

THE GUIDER

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
<i>Adventure and Enterprise, by the Chief Scout</i> ...	1
<i>Badges Abroad, by Marjorie Stewart</i> ...	3
<i>Something Has to be Done!</i> ...	4
<i>The Blind Adventurers, by Jeanne M. Stoneley</i> ...	5
<i>A Candle Ceremony for Guiders, by C. S. Tatham</i> ...	6
<i>Notes of the Month</i> ...	7
<i>The Unfinished Symphony (2), by Mary Chater</i> ...	9
<i>Shared Experience, by D. M. Powell</i> ...	9



CONTENTS

	PAGE
<i>Toward the Heights, by Hildreth Coley and Sylvia Rowlands</i> ...	10
<i>Weaving, by Margaret Burges, M.A.O.T.</i> ...	11
<i>Edinburgh Students Confer, by D. H. Nicholson</i> ...	13
<i>The Guider's Post-Bag</i> ...	14
<i>Thinking of Brownies, by Eileen Peake</i> ...	17
<i>Headquarters Notices</i> ...	17
<i>Where to Train</i> ...	20

Adventure and Enterprise by the Chief Scout

THERE has been no question, when I have travelled in West Africa, in Canada and Newfoundland within recent months, of the tremendous enthusiasm there is for Scouting, both among the boys and among the people in the communities who are interested in the problems of youth. There is no question of the way in which they are determined to do all they possibly can to spread the influence of our movement so that it may be even wider than it has ever been in the past, it being an antidote to so much that is evil in the world today, and providing a common ground on which the youth of the world can meet.

But there are at the same time two very grave tendencies in Scouting at the present day, which I think are symptomatic of the general outlook. The first is for Scouts, and I am sorry to say Scouters, too, to look for far too much being done for them. People come to us and ask for a programme; they ask us to lay down a plan for them which will save them from the necessity of thinking things out, and putting their own personality into their work among the boys.

It is true that any fool can provide a routine, but it requires a person of imagination and personality to put his own ideas across in his own way to the boys; but how infinitely of greater value it is that we should have these people putting things across in their own way and having their own individual impact on the boys, so long as that impact is going to be of real value to them.

So we are doing our very best to insist that Scouters shall realise their responsibility for using their

own individuality and their own imagination in everything that they undertake. I have often been asked 'How can a boy be expected to reach First Class standard when we have so much to teach him in the troop meetings?' B.-P. said of Scoutmastership that the Scoutmaster was not intended to be an 'admirable Crichton' who could do everything himself. His job was to find out the ambitions of the boys, to stimulate them, and to give the boys a chance to achieve those

ambitions by finding people who could talk to them on the various different subjects they wanted to hear about, and who could instruct them and examine them in the various badges.

We do not want to find out in our examinations for badges what the boy does not know, we want to find out what he does know; so instead of asking him questions, the examiner discusses with the boy the particular questions which the boy wishes to discuss, and finds out from him why he was particularly interested in that badge. We want to find out what induced him to take up that particular badge. We want to find out how he set about getting the information he has got; whether he went to the public library and looked up to see whether a thrush was seven inches long or seven and a quarter, or whether he went out and looked at the birds and decided it was about the same size as a blackbird. We decided that if he had done the second, it was of infinitely greater value to the movement than if he had done the first.

We wanted him to discuss intelligently what he himself had found



The latest portrait of the Chief Scout, taken by Karsh of Ottawa during Lord Rowallan's Canadian tour

out, and find things out, as I say, for himself. To develop an orderly mind by keeping a diary of what he had been doing, of what he had seen, and so on. But the onus must be on the boy to do things for himself over a period of time rather than just read them up in a book. I have often quoted the case of a boy called Ronald Whitfield who, at the age of twelve, had just come up from the pack in Hong Kong and was interned in Stanley Internment Camp after the fall of that colony. There was, of course, no organised Scouting possible in that camp, and the ordinary boy would just have said, 'Well, that's the end, I cannot do anything here'.

But Ronald was not like that; he was determined he was going to carry on with his Scouting and make progress, just as he would have if he had been working ordinarily with the troop. He had a book on badges and the requirements, and he decided that the Handyman's Badge would be a useful thing to start with. So he found the fellow who was doing odd jobs of various kinds about the camp and he went up to him and said, 'Look here, can I come and help you?' This fellow said, 'Certainly, come along'. Gradually, by helping, he learned to do things for him, and at the end of about five or six months he came along to this fellow and said to him, 'Look here, this is what I need for the Handyman's Badge; do you think I know enough to be able to pass it?' and the fellow said, 'Yes'; and the boy said, 'Would you mind giving me a certificate to say I have qualified?'

At the end of his internment, after about four years, he arrived back at Glasgow in the *Highland Monarch*, and immediately he saw Miss Duncan on the quay he went up to her and produced these certificates for proficiency badges, and his First Class, and said 'Do you think these are any use in this country?' Miss Duncan had a look at them and decided they were, and took him straight along to the Scout Shop in Glasgow and got him his uniform and gave him his badges, and he immediately proceeded to sew them on for himself. That is the sort of spirit we want to have in Scouting, and I would far rather have half-a-dozen Ronald Whitfields than thirty of the other kind, who look always for the easy way.

There is another thing which we are up against, and up against very seriously at the present time, and that is the idea which is getting abroad in far too many people's minds, that Scouting is a matter of tying knots, of camping, of pioneering, and leaving it at that. Scouting and Guiding are something far more than that, and we realise it and insist upon it the whole time. Scouting and Guiding are admittedly great educational movements, but they are not just instruction, they are not just school-teaching; that can be provided far more efficiently by the education authorities. We have a contribution to make which they cannot make, a contribution to the spirit of our people which must never die.

The good turn is disappearing far too often from our Scouting, and from our Guiding, too. We are looking once more for opportunities for somebody to do something for us rather than for us to do something for them. We saw it during the war, when what I call the second generation of patrol leaders was running the troop. The boy who had had a first-class Scoutmaster might carry on, and carry on very efficiently indeed, with the running of the troop, when the Scoutmaster was called up to the forces or had for some other reason to give up his job. But when you came to the second generation, when you had a patrol leader running the troop who had only been under a patrol leader himself, you found that though it might be perfectly true to say that the troop had more proficiency badges and more First Class Scouts in it, so-called, than ever before in its history, there was something lacking, and that something was the spirit. If we allow that spirit to go out of Scouting and Guiding we might just as well join one of the many other organisations.

When the Government approached us, not very long ago, as to what we could do to help in the crisis, I wrote back and said that while we had willingly undertaken many jobs of national service, and very rightly undertaken them during the war, I believed the solution of the present crisis was a moral one even more than an economic one, and that the best con-

tribution that we could make to the solution of this crisis was better Scouting, which would entail the inculcating into every boy who came into our movement of those qualities of honour, loyalty, helpfulness, brotherliness and courtesy which were so sadly lacking among the youth of the present generation, and that we were determined that we would bend all our energies to giving to our boys the ambition to become worthy of those who had gone before.

We have found far too often that the inspiration of great lives greatly lived is overlooked today. Instead of animals or birds, for our senior patrols we have our pioneers, men like Scott and Drake and Raleigh, Livingstone, Orde Wingate, Watkins, Wilfred Grenfell and others. I have actually found, I am sorry to say, in some cases, that these boys have chosen their pioneers because the flash happened to match their troop neckerchief. It is an appalling thing that in our country today there are boys for whom the lives of these great men mean nothing at all. Can we wonder that inspiration is going and that these boys are being brought up without very much to hang on to, because their religious teaching is utterly neglected, too, when they face life's difficulties.

I have said often enough that I do not care a rap whether a fellow gets a First Class badge or not, if he can write as Captain Scott did in his last moment's when he was meeting death alone in the Antarctic: 'We are weak, writing is difficult, but for my own sake I do not regret this journey, which has shown that Englishmen can suffer hardships, help one another, and meet death with as great a fortitude as ever in the past. We took risks, we knew that we took them; things have come out against us, and we have no reason for complaint, but we bow to the will of Providence, determined still to do our best to the last'.

Let us realise the value of inspiration, of the stories of those people by whose efforts and by whose sacrifice our country and our people have risen to greatness. Men and women who have suffered and died or who have lived and grown to fame, it does not matter which, but for whom success or failure cannot be counted by purely material things, but by the way in which they have lived. If we can do that, if we can keep alive the spirit of adventure and enterprise, and if we can keep alive the reverence for greatness, then we shall have achieved much, and we can feel that the contribution of Scouting and Guiding to our country has been something which could have been provided by nothing else in the world.

[The above article formed part of the inspiring talk given by the Chief Scout at the County Commissioners' Conference recently held at Imperial Headquarters.—EDITOR]

What's the Difference?

'WHAT A QUEER UNIFORM you're wearing! Is it some kind of W.A.A.F.?' 'It's the World Association uniform.' '?????' 'I work at the World Bureau'. 'Oh! That's the same as the International Department at I.H.Q.'

I have had this conversation so frequently lately that I feel it is time, yet again, to clarify the position. The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts is comparable, in a way, to U.N.O. It is the 'mother' of 28 member countries, of which Great Britain is one. The World Committee is composed of nine women who are elected by the delegates of the member countries at the biennial World Conference. These women are chosen for their personal qualities as leaders and do not represent their own countries, therefore they wear the World Association uniform, which consists of a blue-grey coat and skirt, bright blue shirt and black tie, also worn by members of World Association Sub-Committees and some members of the World Bureau Staff.

The World Bureau is the secretariat, or offices, of the World Association. It is completely separate from I.H.Q., and though it happens to be in London it might just as easily be in Paris, Melbourne or Timbuctoo. The International Department is a part of I.H.Q. and is comparable to the Foreign Office; that is, it deals with Great Britain's relations with other countries.

It is very tiresome for the World Association to receive cheques and postal orders made out to the Girl Guides Association as, naturally, the finances and banking accounts are completely separate. So, please, this year, will everyone send their Thinking Day pennies to the right place—that is, the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, 9, Palace Street, London, S.W.1.

Alix Liddle

Badges Abroad—The Art of Adaptation

AT the end of the Book of the Prophet Micah, a passage by a later writer bewails, 'O Shepherd, guide thy people, thine own flock, lonely, lonely like a wild patch within a garden'. (Moffatt's translation.) Sometimes we tend to impose our 'garden' on 'wild patches' and when we do this we crush their living quality. Our first duty is to realise the needs of the places in which we have the privilege of serving. Rural peoples in countries abroad today are eager for more knowledge leading to a higher standard of living, better food, better housing, better health. The Girl Guide badge system is an essentially sound means of education, since it is practical and combined with a cultural background. What we must always ask of our badge tests is, 'Are they relevant?' We are training young citizens to be a focal point in the community, so we—and they—must be fully aware of the needs of that community. These few notes refer to rural districts in countries such as Africa, India, China and the West Indies.

Welfare organisations everywhere are trying to raise the standard of life of the people, and to help them to help themselves—but leaders are essential, and there are far too few at present. The Guide Movement could work hand in hand with the other welfare organisations, providing trained, alert and informed personnel for community education. Our badge work should have the immediate objective of raising the country's standard in food, health, hygiene, housing and economics.

Nutrition. Undernourishment is disastrous, and it is especially dangerous because it is not always recognised. Lack of protein induces apathy and makes sustained effort impossible. Therefore much greater knowledge in dietetics, cooking and preserving is needed. In the West Indies, for example, very little preserving is done as the local fruit is

lacking in pectin, and little investigation has been made. Jamaica even imports marmalade from Britain, while her citrus fruit and sugar grow in abundance. Government or official schemes are of little use unless they have the backing of the people. A recent example of a people-centred effort to improve nutrition was launched in Jamaica. In a number of villages throughout the Island the welfare officer called a meeting of the village council to plan the campaign, and ran weekly training classes in dietetics and cooking for peasant girls of sixteen or seventeen; these were followed by a residential week, and simple syllabuses and books, written and published locally, were given to the trainees.

The campaign was advertised by posters and was opened at a lively, crowded spot with film shows by the cinema unit, speeches, processions and songs. The local trained leaders were presented with the badges, and introduced to the audience as those in the community who had taken the course and who would hold training classes weekly and dis-



This outdoor kitchen in the Bahamas illustrates the need for teaching in nutrition



Rural people in countries abroad today are eager for more knowledge leading to a higher standard of living. A scene in St. Kitts

tribute literature. The audience was invited to join these classes. Each month the leaders were recalled for a day's refresher course. Plays showing the importance of dietetics were given during the campaign. The Jamaica Agricultural Society held classes and demonstrations for the men. It is in a campaign of this kind, lasting for a year and culminating in an agricultural dietetic show, that the Guide Movement should be able to give invaluable help by providing girls fit to take their place as leaders. The Guide Companies might well be the group to initiate the whole project.

Agriculture. A very serious problem in tropical countries is soil erosion. In the past farmers have burnt the scrub, cultivated for a year or two until the soil is exhausted, and then passed on—leaving the soil at the mercy of the heavy rains which swept it down the rivers to the bed of the sea. Ignorance concerning good farming and soil conservation is at the root of much of the damage. Widespread education is essential through as many channels as possible, including knowledge of compost-making, of contouring on slopes, the cultivation of binding grasses and of such soil nourishment as the peanut, etc. Simple badge courses in such subjects would prove a useful practical demonstration and would be a fresh source of knowledge in each community.

Health. All Guides should be taught to know the first stages of any particular local diseases such as, for example, yaws. If they are trained in child care and in the home care of the sick, they can do a great deal to raise the standard of

health in their communities. Their help would be much appreciated in a village crèche or baby club; they might even organise the baby club. The literature should, if possible, be produced locally and so adapted to immediate needs.

Hygiene. It is most necessary that Guides should be instructed in the leading principles of home and village hygiene, and have a knowledge of the proper location and construction of latrine pits. So often the village water supply is defiled because the latrine pits have been dug in the wrong place. Guides should also be taught how to dispose of refuse. This is where the training in making compost heaps comes in.

Housing. Houses vary very much in different localities because of the material available. Guides might be taught to experiment in a small way with varying local material, perhaps introducing a new method into the lethargic and inadequate building tradition of their neighbourhood. Classes in improvising furniture and home decorating from every kind of odd piece of wood, wool, rag and scraps, as well as calabashes, coconuts and bamboos, would enable them to change the whole standard in drab interiors.

Culture. Guides must be helped to appreciate their own culture as well as that of other countries. Sometimes their own is entirely neglected. Much more use could be made of local drama, local music, and local scenery and subjects for art. They in turn could, perhaps, stimulate interest through the various local clubs and societies whose business meetings could often benefit from a recreation programme.

Thrift. This quality is absolutely vital for small farmers and peasant families abroad. The Co-operative Movement, through which they buy seed and implements and market their produce, helps tremendously to inculcate this. All Guides should, understand the simple principles and practice of co-operation, so that they can encourage it in their community.

Booklets which Guiders in the West Indies and Africa might find of the greatest use in their work of raising the standard of living among their Guides and the community to which they belong, are *The Caribbean Home Library*, which can be obtained from Jamaica Welfare, Ltd., 74½, Hanover Street, Kingston, Jamaica (for the West Indies) and The African Home Library, Edinburgh House, 2, Eaton Gate, London, S.W.1.

These penny and twopenny books written for the local peasantry contain knowledge on cooking, dietetics, co-operation, agriculture, health and hygiene, as well as encouraging local folk lore, drama and biography.

Particulars regarding the organisation of local campaigns—for example, a 'Better Homes Campaign', 'Health Campaign' or '3F' Campaign—may also be obtained from these addresses. The principles and methods of community education for rural districts—also with reference to urban conditions—are set forth in the Colonial Office publication, *Mass Education in African Society*, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office or from Edinburgh House (see above).

MARJORIE STEWART

Something Has to be Done!

THE movement has always prided itself on being self-supporting, but now the income of the Association does not cover its expenditure, and we are faced with an annual deficit. The present cost of the central administration of the Girl Guide Association is about £24,000 per annum. Towards this we have the profit from the shops and the periodicals, plus donations and interest on investments, which altogether amounts to something under £11,000. This leaves a debit balance of over £13,000 to be met from the Development Fund which, when fully subscribed, will have achieved its object of closing the gap between income and expenditure up to the end of 1948.

But the 'difficult years' have not ended as anticipated, and there is no certainty that the shops and the periodicals will be able to show as much profit during the next few years. Similarly, we cannot count on donations in these hard times. We certainly receive grants for various purposes (not included in the figures given above)—the Board of Education, for instance, gave us last year over £6,000 towards the training expenses and King George's Jubilee Trust gave us £1,500 for special repairs to Foxlease. Although the objects on which these grants were spent were—and are—desirable and necessary, it is not possible to count on similar sums being made available in the future. Another charge on the Association which is felt to be essential is a pension scheme for the Headquarters staff, some of whom are nearly due for retirement after working for us for twenty or twenty-five years. We feel that our staff should be given the same facilities that they would receive in comparable organisations.

It can be seen, therefore, that the costs and responsibilities of the Association's administration have inevitably increased, affecting not only Imperial Headquarters, but the Countries in Great Britain, and administration in the Counties. Something must be done, and that something must entail long-term planning. The Executive Committee, therefore, produced a scheme which the County Commissioners, at their November conference, approved in principle. They agreed that it should be sent to the Counties for their approval, and for suggestions as to how it should be carried out. That is where you come in. The best way of carrying out the actual plan is under consideration, and details will be given later, but it includes the following provisions.

1. The weekly subscription of Brownies, Guides, Rangers and Cadets to be raised to allow a contribution to be paid to the County, Country and Imperial Headquarters funds.

2. The increase to be at the rate of an extra halfpenny a week for Brownies and an extra penny a week for Guides, Rangers and Cadets.

3. The proportion to be allocated to County, Country or Imperial Headquarters respectively to be decided after discussion between them.

We realise that companies may not find this easy, but members of the movement will recognise the need for them to contribute their share towards the expenses of running the movement. There will be definite material advantages. Firstly, we shall have financial security. Secondly, it will mean an end of all levies for County, Country and Imperial expenses. Imperial Headquarters would pay the annual subscription to the World Association (£1,800) and the new scheme would also cover the Guiders' Indemnity Policy. In addition, it might also be possible to pay more of the expenses of delegates to conferences, etc. Under this new 'overall' scheme, any balance could be placed to reserve, or a way found to give it back to the children, for instance through cheaper badges.

Commissioners and Guiders will want to know more details of how the money is spent, and for what it is needed. Particulars are being prepared, but in the meantime here are some sidelights on the expenses of Imperial Headquarters, which now has a staff of 137. Last year the ground rent, rates and taxes amounted to £4,732; lighting and heating to £1,231; repairs and maintenance to £505. On the administrative side alone (excluding the shops) the cost of postage and telegrams was £693. Foxlease and Waddow, in spite of increased fees, each cost between £1,500 and £2,000 to keep up, and the expenses of the Countries' training centres were in proportion.

As the Dominions and Colonies have their own Headquarters and expenses and, as, owing to the distances involved, Imperial Headquarters can do comparatively little for overseas Guides, subscriptions are only being suggested for the Countries of Great Britain. There will be an article on the work of Imperial Headquarters in the February issue of THE GUIDER, and in March further details of the scheme will be available, after receiving replies from Countries and Counties.

Extension Guiding

The Blind Adventurers

IN 1828 Louis Braille, who had been blind since the age of three, became a Professor at the National Blind Institution for the Young in Paris. Until 1852, he devoted himself to the task of helping those who shared his misfortune of being unable to see, and he invented a way in which the blind could be taught to read and write. Instead of doing as others had done before him, and attempting to simplify the drawing of the ordinary alphabetical letters and making them more easy to trace and feel, he decided to make an alphabet of dots which could be felt easily by the fingers of blind people. The great wonder of Braille's alphabet was that the generating sign consisted of only six dots. This alphabet is still used by the blind and, with this maximum of six dots, it is possible to make sixty-three signs. These suffice for all the letters of the alphabet, vowels with accents, and punctuation.

Braille is really not difficult to learn; many sighted people have learned it in order to be able to correspond with blind people. The sighted person is allowed to read with his eyes, rather than his fingers, a short cut often tried by those with partial sight, but always forbidden!

Blind Guides use Braille in their training. A monthly magazine called *Adventurers All* is published, giving current Guide news and recent Guide publications in serial form. We should like to extend the circulation of this magazine, so if any reader knows of a blind Guide or Guider who would like to take it, we should be glad to know. Some Ranger Companies and blind Trefoil Guilds are run by means of a company letter in Braille which is circulated in the same way as any other company letter, except that by reason of the government's concessions to blind people, the postage is considerably reduced.

Guide companies run in schools for the blind are as much like normal companies as possible. They play the same games, (adapted somewhat if necessary), they have the same sort of competitions, they take part in local rallies and other Guide functions and they go to camp. Three companies of blind and partially-sighted Guides and Rangers in England camped last summer and a fourth had planned to go and even arrived on the site, but had to return to the school owing to an untimely case of German measles.

Occasionally these companies in blind schools are run by members of the school staff, but there are many advantages to be gained by having Guiders from 'the outside world'. To any who may be interested in helping with a blind company, we should like to say how glad we should be of more help. Those new to blind work will soon find that a company of blind and partially-sighted Guides is no more difficult to run than a normal active company. That word 'active' is perhaps unfortunate here, for many blind Guides can be just as active as sighted ones, and often astonish the uninitiated by all that they can do.

Do take an interest in any blind girls living in your neighbourhood; let us know if we can link them up with Guiding. There must be many girls of Ranger age outside the movement; we feel sure that in the London area particularly there are many blind girls who would welcome membership of a Post Ranger Company. If there is a blind school near you, and you feel that you would like to help, even in some small way such as sewing on the Guides' badges for them, we should be so grateful for your help and interest.

If your hands are already full with all that you have to do for your own company, do encourage your Guides to take the Friend to the Blind Badge, and to correspond with blind Guides. The Braille apparatus can be obtained very reason-

ably from the National Institute for the Blind, 224, Great Portland Street, London, W.1. And what about letting your Guides pretend that they are blind and see what games they can play, and how much adaptation will be necessary? For instance, let each patrol invent a secret call, disperse everybody throughout the meeting-room, turn out the lights



A member of a blind company would be glad to visit sighted Guides and teach them some games.

and see which patrol can gather all its members together first by sounding their call. There is another game which develops the hearing faculty; it is played in two teams. The teams number and the Guides are all blindfolded. Captain drops a penny somewhere in the room, calls out a number and sees which Guide having that number can walk nearest to the spot where it was dropped. Most knot games and Morse games can be played blindfolded, or else in the dark; we do not tackle semaphore with blind Guides.

There is a bean-bag game too which causes some amusement among blindfolded Guides. Let two patrols play together; they must make a ring kneeling, alternating their numbers (e.g., Blackbird, Thrush, Blackbird, Thrush, etc.). The two leaders must be opposite one another in the circle and each has a bean bag to be passed round her own patrol, that is, alternate Guides. At the whistle, the bags start their journey, both in a clockwise direction. The aim is for one bag to overtake the other before the whistle blows again. The bag must be passed, of course, not thrown. A member of a blind company would be glad to come and teach some games to a sighted company.

The Guide training, as adapted for the blind, is just what Louis Braille would have approved; we seek, as he did, to help the blind to be as independent as possible and to be useful citizens.

JEANNE M. STONELEY
(ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR EXTENSIONS FOR ENGLAND, BLIND GROUP)

From Nine Thousand Guides

The Earl and Countess of Harrowby recently celebrated their Diamond Wedding and the Staffordshire County Court of Honour sent them a pen and a lighter, and a telegram saying, 'Nine thousand Staffordshire Guides send greetings, congratulations and good wishes'. Lady Harrowby has been Staffordshire's County President for ten years and has endeared herself to all members of the movement in the County.

A Candle Ceremony for Guides

THE company falls in in a circle, with a Guider or patrol leader to lead the ceremony. It is suggested that no Colours should be used other than the World Flag, if the company possesses one. In this case, it should be fallen in, opposite the Guider, with the Colour Party forming part of the circle. The flag should be held at the 'order' as it is too long for a child to hold it at the 'carry'.

On the floor, in the middle of the circle, is placed a large trefoil cut out in paper or cardboard, and gilded. Round its edge stand small candles, one for each country that has Guides, and on its three leaves stand three tall candles. The candles can all stand in Plasticine if nothing else is available. The Guider has matches and a taper, and the stalk of the trefoil should be towards her.

GUIDER (taken the company is in place): We are met together today to remember Guides in other countries all over the world, to think of their work as Guides and to remind ourselves that any differences between us are unimportant. Fundamentally, we all make the same Promise, keep the same Law and wear the same Badge. We all strive for the same ideals, and today we are thinking of the Law that binds us together, whatever country or colour or creed.

COMPANY (together): A Guide is a friend to all and a sister to every other Guide.

GUIDER: Let us remind ourselves of the small way in which Guiding started and of how, maintained by the enthusiasm of the ever-increasing number who wished to become Guides, it has spread to almost every country. Let us see how Guiding has grown throughout the world.

Guide walks quietly to the Guider and is given a lighted taper. She should be small and, if there is no Colour, she should have been standing directly opposite to the Guider, at the head of the trefoil. Failing this, she should stand next to the Colour party. She walks to the head of the trefoil and lights the candle in the centre of its edge. As she does this, she speaks.

GUIDE: Guiding was started in Great Britain in 1910.

COMPANY (singing together):

Rise up, O flame, by thy light glowing
Show to us beauty, vision and joy

(Kent Song Book)

The Guide returns to her place and hands the taper to her right-hand neighbour. She steps forward, lights the next candle and names the country which it represents. (Countries should be named approximately in chronological order.) The taper is passed on and continues right round the circle until the trefoil is edged with lighted candles. If there are too many Guides taking part for each to have one country, two children may be responsible for those countries in which there is more than one Association, one Guide lighting the candle and the other saying the name. If there are more countries than Guides, one child may light several candles. In this case, it is a good idea to group the countries more or less geographically. For instance, one Guide could light candles for the Scandinavian countries. When the candles are all lit:—

GUIDER: Now that we have seen how, from a very small beginning, Guiding has spread to all corners of the earth, let us remind ourselves of the Promise made by all Guides everywhere; the Promise that we made when we were enrolled.

Three Guides step forward with tapers which they light from the small candles. One stands by each leaf of the trefoil and, as the Promise is repeated, they light the three tall candles. The company repeats the Promise slowly and the three Guides return to their places. They sing, all together:—

As I go forth upon the trodden road,
Let me remember standing by my side,
Those who have journeyed by that road before,
All those who live at one within the Law,
Those who have made the Promise of a Guide.
(Tune: 'Turn back, O man', Holst)

The company may fall out here, going away quietly with their own leaders. A formal dismissal is out of place and should be avoided. A story may be told after singing the final verse of the ceremony, if wished, or prayers may follow, and if the ceremony is used at the end of a meeting, it may be concluded with 'Taps'.

C. S. TATHAM

(Guiders planning to use this or a similar ceremony may be glad to have a list of those countries which are full members of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. Here it is: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Elte, Egypt, France, Great Britain and Ulster, Hungary, India, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, South Africa, Suomi-Finland, Sweden, Switzerland, United States. There are also six Tenderfoot countries: Costa Rica, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Italy, Philippines.—EDITOR)

Thinking Day 1948

THE PRINCESS WAS TO BE MARRIED, Brown Owl had said, and each Brownie and Guide was to bring a penny for a wedding present. With the pennies something lovely and suitable for a Princess would be bought. Next week one Brownie brought twopenny. Brown Owl reminded her that only one was required. Said the Brownie, 'Och, Brown Owl, she's got an awful big house. Can she no have two?' The Princess—and all of us—applaud the generous spirit of that Brownie, and hope that it will animate her all her life long and particularly, perhaps, in the immediately future, on Thinking Day. If the Princess has an 'awful' big house 'we are members of an 'awful' big family' and in such families someone always needs help. Hundreds of our fellow Guides need help today at a time when the family, because of the ravages of war, is poor, but no family worth the name of one fails to share what little it has.

When Christmas was approaching, many letters were received at I.H.Q. asking how best help could be sent to those who needed it. Such a spirit is proper to Christmas time and it belongs too to Thinking Day. 1948 may be a fateful year for all of us and every ounce of energy, every thought, every prayer and every scrap of practical assistance we can give should be devoted to fostering the spirit of goodwill between nations.

On the Continent many countries celebrate Advent with traditional ceremony. An Advent's wreath of fir, decorated with four candles, hangs from the ceiling. On the first Sunday the first candle is lighted. On the second Sunday, two candles are lighted. By Christmas Day the four candles are burning. Throughout the preceding month the light grows and the interest accumulates. Can we make a similar approach to Thinking Day this year? Each week we might learn a new dance or song from a country other than our own, dances and songs which would, at the end, contribute to our Thinking Day programme. Each week pictures might be brought for an exhibition which might include souvenirs collected on our travels.

Each week some preparation might be made for the final Thinking Day good turn upon which the company had agreed beforehand. One week, a visit and a talk from someone who has seen for herself the people and the places about which we can only read might be arranged. Each week figures or flags might be added to a world map, and then on Thinking Day itself would come the climax of the ceremony or the party with which the company had chosen to celebrate the Chiefs' birthdays.

If it were possible to take every member of the British Guide Association to see one of the more seriously distressed areas in Europe or Asia, there would be no need to ask for help. Help would be offered. Carpets, magic or otherwise, are in short supply, however, and so it is up to every Guider to rouse the interest of her children by every means in her power. Story-telling should not be overlooked. Tell the true story of one of the many children whom the World Association tries to help. Give him—or her—a name. Make the story particular and exciting.

Have ready your ideas about the form which Thinking Day good turns might take, and don't forget that there is a Thinking Day Fund to which a contribution of a penny a head is made by every country which enjoys membership of the World Association. To bring pennies for this fund is one method of expressing in a practical manner the fact that a Guide is a friend to all and a sister to every other Guide.

Notes of the Month

From Princess Elizabeth

The following letter has been sent to Lady Burnham by H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth. 'I have already written to Lady Somers to thank the Girl Guides for the two beautiful writing tables which they have given me; but I feel I must send you this further line to say how absolutely delighted I am with the magnificent present of kitchen equipment, including every possible item which can be useful in a house, which the Girl Guides has so generously given me in addition. I am so touched by their kindness, and I should like all who subscribed to know that nothing has given me greater pleasure than this very welcome and practical wedding present'.

Encore!

So many Guiders have asked for another week-end of training for international work, that one is being arranged from February 6th-8th, inclusive at Imperial Headquarters. Details will be found on page 20.

The programme has two main aims — first to give Guiders as comprehensive a knowledge as possible of the working of the World Bureau and of the International Department, I.H.Q., and second, to give practical help on the training of a company to receive guests or to go abroad, as well as an outline of the different conditions likely to be met. As Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Kennedy are starting the programme with square and other dance games, space is likely to be a problem, and it would be wise to book early. The closing sessions should provide a memorable and inspiring end as, at our Thinking Day ceremony, the speaker will be M. Alfred Renou, Commissioner for the Free French Scouts and Guides during the war years.

Thinking Day Decorations

You remember the article 'Christmas Decorations from the North', published in the November GUIDER? In it we promised that there would be a competition to test the artistry and skill of yourself and your company. We offer a prize for a set of decorations in wood or card for Thinking Day festivities. Send us rough sketches, drawings or photographs, accompanied by full instructions for making, so that other companies can copy them. Entries should reach the Editor by March 10th.

M.T.B. 630

It has been decided that the M.T.B. should remain at Dartmouth for the ensuing year. Its future whereabouts will depend on the extent to which it is used during the year.

Town and Country Planning

Under this Act a 'development charge' will normally be imposed on all land before the necessary permission will be given to erect any building on the land or to make any change in its then existing method of use. As a result, however, of representations made to Parliament, in which I.H.Q. took part, the Act contains a Clause, Section 85, giving exemption from the development charge in respect of any land which on

the 'appointed day' is held on charitable trusts and used for or in connection with the purposes of those trusts.

In law any land held upon trust for a unit of the Girl Guide Movement is held upon charitable purposes, is exempted from the development charge. This exemption does not apply to land acquired *after* the appointed day; and therefore any unit about to acquire land, whether by gift or purchase, should make the utmost effort to get the transaction completed before the appointed day. So far as it is present known, the appointed day will be 1st April, 1948.

Detailed information on this subject is available at Imperial Headquarters, and can be obtained on application to the General Secretary.

'The Amber Gate'

Would any Guider who has a copy of the words and/or music of this pageant please be kind enough to give her copy to Imperial Headquarters to lend to companies wishing to perform it? It is hoped to get a reprint of the play next year, but in the meantime it is unobtainable, though frequently performed. The names and addresses of donors will be put on their copies, which

will be returned in due course — if still intact!

For New District Commissioners

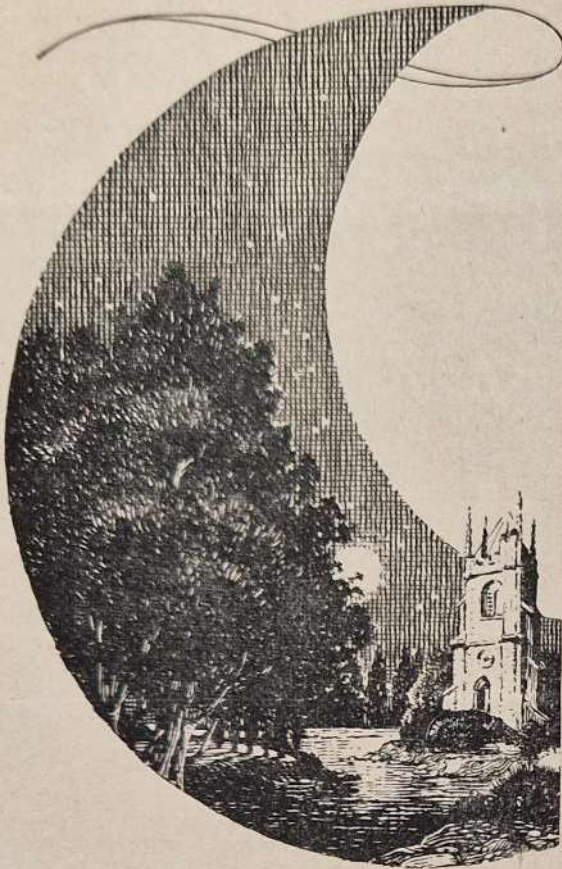
Commissioners have responded so well to the suggestion that ideas should be shared on this page that we are venturing to ask for further help. Will *new* District Commissioners who read this page send in suggestions for material for a correspondence course for District Commissioners? It would be of the greatest interest to know from the recently appointed Commissioner which parts of her job she finds most difficult, and what information and help she would like to find embodied in a course which is to be planned in the near future. The course would probably be sent out in fortnightly parts with some practical work to do in each part of the course, the idea being that the Division Commissioner or the nearest experienced District Commissioner could be at hand to help the novice. In very remote areas, the County Commissioner might have to appoint one experienced Commissioner to 'tutor' the course for all new Commissioners. In any case, the course is in preparation and is considered an urgent necessity if new District Commissioners are to get a fair start in a job which involves some self-training. All suggestions will be welcomed and should be sent to Miss D. M. Powell, 27a, Wilbury Road, Hove, 3, Sussex.

Development Fund

Further gifts since November 10th, 1947

England	...	...	1,209	9	9		
Scotland	...	...	341	10	8		
			1,551	0	5	1,551	0 5
Total up to November 10th	...	...				27,111	15 0
Grand total up to December 10th	...	...				£28,662	15 5

Peaceful Nights



WHEN day is done, how good it is to know that you will enjoy a night of deep, restorative sleep. To many thousands, refreshing sleep comes as a matter of course, helped by a regular bedtime cup of 'Ovaltine.'

Try a cup of delicious 'Ovaltine' tonight and realise why it has a world-wide reputation as the ideal night-cap. It has a soothing influence on nerves, brain and body and quickly promotes the conditions favourable to sleep. While you sleep 'Ovaltine' provides easily digestible nourishment to help rebuild the energy and fitness you need for the new day.

It is for these reasons that 'Ovaltine' does so much to give you deep, refreshing sleep of the best kind.

P. 600A

Ovaltine

Tired Nature's Sweet Restorer

for the discussion group

Group leaders will find "The Listener" of the greatest assistance when selecting and preparing subject-matter for discussion.

Retaining the simple, friendly, everyday language of the microphone, "The Listener" prints the best of the broadcasts on current events, literature, art, music and drama, providing a rich, inexhaustible supply of excellent material for talks and debates.

The Listener

A BBC PUBLICATION

EVERY THURSDAY

THREEPENCE

Musical Masterpieces

The Unfinished Symphony (2)

THE second movement is supremely 'easy on the ear', and sounds deceptively simple. It flows so evenly that one can hardly arrest its gentle imperceptible progress for long enough to perceive the beauty of its detail. All is as gradual and inevitable as the unfolding of a flower. It falls into two halves, A and B. A has the first subject and a short extension of it, followed by the second subject; B is a repetition of the whole process with a homeward-bound tendency. As the shape is very easy to follow, there is leisure to notice the orchestral colouring—that is, the contrasted tone of different instruments and groups of instruments.

The first two bars set the pace, and create a serene atmosphere in which the whole movement is enclosed, as in a magic spell. The double-basses move stealthily down seven steps, below very soft wood-wind chords (horns and bassoons). Then the upper strings enter with the first subject, a lovely, reflective tune. This is very soon diverted into another key (it is characteristic of Schubert to let his themes wander off almost as soon as they appear). Before it has gone far, it is recalled with a soft echoing phrase which recurs again and again, right up to the end of the movement. Then in comes a great stalking giant, at the same steady pace as the first steps of the double-basses, but this time striding over everything, and shouting, too. The full orchestra is used here, including the resonant brass (trumpets and trombones).

Suddenly, the quiet theme and its echoing phrase return; then, out of surrounding silence, come the first violins; solitary and single-minded, leading into a throbbing accompaniment in a minor key, the setting for the second subject. This is another remote tune, which opens out into one of those islands of unearthly peace and beauty that only

Schubert can discover. The solo instruments in this tune are first the clarinet, then the oboe, followed by oboe and flute answering each other in a tender, heart-searching phrase (another echo) which goes further and further away until—crash, a second giant stalks in, taking possession of the scene just as the first did.

The second theme dies away after its short development (or 'extension') until nothing is left but a low throbbing and a strange hollow, mournful sigh from the horn, five times repeated. Then, with stealthy footsteps the double-basses lead back to the music of the opening and the first theme. Both the main themes, with their development, recur in succession, this time bound for home. When one climax of rushing strings fails to land him where he would be, Schubert fires off another, and from that we float slowly down on the little echoing phrase from the first subject, until we reach home. But there is one last word to be said. Those single-minded violins which led in the second subject, now lift the music first into one key and then into another, until it dies away, still murmuring phrases recalled from the opening bars.

Records. The following records are specially made for the purpose of identifying the sound of various instruments. H.M.V. C.1311 and C.1312; Columbia D.555 and 556. There is also a delightful work by Benjamin Britten, 'The Young Person's Guide to Music—Variations on a Theme of Purcell', Columbia DX.1307, 8 and 9. I have assumed that you have consulted some handbook on the orchestra, and what it looks like, such as *The A.B.C. of Symphony* or *Kitty Barnes' fascinating book, Listening to the Orchestra*.

MARY CHATER

The Commissioners' Meeting Place

Shared Experience

THE question, 'Have We Time?' has stirred up more interest among Commissioners than any other on this page. Four more letters have come in. Here is one from an ex-rural District Commissioner commenting on the urban Commissioner's record for a year.

'Having been a rural District Commissioner with petrol restrictions, a busy home and village life, I venture to say I think far too many meetings were held. Most of our Guiders work on the land or are otherwise busily occupied, and our District covers a large area, seven miles between the outer villages, with a not too frequent 'bus service. We used to hold a District Court of Honour early spring and early autumn to plan and arrange for summer activities and trainings. A Division Court of Honour was attended about three times a year and the County one once. The District Executive Committee and Local Association Annual Meetings were held on the same day, because of distances (if necessary the Executive Committee would meet more often). I used to visit each company and pack at least once a year, generally twice, and very often more. Telephone talks were innumerable'.

Here is another letter from a Commissioner who combines running a District with looking after a husband and small daughter. She says, 'I am always protesting that I have not the time—with a daughter of three years and a husband at home to cope with—but I find that I have fulfilled a year of work rather similar to the ones quoted'. The District has two Ranger Companies, eight Guide Companies, six packs and twenty-five Guiders. Up to the time of writing, the Commissioner had paid seventeen visits to units, attended ten Division Court of Honour Meetings and held ten District Meetings.

She goes on, 'I should like to attend more Divisional and

County events, but family ties prevent me from doing so. But I do feel that I cover the main Guide work in the District with these meetings, although I would like to visit units more frequently. Generally speaking, I have one evening a week out at a Guide function, and one evening a week for correspondence (which is my husband's evening out!). Naturally telephone calls, visits and other occasional letters do arise, also additional meetings and week-end trainings. I find that I am paying more visits as our daughter grows up than during her first year, for the last six months show an increase. I therefore have hopes for more still next year. I, too, arranged six different jobs for Queen's Guide Award candidates during the year. In spite of the everlasting trying to fit things in, I enjoy the work immensely'.

A third Commissioner writes as one who combines Guiding with running a household as the 'daughter at home' with elderly parents. As well as the household, she says, 'you can add a parish with all that entails, music festival committee, garden and market gardening, etc.'. Her record for the year includes one County Court of Honour, one County Conference, four Division Courts of Honour, eight District Courts of Honour, two Local Association meetings, five other meetings connected with Guiding, seven visits to influential people, two Division Rallies, four visits to Guiders, one training in the District, one Church Parade, fifteen visits to packs and companies, and one Brownie Revels. She has also written 137 letters, and made 76 telephone calls.

Another District Commissioner agrees that one would always like just a little more time to fulfil all the varied demands. The work itself brings great satisfaction and pleasure to anyone who will undertake it.

D. M. POWELL

Toward the Heights

IT is comparatively easy to learn theory from the experts and from books, but it is another matter to be able to interpret it in an inspiring and explicit manner to the Rangers themselves. Real practical experience makes all the difference in the world, and enables us to put across the theory we would teach in a much more vital manner. As Air Ranger Guiders we felt it our duty to do all in our power to gain practical knowledge and experience of gliding and flying, and it is these experiences that we should like to share with other Air Ranger Guiders in the hope that they may be encouraged and stimulated to do likewise.

First, here are our experiences so far in the field of gliding. We are hoping to pursue them a good deal further when conditions permit. To the experienced pilot, gliding must be a strangely exhilarating and peaceful means of escaping for a time from the worries of earth-bound men into the glories of what appears almost like another world.

We have contacted the President and Chief Assistant of the Midland Gliding Club, and the latter has already addressed our flight. The President also gave a talk and showed films at the Air Ranger Guiders' Conference held in Birmingham last autumn. We have visited the Midland Gliding Club (which operates from the Lond Mynd in Shropshire) several times. We have investigated many types of gliders and watched exactly how they are launched. As soon as a two-seater glider is available there, we hope to do some actual training. We have also been in touch with the Yorkshire Gliding Club at Sutton Bank, but they, too, are unable at present to undertake any training. Recently we visited the London Gliding Club at Dunstable, and again we watched many types of gliders being launched. One of the most beautiful was a Blue Gull which, when in flight, looked amazingly like an enormous seagull. At this club they have a two-seater Slingsby Sailplane, and we had the good fortune to be taken up for a flight in it. One seems to shoot up in the air at an astounding speed when being launched by winch, but once one is gliding it is most exhilarating and peaceful, and one is literally borne on the wings of the wind.

In June the National Gliding Contests were held at Bramcote Aerodrome, near Nuneaton, and we managed to arrive there shortly before they finished. We were particularly impressed by a very beautiful yellow Swiss Glider. By sheer chance we walked up to a blue glider just before it was launched, and discovered that the pilot was Mrs. Ann Douglas, the ex-A.T.A. Ferry Pilot, who has been such a good friend to Air Rangers. After chatting to her we watched her glider being launched, and in this case it was towed to the necessary height for flight by a Miles Messenger Power Plane.

Before we relate our experiences in actual flying we should like to acknowledge our indebtedness to the support, co-operation and encouragement of the officers of the local A.T.C., who are always most willing to help us in any way they can. We have contacted the O.C. of Hednesford Aerodrome, near Cannock, and he has given us permission to take the flight with the A.T.C. next time they visit this aerodrome, where there are many types of larger aircraft. Early in April we went to Walsall Airport to the Midland Counties Model Gliders and Power Planes Contest. This was most interesting, and the skill and workmanship of the contestants was of an amazingly high standard. There was an extraordinarily wide variety of models, and in the sunshine the air seemed full of brightly coloured birds.

The source of our most valued experience has been the Midland Aero Club, at Elmdon Airport, on the outskirts of Birmingham. In the first place we approached several aviation companies who operate from this airport and they advised us to get in touch with the club. Since our first interview with them we have received the most marvellous help and encouragement, and they have become true friends of our flight. The secretary-manager of the club, who is also the chief flying instructor, invited us to take some of our flight to the aero-

drome one Sunday afternoon. There the Rangers were given the time of their lives, were allowed to inspect several types of aircraft at close quarters, and were even taxied across the aerodrome. They have also been invited to the club's air At Home, which takes place very shortly. We have volunteered the flight's services in helping with the tea, and other duties, in gratitude for the kindness we have received.

After our visit with the Rangers our next desire was to obtain our Air Crew Certificates, so we joined the club as flying members. Recently the two instructors have given us three hours of flying and instruction (as though we were qualifying for our Pilots' A Licences) in Auster and Tiger Moth aircraft. We have now been granted Air Crew Certificates by the chief instructor, and so another goal has been reached. Every minute of our three hours flying has been very real practical experience, which no text books in the world could have given to us. To be told at two or three thousand feet, 'The plane is all yours', is rather terrifying, but infinitely worthwhile when one finds oneself temporarily acting as pilot. It is only the prohibitive cost that prevents us from receiving the rest of the necessary instruction and practice needed to gain Pilots' A Licences.

Annual membership of the Aero Club costs £4 4s. and flying costs £3 an hour with instruction, and £2 10s. an hour solo. All this is, of course, outside the means of the average Guider when one realises that it takes an average of twelve hours in which to gain a licence. We would, however, urge all Air Ranger Guiders to try to gain Air Crew Certificates by receiving Pilots' A Licence instruction during their three hours flying, rather than completing the time merely as passengers. The sacrifice of time and money which it entails is more than rewarded. Everyone has heard of an aircraft 'banking', but when one has felt it happen because one has made it happen, then one can teach it so much more effectively.

It is indeed wonderful to think that forty-four years ago man had only flown in a powered aircraft for half a minute. Today, the possibilities are limitless. There is nothing to compare with the sensation of flying. When one is up in the clouds the petty worries and annoyances of civilisation seem to vanish; one's vision is broadened and strengthened, and one sees more vividly than ever before that Guiding and Scouting should help the youth of all nations to realise the 'thrill of the heights where they can think and do no mean or ugly thing'.

HILDRETH COLEY AND SYLVIA ROWLANDS

News of the Guide Club

At last we have something to write about. You have been kept waiting for news about the Club for so long because we have literally had nothing to report. These past few months have been spent in trying to get all the necessary building permits. We seemed to come against one obstacle after another. All the permits are now through and the workmen have been in the house since November 10th, converting this once private home into suitable accommodation for a residential club. We shall be able to sleep about twenty-eight to thirty people, in single, double or shared rooms. We hope to run a dining room service on the ground floor for members and their friends—in the basement, a snack bar which will be open to all members of the Guide Movement, regardless of club membership. Terms for the club membership will not be published until time as we can safely forecast an opening date, or until such in your GUIDER for further Club news. So keep looking

We shall be very grateful for any donations, however small, in either money, furniture or furnishings. Please do not send the last two items at the moment as, with the workmen in the house, we have very little storing space. We should like to thank again all the Guide people who have so generously sent us gifts, with rather a special note of thanks to all our well-wishers from home and the Empire, who have encouraged us so enormously during this rather frustrating waiting period.

THE CLUB SECRETARY

Weaving

There was a wee cooper who lived in Fife,
Nickety, nackety, noo, noo, noo . . .

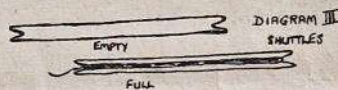
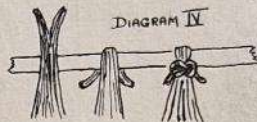
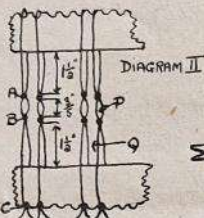
HAD you lived in Fifeshire many years ago, in the days before machinery, you might have heard the hand weavers singing this song as they worked. Or again in the Highlands the women used to sing Gaelic love lilt, keeping time with their shuttles as they passed them between the home-dyed woollen threads fast turning into rough, pungent-smelling tweeds. Time was not so precious in those days, and a woman would not say how many hours it would take her to finish a piece of work, but instead, 'It will take me so many more songs'.

The simplest weaving of all is darning, and other easy types are done in exactly the same way. This form of weaving is often

done in Kindergartens as well as with older children generally; it is done on cards, and varied materials are used, ranging from raffia to macramé twine. The next stage of weaving is that which uses a rigid heddle; this can be done with a simple frame loom, or without one by tying one end of the work to the waist and the other to a chair or other piece of furniture. The latter method is known as free heddle weaving, and one can weave all kinds of articles such as scarves, table mats, towels, etc. At the moment, rigid heddles, although obtainable, are expensive, and so it is useful to know how to make one. The home-made variety serve the purpose perfectly well, although they are not quite so good.

Materials. You will need three rulers (or similar pieces of wood), some fairly fine string, eight panel pins and some glue.

Method. Cut one ruler in half. Make small notches to hold your string along one edge of the two rulers. Start one inch from one end and finish one inch from the other, making six notches to the inch. You will then have sixty notches on each ruler. Next glue the rulers together to form a rectangle

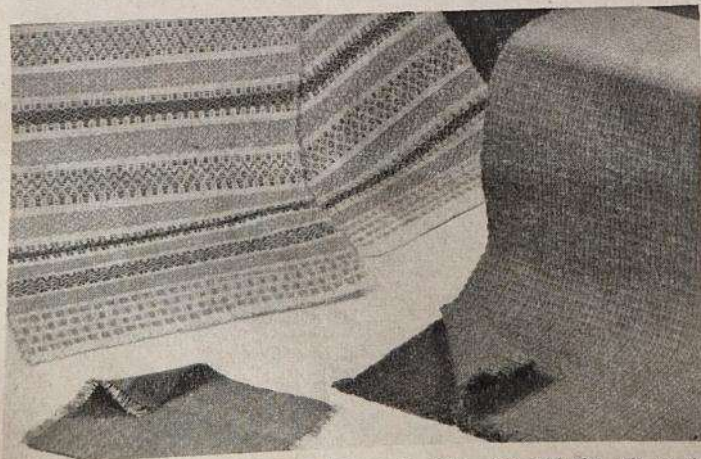


The bag, of 'inlay' weaving in natural wool and coloured embroidery wools, and the rainbow checked scarf were woven on a two-way table loom, while the white cotton face towel, with a mercerised border of yellow and blue, was made on a foot-power loom

of twelve inches by six inches. Fix with a couple of panel pins at each corner. See Diagram I. Now cut sixty pieces of string sixteen inches long. Lay one piece of string over the first notch in your frame so that equal ends come down on either side, then tie the two ends together (two half-hitches) about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the lower edge of the ruler. (See A, Diagram II.) Leave a loop of approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ inch and tie together again (B). Then take the ends round the bottom ruler and tie firmly with a reef knot (C). Continue thus until your sixty heddles are in position. It is rather tricky to get all the centre loops at exactly the same place, but it is essential, and you will probably find that you can evolve your own method of tying them to ensure this. Your rigid heddle is now complete for a very modest price.

If you want to do some free heddle weaving, your next step is to acquire three more smooth sticks (rulers will do!) and one or two shuttles. These last may be cut from stiff card if you have no wood, and should be shaped like Diagram III. The next step is to make your warp. For this simple type of weaving it will suffice to wind your wool or thread round two pegs, or the legs of two chairs or anything the desired distance apart. Start with a fairly short warp, and then you can experiment and see how much you lose in wastage, etc. If you want to weave to the full width of your heddle, wind on 124 threads (counting on both sides of your pegs). When you have wound on the required number, cut the threads at both ends—you should then have 124 threads \times inches long. Enter the threads in turn through your heddle, first one through a hole (See P, Diagram II) and then one through a space (Q) and so on until your heddle is full. The two end threads at each side are generally double for strength. When all are threaded, collect threads in groups of twelve to twenty on one side of the needle, and tie on to a stick, as Diagram IV. Get someone to hold this stick and the heddle firmly, and do the same with the other end on another stick, keeping all the threads quite taut and being particularly careful with the tension. You are then ready to weave.

Tie one stick round your waist and the other to something solid; the threads should be stretched taut. Depress the heddle and you will find that



Suit material can be woven on a foot-power loom, too, and the roll on the right is of tiny blue and green check. The striped runner in white, blue and yellow cotton comes from a four-way table loom, while the small mat is an example of free heddle weaving



*Early
Morning Freshness*



**pick Pick
for the
strenuous
life!**



In walking, riding, golf, for every sport that demands good-looking woollens to defy tough wear and come up smiling from frequent washing—pick Pick to be sure! There are Pick pullovers, slipovers, cardigans and jerseys for men, women and children—still not in plentiful supply but about the shops for those who are wise enough to seek them.

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL



QNS

“Why I support the SILVER LINING Savings Campaign”

by Dame Sybil Thorndike, D.B.E.

“Although I have been fortunate enough to have a very busy life, the Stage does not provide an income for each of the 52 weeks in the year.

So I came early to respect, even if not always to carry out, the idea of personal savings, both as a moral and a physical support, and as a valuable exercise in self-discipline when things were going well.

Since those early days I have toured many countries and I have learned to see Britain—and understand her greatness—from the outside.

For she is great, our Motherland. If our Savings, then, are needed to help her through a difficult time, we, her children, must help her.

No hand is too weak, no effort too small—remember the good friends in the gallery and the pit make the success of a play.”



**National Savings
for National Prosperity**

Issued by the National Savings Committee

half the threads are pushed down, push your last stick between the two lots of threads—this makes a firm base on which to weave. Then raise the heddle, so that half the threads are raised too, and pass your shuttle (ready threaded, of course) through. Beat thread towards you with heddle. Depress heddle again and pass shuttle through, being careful not to pull the thread too tightly, as this will spoil the edge of the material. Continue thus, alternately raising and lowering your heddle, and remembering not to beat the threads up too firmly. There should be roughly about twelve rows to each inch of weaving—although in practice you may find one or two more or less. When you want to join a thread or a colour, overlap the old and new threads for one or two inches, leaving out the ends, which can be cut off later. As you weave, so you roll the finished material round your waist stick. Free heddle weaving requires the minimum of apparatus, but gives scope for skill and ingenuity.

Rigid heddles are also used on simple frame looms called two-way table looms. On these looms, the weaving is in actual fact easier than in free heddle weaving. These looms are quite simple to make, given wood, tools and aptitude. The scarf illustrated was made on this type of loom. It is a bright affair in red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet—the seven colours of the rainbow, having sixteen threads of each in the warp and the same in the weft. A glowing piece of colour for a grey day! The bag in the illustration was similarly woven on a two-way loom, from designs worked out on squared paper, by means of counting and raising different groups of threads.

Next come the four-way table looms and the foot power loom, with their infinite possibilities of pattern and material. These two types of loom can be used in the same way, but where a foot power loom has pedals, a four-way table loom has hand levers and therefore weaving takes longer. The reason being, that on a foot-power loom, the feet work the pedals, thus leaving the hands free for throwing the shuttle

and beating, whereas the hands must do everything on a four-way loom. The runner illustrated is white cotton with blue and yellow patterns, and was woven on a four-way loom. The roll of material came off a foot-power loom. It is made of oiled wool washed, and then coloured green and blue with vegetable dyes, which give fine clear and permanent colours and with which it is interesting to experiment. The towel in the illustration is white cotton, with a blue and yellow mercerised border and was also made on a foot-power loom. Rug looms and frames have not been mentioned so far, but these, too, can be obtained.

Now you may ask where you may obtain all these looms and materials. Rigid heddles and simple two-way looms can be ordered from the Hand Loom Centre in Petts Wood, Kent. The latter cost about £2. The more advanced types of looms can also be obtained from there, or from Harris of Cranbrook. Dryad Handicrafts publish a leaflet on two-way loom weaving and one on four-way loom weaving (9d. each), and there are plenty of books on more advanced work. Everything is expensive now, alas, but anyone who weaves will tell you that 'the game is worth the candle', and a loom will repay the money spent on it. As for materials—though difficult, these are not impossible, and if one is watchful one can pick up all sorts of things. Old woollen clothing can be unravelled and re-woven, as well as stockings, towels and anything else you can find.

So many beautiful colours can now be obtained, and used material can be dyed, that it seems a pity to be satisfied with inferior ones, particularly when working with children. Suggest to them that they may get ideas from nature. I have seen pieces of weaving glowing with the fresh blues and greens of a bluebell wood, while others suggest a grey rain-swept countryside with occasional glimpses of clear white and black. One small flower or leaf can suggest a colour scheme, so, too, can a town flower barrow or a glimpse from a train window.

MARGARET BURGESS, M.A.O.T.

Edinburgh Students' Conference

RECRUITMENT of Guiders: co-operation with Scouts: both these vital subjects were considered in Edinburgh on November 15th, when students met to consider the formation of a Joint Scout and Guide Club. Welcoming the students, Mrs. Stewart, Scottish Chief Commissioner, said, 'We don't suggest that you should do anything to interfere with your studies at present. The purpose of the Club would be to keep you in touch with Guiding and Scouting so that later on you might link up with us again'.

An inspiring talk, 'Life is More than Learning', was given by Mrs. Mason, the mother of two Gold Cord Guides. The next speaker was Mrs. Sanzen-Baker, Leader of the Oxford University Joint Club, who gave her reasons for carrying on Guiding.

'First, because Guiding is not just 'a kid's game'. It is such fun. It must not become a lugubrious business because we think we *ought* to carry on. The second reason is that it helps to balance our lives. We get awfully fed up with work, and we need a club for recreation and outdoor activities to balance the university life. The third reason is that in college you tend to get a rather self-centred outlook on life. Some students forget that learning is a tool, and think of it as an end in itself. Our Guiders, who helped us along, hoped that we would carry on after they had gone, and it would be a pretty poor show if we took everything and gave nothing in return. Universities especially should give more, as we have tremendous advantages'.

Mrs. Sanzen-Baker went on to speak of the Guide and Scout Club at Oxford, telling how originally it was entirely a Scout Club, then a Rover Crew was added, and finally the Guides came on the scene. They stressed the recreational side, but

kept to the four signposts of Guiding. She described their efforts to improve members' public speaking.

'First get them interested in what they are talking about', she advised. 'Bring up controversial points in the movement and argue about them. For instance, someone tells you that in Switzerland they elect their own Commissioners, so have a discussion about that. In some countries the girls have not had Christian teaching and don't make the promise of duty to God. Instead they take a promise to a spiritual ideal. Should we leave the door open to girls who can't believe in God yet? You'll find that when the girls get really worked up they can speak all right'.

Mrs. Sanzen-Baker went on to say that camp is one place in which to translate ideals of living into real life. It gives opportunities for service, as the club members are sometimes asked to take city Guides to camp, or to share their hikes with non-Guide children.

Joint activities with Scouts were mainly recreational. The students themselves took the meetings, which helped to give them poise. Musical and literary evenings proved very successful, when the members listened to gramophone records and readings chosen by themselves. This teaches discrimination, as each student must be prepared to defend her choice. For country dance evenings you must have really loud music. It is good to learn different kinds of national dancing, and the Central Council of Physical Recreation is very helpful in this connection.

In Oxford the two organisations of men and women work separately and come together for joint activities. 'Some people come to one thing one week and some another', said Mrs. Sanzen-Baker. 'The Club may inspire in people new

*This talk will, it is hoped, appear shortly in THE GUIDER

interests which they can develop more fully in other societies, and not come to the Club any more. In closing I would just like to say that in the Oxford Scout Club we try to achieve balance and love of living, and to show people how they can develop this in the daily world.

At the open session, Mrs. Thomson, Commissioner for Public Relations, explained the procedure for registering a Joint Club. A member of the Glasgow Joint Club described their activities, and discussion followed as to the best way of starting a club in Edinburgh, and the inclusion of all types of colleges. Eventually it was decided to wait until after Christmas to start the Club. Posters would be put up in

the colleges to attract attention to an opening tea party. The conference was summed up by Sir Ian Bolton, President of the Scottish Scout Council. Sir Ian said that he had been to the Moissons Jamboree, where the staff of Guides had been a great success from every point of view. We wanted to get in people who have been Scouts or Guides, but are not actively interested now, and that is where university clubs can help. Scouting and Guiding promote good citizenship which B.-P. was so keen about, and that should be a paramount influence in the country.

D. H. NICHOLSON

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 Sweet Disorder ...'

Having read the above article, and sympathised with the writer's views, I wondered if perhaps it might be of interest to other companies to know how the 1st Salfords Guides surmount this problem. The children were very keen to do something practical about it, so we arranged to write or call on all the people who had left the company during the past couple of years, and offer to buy back any Guide uniform they had. This yielded quite a considerable amount of kit. Then, as people left the company, we made a point of asking them to return all gear, and if they could not afford to give it back, we paid them 5s. for the lot. Badly faded uniforms were sent to the dyers, and the bills met out of company funds. Very shabby belts were sent to the local saddler, who put in new leather for 3s. a belt. New girls buy the cleaned and dyed uniforms for a slightly higher figure than the cost of getting uniforms in order. We bought good quality triangular bandages for ties, gave them to Tenderfoots to hem, and dyed them the right colour. This has been going on continually for nearly three years, and with luck and a bit of trouble, we always have complete uniforms for thirty girls. Although there was a certain layout in the beginning, we now make a few shillings out of

every complete set of uniform which is purchased by a new girl, and this makes up for money we sometimes have to spend to get uniform back. We have even bought uniforms and belts at local jumble sales, and in the village secondhand shop. The Guides have developed a very keen eye for spotting these things, and tell me at the company meetings if there is any Guide kit anywhere, whereupon we send a Guide off as soon as we can to buy it in. Our stock of overalls is now sufficient for us all to have a spare one for a camp overall. I think most Guiders will agree that uniforms become too small, rather than worn out, and a good supply of pre-war uniforms (neatly laundered by the company's laundresses), and kept in readiness for people who grow out of their uniforms very quickly, is a great help in these times of shortages and coupons.

CONSTANCE D. WILLCOX

(Captain, 1st Salfords Guide Company, Surrey)

Friend to the Deaf

The worker amongst the deaf and dumb in country areas has many difficult problems. One of the most serious is the loneliness of the young deaf girl; she is often the only deaf girl in her village, she has been to a special school and so does not

know her contemporaries, she often cannot speak and therefore does not make friends. When two Guides came to me to be tested for their Friend to the Deaf Badge I suggested that as a way of making their badge 'live' they should ask a lonely deaf girl to join their company. This has proved such a happy experiment that I venture to write to you hoping that captains of village companies will seek out deaf girls, encourage their Guides to take the Friend of the Deaf Badge. The reward is great, a shy lonely girl transformed by the fellowship of the company.

DORIS BARKER (Diocesan Worker for the Deaf in St. Albans)

The Broadcast

Readers are reminded that there will be a half-hour broadcast in the Children's Hour on Thinking Day, Sunday, February 22nd, 1948. This is timed to begin at twenty past five, and will include a play specially written by Mrs. Streatfeild, the Headquarters Commissioner for Music and Drama, and a talk on the meaning of Thinking Day, given by Miss Kydd, the Director of the World Bureau.

Have You Met Them?



A Guider has sent in these sketches of people she has met. Have you met them? We offer a prize of 10s. 6d. for the best set of limericks or verses describing each type sent in by February 8th.

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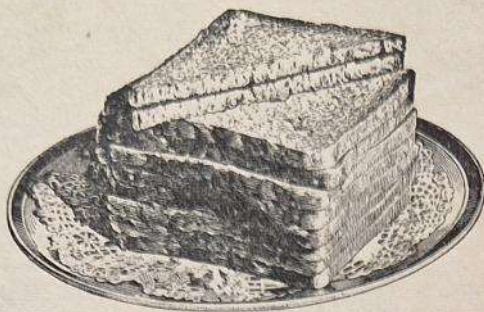
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LOLLIPOP CUSTARDS

Make a thick custard in the usual way with dried eggs, flour and milk or custard powder if available. Flavour if liked with almond, vanilla or other cooking flavour. Pour into individual glasses. Sprinkle with crushed "boiled sweets" — the more mixed the colours the better. Top with a marshmallow, piece of turkish delight, square of fudge or other soft sweet.

CRUMB FUDGE

2 level tablespoons syrup, 2 oz. margarine, 2 oz. sugar, 2 oz. cocoa, few drops vanilla, peppermint or orange essence, 6 oz. dried crumbs. Heat syrup, margarine, sugar and cocoa gently until melted. Stir in flavouring and then breadcrumbs. Mix thoroughly, turn into a well-greased 7" sandwich tin, spread evenly and mark lightly into squares. Leave for 24 hours. This fudge improves with keeping for a day or two.

JELLY FRUIT WHIP

1 packet jelly or jelly crystals (1 pint size), boiling water, ½ pint chopped fruit, mock cream to decorate. Place the jelly in a measure, make up to ¾ pint with boiling water and stir until dissolved. Turn into a bowl and when cold, but not set, whisk until light and frothy. Stir in the fruit and turn into a dish. Decorate with mock cream before serving.

CHOCOLATE CONKERS

2 oz. margarine, 2 oz. sugar, 1-2 teaspoons almond essence, 8 oz. cake-crumbs (plain cake if possible), a little cocoa. Beat the margarine and sugar together until light and creamy. Add the almond essence and beat again. Mix in the cake-crumbs and knead the mixture together. Form into small balls and roll into cocoa and sugar.

With one can of fruit

One can of peaches, pears, apricots, etc., goes a long way used like this.
1. **FRUIT SALAD**: Mix the canned fruit with any bottled fruit you have, or with apple or pear quarters simmered until tender but not broken.

2. **INDIVIDUAL SALADS**: Fill each glass with stewed apple pulp, tinted pink with cookery colouring. Top with a few pieces of canned fruit, cut up if large, and custard.

SOME SANDWICHES

Many children like the "grown-up-ness" of piquant savoury sandwiches — so here are two savoury fillings. Don't forget the flag labels for the plates. Your own children will enjoy making the labels from triangles of coloured paper stuck on sharpened matchsticks.



(S188) ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF FOOD

**MERMAID'S
FOOD**

FISH PASTE: 6 oz. cooked fish, 1 level tablespoon chopped parsley, 2 level tablespoons chopped onion, 1 tablespoon vinegar, 1 level teaspoon made mustard, salt and pepper to taste, ½ oz. melted margarine. Flake the fish and mix it with all the other ingredients. Mix thoroughly to form a smooth paste.

BRER RABBIT'S RELISH

SALAD: 1. Chopped beetroot mixed with just a trace of sweet pickle.
2. Finely chopped apple and celery.
3. Any finely shredded green vegetable and some grated carrot mixed with a little thick salad dressing.



Thinking of Brownies

THINKING Day should mean as much to Brownies as it does to Guides, and they can appreciate its significance if it is presented to them simply. Here are two suggestions for pack programmes on Thinking Day—an acted story and an acted game, neither of which need a lot of preparation.

Acted Story

Each Six will have chosen a country beforehand and will have brought pictures or any other decoration for their corner they think fit. At the beginning of the story each Six is in its corner and is as invisible as possible.

BROWN OWL: Once upon time there were no Brownies. Lord Baden-Powell had started Scouts and Guides and he used to travel round the world to visit them. Wherever he went, he heard voices. (*Moves round to each corner in turn.*)

SIXES (*jumping up and down*): We want to join. We want to join, too.

BROWN OWL: He went to—

SIXES: We want to join, etc.

BROWN OWL: And he said 'No—you are too young'. He went to—, etc. And many other countries as well, and wherever he went, the children called:

ALL BROWNIES: We want to join. We want to be Guides.

BROWN OWL (*now returned to centre of room*): So at last he said 'No—you can't be Scouts or Guides, you are too young. But the boys can be Wolf Cubs and the girls can be—Rosebuds'.

BROWNIES (*groan*): Oh—no.

BROWN OWL: So he said—'Oh, dear. I see you don't like that at all. I must think again—. You shall be Brownies.

BROWNIES: Hurray.

BROWN OWL: And he told them the story of the Brownies and gave them special tests to do. (*Starting round to the countries again.*) So the next time he went round the world there were Brownies everywhere. (*At each corner in turn the Brownies run out.*)

BROWNIES: Here we are. Here we are. (*And then sing their Six rhyme.*)

North, South, East, West

For this acting game, each Six chooses a compass point and a country in the appropriate direction, and will be given time to plan a scene to act of the Brownies in that country doing a good turn. The pack then join up in a ring and dance round singing:

Round the world we go today,
To think of our friends from far away,
North and South and East and West,
Brownies all are doing their best.

BROWN OWL: Let's go to the North. What's happening there?

SIXER: The Brownies of — are —

(*The Six that has chosen the North then act their scene and the rhyme and question are then repeated for each Six in turn. The game ends with a final dance round singing:*

Round the world we go today,
To think of our friends from far away,
Brownies here and Brownies there
Think of their friends from everywhere.

EILEEN PEAKE

P.O.R. Quiz

Nothing that is alive is static, and our policy and organisation are constantly adapted to fit the needs of the day. How up-to-date are you? One hundred per cent? Give yourself a mark for each correct answer to the following questions and see where you stand. Then make up a suitable quiz for your patrol leaders.

Which tests contain the following words?

- 1 . . . a sheepshank . . .
- 2 . . . a clinical thermometer . . .
- 3 . . . hold their attention from five to seven minutes . . .
- 4 . . . enjoyment . . .
- 5 . . . an apple and two leaves . . .
- 6 . . . her own property . . .
- 7 . . . round a figure-of-eight course . . .
- 8 . . . practice at home . . .
- 9 . . . a life of St. Francis . . .
- 10 . . . heroines, philanthropists, statesmen . . .

(Answers on page 19)

TIRZAH BARNES

Headquarters Notices

COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL—Dec. 10th, 1947

APPOINTMENTS

Imperial Headquarters

Miss D. Barber has been appointed Assistant Financial Secretary.

Wales

Lady Merthyr appointed Commissioner for Sea Rangers for Wales.

Overseas

Mrs. Compton appointed Island Commissioner for St. Lucia.

Errata

The announcement of Lady Somerleyton's appointment published in the November 'Headquarters Notices' should have read, 'Lady Somerleyton appointed Commissioner for British Guides in Foreign Countries'.

ALTERATIONS TO P.O.R. (JULY 1947)

It has been decided that any alterations to P.O.R. passed by the Executive Committee should be published twice a year in THE GUIDER. Such alterations will, therefore, appear in January and July.

Rule 52.—The Guide Sign. Page 33.

The heading and first two paragraphs to be altered to read:

'The Guide Sign and Salute:

'Salute, with right hand to hat. Three fingers upright, thumb and little finger bent and touching; elbow in.

'The Sign, same as the salute, with the hand raised only as high as the shoulder, used when out of uniform, or without hat'.

Rule 54.—Second Class. Page 34. Clause 12 should read:

'Be able to use a public telephone, and know the local 'bus routes'.

Rule 57.—First Aid Badge. Page 44. Clause 1 of the footnote should read:

'British Red Cross Society.

'Junior First Aid Certificate, Parts 1 and 2'.

Rule 57.—Queen's Guide Award. Page 50. Add to the footnote:

'The Green and Blue First Class badges do not qualify for this award'.

Rule 73.—County Cadets. Page 89. Scheme of Training, first paragraph,

delete last sentence:

'If there is no company available except that to which she has been

attached as a Guide, there should be a break of three months before she

returns to help in it as a Cadet'.

Rule 74.—Guiding in Schools. Page 92. Clause (i) delete the words 'or Local

Association', to read:

'(i) Where desired, schools may form their own Committee from the members of the staff, parents, etc. [see Rule 18 (h)] to ensure that the Guide activities have the backing they need from the school concerned'.

Rule 77.—Extension Section. Page 97. Paragraph headed 'Organisation',

second paragraph, add the words 'or Ranger', to read:

'In a company for mental defectives, uniform and badges must be the property of the Institution or Local Association and be given up when the Guide or Ranger leaves the company'.

Rule 84.—Uniform Chapter.

Section 13.—Guiders' Distinguishing Marks. Page 112. Cadet Captains and

Cadet Lieutenant's tie to read:

'White or sapphire blue'.

Section 17.—Cadets. Page 116. Beret to read:

'As for Guiders, with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch white ribbon round the bottom of the

band'.

Section 21.—Other Badges. Page 118. At the end of the Guide section add:

'Patrol Leader's Camp Permit (see page 117)'.

Section 21.—Other Badges. Page 119. Add to Guiders' section:

'Distinguishing Marks for camping qualifications, see page 117'.

Rule 100.—Boy Scouts. Page 142. Clause (j) altered to read:

'A Guider who is also a Cubmaster or Assistant Cubmaster may wear

her Guider's uniform for all Cub functions. She must wear the appropriate

badge and hat, and a green tie when acting as Cubmaster. In the case

of a warranted Guider, she should wear Guide uniform at Guide

functions'.

AWARDS

FORTITUDE

Badge of Fortitude

Sixer Anne Bibby, age nine, 1st Bishop's Sutton Pack, Hampshire.

As a result of an accident in July, Anne's right arm was badly fractured, necessitating two operations and three months in hospital. The doctor writes that she was a model patient, never complaining and always happy and cheerful in spite of the pain and discomfort, and the surgeon, nurses, her fellow-patients and her Brown Owl all feel that her behaviour was quite outstanding. Anne is very keen on riding and the accident occurred just before she was to take part in several horse shows, which was a great grief to her.

Patrol Leader Anne Gordon, age fourteen, 1st Wrecclesham Company, Surrey

West.

On September 4th, 1947, Anne sustained a fractured pelvis and a badly pierced bladder as the result of an accident, when a 400-gallon water tank slipped off

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Dick Barton

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- 1 At the kerb—HALT.
- 2 Eyes—RIGHT.
- 3 Eyes—LEFT.
- 4 Glance again—RIGHT.
- 5 If all clear—QUICK MARCH.

"Don't run—there's no hurry if you keep cool and wait for a proper gap in the traffic.

"There's nothing brave about rushing out in front of a car and causing an accident. For one thing, other people may get killed besides yourself. Detectives perform plenty of brave actions, but they're *never* careless in traffic. If you can keep cool, and calm, and alert—you'll be a good Road Navigator. And the first thing is, to do your Kerb Drill at every crossing."

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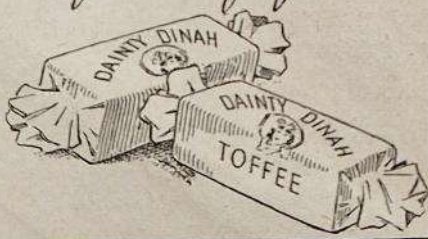
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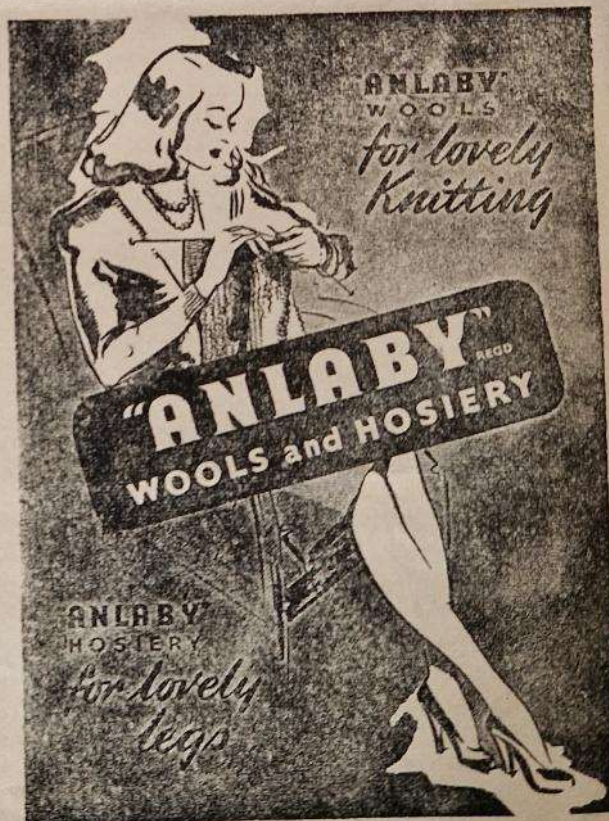
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a lorry, crushing her under it. There was considerable delay before the tank could be partially emptied and lifted off her. After an operation, Anne was put into plaster from the waist to the knees; she has now been allowed to go home. Throughout this period of pain and discomfort she has shown great fortitude and courage, and earned the admiration of all who have been in contact with her.

Patrol Leader Shirley James, age thirteen, 1st East Glamorgan Post Company. Shirley has been ill for many years with bronchiectasis, necessitating two major chest operations and prolonged hospital treatment, which has caused her considerable pain and discomfort. Her courage at all times has been exceptional and her main thoughts always for the other patients. The Ward Sister in whose charge she has been writes, 'May I take the liberty of expressing the admiration of my nursing staff as well as myself, and saying how much we have enjoyed nursing Shirley'.

Ranger Angela Tidmarsh, age seventeen, 7th North Lambeth Company, London. Angela has been in hospital for nearly a year, suffering from acute nephritis, and it will be many months before she can hope for recovery. By her cheerfulness and patient endurance she has maintained the highest traditions of Guiding and is an example to all those round her.

Certificate of Merit

Cadet Sheila Sowerbutts, age eighteen, 1st Hythe Company, Hampshire. Sheila was taken ill with infantile paralysis when in camp in August, 1945, and was at Treloar Hospital for sixteen months, lying on her back practically the whole time. She is completely paralysed from the waist downwards and can only get in or out of a chair with assistance. When she was in hospital she won the annual prize for the best patient and is described as being 'outstandingly patient and cheerful, an excellent example for her companions' and 'tremendously cheerful and uncomplaining'. She joined a Post Company while she was in hospital, and is now a very successful Acting Lieutenant in an active company.

GOOD SERVICE

Silver Fish

Mrs. Noaks, Commissioner for Training, Southern Rhodesia.

Beaver

Mrs. Macartney, County Commissioner, Derbyshire.

Mrs. Thomas, former Colony Commissioner, Malaya.

Medal of Merit

Mrs. Hoskin, District Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia.

Miss Clara Broadhurst, Commissioner for Equipment, Victoria.

GENERAL NOTICES

Miss S. G. Clarke, Commissioner for Rangers (Sea Rangers) England, has been appointed Sea Ranger Assistant to the Commissioner for Rangers, I.H.Q.

Trefoil Guild. The Trefoil Guild Recorder (I.H.Q. and England) will be abroad during January, February, March and April, 1948, but any urgent matters can be referred to Miss H. K. Anderson, Roffey Hurst, Horsham, Sussex.

The Extension Section (England). Miss E. Sanders, R.R.C., J.P., Assistant Commissioner for Extensions, England (M.D. and Epileptic Group) has resigned, and Miss Mabel Williams, J.P., has been appointed in her place.

COMING EVENTS

The Church of England Youth Council is arranging in the north of England a Conference, on 'The Promise of Duty to God', for Church of England Commissioners, Trainers, (including H. and Ribbons) and any holders of County appointments. It will be held at Bramhope Manor, near Leeds, from May 28th to May 30th, 1948. Chaplain and Speaker: The Rev. F. Harford Cross, Director of Religious Education for Lincoln Diocese. Chairman: Miss Angela Thompson, Chairman, Religious Panel, I.H.Q. Secretary (to whom applications should be sent): Mrs. Tinker, Meal Hill, New Mill, near Huddersfield. Fee: 25s. including a booking fee of 2s. 6d. Only shared bedrooms are available. A programme will be sent to all applicants.

The Church of England Youth Council is arranging, as a result of definite requests from Guiders, a Retreat for Church of England Guiders, to be held at Farnham Castle from April 23rd to April 25th, 1948. Fee: approximately 25s. The Retreat will be conducted by the Rev. Eric A. Metcalf, who is a keen Scouter, and whose wife is a keen Guider. It is intended that it should be primarily for people who have not before tried this method of renewal and inspiration, and it is hoped that some will avail themselves of this opportunity to gain a new and valuable experience. Accommodation is very limited, but anyone interested should write to Miss Angela Thompson, Little Meadow, Burcot, near Bromsgrove, Worcs.

London Catholic Guide Guild: Guiders, Cadets and Rangers who are members of the above Guild are invited to attend the Annual General Meeting to be held on Sunday, February 15th, in Westminster Cathedral Hall from 3-6 p.m. H.E. Cardinal Griffin has been invited, and it is hoped that all will make an effort to be present. Please reply to the Hon. Secretary, Miss Bonser, 4 Roland Mansions, Rosary Gardens, S.W.7 before January 15th.

THE EMPIRE CIRCLE

The talk at the lunch-hour meeting on Thursday, January 22nd, will be on India. It is hoped that the February talk will be on North-West Canada.

Empire Circle lunch-hour meetings are held in the Council Chamber from 1.15 p.m. to 2 p.m. Coffee will be served and sandwiches can be brought. All Guiders, Rangers and Cadets are welcome.

The Thinking Day party will be on Thursday, February 19th, at 6.30 p.m.

Classified Advertisements

Situations advertised under this heading are available only to applicants exempt from the Control of Engagement Order, 1947, No. 2021. 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 clothing cannot be accepted. (Accommodation offered has not necessarily been approved by Headquarters.)

EMPLOYMENT OFFERED

Assistant Housekeeper Wanted for Boys' Convalescent Home, near Buxton. Share light domestic work and mending, etc. Apply to the Secretary, Invalid Children's Aid Association, Gaddum House, 16, Queen Street, Manchester, 2. Children's age, experience and wage required. This notice is exhibited by permission of the Ministry of Labour and National Service under the Control of Engagement Order, (New Mills 2).

Caterham and District Hospital, Croydon Road, Caterham, Surrey (25 beds). Two Probationer Nurses required for experience prior to General Training. Rushcliffe scale. Uniform allowance. Apply, with names for reference, to the Matron.

Student Nurses. There are vacancies for young women between the ages of 18 and 30 years to train at the Essex County Council Hospital, Black Notley, near Braintree, Essex. The training, which is for the certificate of the Tuberculosis Association, is for the duration of two years. Board, lodging, uniform and laundry are provided and during the first year inclusive salary is at the rate of £60, and in the second year, £70. On completion of the second year there is a cash grant of £40. The comfort and well-being and happiness of the student nurse is the constant concern of the Hospital Officers. Supervision of the Trainee's activities is adequate without being irksome. The Hospital, situated in healthy rural surroundings, is a modern sanatorium for the treatment of all forms of Tuberculosis, and largely for female patients. Free transport facilities, by way of reimbursement of fares, are provided twice a week to Braintree. Conditions of employment are, or will be, in accordance with the recommendations of the Nurses' Salaries Committee, from time to time applicable and adopted by the Essex County Council. Further information may be obtained from the Matron of the Hospital.

The Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital, Taplow, Maidenhead, Berks. student Nurses required to commence Bootle General Hospital, February 1st, 1948. First two months spent in Preliminary Training School. Three years' training. Age 18 years or over, must be healthy and well-educated. Salary according to Rushcliffe Scale, £55, £65, £75 per annum with uniform and resident emoluments. Four weeks annual holiday. Federated Superannuation Scheme applicable after first year. Apply to Matron.

The Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital, Taplow, Maidenhead, Berks. (This advertisement appears by permission of the Ministry of Labour and National Service under the Control of Engagement Order, 1947.) Applications are invited for the following appointments: In the Housekeeping Department:

Housemaids, Kitchen Maids, Ward Maids and Night Maids. Wages in accordance with the N.J.C. Scale from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per hour with extra pay for Sunday duty and night duty. May be resident or non-resident. 48-hour week, holidays with pay and full uniform provided. Juniors welcomed for training, their wage being in proportion.

Male and Female Ward Orderlies. Resident or non-resident. Wages in accordance with the N.J.C. Scales, from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d. per hour for women and 2s. 0d. per hour for men, with extra pay for Sunday duty and night duty. Overalls provided. 48-hour week, day or night work. Holidays with pay. Apply with details of age and previous employment either by letter or telephone, Burnham 543, to the Matron.

HEADQUARTERS VACANCIES

Postal Department (General Office). Junior Clerks, aged 16-18, also Junior Clerk and Relief Telephonist, aged 16 or over. Messenger of school-leaving age. **Clerks for Reference and Filing**, aged 17 or over, with some clerical experience. Applications for the above posts should be made to the General Secretary, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1. **Despatch Department** requires experienced packers. Applications should be sent to the Equipment Secretary, Imperial Headquarters.

ACCOMMODATION OFFERED

Between Downs and Sea. Holiday accommodation offered by Ex-Guiders. Apply Lovegrove, 'Merry Croft', 24, Chesswood Road, Worthing. Tel. Worthing 1820.

Coming to London? Every comfort at 3, Westbourne Terrace Road, W.2. Bath, bed and breakfast from 10s. 6d. nightly. Parties welcomed.

Accommodation offered older children of educated parents who reside abroad. Small, convenient house Yorkshire dales. Whitworth, Wayside, Low Row, Yorks.

Ex-Guider offers two furnished rooms to another. Convenient. Moderate. Carpenter, Theobald's Lodge, Hawkhurst, Kent.

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

Wisey Down Hotel, near Launceston — a country hotel for country-lovers. Splendid centre for Cornish north coast and moors. Comfortable beds, own farm, Whittingham. Tel. Otterham Station 205.

Come to Castle Gay for a leisurely holiday. Open all the year. Miss Ashby and Miss Rutherford, Parsonage Road, Herne Bay.

The Lake District. Miss Buckley offers a special welcome to Guiders and Rangers. Her little 'Holiday House' will be open from Easter, 1948. Book early. 19, Southey Street, Keswick.

Sandown, I.O.W. Montreux Hotel. Standing in own grounds near sea, shops and buses. Ideal centre for walking. Vacancies spring and early summer. Run by Ex-Guider. Phone 422.

Comfortable home and companionship offered educated Guider or Ex-Guider (preferably between 30 and 40). Small convenient house 23 miles London. Moderate terms if willing share light house duties and give occasional help in nursery class (mornings only). Beal, Tappington, Greenway, Gerrards Cross, Bucks.

FOR SALE

Hand-turned Whistles, apple and hawthorn wood. 2s. 6d. each. Longfield, 'Dunowen', Peartree Lane, Bexhill, Sussex.

Pocket comb in leatherette case, both stamped with your name in gold, retail at 1s. 10d. Repeat orders assured. Sample from Northern Novelties, 20, Farcliffe Road, Heaton, Bradford.

Pictorial Charts. For discussion and study — project work in teams — use a pictorial chart as your guiding feature. Sets on Local and Parliamentary Government — Citizenship — The Changing Theatre — and many others. Write for free catalogue to Pictorial Charts, 3, Harrington Road, London, S.W.7.

WANTED

Brownie uniforms, all sizes. 13th St. Heller, 11 Pelton Avenue, Belmont, Sutton, Surrey.

Brownie Toadstool. Miss Macdonald, 681, Carron Road, Falkirk, Stirlingshire.

Uniform—Guide and Brownie—urgently needed by new companies and packs. St. Heller Estate (L.C.C.) Postage paid. Miss Firth, 65, York Road, Cheam, Surrey.

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.

Camp Notices, Bulletins, News Sheets, Minutes, etc., etc., duplicated by Miss Midgley, 46, Harthall Lane, King Langley, Herts. Stamp please for specimen.

Note.—Applications for all trainings should be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope and a deposit of 5s., which will be refunded if not withdrawn is given two full weeks before the training is due to commence. The minimum age for prospective Guiders attending all residential trainings is seventeen-and-a-half years.

P.O.R. QUIZ ANSWERS

(See page 17)

1. Second Class. 2. First Class. 3. Brownie Guider's W. hike. 4. Brownie Artist. 5. First Class Thrift. 7. O. Class bedmaking. 9. Friend to Animals. 10. Ranger 1.

Where to Train

FOXLEASE

January
2-9 Cadet and Ranger Week
13-20 Guide and Brownie Week
23-30 Guide Week

February
Spring cleaning
27-Mar. 2 Brownie Week

March
5-9 County Booking (N.W. London
Commissioners' Week-end)
12-19 Guide Week
23-30 Easter Guide and Ranger
Week

April
3-9 International Trainers' Week
12-20 Guide and Brownie Week
23-27 Ranger Week-end
30-May 4 Guide Week-end (Special
sessions for Auxiliaries)

*This training is intended primarily for young and less experienced trainers. It is not yet known how many places will be available for Great Britain, but trainees wishing to have their names considered should apply to the Training Secretary, I.H.Q. and not to Foxlease. (Special consideration will be given to Lone Guiders at this training, and separate sessions will be arranged for them.)
All applications to the Secretary, Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants.

WADDOW

January
9-12 Ranger and Guide Week-end
16-19 County Booking (N.E.
Lancs. Week-end)
23-26 Guide Week-end
30-Feb. 2 County Booking (S.E.
Lancs. Week-end)

February
6-10 Guide and Brownie Week-end
13-16 Cadets' Week-end
20-23 Brownie Week-end
27-Mar. 1 Commissioners' Week-end

March
5-9 Guide and Ranger Week-end
12-15 County Booking (N.W.
Lancs. Week-end)
23-30 Guide and Brownie Easter
Week-end

April
2-6 Woodcraft and First Class
Week-end
9-13 Music and Drama Week-end

There will be special sessions at this training for Seas and Ais. Applications to the Secretary, Waddow Hall, Clitheroe, Lancs. Unless otherwise stated, week-end trainings will finish on Monday afternoons, but Guiders may stay at Waddow till Tuesday morning if they wish. Applications from Guiders who cannot attend the whole of any training will be accepted for part if it provided there is not a waiting list.

FOXLEASE AND WADDOW

FEES:
Single room £3 a week, 9s. 6d. a day.
Double room £2 10s. a week, 8s. 6d. a day.
Shared room £2 a week, 7s. 6d. a day.

Bursaries. Details of the new bursary scheme for 1948 are being sent to Counties shortly. Guiders wishing to apply for a bursary place (half fee) should get in touch, through their Commissioner, with the Chairman of their County Training Committee or, where there is no Training Committee, with the County Secretary.

Grants on Railway Fares. Where a Guider finds difficulty in attending a training week at Foxlease or Waddow on account of the train fare the following rebates may be obtained if the Commissioner applies direct to Foxlease or Waddow.

£1 towards a return fare exceeding £5
10s. towards a return fare exceeding £3
5s. towards a return fare exceeding £2

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

April
9-23 Fitting out, painting, var-
nishing
24-May 1 Training for Sea Rangers

May
4-11 Pre-warrant training (A.B.
and Boat Permit)

There will be no official training during this period, but Sea Ranger Guiders are invited to come to help. Applications should be made to the Secretary, Florence Court, Torquay, S. Devon.

PAX HILL

The next course is from January to May, 1948, and anyone between the ages of 16 and 18 may apply to the Secretary, Homecraft Training Committee, I.H.Q.

NETHERURD (SCOTLAND)

January
12-15 Newshire Division Week-
Week-end

February
12-15 Ranger
12-15 Mid-week (Square Centres)
16-18 Brownie
23-25 County Reservation (Stirling-
shire)
30-May 2 Cadet

George W. Horner & Co. Camp Advisers
Guide and

May
7-11 Commissioners' Week-end
14-18 Brownie Week-end (Whitsun)
21-25 Woodcraft Week

June
1-8 Guide Week
11-18 Guide and Ranger Week

July
2-9 Brownie and Ranger Week
12-16 Commissioners' (mid-week)
20-27 Guide Week
July 30-Aug. 9 Guide and Brownie
Week

August
11-17 Guide and Lone Guiders'
Week-end
20-24 Woodcraft Week

May
7-9 Guide
14-16 Brownie
21-23 'Outdoor Guiding'
28-30 Commissioners

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

Application to the Secretary, Netherurd, Blyth Bridge, West Linton, Peebles-shire. Unless otherwise stated, week-end training will finish on Sunday evening, but Guiders may stay until Monday morning if they wish.

BRONEIRION (WALES)

January
9-12 Ranger Guiders' Conference
23-26 Other organisations

February
6-9 Brownie and Guide Guiders
(Two separate groups)
13-16 Music and Drama - The
Welsh Tradition
27-Mar. 1 First Class Testers' Con-
ference

March
16-19 Commissioners' (mid-week)
25-April 5 (Easter ten days)
Ranger, Guide and Brownie
(separate groups)

April
15-20 Patrol Leaders (open)
Applications to the Guider-in-Charge, Broneirion, Llandinam, Montgomery-shire. Fees as for Foxlease. There are no bursaries.

LORNE (ULSTER)

January
2-4 Cadets and Ex-Cadets
9-11 Camp Training. Prospective
Q.M. and P.A.
16-18 Camp Training. Prospective
Licence
23-25 International
30-Feb. 1 Counties Tyrone and
Armagh

February
6-8 County Antrim
13-15 Commissioners

FEES: 8s. per day (garage, 1s. per night).

Lorne is beautifully situated on the shores of Belfast Lough, close to the station and golf links, and is a good centre for touring. Guiders and Rangers may book accommodation between the advertised trainings.

Applications to the Guider-in-Charge, Lorne, Craigavad, Co. Down.

Two camp sites are equipped, one is unequipped. Apply to the Guider-in-Charge for full particulars.

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS TRAININGS

A residential training for Extension Guiders will be held at the National Training College for Domestic Subjects, 57, Eccleston Square, S.W.1, from April 12th to 19th, 1948. Fee £4. Applications enclosing 5s. deposit and a stamped addressed envelope should be made to the Extension Secretary at Imperial Headquarters.

INTERNATIONAL

A Thinking Day training will be held at I.H.Q. on February 6th, 7th and 8th. For further details see 'Notes of the Month' page 7. Fee 5s. for the week-end. Applications, enclosing stamped addressed envelope, to the International Secretary, I.H.Q.

ENGLAND

COMMISSIONERS' TRAINING

As the autumn course of three-day trainings had more applications than could be accepted, it has been decided to repeat the course after Christmas. Three trainings will be held in the Library at I.H.Q. on Saturdays, January 24th, February 28th and March 20th. Times of sessions will be 11.30 to 1.0 and 2.30 to 4.30. The fee for the course will be 3s. Early application will assist in the organisation of the course. Those who apply will be sent the programme.

Applications with fee should be made to Miss Newham, English Training Department, I.H.Q.

COUNTY OF LONDON

Sea Rangers.—A muster for Skippers and Mates will be held in the Library at I.H.Q. at 18.30—21.00 hours on Fridays, Jan. 16th, Feb. 13th and March 12th.

HEADQUARTERS' CAMP SITES

BLACKLAND FARM

Applications for camp sites for 1948 can be made to the Warden, Blackland Farm, East Grinstead, Sussex. Equipped and unequipped sites are available as well as indoor camping facilities. 'Restrop' is furnished for parties of ten, and is available all the year round. Unfurnished caravans are used for sleeping accommodation in conjunction with one or two of the sites, and are suitable for small parties.

FOXLEASE AND WADDOW

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