful foundations, so we can take heart. Probably the Guide rally than at any other time; a great many new contacts must have been founded, so now let us seize this opportunity and make the best use of those contacts. Let us take stock of the people we came in touch with through the Guide rally and get in touch with them again before they, and we, are embroiled in winter programmes.

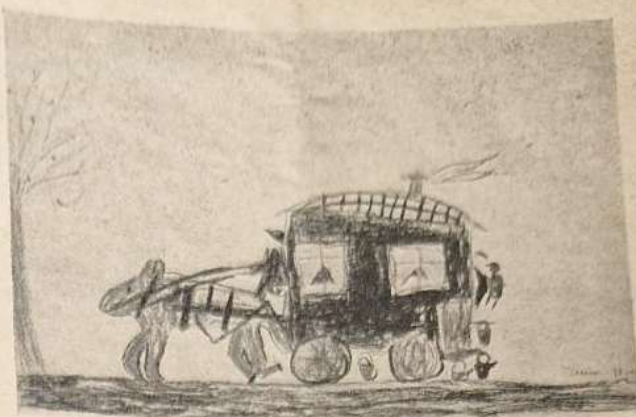
## The Chief Guide

Once again we have wished God speed and good luck to the Chief Guide of the World as she sets off on yet another of her voyages of friendship and goodwill. This time she goes to the other side of the world, to Australia and New Zealand, and we know that she will give—as only she can give—our love and friendship to our sister Guides 'down under'. Not only does she expend her physical forces lavishly, but she also gives most generously of her substance. Indeed, the cost of all her journeyings comes out of her own pocket. The Association has often begged her to accept her expenses, but the Chief has always insisted on paying her own way; and her gifts to the movement have been pressed down and running over. She would be the last to desire any thanks, and really to thank her would be almost impossible. But perhaps this small acknowledgement of our deep gratitude to her may be some indication of our love for her, and some encouragement in her strenuous labours.

# Child Art

**D**RAWING and painting by children, and the practice of many forms of craft work, are regarded today as a most valuable part of education. The beneficial effects to the child of creative activity lie in the development of confidence, imagination and originality, as well as in the advancement of personality through the pleasures of artistic value to the teacher of the children's work is through such self-expression the child reveals its background of environment and its emotional relationships. The development of art and craft work creates a happy atmosphere between teacher and children and helps the teacher to know and understand individuals.

Many people realise that great changes have taken place in the teaching of art, but the reasons for these changes are not generally understood. The practice of art as taught today is at the development of the child's imaginative powers, whereas previously the aim of both child and teacher was the achievement of a respectable standard in the technique of representation. The change-over was due to the psychological study of children's play activities, and to the work of such pioneers as Franz Cizek, who developed his methods



'The Caravan', painted by a child of seven and a half

its creative powers. A study of such books is valuable to give those who are encouraging children to draw and paint some idea of the values and limitations of children's work.

It is true that young children's painting has a strange and unreal appearance, and a comparison with the work of 'primitive' artists is often of value. The work of mediaeval painters and craftsmen has childlike qualities of flatness, decorative use of colour, figures and landscapes expressed symbolically, and buildings in very unsure perspective. But a spirit of intense conviction lies in these photographically unreal pictures, and it is this vitality, as well as the richness of colour and pattern, which should be found in children's work.

We do not, however, find at the present time that many schools in this country are giving children the experience of free and varied creative activity. The dislocation caused by the war and evacuation, and the shortage of paint and paper have meant that many schools have abandoned art teaching altogether, while others are still pursuing the representational aim with pencils and small pieces of paper. Indeed, it would be safe to assume that the greater proportion of the child population is receiving either the wrong type of art education or none at all. It is important, therefore, that those engaged in organising art and craft work for children in small groups should realise the fundamental aim of stimulating original creative activity.

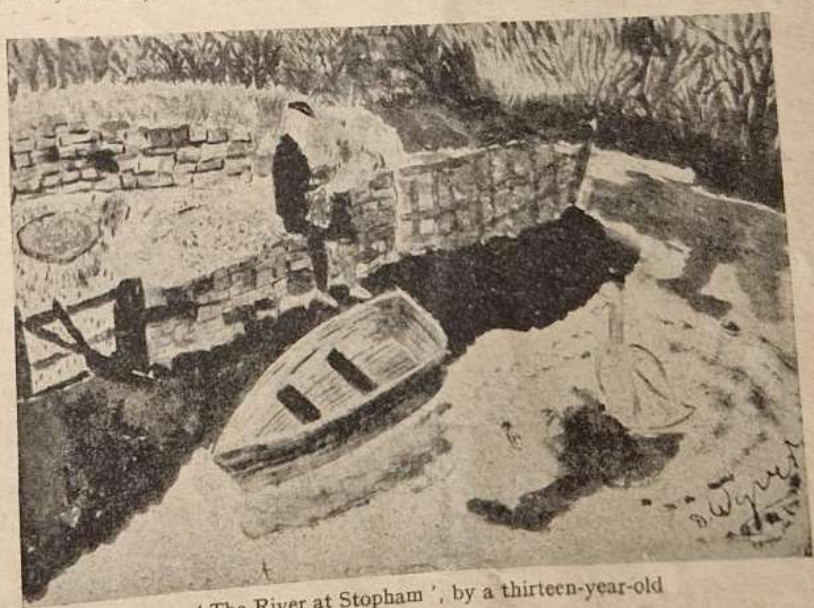
The child must speak in its own language, and should not be encouraged to copy adult modes of



'Washing-up in the Canteen'. These pictures are reproduced by courtesy of the Editor of *Athene*.

from watching children scribbling with chalk on walls and pavements. Given a studio to work in, and free access to painting materials, the children worked happily with abundance of decoration and colour, but with diagrammatic figures, houses, animals, and trees arranged as flat pattern and expressed in two dimensions.

That pattern and colour are the natural means of expression for young children has been proved in our own infants' schools where Marion Richardson initiated the reforms which gave the children patterns and pictures to paint, in the place of the 'delineation of common objects' in pencil or pastel. Evelyn Gibbs, whose book, *The Teaching of Art in Schools* (Williams & Norgate, 8s. 6d.), gives a clear account of the modern approach, almost makes pattern work the foundation of teaching, and R. R. Tomlinson in *Children As Artists* (King Penguin, 2s. 6d.), insists that too early teaching of the representing of space, through perspective, and of solidity, through light and shade, confuses and depresses the child, and harms



'The River at Stopham', by a thirteen-year-old

expression. Little children have certain symbolic ways of expressing the complicated forms of people and things in the world about them. These forms are confined to two dimensions, and they are expressed either by a 'plan' or an 'elevation' of an object. That is, for a house, the façade is drawn, while the garden paths and lawns and flower beds are shown as rectangular or circular shapes. People are drawn first as full face and later in profile; animals are always drawn from the side view. Functional details are included, eyes and mouths are more often found than noses and ears, of which children are not so conscious.

People inside a house are shown by a drawing of an outline of the house with the people enclosed in it. A strip of green at the bottom edge, and blue at the top of the paper symbolise earth and sky. The people and objects stand in a row on the green base line. This line may be repeated higher up in the scene, and other figures ranged along it. The most important person in the picture is often made very much larger than anything else. All these methods are used to 'tell the story' of the picture, and the child makes its message as clear as did the mediaeval stained-glass artist, whose figures are boldly silhouetted against backgrounds of contrasting colour, and for whom an arch and column symbolise an interior scene and a diagrammatic tree, a landscape.

Young children use colour for decoration, and are not confined to 'local colour'. If they are given a wide range of powder or poster colours, including black and white, and have opportunities for mixing them, they will show a range of invention and a variety of personal taste that are astonishing. Each child has its own personal taste and feeling for colour, which it can develop only by experimenting, and not by carrying out set exercises in 'colour harmony'. 'Systems' of colour training are as harmful to the development of a personal imaginative expression in young children's painting as is object-drawing in pencil.

Another very important development in modern education is the teaching of art and craft as one subject. In Professor Cizek's studio, children were able to choose the material with which to work, and many teachers have found that clay, stone, wood and other plastic materials are stimulating to children. Craft-work gives opportunity to children for developing and expressing ideas derived from a sense of touch, and from muscular experience, whereas painting is to a large extent dependent upon visual images. Certain children find visual expression difficult, and so unsatisfying, and for these

the practice of the crafts can give scope and encouragement.

Here again, the parallel between the work of children and that of primitive people can be made. All peoples of the world have felt the urge to create in graphic and in plastic form. The present exhibition at the British Museum is as inspiring in its examples of craft work as is the collection of mediaeval Italian paint-

ing in the National Gallery, to those interested in the early stages of development in the arts.

Children do, to a certain extent, recapitulate the history of the race, and in the use of the basic materials, clay, stone, wood, and metal, experiment and invention should be encouraged, and the teaching of techniques should not restrict individual expression. Children who can get clay for modelling and pottery, fleece for spinning, rushes for weaving and basketry, are able to enjoy the whole process of art and craft work, and can relate their experience to the past history of the race.

The experience of craft work can also form a basis of taste and judgment very desirable in the present conditions of mass production. Lettering and all book crafts, block printing for decorated papers and fabrics, puppetry, and needlework, are all crafts closely allied to the needs of the present day. Taste and knowledge can come also through seeing and appreciating the finest works of the past. Town children can visit museums and picture galleries, and those in the country districts can usually find good craftsmanship in their churches, where wood and stone carving are an embellishment to architectural forms, and silver work, embroidery, and stained glass give a variety of colour and texture, all crafts being used for the expression of the religious purpose of the building. In the great houses of the country, many of which can be visited, it is possible to appreciate the unity of art and craft work within the architectural setting; pictures, furniture, tapestries, china, all take their place among the wealth of fine art and good craftsmanship which have been the heritage of English life, and should enrich the experience of English children.

MARGARET COWELL, A.R.C.A.

[LECTURER IN ART, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,  
GOLDSMITH'S COLLEGE]

## A Pre-Warrant Training

*Pre-Warrant Correspondence Training Course for Guide Captains and Lieutenants* (in six letters), by J. M. Newnham, price 2s. 3d. This correspondence course for new Guiders was written for use in the Colonies where communications are difficult and Guiding books are hard to obtain, but its value will immediately be appreciated by all new Guiders who are working in rural areas in this country, and especially by those who like to help themselves. Local pre-warrant trainings are unfortunately not always near at hand, and even the District Commissioner may be many miles away, so that this course will admirably fill a long-felt need.

Each of the six letters in this comprehensive course includes some of the necessary test work for the Guider's warrant, some games, drills, songs and other activities which she can use at once, and some valuable hints on the running of the company. The District Commissioner, by using this course to train her Guiders, will give each one of them an excellent start, and the granting of a warrant should follow without delay. With a keen and interested District Commissioner ready to act as her tutor, the new Guider will be happily absorbed in learning the job of leading her company, and at the same time become a valuable member of the local team of Guiders.

D.M.P.

Readers are reminded that there are Headquarters Branch shops at: Lynton Guide and Scout Shop, 26, Richmond Street, Liverpool 1; The Guide Shop, 34, Upper Priory, Birmingham 4; The Guide and Scout Shop, 71, Working Street, Cardiff; The Guide and Scout Shop, 19, Green Lanes, Palmers Green, London, N.13.



Head carved by a boy



By a child of eleven—'The Greengrocer'

# 'A Large Upper Room...'

MOST of us feel the need in this post-war world of 'a large upper room, furnished', and most of us cannot have it. It may be that the material possession of a room, spacious, quiet and well furnished with books and furniture is, and ever will be, an impossibility for us. But we are to keep inner tranquility, humour, courage, gaiety and steadfast endurance in the face of monotonous drudgery and difficulty, we must have an inner sanctuary, frequented by a meeting place with God.

I suppose the mystery of prayer has never been explained, but those who have taken Jesus Christ at His word and tried to pray as He taught men to pray have found that it worked, even as He said. And the curious thing is that, when we pray, the more we forget ourselves, and focus our thoughts on God, adore Him for His glory and thank Him for His goodness, the more we shall be blessed, lifted out of ourselves and given His peace which passes all understanding. Prayer is worship and adoration; it is also a tranquil and deep concentration guided by the Holy Spirit, a seeking of the Lord in the pages of His Holy Word. It is also a form of service, the chief way in which we can work for God's kingdom and help our fellow men. Lastly, it is a way of seeking God's help for ourselves and our daily living.

## For Intercession

Of recent months, many Guiders and Commissioners have had a keen desire to be linked in the unseen fellowship of prayer, and it has been suggested that there might be quarterly subjects for intercession published in THE GUIDER for use how and when individuals wish. Should there be any who would value the sense of comradeship in endeavour which comes from conscious participation with others, they are invited to send their names and addresses (and a 2d. stamp) to Miss M. Hall, Ashleigh, Balmoral Road, Parkstone, Dorset. A list can be sent to them of the names and addresses of all known members of the fellowship. Many may prefer to keep their anonymity, to pray 'in secret' as they have always done. For such the spiritual bonds are real enough, they need no further tie.

Let us bring to God the great shortage of Guiders and Commissioners. Remember the condition that Jesus always imposed on those who came to Him in need: 'according to your faith be it unto you'. As God has abundantly blessed scouting and Guiding, may we not believe that they are instruments He can use? May we not, therefore, pray with confidence for those leaders without whom our movement cannot grow?

Let us pray that all Guiders and Commissioners may be people filled by the Spirit of God, through whom God can work; open to His influence, strong in His strength, wise with His wisdom, alight with His love, alive unto Him.

Let us pray that our insincerity, dullness and timidity may never rob the children of the vision of true discipleship; that God will lead them to experience the joy and the glory, the endeavour, the discipline and the sacrifice of the Way, and the peace that shall guard their hearts and minds as they travel along it with all the company of Heaven.

## A Reading List

Many Guiders have to think carefully before they buy a new book; either the shelf is full or the purse is empty. In any case, how is one to know which to read of the hundred or more books optimistically recommended by enthusiasts? Once a quarter THE GUIDER will publish a short list of books strongly recommended by those religious denominations represented on the Religious Panel. The list that follows has been prepared by the representative of the Methodist Church.

*Good God*, by John Hadham. (Penguin Special, 1s.) Quite the most stimulating modern introduction to the church's teaching. Not a dull page in the book. Faces the really big

questions honestly, and in a way the layman can understand. The book for the Guider who isn't quite sure whether faith is intelligent in a world like this!

*The Wisdom of the Way*, by Douglas Thompson. (Epworth Press, 5s.) Written in a prisoner-of-war camp in Italy, this is another outstandingly good exposition of Christian teaching. It is sane and readable, and written by a man who knows how much life can hurt.

*The Blood of the Martyrs*, by Naomi Mitchison. (Constable, 5s.) This is a book well worth anyone's money for its quality as a novel alone. But it is much more than a novel. The work of a careful student of Roman history, it portrays finely the life of the first-century church, and will help many to get behind the Acts and Epistles to the men and women who first faced the fact of Christ.

*Rediscovering the Local Church*, by Alan Dale. (S.C.M., 2s. 6d.) How many there are who thrill to the thought of the World Church, and to stories of the mission field—but are brought to despair when they contemplate the church at the corner of the street. Here is a book to help them. It is quite first-class. Containing nothing sentimental or evasive, it insists on the necessity of the church, and outlines the characteristics it ought to have.

*The Way of a Christian Citizen*, by E. C. Urwin. (Epworth Press, 2s.) This is a straightforward statement of Christian social teaching, particularly valuable in these days of moral decline. It lays down the principles on which a Christian judgment can be reached on such matters as duty to the state, the choice of vocation, the use of money and of leisure, one's attitude to sex and to war, etc.

*The Message and Mission of Methodism*. (Epworth Press, 1s.) Every Methodist Guider should have read this. It is very closely packed, and needs careful reading—but will amply repay it. In the autumn it is to be followed by a 'youth edition' called *Focus on Methodism*.

NOTE:—The books listed above can be obtained through local booksellers or from most public libraries. They are not stocked by the Headquarters Bookshops.

## A Stitch in Time

WHO SAID THAT the proper time to begin a garden is the year before? It is certainly true that the care given to equipment during the autumn months will not only prolong its life, but will make all the difference to the ease and efficiency of summer camping.

Tents put away when they are damp soon become mildewed and the fabric rots. The double parts—seams and hems—need especially careful drying. Although it obviously facilitates transport to pack tents into bags after striking camp, they should be opened out, shaken and brushed, as soon as possible and stored in a dry building. The ideal storing-place is a loft where the tents can be opened out and hung clear of the floor. Even when it is necessary to store the tents packed, they should be raised from the ground so that air can circulate all round—and so that rats and mice cannot take up their winter quarters in the bags.

Before storing, the caps of bell tents should be examined and brushed free of the earwigs and other insects which delight in collecting there. Ropes and guy-lines need to be tested before each new camping season and any faulty ones renewed. This, and the repair of runners, are tasks which can well be done during the winter months. All pegs should have the mud removed before being put away, and wooden ones should be sharpened in readiness for re-use.

Ground-sheets should be rolled, not folded, but it is even better to hang them over bars. Rubber ground-sheets should be dusted with powdered chalk on the rubber side; canvas ones should be thoroughly dried in the open air, or before a fire. All tools should be put away dry, and axes greased and wrapped in newspaper. Kitchen equipment needs particular care during the winter, if the would-be camper is not to be faced in the spring with a collection of rusty articles. All dixies, pails and baths should be thoroughly dried, greased with vaseline and stored—when possible hung—in a dry place. Aluminium and enamel articles need only to be cleaned and wrapped in newspaper. Cutlery, however, should be greased and put into a tin box.

## What to tell your guides about teeth cleaning (No. 3)



### THE CORRECT WAY TO CLEAN INSIDE UPPER BACK TEETH

For upper teeth, place the brush just above the tooth line as shown. Then with a twist of the wrist sweep the brush down over the teeth. Use six strokes. For lower teeth reverse this action.

NOWADAYS most children know that they should clean their teeth twice a day, but even adults are often uncertain of the best times to do it. Most dentists agree the best times are *after* breakfast (not *before* it!) and before going to bed. The latter ensures that your teeth are clean while you sleep, which is roughly one-third of your life.

Make sure your guides clean their teeth correctly, too. With Wisdom it is easy. Its straight line head, widely spaced tufts and cranked handle are all scientifically designed to help. Try Wisdom for yourself and see the difference correct shape makes.

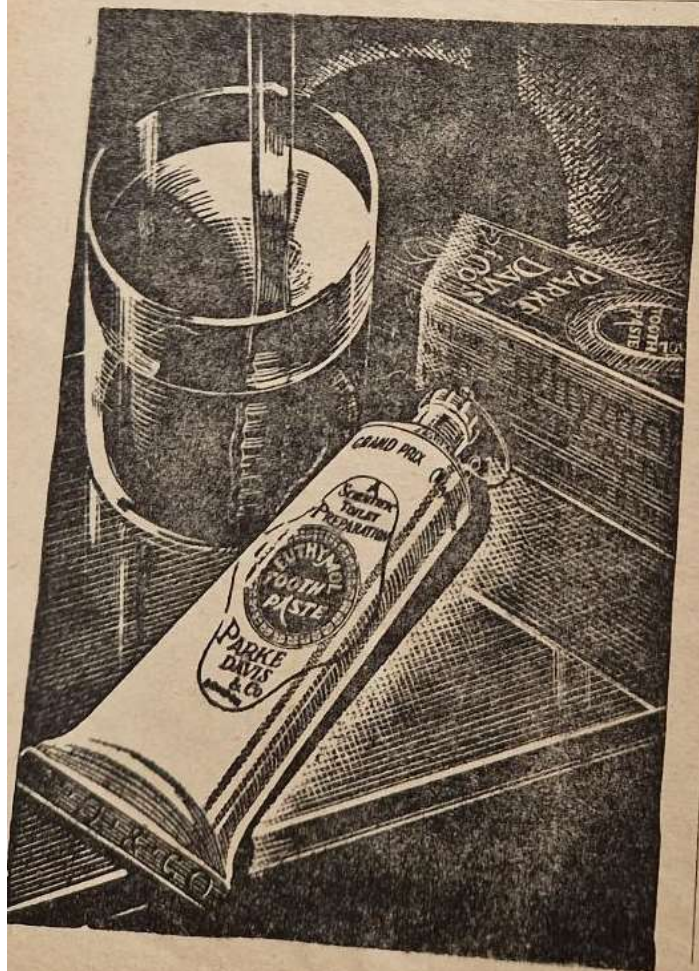
### FREE INSTRUCTIONAL BOOKLET

A copy of "How to Brush Your Teeth"—containing useful information on Dental Hygiene—will gladly be sent on request to Addis Ltd., Hertford.

# Wisdom

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THERE'S an artful simplicity about this flower-wreathed "creation" from Gertrude Harris of Bond Street. Sits coyly on glinting, upswept hair kept so lovely with Icilma. What a debt of hair beauty is owed to Icilma Shampoo—for rich lather and easy rinsing that leave the scalp so clean and the hair so easy to manage.



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# Notes of the Month

## From the Chief Ranger

The following is an extract from a letter received by Lady Somers, Chief Commissioner, 'Princess Elizabeth has asked me to write and tell you how very pleased Her Royal Highness and Princess Margaret were to be able to attend the Scout and Guide International March Past last Sunday, and to tell you also how very impressed Their Royal Highnesses were by the extreme smartness of all those who took part'.

## Planning Ahead

Plans are now being made for 1948 training at the Imperial Headquarters Training Centres, Foxlease, Waddow and M.T.B.630. In order that trainees may be arranged to provide for the greatest needs of the greatest number, Commissioners and Guiders are invited to write to the Commissioner for Training at Headquarters, commenting on this year's trainings and making suggestions for 1948. Trainings at Foxlease and Waddow for the early part of the year have obviously had to be fixed already, but later programmes can be adjusted in response to representative comments or requests.

## A Message to Keep

All who heard Princess Elizabeth broadcast on her twenty-first birthday, and her invitation to join with her in her vow of service to her country, will be glad to have a copy of her message to keep and to read from time to time, so that the inspiration we obtained from it may be kept alight. Imperial Headquarters has had this message beautifully printed on cartridge paper (11ins. x 8ins.) in red and blue, price 3½d. per copy, post free, or 1s. per dozen, postage 2½d.

## Winter at our Chalet

Our Chalet opens again on December 29th, and bookings by groups of Guides can now be accepted for the winter season. Applications for the summer season, 1948, cannot be accepted before November 1st. Winter bookings should be addressed to The Secretary, Mlle Cuénod, Our Chalet, Eggeltli, Adelboden, Switzerland, and should be made for one of the following periods: December 29th to January 7th; January 10th to 24th; January 28th to February 10th; Feb-



Some of the sixty small children who helped to put the 'snow' on to the backcloth painted for the Central Hall Handcraft Exhibition

ruary 13th to 24th; February 27th to March 10th. The charge for each person, for board and lodging will depend on the type of accommodation required. A bed in a bedroom for three will cost eight Swiss francs, a camp-bed, seven francs, and a palliasse, six francs. There will probably be an additional charge of 0.50 francs for heating. The maximum number in one group is twelve.

## Thank You

In the July GUIDER it was announced that County Secretaries or County Treasurers could have a supply of 'Thank You' cards for distribution to companies and packs which have contributed to the Development Fund. So far, Counties have shown some diffidence in asking for supplies, and have thought only in terms of dozens. Imperial Headquarters is anxious that every contributing company and pack should in due course receive one of these decorative cards, but these can only be supplied through County channels. Scottish Counties should apply to their own Headquarters.

## To Move or Not to Move?

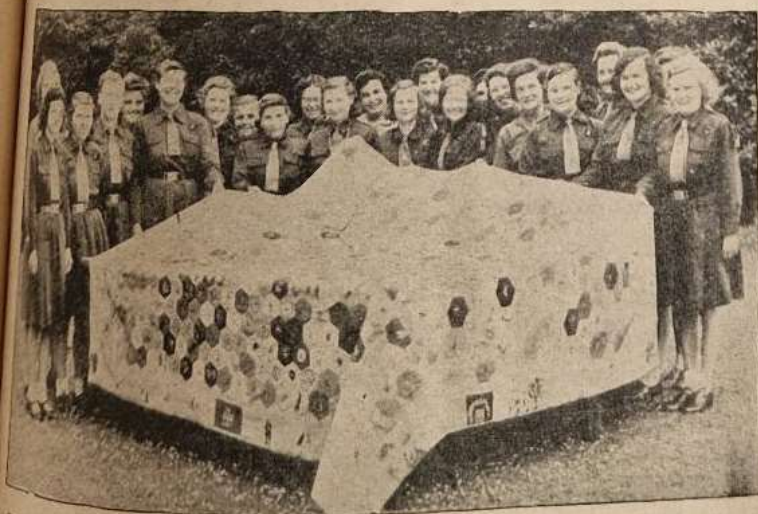
The question of whether the M.T.B. should be moved from Dartmouth to more generally accessible waters is under consideration, since the number of Guiders who have been able to visit her during 1947 is disappointing. No decision has yet been made, and there is much to be said both for and against the move. Comments will be welcomed from Commissioners and Sea Ranger Guiders. Those who are in favour of the ship remaining at Dartmouth could perhaps offer suggestions as to how numbers could be increased to justify keeping her there.

## For Making Small Things

Guiders are reminded that a small 'pool' of pieces suitable for patchwork is held by the Editor, and this may be drawn upon when companies find difficulty in providing their own materials. Further contributions to this collection are always welcome.

## Festival Helpers

The Committee of the International Scout and Guide Folk Dance Festival would like to express their appreciation of the very many offers of assist-



The patchwork quilt presented to the Chief Guide by North Surrey. Sections were joined and the border worked by the Extension Company at the Manor School, Epsom

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Tubular Rivets	...	...	...	...	4d.	"
Cigarette Springs	...	...	...	...	3d.	each
Marking Wheels	...	...	...	...	2/3	"
Tracing—also Spacing Wheels	...	...	...	...	2/3	"
Embossing Tools	...	...	...	...	2/3	"
Turnbuttons	...	...	...	...	4d.	"
Tucktites, Small	...	...	...	...	2/-	"
Tucktites, Large	...	...	...	...	2/3	"
Clappettes	...	...	...	...	3/6	"
Thonging	...	...	...	...	2/6	doz. yds.

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## Short Story Writing

Short story writing is the ideal hobby. Learn the essential technique by post—the Regent way. In a fascinating course you are shown how to get plots, how to construct, and where to sell MSS.

Post this advertisement to The Regent Institute (Dept. 185), Palace Gate, London, W.8—enclosing a 2d. stamp—for "Stories that Sell To-day" (a special bulletin) and "How to Succeed as a Writer" (an informative prospectus)—without obligation.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

ance which they received. They regret that it was not always possible, latterly, to acknowledge each individually, or in some cases to make use of the help offered, but they are grateful to all who volunteered their services.

### Cadet Guiders' Uniform

It is correct for a Cadet Guider to wear either a white or sapphire blue open-ended tie on a blue shirt. This alternative ruling has been approved since the publication of the new edition of Policy, Organisation and Rules.

### Admiralty Recognition

Congratulations to the following Sea Ranger Crews who have been granted Admiralty recognition: S.R.S. Frodo, Battersea, London, S.W.; S.R.S. Robin Hood, Remond, Notts.

### A Request from Africa

African Guiders find it difficult to obtain Guide papers and publications. They would very much appreciate the help of any Guiders who can spare fairly recent back numbers of THE GUIDER, or who will undertake to forward their copies regularly when they have read them. Parcels should be addressed to Miss Tatham, Girl Guide Headquarters, National Bank Building, Simmonds Street, Johannesburg, Transvaal.

### 'Aid to China' Collectors

Lady Cripps, President of British United Aid to China, has expressed her sincere thanks to all Rovers, Rangers, Scout Guides, Cubs and Brownies who volunteered their services to help with collections at local cinemas throughout the country in support of the Fund's appeal for urgent aid to China. Reports continue to be received of the magnificent support given by local Boy Scout and Girl Guide Associations. A cinema manager, who was particularly grateful for the assistance, writes to say that the enthusiasm and efficiency displayed by the collectors left a profound impression upon the audience. Helpers in this appeal will be delighted to learn that the total of these collections has now reached £110,000.

### Souvenirs of the Festival

The illustrated booklet of the International Folk Dance Festival can be obtained from Imperial Headquarters, price 1/- post free. Every company should possess a copy of this attractive souvenir of a great occasion.

In connection with the Festival, a considerable amount of lost property is being held at Imperial Headquarters. A list of these articles has been circulated to Festival Representatives and/or County Secretaries, to whom application should be made.

### Useful Books

*Education and World Citizenship*, by E. B. Castle, M.A. (Council for Education in World Citizenship, 1s.) These valuable lines of thought in this booklet, and Cadet and Rover Captains whose girls enjoy a good discussion would find helpful in preparation for a debate on world co-operation. The author sets out clearly the necessary conditions for successful training individual young people for world citizenship, and does not disguise the difficulties, nor the need for a change of attitude.

*Sandwiches and Packed Lunches*. (Good Housekeeping.) An assortment of recipes for making sandwiches and packed lunches for all types of people and all occasions. There are suggestions for the dance, the picnic, the hike, the school lunch, to mention only a few. Recipes are given for sandwich fillings for hot drinks and cold, and for making biscuits—one old-fashioned chocolate Bourbon biscuit, is extremely good.

*Salads All the Year Round*. (Good Housekeeping.) Another useful booklet by the same publishers. Starting with the preparation of salad plants, suggestions are given for fish, egg, cheese, fruit and vegetable salads, and a whole chapter is devoted to dressings.

September, 1947]

# Festival Pictures

THE GUIDER

THE following photographs are a representative selection covering all the main events of the International Folk Dance Festival and Guide Rally.

## March Past

Princess Elizabeth (Central. Quote letter 'A' and describe as 'close-up of Princess Elizabeth').  
Princess Margaret (London News Agency V53721).  
The Princesses with Lady Somers (L.N.A. 53720).  
British teams passing the saluting base (Photographic News Agency V53815).  
First Class Guides in the march past (Press Association 4884/2, Topical Y35465, Times 108606, 108607, 108611, 108612 and 108614).  
Extension Guides opposite the saluting base (International D. 9825, P.A. 5984/1, P.N.A. V53717).

## Hyde Park

Cheering the Chief Guide (L.N.A. V53911).  
General view of the dancing (Topical Y35494, Associated Press 312592).  
British teams in the procession (Fox 363655).

## Dance Teams

Group in costume showing eleven nationalities (A.P. 312505).  
Belgian team in costume (Keystone 522364).  
Czech team in costume (Keystone 522401).  
Danish team dancing (A.P. 312592).  
Dutch team, in costume, broadcasting (Keystone 522402).  
French team in procession (A.P. 313579).  
Swiss flag-thrower and some of the Swiss team (A.P. 312508).  
U.S.A. team (Keystone 522404).  
Some of the English team, from Manchester (Dominion 4/8414).  
The Scottish team dancing (L.N.A. V53907).  
The Ulster team (Sport '80905).  
Some of the Welsh team (Dominion 4/8420).

## Handcraft Exhibition

Opening of the Exhibition, showing the Princess Alice, the Chief Guide, Lady Somers, Mrs. Marsham and Miss Gibbs (Dominion 38/8535).  
Princess Alice looking at some of the Exhibits (Dominion 38/8537).

These photographs can be ordered direct from the photographic agencies concerned, whose addresses and prices are given below. Photographs cannot be supplied by Imperial Headquarters.

	6 ins. x 4 ins.	8 ins. x 6 ins.	10 ins. x 8 ins.
Associated Press, Ltd., 85, Fleet Street, E.C.4	2s. 6d.	3s.	5s.
Central Press Photos, Ltd., 119, Fleet Street, E.C.4	2s. 6d.	3s.	4s. 6d.
Dominion Press Agency, 145, Fleet Street, E.C.4	1s. 3d.	2s. 6d.	4s.
For Photos, 6, Tudor St., E.C.4	2s.	2s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
International News Agency, 78, Fleet Street, E.C.4	2s.	3s.	4s. 6d.
Keystone Press Agency Ltd., 47, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.4	2s.	3s.	5s.
London News Agency, 46, Fleet Street, E.C.4	2s.	3s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Photographic News Agency, Ltd., 30, Fleet Street, E.C.4	2s.	2s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Press Association & Reuters, 45, Fleet Street, E.C.4	2s. 6d.	3s.	5s.
Sport & General Agency, 4, Racquet Court, Fleet St., E.C.4	2s.	2s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
The Times Publishing Co., Ltd., Printing House Square, E.C.4	1s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Topical News Agency, 20-21, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.4	2s.	2s. 6d.	3s. 6d.

## Development Fund

Further gifts since June 10th

England	1,393	10	8		
Scotland	800	12	10		
	2,194	3	6	2,194	3 6
Total up to June 10th				21,467	4 8
Grand total up to August 10th				£23,661	8 2



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# The Guider's Post-Bag

The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the Association. Letters cannot be accepted for publication unless they bear the writer's name and address.

## A Woodcraft Problem

During a very wide game at camp this year, I came upon a rabbit in a snare. There was a fence beside a beautiful wood, and the copper wire snare was fixed to the foot of the fence. The rabbit was caught round the foot of the fence. I once knelt on the grass, spoke gently to the rabbit, and released the snare from its body. When the wire was off, I examined the rabbit gently, and it pushed its head under my arm. I thought I would chance it being uninjured, and released it. To my great joy, it ran off into the wood, and popped down its burrow. I hurried along the fence, put about a dozen more snares out of action and successfully released another terrified baby rabbit. Would you have done the same? Was I a foolish city Guider, or was I putting the Sixth Law into practice?

D.M.S.

## From a First Class Guide

As one of the First Class Guides who were chosen to represent their District, I would like to thank all the Guiders who arranged the camps, and enabled us to go to the Rally on Sunday and Monday. It is only through them (I know I can speak on behalf of everyone who went) that we had such a lovely time. It was an occasion that I shall never forget.

P.L., CORNFLOWER PATROL

## The Fourth Law

In 'The Guider's Post-Bag' for July an ex-Guider starts her letter by asking, has the Fourth Law quite lost its meaning? I too am an ex-Guider and I have recently had the most marvellous proof of the lengths to which Guide folk will go in trusting that they may be allowed this opportunity of carrying out the Fourth Law. I wish I could tell the whole story, but I cannot; I am sure of this, however, that as long as our Guide Law is interpreted in that spirit there will be no need for anyone to feel that we did things better twenty years ago.

W.F.B.

## As Young as They Feel

I have tried hard to refrain from entering this discussion, as the subject is one on which it is impossible to be quite unbiased, and which Headquarters alone can judge; but I feel there are many important points which have been overlooked by your correspondents. Obviously the enthusiasm, sense of initiative, physical energy and personal attractiveness of the young Guider are indispensable assets to the movement, and as such should receive most generous encouragement from the older members. But the older Guider has still her contribution to make, unless the movement is to become a 'Youth Movement' and nothing else. The understanding of the Guide Law, the understanding of children, the knowledge and love of nature are all tremendously big subjects, in which proficiency only comes with years of experience and practice. The older Guider, moreover, has had time to resolve her own sex problems. She will be less 'adored' by the Guides, but will probably have established a less emotional but easier relationship, and problems of discipline will trouble her less.

It is the older Guider alone who can prove to her Guides that, by adherence to the health rules and the happy, joyous Guide principles, neither old age nor death itself need be a matter of dread. Do you think that our 'golden boys and girls' live altogether in the present? It seems to me the most soul-destroying doctrine that we can possibly disseminate among the rising generation—that middle age means decline and loneliness, a cutting-off from the joys of youth. The Chief Scout never coined a happier phrase than when he replaced 'In Memoriam' with 'Called to Higher Service'. Our grandmothers retreated to the chimney-corner in lace caps at thirty. The next generation fought for freedom from this unfortunate fashion, and proved their right to play golf, drive ambulances and even pilot planes, despite having grandchildren of their own. Surely our movement should be in the van of the fight against decrepitude and old age, not ceding the ground that has been so hardily won? A Guide is . . . a sister to every other Guide, no matter to

what creed, country or class the other belongs. It seems such a pity that, having done so much to break down walls of creed, country and class, we should erect a new one called 'age'.

X

May I, as a Guider of thirty-one, be permitted to make a contribution to the correspondence on this subject? Is, perhaps, one of the keys to the problem the fact that the pace of life has speeded up to such an extent over the past thirty years, that we lose touch at an earlier age with the younger generation? A gap of fifteen years or so, which previously was almost immaterial, is now equivalent to perhaps twice that length of time. I believe that one cannot with any success continually try to adapt one's own views to the changing world. There comes a time when we stick our toes in and revert to our own old beliefs—and it is at this stage that we begin to be rather unsuccessful as active Guiders. This surely need not mean that we are 'finished'; there are many administrative jobs which are better done by people with experience—Secretaries and Badge Secretaries, Commissioners, Local Association members, and so on.

I am myself finding it increasingly difficult to 'feel' with the present-day adolescent; I do not like their jazz and swing and 'hot rhythm'—yet it is their music, and a product of the times, and I believe that the best of it will survive and be handed on to future generations in the same way as the old folk tunes. It is, I think, a very difficult job for a comparatively young Guider to take over a company which has for some time been run by a much older person; but should we not have sufficient faith in our training to believe that they will do so when they see that the movement—the Guides and Rangers, if not the older Guiders—is crying out for them? A point worthy of notice is that the upper age limit suggested for youth leaders in 'The Service of Youth' is thirty-five to forty.

VERA TABERNER (Ex-Ranger Captain)

## Welcomed Back

I was interested to read in the July number the letter from 'Ex-Guider'. How different was my own experience only four months ago! Before the war I had a Guide Company in a remote country district. After nearly eight years in the forces, I came to live in an entirely new neighbourhood, many miles from my previous home. Before the end of my release leave, rather to my own surprise I was an active Guider once more. The welcome I received from everyone connected with the movement did much to help me adjust myself into civilian life, which is not always an easy thing to do for those who have enjoyed the responsibilities and interests of a service career.

EX-A.T.S. OFFICER

## In the Public Eye

Why is it not possible for Guiders to impress upon their Guides the necessity for smartness? Looking around at the Rally spectators, I was disgusted to see the number of uniforms that needed washing, stripes in-hes apart, lanyards that had never seen water, coloured hair ribbons, and hats at every angle but the correct one. Surely with the public eye turned upon us we could reward it with the neatness for which our movement is known.

DISGUSTED GUIDER

## 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 ensure their safe return.

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

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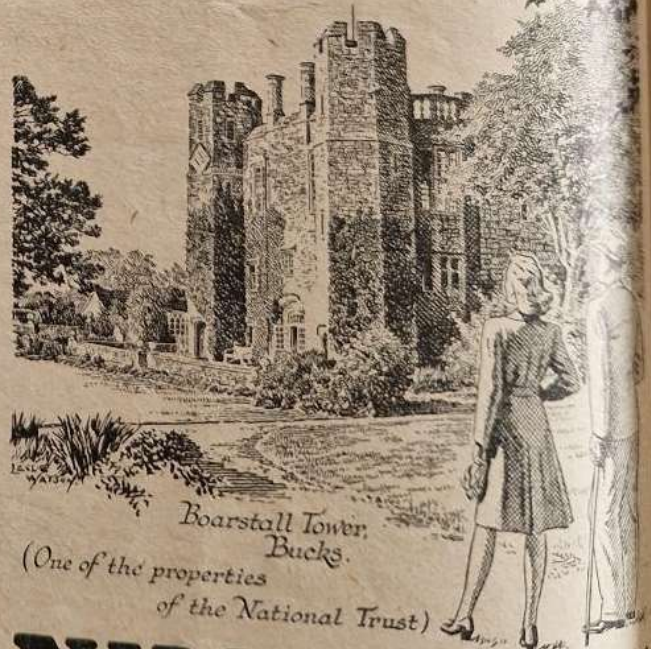
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## Headquarters Notices

### AWARDS

#### LIFE SAVING

##### Silver Cross

Guide Heather Gals, age twelve, 3rd Lewes Company, Sussex. Heather was waiting to go into the swimming baths when she heard a splash and a cry, and saw that a five-year-old boy, Brian Adams, was struggling in the sea, a stretch of water opposite the baths, which measures approximately twelve yards by one hundred yards, with a depth of four to seven feet. Brian had fallen into a deep and muddy pool, full of weeds, and Heather immediately dived in after him, fully clothed. She is a fairly strong swimmer, and had only to swim about five yards to reach him, but he struggled violently and pulled her under before she managed to control him, and bring him towards the side, where an onlooker (a non-swimmer) waded out to help her drag him in. Brian had his mouth full of weeds when he was rescued, and the eye-witness states that he would undoubtedly have been drowned but for Heather's prompt action.

#### FORTITUDE

##### Badge of Fortitude

Miss Constance Prevost, Captain, 1st Sussex Post Rangers.

In spite of being herself severely handicapped physically, Miss Prevost has for many years been a Post Captain and District Secretary, and her dogged perseverance, courage and endurance have at all times been an inspiration to everyone who knows her.

#### GOOD SERVICE

##### Silver Fish

Miss M. L. Martin, Commissioner for Training, I.H.Q.

#### Certificate of Merit

Mrs. I. L. Dunkley, Asst. Division Commissioner, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.

#### TRAINING

##### Chief's Diploma

Miss M. Bush, Victoria.

##### Brownie Training Diploma

Miss I. Anderson, Glasgow.

##### Camp Training Diploma

Miss L. Campbell, Middlesex E.

Mrs. Carr, Isle of Wight.

Miss D. Clarke, Yorks, W.R.N.

Miss N. Ferguson, Scotland.

Miss E. Gregson, Lancs, S.W.

Miss B. L'Anson-Jones, Kent.

Miss J. Jordan, Surrey, E.

Miss D. Kinnis, Lincs.

Miss J. Marshall, Scotland.

Miss D. Platt, Birmingham.

Miss K. Priest, Wiltshire.

Miss V. Simpkin, Yorks, W.R.S.

Miss M. Samuel, Lancs, S.W.

Lady M. Stopford, Herts.

Miss N. Taylor, Surrey.

Miss M. Watson, Scotland.

## GENERAL NOTICES

London University Guide Club. A Freshers' Meeting will be held in the Council Chamber at I.H.Q., on Wednesday, Oct. 15th, at 5.30 p.m., when Miss Powell, the Commissioner for Colleges, will speak on 'Guiding for the Student'.

Membership of the club is open to all women members of the Union who are interested in the movement and who would welcome opportunities to serve it. It also offers itself as a meeting-ground for home students who miss much of university life by not being resident in colleges.

Further information about the club and its activities can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Miss Olive Ibberson, London School of Medicine for Women, whose address in term-time is College Hall, Malet Street, London, W.C.I.

## COMING EVENTS

### THE EMPIRE CIRCLE

The September meeting, September 25th, is an evening one, and will be from 7.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. in the library (Please note later time). The speaker will be Miss Margaret Collard, of Lul, Southern Sudan.

The speaker at the October lunch hour meeting, Thursday, October 23rd, will be Mrs. Pratt, formerly Colony Commissioner of British Honduras. The talk will be 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 Guiders, Rangers, Cadets and Queen's Guides.

## Classified Advertisements

Advertisements must be received by the 10th 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

**Boyle General Hospital.** Student Nurses required to commence October 1st, 1947. First two months spent in Preliminary Training School. Three years training. Age eighteen years or over. Must be healthy and well educated. Salary according to Rushcliffe Scale £55, £65, £75 per annum with uniform and residential emoluments. Four weeks annual holiday. Federated superannuation scheme applicable after first year. Apply to Matron.

**City of Leicester.** City General Hospital, Gwendolen Road, 550 Beds. Approved General Training School for Male and Female Nurses (Preliminary Training School). There are vacancies for the next school of Student Nurses, November, 1947. The course of training includes preparation and facilities for taking the examination of the General Nursing Council. Rushcliffe salaries and conditions; superannuation scheme in force. Apply to the Matron.

**Student Nurses.** There are vacancies for girls between 18 and 30 years of age at Oldchurch County Hospital, Romford, Essex, to train for the State Registration Certificate. The course is for three years not including three months' trial period. A forty-eight hour week is in progress. Salary: £55 first year, £65 second year, £75 third year, in addition to which full board, residence, uniform and laundry are provided. This is a large modern General Hospital. The Nurses' Home in the grounds has all modern amenities, with facilities for sports and recreation. Conditions of employment are, or will be, in accordance with the recommendation of the Nurses' Salaries Committee. Illustrated prospectus obtainable from the Matron of the Hospital.

**Leader required to start Church of England Club for girls and women.** Birmingham suburb. Good premises. Box 483, 19/21, Corporation Street, Birmingham.

**Kitchen Matron for Dr. Barnardo's.** Option Home shortly to be opened one mile from centre of city; numbers 30 to 40. Kitchen maid and daily help.

Printed by Gibbs & Bamford, 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.

for scrubbing, good kitchens. Only someone willing to help make a happy home for children need apply. Apply, Matron, Bournemouth Hall, Bournemouth.

**Assistant Matrons wanted for Training Homes for difficult girls.** A three-months' practical training in at least one of the following: Home Nursing, Handicrafts, Home Management, Domestic Science, Social Work, Housewifery, and a three-months' lecture course on the subjects of Faith, Social Work, Housewifery, Handicrafts, Home Nursing and Psychology. Full particulars from Church of England Moral Welfare Council, Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.1.

**Secretary required (shortlisted and typing), for West Sussex County Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs.** Male or female. Good salary. Good holidays. Apply—Mrs. Kilian Konig, County Organiser, Selham, Petworth, Sussex. Tel. 1166.

**Lady Warden wanted, September, for Conference and Holiday House for young people in Northumberland;** age 35-45; salary £150; resident—Box 244, Newcastle.

**Christian Staff needed for business girls' hostel re-opening in London, September.** Deputy Supt. (Young) Trained Cook, Housemaid, Waitress, maids, Kitchenmaid. Happy home and every consideration. Apply to Miss M. Spiess (ex-St. Marylebone Commissioner), 6, Regency House, Regent Street, S.W.1.

**House Mother, resident (Protestant), experienced, and Assistant for work on estate near Manchester (16 in residence; average age 7);** salary £145 and £125 respectively. Apply—16/18, Queen Street, Manchester 2.

**Girls' Refuges (Inc.).** Public Health Department, Epsom County Hospital, Dorking Road, Epsom; Farnham County Hospital, Hale Road, Farnham; Luton County Hospital, Luton; Guildford County Hospital, Wolverson Road, Guildford; St. Helier County Hospital, Carshalton; St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey; St. Mary's Hospital, Twickenham.

**Surry County Council.** Public Health Department, Epsom County Hospital, Dorking Road, Epsom; Farnham County Hospital, Hale Road, Farnham; Luton County Hospital, Luton; Guildford County Hospital, Wolverson Road, Guildford; St. Helier County Hospital, Carshalton; St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey; St. Mary's Hospital, Twickenham.

**Assistance in housework urgently needed.** Pleasant position near Reading. Would suit anyone seeking happy Christian work in homely atmosphere. Write, stating age, experience and salary required to: Sister Humby, Church Army Training College, Maiden Erlegh, nr. Reading.

### HEADQUARTERS VACANCIES

**Film and Display Librarian** to hire out and repair display screens and Guide films, and to assist in editing films. Must type and be able to conduct own correspondence. Either full-time or part-time each day.

**Clerks for Stockroom, Reference and Filing,** aged 17 or over, also general Invoice Clerk, with some experience and good at figures. Copy Typist and Koneo Clerk, aged 16 or over, accurate typing essential. Applications for the above posts should be made to the General Secretary, 17/19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

**Packers.** Aged 18-25, must be accurate and quick. Application for the above post should be made to the Equipment Secretary.

### ACCOMMODATION OFFERED

**Miss Sandy and Miss Wimbush (both late Foxlease Staff)** are opening a Guest-cum-rest-house. Particulars can be obtained from Miss Sandy, Balmer House, Brockenhurst, Hants.

**Coming to London?** Every comfort at 3, Westbourne Terrace Road, W.1 Bath, bed and breakfast from 10s. 6d. nightly. Parties welcomed.

**'Quiet Ways' Guest House, King Edward Road, Axminster, Devon,** run by a Guide and Sea Ranger. Open all the year round. Frequent buses to Regis, Seaton, Sidmouth. Fishing. Terms moderate.

**Guider (widow),** would like an ex-Guider or someone interested in Guiding, as Paying Guest in her modern country house overlooking Southampton Water—Box 247.

**Poole Harbour.** Ideal for autumn and winter holidays. Small Guest House within easy reach of Bournemouth, New Forest and Dorset coast.—Rosedune Douglas and Doris Marshall (G.I.S.), Tower House, Ashley Cross, Parkstone, Dorset.

**Come to Castle Gay for a leisurely holiday.** Everyone welcome until we are able to re-open our Guide and Brownie Guest House.—Miss Ashby and Mr. Rutherford, Parsonage Road, Herne Bay.

**Wilsley Down Hotel, nr. Launceston.**—A country hotel for country lovers, splendid centre for Cornish North Coast and moors; comfortable beds; own farm.—Whittingham. Tel.: Otterham Station 205.

**Accommodation offered older children of educated parents who reside abroad.** Small, convenient house Yorkshire Dales.—Whitworth, Wayside, Low Road, Yorks.

### ACCOMMODATION WANTED

**Urgently required.** Three unfurnished rooms near Victoria; moderate rent for Guider and brother.—Box 244.

**Unfurnished or furnished flat or rooms,** any London district.—Miss Rose, 11, Fortescue Road, Exeter.

### FOR SALE

**Pocket comb in leatherette case,** both stamped with your name in gold, 20, Farcile Road, Heaton, Bradford. Sample from Northern Novelties.

**Does any Ranger Company want six copies of 'Britain in Pictures' (Commonwealth, Social Services), Ranger wallets, etc.—Box 245.**

**Items, personal camp equipment:** bound copies THE GUIDER, 1930-37; country dance records; guide books; artists' materials. List for stamp—Durrant, Prees House, Prees, Shropshire.

**Whistles.** Hand turned of apple and hawthorn wood, from 2s. 6d.—Longfield, Dunowen, Peartree Lane, Bexhill, Sussex.

### WANTED

**Guider's brown shoes, size 5½.—Box 243.**

**Commissioner's costume,** bust 38 in., hips 42 in.; good condition.—Mrs. Hartson, 103, Curzon Street, Long Eaton, Nottingham.

**Brownie overalls.—Rock, Eardisland Vicarage, Leominster, Herefordshire.**

### TYPEWRITING AND DUPLICATING

All classes of Duplicating and Typewriting neatly and accurately executed. Prompt delivery; moderate charges; special terms to Guiders.—Alert Typewriting Bureau, 20, Rutland Road, Harrow, Middlesex. Harrow 1626.

should be addressed to Girl Guides Association Headquarters.