

THE GUIDER

Published Monthly for Commissioners and Guiders

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Eyes and No Eyes

BIRDS, beasts, clouds, flowers, are all there for us to see and enjoy if only we will open our eyes and ears and hearts to a pleasure which is free and unrationed. The subject of woodcraft we know to have been especially dear to the Founder, but on the part of Guiders it is often met with disinterest, or at the best with diffidence. In theory we all sing with Spenser:

What more felicitie can fall
to creature

Than to enjoy delight with
libertie,

And to be lord of all the
workes of Nature

but in practice we are sadly apt to lack enthusiasm for these same 'workes'. Yet much of our Guide training has for its end the love of the countryside that implies knowledge; knowledge only to be gained by study and observation.

Many who have not been brought up in the country—and even some who have had that good fortune—confess to great difficulty in approaching and watching birds and animals. But what an exciting goal of all our stalking games this should be—that we get to know when, where and how to find wild things, to approach them and glimpse their home life; a worthwhile reward indeed for exercising that quietness of movement and control of muscle that these games have given us. When we Guiders are ourselves keen to know and study these things then, and then only, can we hope to arouse the

interest and enthusiasm of our companies. Surely our aim should be to become so conscious of the beauty and fascination of our countryside and its inhabitants, whether bird or beast, tree or flower, that we find it no longer hard to 'get it over' to our Guides.

But how can we set about it? Their interest is not likely to be caught by our just telling them the name of a flower, or by taking the whole company to see a nest we have found. Who can help us? Fortunately, we live in an age when more and more help is forthcoming for the seeker after knowledge in any subject. In all big towns, and in many small ones, are excellent public libraries, while in villages the Carnegie or County Library scheme makes reference books available to everyone. There are also local museums in many places, and frequently we fail to realise that these are for our use. Just to go in and gape at the cases will not be much help, but if we ask for someone on the staff who has real knowledge of the subject, they will be only too pleased to answer questions.

The museum staff should also be able to put us in touch with a local natural history society, which may run a junior section, suitable for any of the Guiders who are specially keen. Or members of the society may be persuaded to come out with us and help with the study of woodcraft. Sometimes there are lectures or



To those who feel that for them the whole subject of nature lore is labelled 'Private—Keep Out,' this article should prove heartening

film shows given locally on nature subjects to which the company can go. To get in touch with bird clubs or societies, write to the Secretary of the British Trust for Ornithology, The Edward Grey Institute, Oxford, who will give the address of those nearest.

A Junior Bird Recorders' Club is run by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. This club has been formed for young people between eleven and eighteen, although records are not accepted from anyone under fourteen, and its object is to 'encourage intelligent and accurate study of birds and their habits'. It provides excellent opportunities for the keen young birdwatcher. Full membership of the R.S.P.B. costs 10s. a year or 5s. for those under twenty-one, and includes a subscription to the quarterly *Bird Notes*. This very helpful society also publishes beautiful pictures and cards of birds drawn and painted by Roland Green, and a good range of useful pamphlets, and runs a Bird and Tree Scheme for schools and individual youngsters, who compete in an essay competition on these two woodcraft subjects.

The Council for the Promotion of Field Studies has opened

Flatford Mill, set in the heart of Constable's England, as a field study centre, where courses are held in all branches of natural history. Three more such centres are opening this year—in the south, Juniper Hall, near Leatherhead, Surrey; in the west, Dale Fort, Pembrokeshire, and in the north, Mallam Tarn, Yorkshire. These field study centres provide a wonderful opportunity for anyone anxious to know more about the countryside and its wild life. They cater for all, from beginner to expert field naturalist. A resident staff helps everyone to take a share in whatever may be arranged—a large area survey, a botanical line or belt, a bird population 'grid', etc. Every member has an equal responsibility in solving the problem. Particulars of these courses can be obtained from the wardens of the centres.

I have talked a good deal about the 'outside' help we can all obtain, but what about our own woodcraft trainings? At all Guide training schools woodcraft weeks and week-ends are held from time to time. Let's turn to the back page of this issue straight away and see 'Where to Train'.

CLEMENCE M. ACLAND

On Being Prepared

'BE PREPARED' is the Guide motto, but sometimes it seems to be forgotten when we plan the work with our companies. Now there is a new emphasis on 'Be Prepared', due to the test for the Queen's Guide Award, and this should affect the training of each Guide from the moment of her enrolment. The Guide herself is eager for this training. Nearly every girl who has become a Guide since Guides began has done so with the idea that she will be ready for anything, and will save life, deal with emergencies and prove herself to be a real Guide. But do our company meetings and activities meet her expectations and train her to be prepared?

There are two ways for a person to know how to do something. Firstly, just to know how to do it under the same conditions as those in which the subject was learnt, and secondly, to be able to use and adapt the knowledge in any conditions. Only in the second case is one really prepared. For example, nearly everyone can prepare a simple meal in a modern kitchen, but an American Girl Scout Leader, whose aeroplane was forced down in uninhabited country, cooked successfully for the survivors although she had been injured and could only use one hand. The 'B.P.' Test for Queen's Guide expects that type of preparedness—not just ability to tie knots, but ability to use them in making a shelter, or in solving some problem which involves the use of rope or string. Not just to be able to put on a pad and bandage, but to be able to cope with an accident which has occurred when it was least expected. Any Guide who is trained to be prepared will welcome the challenge of the new and the unknown and will make an effort to do something, using her common sense and inventive powers, even if she is not fully equipped with technical knowledge. This has been proved by successful candidates for the Queen's Guide Award who have helped foreigners whose language they could not speak.

How can we, as Guiders, train our Guides to be prepared? Firstly, by using our imagination and encouraging the Guides to use theirs. When we teach Second Class and First Class test work, think out ways of using the knowledge that has been gained. Perhaps we have taught Second Class first aid; then let the Guides deal with staged accidents at unexpected moments and in unexpected places. Or perhaps we have taught map-reading; then let the Guides set off in small parties, either on foot or bicycles to follow a real map and collect certain information from specified places. Encourage the Guides to think out B.P. tests for each other. Sometimes their imaginations are better than our own.

Secondly, we can train the Guides to be prepared by letting them use their own initiative and resource, and not always being at hand to show how it is done. In these days, when spoon-feeding is so prevalent, this takes some courage on the part of both Guider and Guides, but there

is nothing to match the satisfaction of finding out for oneself, and the triumph of the cry, 'Look, Captain, I did it all myself!' is an ample reward. Our outdoor training gives good scope for this and our British weather provides splendid opportunities for the use of resource and initiative. Try this summer to give the patrols opportunities out-of-doors to discover and experiment for themselves. We are not dependent on living in the country to do this. Tin-can cookery has great possibilities and can be practised in a back-yard. One town company accepted the challenge to 'get out' as a patrol every meeting one summer, and they did it. Undoubtedly they learnt much resource and initiative.

Another way of training the Guides to be ready for anything is by having tests of preparedness at the company meeting, in addition to those directly based on test work. For example there might be an unexpected visit from a 'stranger' who wants to know all about Guides, her arrival being timed to coincide with the Guider's absence from the meeting on some pretext or other. The 'stranger' can report afterwards on whether the Guides were prepared to explain the movement to which they belong. Or the Guides might arrive at the meeting to find a note from Captain saying she cannot be with them until the last half-hour of the meeting, and enclosing sealed orders for each patrol on which they are to act until then.

Lastly, and a very important point, we must remember that not only is each Guide to be trained to be ready for anything and to act sensibly under any conditions, but she must be a Guide in its fullest meaning. It is interesting to think over the Promise and Law, putting the words 'Be Prepared' before each clause: Be prepared to do my duty to God; Be prepared to do my duty to the King; Be prepared to be honest, helpful, friendly, obedient, etc. This helps us to realise afresh that keeping the Promise needs practice and training, even more than signalling or knots, and is a perpetual challenge if we are to be prepared to be Guides.

Any Guider who hopes to have a candidate for the Queen's Guide Award some day should begin now to train the whole company to be prepared. No Guide can revise at the last moment for an unknown test, but if she has been trained from the beginning to be prepared she will have learnt not to fear the unknown, but to do her best in any circumstances, whether she is asked to do some tedious job demanding endurance and cheerfulness, or to perform a realistic rescue demanding courage and resource, or to do that 'something else' of which she has never even thought. Let us think again about our motto. While we remember it, we give our Guides real Guiding.

GWEN CLAYTON

Thirty Thousand Miles

by The Chief Guide

It is to my shame that I realise I have not written any news for GUIDER readers for months and months past, but this tour round the world that I am making has been a very strenuous one, and has kept me fully occupied. I came away from England last July, expecting to be absent from home for seven months; but the tour is stretching out into eleven months instead, and I regret therefore that I am missing some of the special events of this coming summer.

As I write this, I am in New Zealand, having, so to speak, 'done' Australia, and 'doing' it pretty extensively at that. On looking through my diary I find that so far on this trip I have travelled 13,200 miles by sea, 3,840 by road, 4,672 by rail and 8,255 by air. I have visited sixty-two towns, made over thirty broadcasts and 235 speeches, and must have seen a large proportion of the 25,000 Guides that there are in that vast and lovely continent. I love Australia. It is so big and so beautiful; it was lovely to see the exquisite gum trees again, and to hear the magpie and the kookaburra once more!

There were, of course, big rallies organised for Guides and Brownies in the larger cities, and Scouts and Cubs joined in them everywhere, whilst smaller numbers congregated in the townships. They were here, there and everywhere—bless them—cheery and gay, well turned out and full of enthusiasm, eager to see and to be seen, and to get from me the message of goodwill, the word of encouragement, the first-hand news of Guiding in other lands, the lift-up to the Guiders who do the work, and (over and above all that) the message of live, vital Guide friendship.

It is a terrific responsibility being the carrier of all this, and at times the burden grows heavy. And then it grows light again as I comfort myself with the thought that even the small amount that I can do *does* help, and one can but do one's best. And then it grows lighter still as good results come from my going about, and I see that I make a good excuse for the holding of rallies, which make for enthusiasm. And that by meeting and talking with our own Guide leaders,

and by getting more knowledge of Guiding to public and aroused with fresh vigour and prospective movement it all, and my new zest for utmost for the and their carrying on so far.

But it certainly is quite amusement when people say how joying my holiday! It is not a holiday nature, packing up and moving on continuously month after month, doing two or three or more functions a day, having to be at the top of one's form all the time for the tasks on hand, whether it be a civic reception or a campfire, an address in a church, a speech in a hall, press interviews or talks everywhere or anywhere, and even—as once I was faced with—a talk to ten thousand Scouts and Cubs in a boxing ring!

So what with that and the getting to and fro over those huge distances and the endless correspondence entailed, to be got through somehow on my typewriter in the few available hours early in the morning and late into the night, these tours are no holiday! But they are very, very wonderful all the same, and I thank God that I still have the physical health and strength and money to expend fully and freely on giving this, my quota, to the advancement of Guiding.

The tour started in Western Australia, with many delightful events, the best of all perhaps being the opening ceremony of their newly acquired permanent camp site, 'Seaward'.

This is on Government ground on the seashore, as the name implies; it has good buildings, a water supply, is handy to good transport and yet has wild rough land around for putting up tents. With the beautiful view out to sea, it makes an ideal place for all types of camping and training.

A Scout-Guide Club has been started at the Perth University; a rally for some three thousand Guides and Scouts was planned here, and when the day came it took place in a torrential down-pour of rain, and in the teeth of a hurricane! They were a gallant, courageous lot of Scouts and Guides, I must say, for they just carried on with their spectacular displays nothing daunted, and they made a deep impression on even the local attendant policeman for the cheery way in which they faced up to their disappointment. Space will not allow me to give a detailed account of all the places visited and the things I did in each State—of my flight up the coast to Geraldton, where Guides came in hundreds of miles by truck for a tiny rally, of my visit to the great gold-mining centre of Kalgoorlie, etc.; but I shall try to write about these later on for THE GUIDE.



programme was in the racecourse, for, the stalls of handsome sum they deserved this State have enormous sums of money, and they do, as well as

to touch with d places that s before; and m not only a lonely homes, rom school!

sited, and here en you realise mpire, with a of collecting all anged in various divisions each, so that

individually and at close quarters. y areas, and a crowded ten days with a most enjoyable conference of mem-

Local Associations, held at the New South Wales Camp and Training Centre, 'Glengarry'.

This also is an entrancing Guide House, a simple wooden bungalow standing high overlooking a deep gorge, the steep hillsides covered with magnificent tall trees and bush. Down in the deep rocky bottom runs a stream which feeds the swimming pool, and below that again comes a fine waterfall, the water flowing from the high overhanging lip, leaving a deep cave behind it where it is believed smugglers hid their goods in the early days of white settlement and, centuries before that, the black aborigines lived and died.

I would like to linger in New South Wales, and tell of visits to Katoomba, to Orange, to Lithgow and Grenfell and all the rest of the places that made me so kindly welcome; but it would take too long now, and I must fly with you up to Queensland for rallies and meetings, a most impressive Guides' Own in their City Hall, and also a look-in on a grand venture. This is the formation of their Guide Centre, which is a large house in the centre of Brisbane, with the Guide Headquarters office and shop upstairs. Above that rest rooms, showers and changing rooms (which can be used by Guiders and non-Guiders on payment of a small fee) and downstairs a very good restaurant, which is so well run that it pays its own way, and also pays the way of the whole Headquarters itself as well, and it is extremely popular, and speaks very well for the management of the Guide Movement!

A hurried flying trip of four days to visit four towns in turn up the coast was a never-to-be-forgotten part of my whole tour, just giving me the chance of peeping in at Cairns, Mackay, Townsville and Rockhampton. I was especially glad to have the chance of seeing there the Guides and Brownies of Maryborough, who had been involved the previous week in rather a bad railway smash, where they had behaved extremely well, done what they could do to help people, kept their heads and been calm and courageous.

Tasmania came next on my list—a beautiful island, with a nice cheery lot of Guides who as usual gave me a touching welcome, and where again long distances were travelled by companies and packs and their escorting members of Local Associations to share in the rallies. That was a thing that impressed me a good deal in Australia. Though in many instances—rather too many instances even—certain Local Associations in outlying country towns had become weak and had faded out, from want of keeping themselves alive with an inflow of new members annually, others had kept themselves well up, both in numbers and in their deep interest and their earnest concern for the companies and packs they sponsor. And at several rallies I went to, I would see individual companies and packs standing to be inspected, and alongside—or perhaps at a respectful distance behind them!—I would find a group of the Guides' parents and Local Association

members who had come to share the fun, glad to be there to see their Guides on parade with the others, and taking a rightful pride in their good turn-out. And then my tour ended, as it had begun, at Melbourne.

Here in Victoria, my programme was as strenuous as any other, with meetings of many kinds, for Guides, for Headquarters, for parents, for the general public, and so on, and there were many other delightful happenings in this State which, though the smallest in size, has a long record of busy Guide events from the early days. Here again they are the proud possessors of their own Guide House, a good house some forty miles from Melbourne, with a nice ground for camping, a swimming bath and a cottage for the Brownies.

A splendid rally was here staged for Scouts and Guides, the most impressive scene being that of a map of Australia composed of massed thousands of Guides at one side of the big showground arena, and a map of Britain similarly arranged with Scouts at the other. At a given signal, up went flags at the different seaports, and two 'steamships' rushed onto the scene, the draped hessian sides cleverly hiding their wheels, black smoke belching from the cardboard funnels, and dashing to all ports in turn round the coast of 'Australia', they collected hundreds of parcels of food, and then hurtled off at high speed across the sea to deliver them to 'Britain'.

Over and over again throughout my tour kindly generosity was shown in the giving of food parcels to be sent to friends in Britain, and it was good to find so many Guides in Australia had become firm friends with Guides in places from which their parents, their grandparents, or possibly their great-grandparents had come to found this great country only a little over a century ago. My touring time flew by, as the car wheels sped me round the Western District of Victoria, covering about nine hundred miles and visiting eleven towns in ten days, followed later by a trip into Gippsland, when the thermometer stood at 104!

This extra journey included the exciting experience of meeting a bush fire, a dense pall of black smoke rolling high into the sky, flames licking up the trees and fences, a wall of fire. It is a terrifying sight. But a splendid voluntary organisation has come into being, which in conjunction with the forestry department, deal immediately with such outbreaks. And as we neared this scene in the scorching heat, trucks came hurrying with their water tanks and hose pipes, cars of all kinds and ages came rushing with men carrying beaters and sacks and fire-fighting knapsacks, and soon this raging fury was surrounded and defeated—a triumph indeed for these men who so fully carry out those grand principles of co-operation, of being prepared, and of acting without thought of themselves.

And suddenly it was my last week in Australia, which allowed for a flying trip to four capitals in turn, for 'last gasp' meetings, ending with an evening float on the famous Sydney Harbour, with nine hundred Guiders and Scouters to bid me farewell. I have stored up many lovely memories—and have come away with my love for Australia deepened and strengthened, warm admiration for her Guiders, and immense gratitude to them for their goodness and their marvellous welcome, and my hopes for the fuller development of her Guide work confident and high.

Thinking Day found me on board ship, en route from Sydney to Wellington. It was a small ship crowded with people of whom I knew only one. There was nowhere to sit and read away from noise. And so I hid me to my bunk in my tiny cabin, and lay on my back and read (the book was *The Robe*) and in between times I just did my thinking—thinking—thinking of all the Guides everywhere—my mind doing mental journeys, pausing among my Guide friends in one country after another—looking in on them as it were, and giving them my loving greetings as well as my thanks for many messages that found me from far off across the seas.

What happy Thinking Day ceremonies have taken place this year! In the midst of strife and turmoil, the anxieties and sadnesses so much to the fore everywhere in the world today, we Guides at any rate can feel that our thinking, our caring and our doing are constructively good, and what we are achieving is of far-reaching value—more far-reaching perhaps than any of us can tell.

Les Enfants de Grèce

C E mois de Janvier qui vient de finir est le mois des fêtes par excellence. C'est celui qui, chaque année, sème généreusement parmi les hommes la joie, joie d'offrir pour les grands, joie de recevoir pour les petits. Hélas! En ces années de détresse que vit l'humanité, l'heure imprévisible est arrivée pour la Grèce où les grands ne peuvent plus répandre la joie autour d'eux car ils se trouvent à la frontière, gardiens de l'honneur du pays, ou bien traqués, ayant abandonné leurs foyers incendiés et pillés, ils vivent la vie poignante des réfugiés sous un toit de fortune.

Mais alors partout en Grèce la génération nouvelle c'est levée pour les remplacer. De toutes les villes, de tous les bourgs et villages de Grèce nous viennent, émouvants, les témoignages de la diligence de ses enfants, de leur courageux sang-froid, de leur juvénile bonne humeur. Bien des mois et des jours avant les fêtes de Noël et du Jour de l'An les jeunes se réunirent pour préparer leurs cadeaux.

A Lamia, petite ville de Phocide, les Guides de Grèce organisèrent trois grandes fêtes de Noël. Les invités furent les enfants des familles qui s'étaient réfugiées dans la ville, fuyant les persécutions des rebelles. Ces pauvres petits purent ainsi jouir de quelques heures joyeuses, de gâteaux et de jouets que n'avaient pu leur offrir leurs parents réduits à la misère. A Verria, en Macédoine, les Petits Oiseaux (jeunes Guides de sept à onze ans) ornèrent un arbre de Noël, réunirent les enfants réfugiés dans la ville et, devant leurs yeux émerveillés, l'arbre lumineux apparut étincelant, chargé de gâteaux, de fruits, de jouets qui furent distribués aux enfants.

Les soeurs plus âgées des Oiseaux, les Guides, ayant appris qu'une pauvre famille traquée s'était réfugiée dans une petite église près de la ville, coururent à son aide. Elles trouvèrent une mère martyrisée qui venait d'accoucher, la veille de Noël, dans le narthex de l'église. La ruche diligente et secourable des Guides s'empressa, réunit quelques vêtements, de l'argent, baptisa, vêtit le nouveau-né et ensuite adopta en quelque sorte toute la famille et s'occupa de ses cinq enfants.

A Salonique, les Guides, petites et grandes, travaillèrent pendant plusieurs mois préparant un grand bazar. Toute la ville s'empressa et acheta généreusement. Avec cet argent, des compagnies de Guides vêtirent entièrement quatre-vingt-dix petits enfants d'un camp de réfugiés et leur distribuèrent gâteaux et jouets. Puis, ô joie, les Guides Aînées donnèrent une représentation de Guignol devant les petits ravis. D'autres compagnies de Guides se rendirent à un sanatorium pour enfants, partagèrent et distribuèrent la 'pitta' (sorte de gâteau des rois que l'on prépare pour le 1er Janvier) et offrirent un petit paquet à chaque enfant dont le petit visage émacié s'illumina d'un sourire de joie.

A Karditsa, en Thessalie, le jour de Noël les enfants réfugiés virent briller devant eux l'arbre miraculeux. Les Guides

s'étaient promises de faire sourire ces enfants malheureux. Elles chantèrent et jouèrent pour eux des petits 'sketches' amusants et, pour que ces enfants sans foyer jouissent de ces fêtes familiales, chaque Guide emmena chez elle pour le repas de fête du Jour de l'An trois ou quatre enfants nostalgiques. Et ce fut ainsi dans toute la Grèce; partout les enfants semèrent généreusement de la joie autour d'eux, aux petits comme aux grands.

Les Guides avaient surtout à coeur de transmettre aux glorieux blessés en ces jours de fêtes un peu de cette



Des Eclaireurs grecques visitent le temple de Poseidon

chaleureuse atmosphère familiale dont ils étaient privés. A Trikkala, elles remplirent de gaieté des tristes salles d'hôpital en chantant et jouant des petites scénettes qu'elles avaient écrites elles-mêmes. A Lamia, elle tricotèrent pour tous les blessés de la ville un petit evzone (soldat en fustanelle—costume du pays) porte-bonheur, pour qu'ils aient ainsi un petit cadeau d'enfant. A Poligiro, Chalcidique, après avoir soulagé la douleur des blessés par leurs présences et leurs cadeaux, elles allèrent porter dans la solitude glaciale des prisons la chaleur d'un peu de joie et d'espoir.

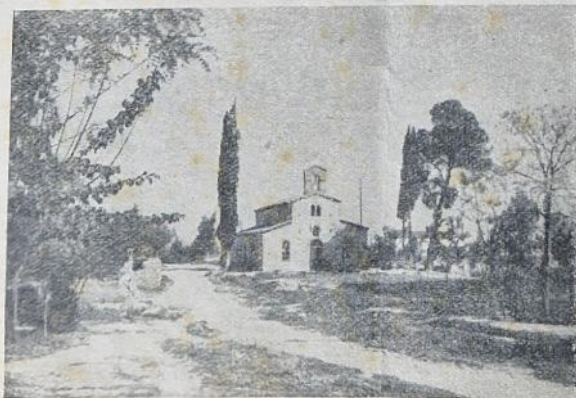
De tous les coins de la Grèce les paquets remplis de lainages et de tricots, oeuvres de Guides, furent envoyés aux soldats et arrivèrent jusqu'aux postes les plus avancés. Les Guides de Cavalla eurent même l'idée originale d'acheter, avec le produit d'une quête qu'elles firent entrer elles, du bon tabac de Macédoine et de l'expédier aux défenseurs héroïques de Koni'sa.

Mais dans les régions où les Guides se trouvaient assez près des postes militaires, elles allèrent elles-mêmes porter au soldat isolé leur gaieté juvénile et les festivités de Noël. Par une tempête de neige les Guides de Kalabaka et de Kastraki, auprès des Météores, arrivèrent, telles d'authentiques 'Pères-Noël', auprès des soldats des postes avancés pour leur porter cadeaux et souhaits.

De Karditsa, on nous écrit: 'La veille de Noël et du Jour de l'An nous visitâmes tous les postes. Les Guides offrirent des cigarettes, des douceurs et du cognac. Elles chantèrent, récitèrent des vers, dansèrent des danses nationales. Les soldats pleuraient; ils n'imaginaient jamais de nous voir ainsi grimper sur ces hauteurs'. Et pourtant depuis toujours la jeunesse grecque s'efforce de monter vers les cimes. A Naoussa, en Macédoine, cette visite aux postes est devenue dominicale; les Guides avenantes sont toujours prêtes à rendre service aux soldats, à les visiter, à raccommo-der leurs affaires, à organiser des postes de repos, à laver même leur linge quand il le faut.

'Prêter la main' est une devise Guide. Etroitement liées les unes aux autres les mains des enfants de Grèce, courageuses et tendres, enlacent le pays tout entier.

KETTY STASSINOPOULOU



Une église comme on n'en trouve qu'en Grèce

Commissioners and the Boating Rules

I HAVE a vivid recollection of being asked, as a newly appointed Commissioner, to approve a candidate for Charge Certificate. I had never heard of a Charge Certificate! 'What does she want to take charge of?' I asked blankly. There may be some Commissioners, newly appointed themselves, or with recently formed Sea Ranger Crews in their areas, who feel as vague as I then did over the rules laid down by the movement for those members who feel the urge to 'go down to the sea in ships'.

The Boating Rules apply to Guides, Rangers and Guiders who take part in boat training, i.e., where they themselves take part in the coxing, rowing or sailing of the boat. The District Commissioner is responsible for approving the appointment of suitable examiners for the Boating Permit, and the Rowing and Sailing Charge Certificates, in co-operation with the County Coxswain (or where there is no Coxswain, the C.R.A.). Without a Boating Permit or Charge Certificate no member of the movement may take charge of a boat manned by a crew composed of Guides, Rangers or Guiders. It cannot be sufficiently stressed, therefore, that these examiners, whether Guiders or people from outside the movement, should be competent, and experienced in boatwork, and above all, that they really understand the standard of efficiency required from candidates, and they must be people who will not hesitate to fail those who do not show proficiency.

Conditions will vary to an enormous extent in the places where boating takes place, from the small lake (dare one say pond?) to tidal estuaries and rivers such as the Thames, where there is also river-traffic to contend with. It must be remembered that the coxswain of a boat is in absolute authority, and is responsible for the safety of her crew; therefore this responsibility should not be given her unless she has proved herself competent to undertake it, both in her actual handling of the boat, and as a person who will not lose her head in emergencies.

Emergencies do occur in boatwork and, possibly through the carelessness of people in other boats, or the inexperience of a new recruit, accidents may occasionally happen—an oar lost, a 'man overboard' or even the capsizing of the boat, and these mishaps must be dealt with promptly and effectively.

The revised Boating Rules (see page 102) in two places give responsibility to the District Commissioner, (clauses 3 and 6). And in the Boating Permit, 'The candidate shall only be considered when recommended by her District Commissioner (for Guiders) and her Captain and District Commissioner (for Sea Rangers) as possessing the personality to take charge of a crew. . . . The permit must only be granted for use in safe waters, and the area in which it may be used must be strictly limited by the examiner and/or other responsible person (i.e. County Coxswain, District Commissioner, local boatman nominated by District Commissioner).

A recent decision regarding Sea Ranger Guiders' warrants may not yet be known generally. A Sea Ranger Skipper may be given a Ranger Captain's warrant on her completion of the appropriate warrant test, in order that she may enrol and test her Rangers as soon as possible; but she will not wear the blue and gilt warrant badge of a Sea Ranger Skipper until she has passed clauses 5 and 8 of the A.B. test, and part 2(c) of the Boating Permit test. The latter clause reads as follows:

- When acting as cox:
- (1) Know boat orders and use them decisively;
 - (2) Steer a boat under oars;
 - (3) Manoeuvre a boat to pick up a man overboard;

- (4) Bring a boat alongside a vessel and landing stage;
- (5) Moor a boat securely.

This part of the warrant test should be passed with the appointed examiner for the District or Division; in the majority of cases, it is probable that the prospective Skipper, having passed the most difficult part of the syllabus (the boating part) will want to complete the rest of the test at the same time, thus qualifying for her whole Boating Permit.



Manning the cutter. Guiders in training on board M.T.B. 630 have plenty of opportunities for boatwork

It might be mentioned here that the Boating Permit standard is a sliding one, to correspond with the conditions where boating takes place, and therefore should, generally speaking, be tested on 'home' waters. The Charge Certificate for open boats under oars is a set standard, but is in two grades, the first to be issued for 'non-tidal waters', the second and higher grade for 'all waters'. For this the boatwork only should be re-tested in more difficult conditions in a tideway. The Sailing Charge may be tested in the same way as the Rowing Charge, but the examiner must be an experienced yachtsman or yachswoman.

The finding of suitable examiners may be a difficulty in some areas, but where there are Sea Ranger Crews especially, an examiner is almost sure to be needed sooner or later for the various boating tests, and it will be as well to be prepared for this. If available, an experienced Sea Ranger Guider, who holds Boating Permit or Charge Certificate, will probably be the best choice. Where there is a yacht club, Sea Scout Troop or Sea

Cadet Corps, these may be approached, often with good results. Or the Local Association may be able to suggest the name of a retired naval officer or amateur yachtsman who might be persuaded to act in this capacity. When outside examiners are appointed, it is suggested that before they actually conduct a test, it might be arranged for them to meet the County Coxswain, who can explain the test fully.

Where all else fails, the Ranger Branch Secretary at I.H.Q. will supply a list of qualified examiners on the Headquarters Panel of Permit and Charge Certificate examiners, authorised to test in any County where they are invited.

From the foregoing remarks, it will be seen that Commissioners do have a very definite responsibility for seeing that every precaution is taken to ensure the safety of boat-training. Where they feel they have insufficient knowledge, they may delegate their authority to those who have more experience in these matters; but they will only do so when confident that such people have at heart the good name of the movement and the welfare of its 'sea-minded' members. Finally, Commissioners are reminded once more that the County Coxswain—or the C.R.A.—will be pleased to help and advise where needed, and they can always apply to them if they feel in need of support or assistance in matters pertaining to boating.

S. G. CLARKE

[ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR RANGERS
(SEA RANGERS), I.H.Q.]

Essential Records

Fear has been expressed lest, in emphasising the need for Commissioners to keep accurate records, it might be inferred that Secretaries were not required to do the same. Both Commissioner and Secretary should have ready at any time the latest information about the District or Division concerned. Clerical work is the special sphere in which the Secretary serves the movement, but the Commissioner directs the work of all the members and she herself must not be ignorant of the facts and figures relating to the movement in her area.

D. M. POWELL

A Time for Greatness

DAILY papers do not make light and pleasant reading these days. Communal rioting in India and Pakistan, fighting in China, in Greece, in Palestine, near starvation in Germany and Austria, are details in a picture of great gloom. If, on top of it all, one were to grasp the full implications of the financial situation and of the position of world markets—pity poor Sir Stafford!—one might be forgiven for thinking at times that it is not a bad thing to be beloved of the gods and to die young. The faculties of most of us, however, are strictly limited, and we continue to derive an ostrich-like comfort from the fact that there is a little china in the shops (unfit for export) and that the ration of shell eggs has gone up, even if the cheese ration has gone down.

Against this background of terror and suspicion, a youth festival of considerable importance is to take place in July—Empire Ranger Week. News of the preparations which are being made in this country and overseas daily reach Imperial Headquarters. There are to be many large camps and an infinity of small ones. There are to be joint Rover-Ranger gatherings for debate, for hiking, for dramatic competitions, for dancing. Shop windows are to be dressed with photographs and posters in such a way as to catch the wandering Public Eye, to recruit new Rangers and, it is hoped, new Ranger Guiders. Giant church parades are being arranged. Rangers everywhere are learning the Ranger song and practising for the campfire ceremony which, performed at so many campfires in so many different parts of the world, will be an additional link in the chain of thought which will girdle the British Commonwealth and Empire in that third week in July.

Bicycle pennants and special badges, featuring the Ranger 'knot of friendship', are prepared; a brochure containing all the information available about the forms which celebrations are to take, as well as many messages of goodwill, has already gone to press; the B.B.C. has allotted time to the Week in both Home and Overseas programmes. There is no doubt about it. Rangering is coming into the Public Eye this summer. What is that Public Eye going to see in it? What sort of a build-up are we preparing for Ranger Week? When it happens, and we crowd trains and 'buses, already overfull, on our way to and from our camps and rallies, shall we be greeted with friendly smiles because we are going about our business and our business is known to be good, or will there be resentment and criticism, and shall we be looked upon as just another group of young people out to have a good time?

There is still a great deal of ignorance in the mind behind the Public Eye, not only about Rangering, but about the aims and principles of the Guide Movement of which it is part. We can do something to counteract this ignorance by talking intelligently about it when we are given an opportunity or can make one for ourselves. We must avoid at all costs the danger of becoming that completest of all bores—the woman who can only talk Guiding; but we must also avoid the danger of assuming that our companions already know or are not interested in what we have to tell them. We ought to prepare for the chance of doing a little quiet propaganda of this sort. I suggest

that we work out the perfect answer to the question 'What's all this about Ranger Week?' as asked by a variety of questioners, such as (1) one's own family, (2) the 'bus conductor, (3) the boy friend or husband, (4) one's employer, (5) the vicar, (6) the girl at school.

Then there is the question of uniform and, closely bound up with it, of behaviour in uniform. Yes, yes, I know. It is entirely wrong to suggest *even for a moment* that there should be one rule of conduct for dress and one for undress occasions. No-one will argue about that. I imagine, however, that we are all equally well agreed that ill behaviour in uniform blots the reputation of the wearer of the uniform and of the uniform she wears. In uniform we carry a double responsibility. Therefore, by way of preparation for Ranger Week, let us see to it that the Ranger uniform is associated in the Public Eye, not with a negative absence of bad manners, but with a positive appearance of good ones—with courtesy, with charm, with poise. And later, when the pace quickens and there is more work to do in preparation for the actual events of the Week, let us at all costs avoid the appearance of being too busy, even if we are. A friend of mine once stayed in a hotel with a group of Guiders who were preparing for a big local Guide event. She said of them 'They were so terribly busy. They even brought their papers to breakfast'. You will not be surprised to learn that I failed to recruit her as a Commissioner, which was what I had been hoping to do.

An intelligible attitude towards our Rangering, smartness in uniform, courtesy at all times—these are small but important aspects of Ranger behaviour in preparation for Ranger week. The most important—the one by which the branch will stand or fall—comes last.

When the public hear that, at our ceremonies, we are cementing the bonds of friendship and re-dedicating ourselves to a life of service, will they look upon it as an affirmation of what they have always known about us, or will they be tempted to say, with a cynical smile, 'It's never too late to start'? That special invitation to Rangers from overseas to

join us in camp is worth very little indeed if it is the fruit of a tree planted and watered for Ranger Week only. That special Good Turn planned for Ranger Week has only a transitory value unless it is a step—though perhaps a bigger one than usual—along a path which the company has always followed. We might ask ourselves this, in preparation for Ranger Week: 'If our Ranger Company closes tomorrow—who will miss us? Will the local hospital or clinic—the day nursery or the old people's home—will perhaps they miss us?'

It is a good thing that there is still time before Ranger Week to order ourselves for this searching glance of the Public Eye, and it is an even better thing to know that, in Rangering, we have got what it takes (the Editor and Sir Alan Herbert will be after me for that) to make the grade.

Rangers' strength is their youth. They have the heart to fight and the enthusiasm to espouse a cause, and who can doubt that they have a cause worth fighting for? Now, if ever, is the time for greatness.

ELIZABETH HARTLEY



The cover of the Empire Ranger Week brochure, in red and blue, carries a design symbolising the friendship of Rangers throughout the Empire



RUCSACS

Unframed

	£	s.	d.
Grey, 16 x 16	1	8	0
Khaki, 2 pockets, large 18 x 18	1	11	6
Khaki, 1 pocket, strong canvas	1	7	6
Khaki, 2 pockets, small	1	5	6
Brown, 2 pockets	1	4	6
Khaki, 2 pockets	1	4	6
Khaki, 1 pocket		17	6
Brown, White lining		17	11
Khaki, lightweight Everest cloth	2	3	9

Framed

"Atlas", detachable frame	2	9	6
Green, 3 pockets	3	15	0
"Commando"	4	10	0
"Camper" 15"	3	17	0
"Camper" 17"	4	0	9
"Alpine" 15"	4	18	6
"Alpine" 17"	5	2	6
Kettle, aluminium, 6 pt.	10		6
Camp Kettles, sets of 3, tinned	7		6
Dustbin, 16 x 20	19		6
Dustbin, 18 x 24	1	2	6
Frying pans, 14"	7		6
10"	2		9
9"	2		6
Knife, carver, serrated edge	3	10	
Knife, bread, boxed	11		6
Stools, folding	8		4

Boating Equipment is now being stocked

THE GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION

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The Magic Word

IT all began because Emily Ermytrude had never heard of spring cleaning. 'We never *does* it in our house', Emily repeated firmly, as her Six tried in vain to persuade her to act the part of Snow White spring cleaning the Dwarfs' cottage. 'But the Dwarfs' house was so very dusty', Brown Owl explained. 'You see, it had not been cleaned for several weeks'. 'Then why not call it tidying up', demanded Emily Ermytrude impatiently.

'Yes! Why do you say "spring cleaning"? ' the pack wanted to know. 'Because the spring is such a good time to give everything a thorough cleaning', Brown Owl replied, 'and because tidying up would not get rid of the dust and the dirt. We can open our windows wide at this time of the year, and let in the fresh air and the light. The sun will show up the cobwebs and the dust, and we can beat the carpets and rugs out of doors'.

'May we spring clean our Six Homes, and scrub our treasure boxes?' asked a small Brownie, with enthusiasm. 'It will be best to begin by removing torn and dusty pictures and charts from the screens', said Brown Owl. 'I have an idea to tell you about in Pow-Wow'.

The Brownies were soon seated in a Pow-Wow Ring, and Brown Owl told them that she knew of a magic word, which was guarded with a golden key. Once they understood the meaning of the word, it would help them to grow up big and strong, so that they could be of real use to other people. 'It is a word of only five letters', Brown Owl explained, 'but without it, you cannot pass the health test for your Golden Bar. Snow White showed the Dwarfs how to spring clean their house, and she must have used the magic word several times. As I come round to each group presently, I will use it too, and we will see if you can guess what it is'.

The recruits gathered together under a picture of Happy, They had cleaned their teeth specially for the meeting, and greeted Brown Owl with a beaming smile. Brown Owl explained what she looked out for when taking inspection, and said how important it was to keep the finger nails free from dirt, and to be clean and tidy. She showed them how to fold their ties neatly, and stressed the importance of keeping the hair clean by brushing it, and making a straight parting every day. Pack Leader was left in charge of washing up the tea things, after Brown Owl had made sure that a clean dishcloth, and clean tea towels, as well as hot water, had been provided.

The Golden Bar group were happily employed in laying a table for dinner for the seven Dwarfs, and preparing a make-believe meal for them. Brown Owl noticed how the Brownies handled the utensils, and pointed out that knives, spoons and forks should be picked up by the handles, and that the water jug and tumblers must not be touched near the rim. 'Everything to do with preparing and eating a meal must be very clean', Brown Owl insisted. 'Even the pieces of material and paper used for cloths and mats must be spotlessly clean'.

Doc's group were busy practising first aid, but they had forgotten to wash their hands before touching the bandages, and Brown Owl emphasised, once again, how important it was that everything used in first aid should be clean. Bandages must on no account be put on a dusty chair or allowed to fall on the floor. Brown Owl also reminded the Brownies that it was equally important to wash their hands and put on a clean apron before preparing the stewed fruit or milk pudding for the cooking test, the following week.

'I expect that you have guessed the magic word', said Brown Owl, as the Brownies settled in a Pow-Wow Ring. 'I will unlock this little jewel case with the golden key, and see if you are right'. Brown Owl pulled out a card from inside, with the word 'clean' written in large letters, and underneath in smaller letters, 'cleanliness'. 'That doesn't sound like a magic word', objected Emily Ermytrude. 'It is the key word to the Health Test', said Brown Owl with a smile. 'I hope that you will all remember it, because it will have magic results!'

P. CASTLE

Books and Booklets

How Guides Camp. (Girl Guides Association, 2d.) When children, for the first time, ask for permission to go to camp, parents and guardians are very reasonably anxious about the arrangements made for them, and this leaflet is designed to go hand in hand with the Guider when she visits parents at the beginning of the camping season. All that she will say to them is here set out quite simply, under headings, and the leaflet can be left behind for reference when father and mother talk over this camping business at supper time. E.H.

Foxlease and Waddow Hall. (Girl Guides Association, 2s.) A good guide (e.g. Baedeker) book can be recommended as fascinating reading for everybody because we all fall into one of two categories—either we have been to a place and want to be reminded, by picture and description, of the pleasure we had there, or we have not been to a place and want to know what it would be like, should we decide to visit it. Headquarters has just published two excellent baby Baedekers, one for Foxlease and one for Waddow. They are fully and most attractively illustrated, and will rapidly become a part of the indispensable equipment of every District Commissioner to be lent, when the psychological moment arrives, to every Guider in turn, and they will be much appreciated by Guides working at their First Class logbooks. E.H.

Methods of International Education. No. 1. *Music.* No. 2. *Mime and Drama.* No. 3. *Crafts from Other Countries.* (Published for the Standing Conference of National Voluntary Youth Organisations by The National Council of Social Service Incorporated, 1s. each). How many times is one asked the question 'What can I do to make my company internationally minded?' Here is the answer. There can hardly be a company that is not keen on music, handicrafts, mime or drama, and one or another of these little booklets will give you most useful advice on how to introduce the international element, thereby enriching the whole subject. They are written by experts with practical experience of running youth groups, our own Commissioner for Music and Drama being co-author of No. 1, and they are most attractively got up, with a number of excellent photographs. A.L.

Many members of the Association may not be aware of the fact that the Library at Imperial Headquarters is by no means static. New volumes are constantly being added to the shelves. Books are carefully selected with a view to catering for the tastes and interests of the majority, and among recent purchases there has been added to the reference section *The Ashley Book of Knots*. All though the book, there is the tang of the seaman's world of adventure and daring, and yet it can lead the Guider of today to show her Rangers or Guiders how to make string hammocks or beds, to throw ladders over tree branches, to build rope bridges, to make good kit-bags, bucket carriers or hangers for camp, or decorative buttons or belts. This book may not leave the library, but any Guide who goes there will find it in the corner by the window, and can lose herself for an hour in the history of the world of rope.

Among new biographies are: *Montgomery*, by Alan Moorehead; *Victorian Best Seller—The World of Charlotte Yonge*, by Margaret Mare and Alicia Percival; *The Life of George Eliot*, by Gerald Bullett and *Unforgettable, Unforgotten*, by Anna Buchan.

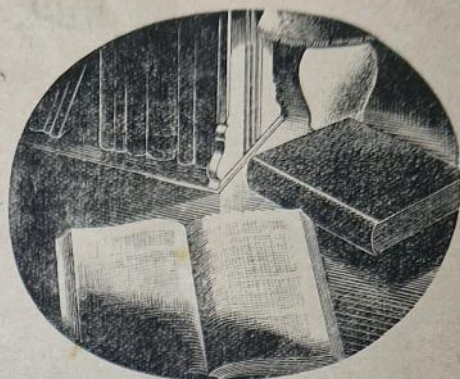
Additions to the fiction are: *The Judge's Story*, by Charles Morgan; *Chatterton Square*, by E. H. Young; *The City of Bells*, by Elisabeth Goudge; *The River*, by Rumer Godden and *The River Road*, by Frances Parkinson Keyes.

The following are new travel books. *Quebec*, by de la Roche; *The Story of Burma*, by F. Tennyson Jesse; *And So to America*, by Cecil Roberts. The drama section has acquired several new plays, and a list of these is now available on request. For the teen-agers, there are several new books—*Bunty Brown*, *Probationer*, by B. Wilcox; *Musical Honours*, by Kitty Barne; *The Bell of the Four Evangelists*, by Violet Needham.

The Daily Service, edited by G. W. Briggs; *The Teacher's Omnibus*, compiled by E. L. Turnbull, and *Lawless Youth, Being a Policy for the Juvenile Courts*, by Margery Fry and others, are new additions to the sociological section. *Voluntary Social Services Since 1918*, by Henry A. Mess is a further addition to this group. It is an up-to-date and comprehensive account by experts of the wide range of organisations dealing with the social welfare of all sections of the community.

It is very much hoped that in future more use will be made of the Library which is open to all active members of the movement. In order to facilitate matters in these days of little leisure, books may be returned by post.

OLIVE D'ARCY HART
[LIBRARIAN]



BOOKS are like people. Some are gay, some grave, some cheerful, some depressing, some are wise, and some frivolous. Some are never more than nodding acquaintances, others become friends for life—constant sources of pleasure and inspiration.

Like friends, books should be selected carefully. Learn something about them from the reviews and base your choice on the critic's expert opinion. New books are reviewed each week in

The Listener

A BBC PUBLICATION EVERY THURSDAY 3d.

Black List Songs

MANY Guiders, and Guides, too, are exercised in their minds as to what songs, if any, should be banned from the company repertoire. They discover that a fellow company refuses to sing 'Sambo' or 'Three Jews', or they hear from a musically trained Guider that some tune, beloved by association, is not first-rate, and they say 'These songs are banned. Why? And if these, why not others, which seem worse?'

The first thing to remember is that in a free country songs cannot be banned, fortunately. Your company will sing what it wishes to sing, if not at campfire, then when you are not present. For which let us be thankful.

Secondly, each company is constantly forming its own judgment, and the Guider must help it to do so, not by a fixed standard, but according to its character and capabilities. It is the company's taste that regulates its choice of songs. You may have to begin on very low levels, persuading them to weed out songs that are not only cheap, but nasty. If you consider a song unfit for your Guides to sing, you may find it best to consult with them, and get them to savour the words and sentiment of the song in question, in short to 'taste' it. Often they have adopted it because it is popular, not because they really enjoy it for its own sake. In any case, they will only be willing to forego it if they see it from a fresh angle.

Beyond these is a vast assortment of songs which are merely cheap, either in humour, sentiment or melody. These may be beloved of the company on account of their associations, or because they have one 'high spot'—a moment of excitement in tune or rhythm, or a gap in which you leave out a 'bad word', in short the same joys that used to hold us spell-bound on the outskirts of a pierrot show, or formed the gems of our brothers' repertoire. All these, in my opinion, should be dealt with on their merits. They have a cheap but very natural attraction at a certain age.

If you can persuade your leaders to decide that some of them are not worth singing at campfire, because campfire is the company's entertainment and not a mere shouting match, you will have done much. If on the other hand, it is simply announced that 'Captain doesn't like them', you may find that the songs have been pushed underground, and have acquired the sweetness of forbidden fruit. The best reason for banishing a song from campfire programmes is that the company does not consider it up to standard.

I think that the same treatment should be meted out on occasion to the sentimental 'twilight song' as well as to the vulgar joke, but it will take more doing. This is where another difficulty comes in. Many Guiders say 'I'm not musically educated; how can I tell a good tune from a bad?' or 'I have no taste for poetry, how can I distinguish bad verses?' Notice the word 'taste' cropping up again. You can only tell a first-rate cake from an inferior production when you have eaten many good ones, and you can only form your own taste by experience. There is no rigid code of values. Art depends largely on fitness for purpose, and must be judged by seamliness as well as comeliness.

Songs can only be appreciated in the light of what is appropriate, and they must be considered in relation to their own background and purpose. The loveliest German lied melody is usually mutilated when sung without its accompaniment; the most frivolous action song may achieve what it sets out to do with very simple means. You will acquire appreciation of good things by your own listening and reading, by taking part in good campfire programmes, by the influence of music trainings (coming to you direct or through others), and by every means that enriches your own experience. It does not matter a bit whether at the moment you agree that X is a poor tune or not; what does matter is that you should be always adding to your store of good things to teach, to sing or simply to enjoy.

Here is a summary of the best way of dealing with 'black

list' songs, according to my own experience. 1. Weed out the worst specimens with the consent of your company. 2. Carry on with old favourites (singing them well rather than badly, so that you make the best of what material they offer). 3. Keep up a constant flow of new songs, and see to it that all you teach is worth learning.

In conclusion, remember that without sincerity of purpose and zest in performance there can be no real art; given these elements, art is never very far away.

For never anything can be amiss
When simpleness and duty tender it.

MARY CHATER

The New Boating Rules

Although alterations and additions to P.O.R. will normally only be published in the January and July issues of THE GUIDER, the following revised boating rules are made known immediately, so that they may be put into force during this coming boating season. Rule 68 (page 66 of P.O.R. 1947) should be revised to read as follows:—

The following rules apply to all Guides, Rangers and Guiders wishing to take part in boat training, i.e., whenever they themselves take part in the coxing, sailing or rowing of the boat.

1. Before taking part in any boat training a Guide, Ranger or Guider must be able to swim 50 yards. (This need not apply to inland waters which are less than four feet deep, but applies to sea, river or lake.)

2. A Guider or Ranger must possess a Boating Permit or Charge Certificate before taking charge of any vessel for training purposes.

3. Any boat used for training purposes, owned by the crew or not, must be in charge of (1) a Guider or Ranger holding Boating Permit or Charge Certificate; or (2) a thoroughly competent and experienced person from outside the movement, who has been approved as suitable by the District Commissioner or County Coxswain.

4. A boat shall only be taken over for ownership by a company or crew when the Boat Certificate of seaworthiness issued for this purpose has been completed; and such boats shall only be used when properly manned in accordance with the Boat Certificate.

5. It is necessary to have a medical certificate before training for rowing in races.

6. Examiners for Boating Permit and Charge Certificate tests may be Guiders of experience holding an equivalent or higher qualification, or a person from outside the movement, who should if possible be recommended as suitable by the Commodore of the local Yacht Club, Sea Scout Chairman or Sea Cadet Officer.

The examiner for Annual Boat Certificate may be a yachtman, boatman or shipbuilder with a knowledge of boats.

Before being appointed, examiners for the above tests must be approved by the District Commissioner, or Local Association, and County Coxswain (or where there is no Coxswain, the C.R.A.)

Forms for Boating Permit, Charge Certificate and Boat Certificate may be obtained from Imperial Headquarters.

The attention of Guiders is drawn to the danger of allowing Brownies, Guides and Rangers to use rubber rafts or dinghies, wooden floats, etc., on the sea, lakes or rivers.

If Guiders hire boats in order to take their Brownies, Guides or Rangers out as passengers, it is their responsibility to satisfy themselves that the person in charge is sufficiently qualified, and is conversant with local conditions. The Guider must also be sure that those in her charge understand the discipline necessary in any form of boating.

King George's Jubilee Trust

Guiders are reminded that all applications for grants from the King George's Jubilee Trust for this year, will be considered *en bloc*. The necessary application forms can be obtained from the Financial Secretary, Imperial Headquarters, and must be returned not later than June 1st, 1948. Applications received after that date will be held over until 1949.



A Norman church beautifully set in the English countryside at Temple Guiting, Gloucestershire

Craftsmanship in English Churches

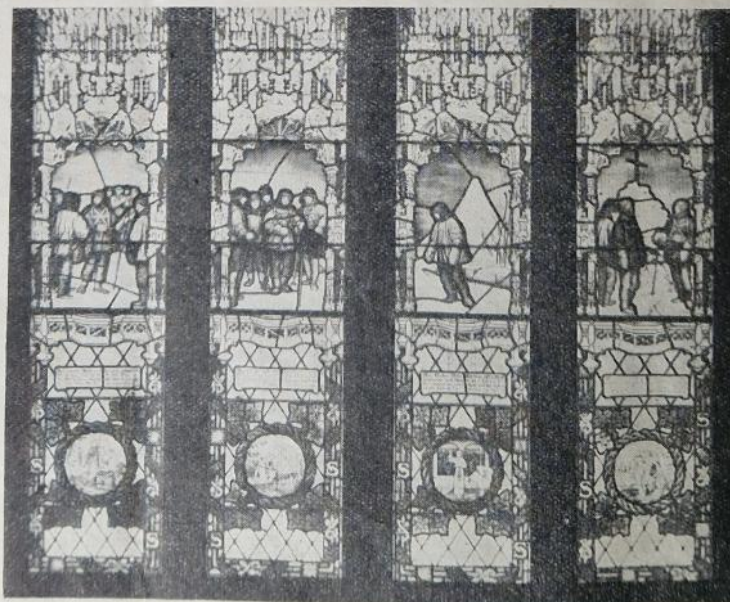
THE church has a message for all, and its language is the language of the arts. The church furnished with craftsmanship, sculpture and painting is set against the natural beauty of the countryside; often it is the outstanding feature of the rural scene; a grey tower or spire rises with that upward movement that is characteristic of all buildings symbolising the aspirations of the Christian faith.

The site of the church should be the first subject of study. A building can be regarded as a piece of sculpture, a monument on a grand scale; as such its shape, colour and texture can be appreciated. The simple barn-like construction of the nave, meets the square or cylindrical tower, perhaps crowned with a cone-like steeple; all basic geometrical forms, to be grasped by any child who has played with bricks. Saxon and Norman churches have the simple massiveness of primitive buildings, they remain where those who dwell around work in the fields as their forefathers did.

But there are many more of the later Gothic type, churches built in the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries, when wealth through trade and industry changed the lot of the parishioners, and those who had prospered were proud to devote their wealth to the rebuilding and enriching of the house of God. So, in East Anglia and in the Cotswolds particularly, where the wool trade flourished, the churches are large, with wide windows and tall towers, with carved decoration, balustrading, and pinnacles, with buttresses,

some 'flying' from nave roof to aisle wall, and so to the ground to support the still ascending lines of the building. Such ascending lines are carried on to end in little points or miniature spires from every buttress and corner of the roof; they are repeated in the stone mullions of the windows which usurp more and more of the wall space as they develop from the lancet shapes of the Early English style through the curving traceries of the decorated to the perpendicular period when a 'stone skeleton' supports a wall practically all of glass. But these windows, alas, are mute witnesses to the loss of colour, life and animation suffered by the English Church through the relentless purge of the Reformation. The soldiers at Canterbury, who with their pikes 'rattled down Proud Becket's glassie bones' were part of a great army of destroyers who left us only a few fragments of our 'storied windows richly dight'.

Stained glass was the only one of the three great Christian decorative arts to be at home in England. The others, mosaic and fresco, demand drier climate, brilliant light, a large wall space and small windows. And stained glass is a medieval art; revivals in Victorian and modern times are successful only through individual genius. The windows are like the coloured pictures in the book of the church, and as such will interest children, who can understand the jigsaw puzzle arrangement of the pieces of coloured glass joined by leaden bands. They can see the limitations of the craftsman's



Stained glass windows are the pictures in the book of the church. This, in Binton Church, Warwickshire, commemorates Scott of the Antarctic

THE GUIDER

method of work; his only paints, a dark brown for outline and shading inside the window, and a yellow stain applied to the outside, with some ingenious effects produced by 'flushed' glass. For this a thin layer of coloured glass covering a white sheet can be removed in places, giving opportunities for a colour and white and possibly yellow to appear on the same piece of glass. Modern glass does respect the tradition of the craft, but nothing can recapture the softness and glow of colour of medieval windows mellowed by the weathering of centuries.

Standing in an English church we have to try to imagine colour all around us. The walls like the windows were decorated with patterns and pictures. Saints and angels welcomed the people to the House of God. A St. Christopher, patron of travellers, painted on the north wall met the eyes of the pilgrim as he entered; a few of these remain, faded and fragmentary, preserved under the plaster which covered them from Puritan eyes. The painted choir screens of Norfolk and Suffolk show an exquisite gaiety and inventiveness. The red, gold and green of the flowers on Ranworth screen can be appreciated by any child who has enjoyed doing a 'free brush pattern', while the lively little figures on a child's eye level show the Virgin and saints in medieval costume and colour.

The screen separates us, the congregation in the nave, from the holy part, the chancel, where the altar symbolises the Head of Christ; here in precious metals are the Cross, Communion vessels and candlesticks. In Christian symbolism the whole church is the cross, the transepts forming the cross beam; this can be seen if we look down on our church from a hill or high building. The appreciation of 'the plan' and 'the elevation' in architectural design can be realised in buildings of such simple construction as a

church. Many other architectural forms can be understood, columns supporting arches and vaults give a realisation of proportion and harmony in the planning of a building. The early masons worked with massive forms but the experience of generations of craftsmen led to a more subtle balance between the supporting columns and the high arching roof.

The solid forms



One of two Tudor wall paintings of St. Christopher in St. Olaf's Church, Poughill, near Bude. Left: a finely carved fifteenth century misericorde in Beverley Minster



of the stone construction are enriched by sculpture and here is demonstrated the freedom and vitality of the individual craftsman's contribution—'all his own work'! Within the unifying inspiration of the Christian faith, each could design and carve his capital to crown his column. Leaves and flowers, birds,

and animals, little figures symbolising characters in Christian stories are carved in stone and in alabaster and in wood for choir stalls, pew ends, and beams in the roof. Sculpture as a fine art is shown in the tombs; crusaders, knights and ladies and sometimes a kneeling row of children in regular diminishing size. These tombs, and in some churches monumental brasses, preserve for us the actual semblance of our forefathers.

The font, a monument in stone or wood enriched with carving and sometimes with gold and colour also, is the link between the generations, as it stands directly opposite the door at the west end, symbolising the entry of the child through baptism to the Christian faith. The names of those so received will be preserved through the arts of manuscript writing and book craft, as important as the inscribed lettering on memorial or tombstone. More fragile are the textiles of the chancel, the delicacy of fine linen and lace, the altar hangings with their symbolic colours of the feasts of the church and the rich gold decoration of the embroidery.

Through the years, generations of Christian craftsmen have built up the churches as we see them to-day. Every art and craft—painting, sculpture, stained glass, metal work, book craft and lettering, weaving and embroidery—has ministered to the faith. The church is a living message of creative expression by a community of people. To realise this and to perceive and enjoy its beauty and variety should be within the capacity of a child. Not the 'letter' of dates and periods, but the 'spirit' of devotion and service through the centuries should be impressed on the child.

A book—the history of a village church told in story form—will be helpful to those embarking upon this study. It is *Mute Witnesses*, by Victor Whitchurch. The chapter on 'The Gothic Contribution' in Lisle March Phillips' brilliant book, *The Works of Man* is also strongly recommended.

MARGARET COWELL, A.R.C.A.,

[UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, GOLDSMITH'S COLLEGE]



The magnificent Norman doorway and window in the tower of Titbury Church, Staffordshire, built twenty years after the Conquest

Letters to My District

1. About Dick Barton

DEAR MISS ATKINS,

Poor Dick Barton has every crime in the calendar laid at his door these days! I don't think you are the only Guider who is up against this difficulty—which is, perhaps, some consolation—but I doubt if an official complaint will do any good. In any case, it seems to me to be a confession of failure. We need to beat Dick on his own ground, not to have him moved because he is a nuisance. Personally, I don't think there is anything intrinsically wrong in him—and I am sure we have to be very careful not to give our Guides the impression that 'listening to Dick Barton' is a form of minor sin. It won't stop them and only makes him doubly attractive. What is wrong is that we have failed, dismally, to make the things that the child does herself infinitely more exciting and worthwhile than purely passive entertainment. The responsibility for this, to my mind, rests with every influence in the child's life—home, church, school and youth organisations—and is aggravated by the whole framework of present-day life.

However—that is theory. To get down to your practical problem. No, I certainly shouldn't alter the time of your company meeting, and I agree entirely that you cannot have seven people coming late every week because they want to listen to Dick. As he has closed down for the next few months, you will have time to work out a plan and explain it to your company before he starts again. First and foremost, I suggest that you go over your programmes for the last few months very carefully and decide, as honestly as you can, whether you think that they are such that the average child of Guide age might reasonably be expected to find them as attractive as Dick Barton.

I don't mean that your meetings should be planned on purely detective lines (although I think a few Dick Barton evenings might hold possibilities—perhaps your patrol leaders might like to plan them?), but that they should provide, in an active form, satisfaction for the craving for fun and adventure which, in a passive form, is what most children get from Dick Barton. If you think this is the snag, we will see what

we can do about it before Dick starts again. If, on the other hand, you are satisfied about your meetings, I think your children will have to realise that they must choose between the two. The modern child has almost lost the power of choice. She expects to have everything she wants, somehow, and we urgently need to try to instil into her again some degree of responsibility for her own choice.

I should discuss the matter with your Court of Honour. As none of your leaders is among the offenders, I think they will none of your leaders is among the offenders, I think they will help. They are very often prepared to be much more drastic with their peers than we are! Then talk to the company about it. *Don't* make it an issue between right and wrong. You don't want them to think of Guiding lined up with the virtuous (and dull) in opposition to an evil and alluring Dick. Keep your arguments mainly on a practical level—that you cannot run meetings properly with people drifting in when they feel like it, and that it ruins the meeting for everybody else; that they knew when they became Guides that they were expected to be regular and punctual and that, if they have now decided that they prefer to do something else, you are sorry but they cannot go on being Guides. If it occurs again, I should send the offenders straight home.

Once you have embarked on that, you have to be prepared to see it through to its logical conclusion, which is to ask the offenders to leave after as many chances as you decide to give them—I should say not more than three, spread over not more than six weeks, but that is for you to decide. Most of them will stop when they find that you really mean business, and the others will be no loss to you. I think being a Guide is much too easy these days. There is very little effort or sacrifice involved and the children accord us an amused tolerance and go their own way. Very few of us really put quality before quantity in anything but theory, and yet, when it does occur, it still holds the children—a thought worth considering.

Perhaps you will let me know what happens about Dick?

Yours sincerely,

CAROLINE GORDON

Monuments of Antiquity

APART FROM THE IMPRESSION that Crusaders' tomb figures are represented with legs crossed, few of us are aware that sculpture of sepulchral monuments was in past times governed by definite rules. A passage in *Anselmes Palais de L'Honneur*, published in Paris in 1663, confirms this, and is reprinted below by kind permission of Mr. Marcus Barthropp. Although these rules might be supposed to apply only to the French it must be remembered that there had been for centuries an intimate connection between France and Britain, and that the latter derived from France the language of heraldry. Undoubtedly, therefore, English sculptors followed rules similar to the following:—

1. Kings and Princes, in what part or by what means soever they died, were represented upon their tombs clothed with their coats of arms, their shield, bourlet or pad, crown, crest, supporters, lambrequins or mantlings, orders and devices, upon their effigies and round about their tombs.

2. Knights and Simple Gentlemen might not be represented with their coats of arms, unless they had lost their lives in some combat, battle or rencounter, with the person of their prince, or in his service, unless they died and were buried within their own manors or seigneuries; and in that case to shew that they died a natural death in their beds, they were represented with their coat of arms ungirded, without a helmet, their heads being uncovered, their eyes closed, and their feet resting against the back of a greyhound and without any sword.

3. Those who died on the day of battle, or in any mortal conflict on the side of the victorious, were to be represented with a drawn sword in their right hand, the shield in their left. Their helmet on their head, which some think ought to be closed and the visor let down, as a sign that they fell fighting against their

enemies; having their coats of arms girded over their armour, and at their feet a lion.

4. Those who died in prison, or before they had paid their ransom, were figured on their tombs, without spurs or helmets, without coats of arms, and without swords, the scabbard thereof only girded to and hanging at their side.

5. Those on the side of the conquered, who fell in a rencounter or battle, were to be represented without coats of arms: the sword at their side and in the scabbard; the visor raised and open; their hands joined before their breasts, and their feet resting against the back of a dead and overthrown lion.

6. The Gentleman who had been conquered and slain in the lists in a combat of honour, ought to be placed on his tomb, armed at all points, his battle ax by him, the left arm crossed over the right.

7. The Gentleman victorious in the lists, was exhibited on his tomb armed at all points, his battle ax in his arms; the right arm crossed over the left.

8. As to what concerns the tombs of Ecclesiastics, it is customary to represent them clothed in their sacerdotal habits. The Canons with the surplice, spare cap, and aumasse* or amice.

9. The Abbots with their mitres and their crosiers turned to the left.

10. The Bishops with their great copes, their gloves in their hands, holding their crosiers with their left hands, and seeming to give their benediction with the right; their mitres on their heads, and their armorial bearings round about their tombs supported by angels.

11. The Popes, Cardinals, Patriarchs and Archbishops, are likewise all represented in their official habits.

*The undermost part of a Priest's habit.

Notes of the Month

A Gracious Gift

H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth has graciously presented to the Girl Guides Association a cheque for £200, presented to her on the occasion of her wedding, as a gift from members of the British Colony in Portuguese East Africa, and one for £620 14s. 8d., which is half the sum given to her by the Cable and Radio Corporation, New York. We know that the whole movement would wish to join with us in grateful acknowledgment of Her Royal Highness's generosity. The first sum of money is being spent on much-needed repairs to the leather chairs in the Council Chamber and the Library at Imperial Headquarters, while the second sum is being divided among the Training Centres for the purchase of equipment.

Our Ark

Mrs. Herzova, 'Jenny' to so many visitors to Our Ark, leaves early in May. Members of the Association will wish to thank her for all that she has done in the past and send her their good wishes for the future. Miss Willis, at present Assistant Warden, hopes to carry on as Warden, and will give visitors the welcome for which Our Ark is well known.

Chalet Visit

If circumstances permit, it is hoped to arrange for a party of nine Cadets and one Cadet Guider to visit our Chalet from August 20th-September 3rd, 1948. Approximate cost £25. Places have been allocated as follows: England 6, Scotland 1, Wales 1, Ulster 1. Any Cadet who wishes to have her name considered for inclusion in the party should apply through her County to the Secretary, Imperial Training Department, Headquarters.

Music and Song

A Music Conference is to be held at Imperial Headquarters on Saturday, October 9th (11.30 a.m. to 9.15 p.m.) and on Sunday, October 10th (2.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.). There will be sessions on folk music, orchestral music, music for worship, and campfire singing in conjunction with Scouts. The speakers include Mr. Bernard Shore, the well-known author and viola player and now Inspector of String Music in Schools, and Miss Elsie Avril, of the English Folk Song and Dance Society. There will be a lecture recital on European folk songs by Miss Betty Andreae and Miss Norah Huxley. For further details see page 112.

Empire Ranger Week

Here is a list of the special goods which have been produced for Empire Ranger Week. They can all be bought from Imperial Headquarters and the Branch Shops; post orders can also now be accepted.

Brochure, price 1s. 3d. This 16-page booklet contains Empire Ranger Week Messages from home and abroad, photographs of the Chief Ranger, the President and the Chief Guide, as well as the campfire song and ceremony, the re-dedication ceremony, order of service, and a short history of Rangering. **Order of Service**, reprinted from the brochure, 2d. Copies of the Service for Roman Catholics, and for Rangers of the Jewish Faith can also be obtained, price 2d. each. **Hymn Sheet**, with all hymns included in the Order of Service, 1d. (The words of the hymns are not included in the Brochure or separate Order of Service.)

Posters. No special posters will be issued, but coloured slips bearing the Ranger knot and the words 'Empire Ranger Week, 1948', will, it is hoped, be printed for use with the existing Ranger posters. The price of these strips will not exceed 1d. each, and will probably be less. The Ranger Branch hopes that Empire Ranger Week will result in greatly increased sales of the three posters—Ranger, Sea Ranger and Air Ranger, all of which cost 10d. each. Some of the 'Land' Ranger Posters have now been re-conditioned with plain slips pasted over 'Train with the Rangers', so that they can be used for advertising local events; these will

be sold at 9d. each. **Handbills**, 9½ ins. x 7 ins., bearing the Empire Ranger Week emblem (the knot of friendship) in red and blue, 1d. each.

Postcards, with reproduction of the knot of friendship, 1d. each. **Cycle or Car Pennants** (with fixture), bearing emblem in gold on blue ground, 1s. 11d. each. **Cloth Badge** (emblem embroidered in gold on blue) may be worn on uniform by all Rangers from July 1st until the end of 1948. 9d. each.

Postage. When ordering by post, please include postage. The Brochure will weigh about 2 oz. and the pennant 2½ oz. Orders over £1 are sent post free, so it would be worthwhile to send in District or Division orders.

Going Abroad

Collective certificates will be available from May 1st for Guides under the age of sixteen and travelling in uniform, where they are over three in number. The leader, and members of the party who are sixteen and over, must hold individual passports.

European Service

G.I.S. is sponsoring two preventoria in Germany. Does that word sound rather sinister? Perhaps the most sinister aspect of relief work is the threat of the spread of T.B. Prevention is better than cure, and this is part of a scheme for several preventoria. Each sponsor guarantees £750 to a pool for essential equipment for suitable buildings for one hundred beds for children whose health may suffer unless they can be moved from overcrowded surroundings where there is grave danger of their becoming T.B. cases. The G.I.S. has chosen to have two houses which, when repairs and alterations are done, will each be able to take parties of about fifty children who will stay for eight weeks, or longer if necessary. *Paradies Quelle*, in Suderdithsmarschen in Schleswig-Holstein, stands on a hill among pine trees; it is near a famous spring, and a small inn has been enlarged by the addition of a soda-water bottling factory. With slight alterations this will have good dormitories and rooms. *Haus Barré*, at Wattenscheid, is a large house with balconies and a large garden near an industrial area in the Ruhr. The local health authorities are responsible for the upkeep and staffing of these places, and the children will get priority rations, rest and proper care. The pool (beds obtained by the British Red Cross, china bought by the G.I.S., and other items from other sponsors) will provide equipment which the German authorities are unable to provide. So the bare necessities are assured. But the bare necessities will do no more than provide a rather colourless background. The G.I.S. Fund will cover £750 for equipment, but companies and packs could do a valuable share if they would send parcels of picture-books, pictures, games, toys, children's clothes and shoes, and materials for handcraft and occupation, or anything which would help to transform these two houses into cheerful homes. It is essential that gifts be sent to Germany and *not* to the G.I.S. office. Particulars for packing and despatch of parcels can be obtained from the Supplies Secretary, G.I.S. Office, 46, Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1.

Development Fund

Further gifts since March 10th, 1948

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
England	2,252	4	5			
Scotland	174	2	9			
Overseas						
South Africa, Natal	10	0	0			
Other gifts	3	3	8			
Total up to March 10th	2,439	10	10	2,439	10	10
Grand total up to April 10th				33,641	19	3
				£36,081	10	1

Colour and Craft

FOR two weeks in April an exhibition at Imperial Headquarters glowed with colour in embroidery, paintings and woodwork. The handicrafts were mainly the work of the Displaced Persons in Germany whose camps had been supervised by G.I.S. teams, and which had presented to members of the teams the lovely things on show. There were dolls in gay national costumes made from scraps of waste material; some of them had faces full of character which had been modelled in *papier maché* on a wire foundation. One little lady from Wlodawa had a most beautiful face, and wore a silk blouse which had been hand embroidered and painted. Then there was a couple from the Tatra Mountains—the man in velvet cloak, trousers from car-cleaning material, cambric shirt, and a hat made from an old Guide one. His lady wore a butter-muslin blouse, an apron of lace—and real hair!

In this display of colour one saw intricate designs on cushion covers, girdles, belts, gloves, towels and tablecloths. All varied in conception according to the nationality of the worker. The delightful Hungarian 'tulip' design in bright red and blue was worked in cross stitch. The Latvian gloves in black, white, yellow and green, had been knitted on bicycle spokes. Polish flower designs on tablecloths and cushion covers were brighter, worked in wool on material salvaged from a factory. Nearly all the silks and wools for embroidery were sent from Australia.

The blouses were very lovely, especially one in bright red cross stitch, made by a Latvian. Another, in minute stitches, was made by a dentist in her spare time; she is now in England, working in a mental hospital. Nearby was lace from Jugo-Slavia and a beautifully carved crib and figures made by disabled Germans, as well as animals and replicas of villages and tiny German trains. A pair of shoes made from straw and rubber tyres and some felt slippers made by Rumanians were interesting exhibits.

There were numerous plates and wooden plaques and boxes. The most lovely was a plaque made from a munition box—with scenes from Riga carved in the lid and sides. A Scout buckle, skilfully made from pieces of a crashed plane, was neighbour to Scout and Guide badges of the Polish and Latvian Guides, also made of scrap metal. The typical beaded woodwork of the Ukraine echoed the intricate designs of their embroidery.

On the walls were illuminated cards, showing the appreciation of the D.P. Camps for the work of the G.I.S., and an embroidered canvas, made by Latvian, Lithuanian and Estonians, worked with each of their national designs, and bearing the message 'We build a new world with our love—Baltic Guides to the World Bureau'.

One cannot do full justice to this work—work done by the former Nazi slaves who, in all the long years of forced labour, had not forgotten their national crafts. All the joy of freedom and love of creation have gone into the making of these articles, which will give lasting joy to their proud owners.

These were not, however, all the exhibits. There were other souvenirs of G.I.S. work in Europe. The beautifully worked sleeves and waistcoats from Greece, where the first G.I.S. team went, and paintings by the Greeks of scenery. Then from Holland a picture presented to the Hospital Team (the view from their billet), one of the armlets made by the Dutch Scouts during the occupation and worn by them on the day of liberation, and a certificate from the Burgomaster of Gorinchem, thanking the team for helping to fight a typhoid epidemic. And there were also pictures of the feeding of children in the streets of Rotterdam, where the 2nd and 3rd Mobile Canteens worked.

The Guide Club

Readers are reminded that names can now be put on the list for membership of the Guide Club. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, 46, Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1. Full details are given on page 77 of the April GUIDER. In this connection, it is pointed out that for this preliminary application for a place on the waiting list, Commissioners' signatures are not necessary.

When you have to
change your mind...



You can change the recipe too!

Naturally, you prefer to plan meals in advance to ensure economy and variety. But sometimes you shop in vain for a certain vital ingredient, and have to change your mind at the last moment. So it's useful to have a basic recipe all ready; one that can be varied in several ways according to what you find in the shops.

SAVOURY PILAFFE—Basic Recipe

This recipe is a good way to make left-overs into an appetising dish—and it also saves on potatoes.

3 oz. dried peas, 6 oz. macaroni, 2 level teaspoons salt, ½ level teaspoon pepper, 4 oz. cooked carrot, 8 oz. sausages, ½ oz. cooking fat or dripping, ½ pint gravy or stock thickened with flour.

Wash the peas, soak overnight and cook next morning in the water with

1 teaspoon salt. Break the macaroni in small pieces if necessary, wash and cook in boiling salted water. Drain and keep hot. Fry the sausages, cut into slices and keep hot. Drain the vegetables. Mix sausage slices and vegetables with the macaroni in a pan, add the gravy or stock and pepper and heat thoroughly. Serve in a hot dish and garnish with triangles of toast or fried bread, and parsley.

The VARIATIONS

Instead of macaroni. Pearl barley (if soaked overnight it will cook in about 30 minutes), "mock rice"—there is a little about. A large tin of spaghetti in meat sauce (omit the stock or gravy).

Instead of sausages. Sausage meat rolled into walnut sized balls and fried. Any left-over cold meat, cut in small pieces. A combination of meat and sausage or sausage meat. Chopped luncheon sausage, meat loaf or galantine. Cooked flaked fish—in which case, instead of the gravy, use ½ pint white sauce, plain or flavoured with 1 level dessertspoon curry powder.

Other vegetables. The peas and carrot in the basic recipe give appetising combination of colour.

Try others: cubed swede and tomato slices, for instance, shredded cabbage and parsnip strips. Onion is also very appetising.

This dish is also good, without meat or fish filling, if you use a combination of several vegetables, and add 2-3 oz. grated cheese to white sauce in which to heat the mixture.

Browned crumbs and a little cheese can be sprinkled on the top of the heated mixture and the surface crisped under the grill.

SWEET DUMPLINGS—Basic Recipe

8 oz. plain flour and 4 level teaspoons baking powder, or 8 oz. self-raising flour, ½-1 level teaspoon salt, 1 level tablespoon sugar, about 6 tablespoons milk and water, or water to mix.

Mix flour, baking powder if used and salt. Add sugar. Mix to a soft dough with the liquid and shape into small balls. Drop into boiling liquid and boil for 15-20 minutes with the lid on. Serve with syrup.

And Some VARIATIONS

1. Add ½ level teaspoon cinnamon, nutmeg or mixed spice to dry ingredients. Serve with custard.

2. Cook in boiling sweetened fruit juice, stewed fruit or diluted fruit squash and serve in the liquid in which they were cooked.

3. Use the recipe for the dumplings, roll out the dough to an oblong.

Spread with 1 level tablespoon syrup, roll up like a Swiss roll and place in a greased pie dish. Pour over ½ pint of sweetened fruit juice (or 4 tablespoons orange squash and 2 level tablespoons syrup made up to ½ pint with water) and bake in a hot oven for 25-30 minutes. Serve hot with the syrup.



Each recipe serves 4, and has been kitchen tested. Cut these out and keep.



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Guide Insurance Policies

Personal Accident and Medical Expenses Policy

THIS policy runs for twelve months from November 8th each year, and it cannot be too strongly emphasised that all members should be insured under it if possible.

COVER

The object of the insurance is to cover the moral liability of Guiders for accidents sustained during Guiding activities throughout the year, including accident and illness in camp. Counties, Divisions, Districts, Companies and/or Packs are urged to insure their total membership on an annual basis, which automatically includes cover for camp. In cases where this is not possible, then the total number attending any one camp may be insured for the period of that camp, but it should be noted that, when insuring for the whole year, the rate of premium is exactly one-third that required for camp only. Units may join the scheme at any time in the year on paying the full amount of premium. Registered Trefoil Guilds may also be insured.

PREMIUM

Annual basis: 1d. per head (on total membership of a unit) including camp cover.

Camp: 3d. per head (paid on each camper for period of camp only).

APPLICATION

Application for insurance should be made on one of the official forms obtainable from Imperial Headquarters on request, and no applications can be completed until the premium has been paid.

SPECIAL COVER

Special cover can be arranged for:—

1. Air Rangers undertaking air training, including flying and gliding.

2. Parties of Guides going abroad for camps, etc.
3. Winter sports parties.

4. Foreign Guides coming on official visits to this country.
- Details will be sent on request.

CLAIMS

Headquarters must be notified immediately an accident or illness occurs. Failure to comply with this within seven days may invalidate the claim when made. A form will then be sent to the applicant to be filled in. This must be returned to Headquarters immediately, and all bills and accounts for expenses incurred must be sent in as soon as possible.

Should the question of insurance ever arise when Guiders or parents are arranging payment for treatment, it should be borne in mind that the policy is a private one arranged for the Girl Guides Association, and is therefore on a very limited scale.

Its intention is only to cover such expenses as would have been incurred did no such policy exist, and all claims will be considered on that basis. Only if claims are kept as small as possible can the present extremely low rate of premium continue.

Guiders' Indemnity Policy

All Guiders in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are insured under the Guiders' Indemnity Policy, the premium for which is paid by Headquarters. This means that all Guiders are protected against any legal claims which may be made against them for accidents and/or occurrences to Rangers, Guides or Brownies in their charge, or for damage to property caused by them. It is not an accident policy for the Rangers, Guides or Brownies themselves, and an accident would have to be legally proved due to negligence on the part of the Guider for a claim to succeed against her.

Trefoil Guild members are also covered whenever engaged on active Guiding.

Headquarters Notices

COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL—April 15th, 1948

Reports were read and business discussed from the following Committees: Imperial Training, Overseas, Public Relations, International, Homecraft Management, Guide Club, G.I.S. and Awards.

The Imperial Chief Commissioner sought and obtained approval for (a) the holders of Camp Holder Permits to wear buff lanyards and (b) certain revisions to the Bouting Rules (see page 102).

Plans for the Annual Meeting of the Council were discussed and approved. The question of publicity was gone into and various ideas, based on suggestions, which have been received from the movement, were considered.

It was agreed that the G.I.S. Handcraft Exhibition should be offered to those towns in England, Scotland and Wales where there are Guide Shops, and that it should also be on view during Empire Ranger Week.

APPOINTMENTS

Overseas

Australia.—Appointment of Mrs. Fairbairn as Chief Commissioner, Australia.
Appointment of Mrs. Robin Orr as State Chief Commissioner for Victoria.

AWARDS

LIFE SAVING

Silver Cross

Guide Elizabeth Drew, age thirteen, 21st Bath (Royal School) Company, Somerset.

Elizabeth was bathing with some children at the mouth of Newtown River, Isle of Wight, when a soldier some fifty yards away, in mid-channel, shouted for help. She went to his assistance, reaching him after he had gone down twice. The man was uninjured, but exhausted and struggling violently. She managed to get him under control although during the struggle she was dragged under herself, and brought him to the shore, a distance of 200 yards. The depth of the water in mid-channel is 12-14 feet and at the time of the accident there was a very swift ebb flow, increasing the speed of the current so that Elizabeth's life was in considerable danger. Had she not gone to the soldier's rescue immediately, he would certainly have been drowned as the boat which was lowered some distance away could not have reached him in time.

GALLANTRY

Gift Cross

Mrs. Joan Payler, Captain, 1st Nakuru Company, Kenya.

When a tenderfoot Guide stepped on a stone on the side of Honeymoon Hill, up which the Guides were climbing, the wild bees swarmed around them and stung the Guides very badly. One Guide collapsed and might have been stung to death had not Mrs. Payler picked her up in her arms and carried her down the precipitous descent, while controlling the others and directing them to safety. She took off her own hat to cover Juliana's face, and obtained a police car speedily by means of a telephone message so that all the victims of the bees' attack were able to receive hospital treatment at once. The Captain and others were detained in hospital.

Company Leader Ora Hirschfeld, 1st Nakuru Company, Kenya.

During the above incident, when the Guides were attacked, Ora directed her section to safety, collected dropped property, kept the Guides calm and under control, and greatly assisted everybody by her cool, collected behaviour. She counted the Guides going home in the bus, started songs for them to sing, and the hospital Sisters were loud in their praise of her grand care and attention to the Guides who were being given first aid treatment, with which Ora assisted very capably.

FORTITUDE

Badge of Fortitude

Patrol Leader Elsie McArthur, age seventeen, 78th Birmingham Company.

Four years ago Elsie became bedridden after an attack of rheumatic fever, and recently developed trouble in one of her legs which necessitated an amputation. In spite of great pain she has always shown great patience and courage; her perseverance and determination to master her difficulties since her operation have been remarkable. Both her doctor and the minister of her church, who has been constantly in touch with her, write most enthusiastically of the wonderful spirit that she has shown.

GOOD SERVICE

Silver Fish

Mrs. Rymill, State Chief Commissioner, South Australia.

Beaver

Mrs. C. F. Knyvett, County Commissioner, York City.

Medal of Merit

Mrs. Fleming Hamilton, County Commissioner, Wigtownshire.

Letter of Commendation

Miss A. Park, Captain 1st Hawkshrad Company, Westmorland.

TRAINING DIPLOMAS

Brownie

Miss Leplastrier, New South Wales

Guide

Mrs. Hodgkin, Western Australia.

Miss Andrews, Tasmania.

Ranger

Miss Deer, New South Wales.

Mrs. Webb, Northants.

Camp

Miss Aspinall, New South Wales.

Miss Manning, New South Wales.

Miss Moran, Victoria.

Miss Broadhurst, Victoria.

Miss Bunnings, Victoria.

Miss McLeod, Victoria.

CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE

Thelma Symonds, on March 22nd. She is remembered with proud affection by the 1st Essex Fost Rangers and all who knew her. Thelma suffered acutely and was severely handicapped by arthritis and, latterly, tuberculosis, and she had to spend much time in hospital. She was unfailingly courageous and cheerful, and her life was creative and beautiful. By her indomitable spirit she achieved two pieces of weaving for exhibition at the International Folk Dance Festival last year.

Pamela Westlake, in Guy's Hospital. Pain had followed her all through her short life, but she took it in her stride. The hospital, already overcrowded, could only offer her a cot. 'I will manage', she said. 'I can tuck my legs up'. Doctors and nurses say she helped in every possible way. Dreading the six daily injections, she still managed the Brownie smile, and even when too weak to lift her head always murmured her thanks to the nurses. A little sick Brownie has taught an active District the meaning of 'First Class'. We pause for a moment, in humility and pride, to salute her passing.

Dorothy Winters, aged eighteen, on Thinking Day, 1948, much-loved Company Leader of the 1st Stretton Guide Company, and Pack Leader of the 1st Stretton Brownie Pack.



The favourite for tea-time
CHIVERS JAMS
 are on sale everywhere

For a change we recommend Chivers Plum Jam.
 Plenty of fruit—Lovely flavour.

CHIVERS & SONS LTD., The Orchard Factory, HISTON, CAMBRIDGE

GD102

Reaping the benefit

Very soon now the wise captain will be reaping the benefit of plans made well in advance. More than that! If she has placed her arrangements with Black's of Greenock she will also be reaping the benefit of a complete and efficient Hiring Service.

Black's long experience of camp planning and the use of reliable equipment combine to ensure efficient service and complete success for your camp. And, don't forget, Black's personal equipment is the first choice among experienced campers everywhere.

For the big camp or the little camp Black's of Greenock are always at your service. Write for the Catalogue now.

**SPECIAL TERMS FOR
WHITSUNTIDE HIRING**



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GREENOCK**

Famous Makers of Reliable Camping Equipment
 Since 1863

Block 6, Scottish Industrial Estate, Upper
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 Glasgow 435.

22 GRAYS INN RD.,
 LONDON, W.C.1
 Phone: Holborn 5494

126 HOPE STREET,
 GLASGOW, C.1
 Phone: Central 4007

THE 'KARA' TENT

(Second Size)
 8ft. long, 6ft. wide,
 6ft. high with 2ft. walls,
 in white. Complete with all
 accessories. £11-5-0

Ground Sheet to suit from
 surplus material, 37/-.

TOILET TENT

in Green or Brown Water-
 proof material. Height
 6ft. Floor Space 4ft. 3ins.
 square. Complete 86/-.
 Above prices are Carr. Paid

Why
 pick
 on
 her?



Because every practical girl knows Pick woollies are smart and keep smart after ages of wash and wear. And anyone would pick her out of a crowd and give her full marks for taste and fashion in that neat Pick jumper.

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In Town Tonight?

HORNER'S

Dainty Dinah

TOFFEE

Completes your Enjoyment

The Guarantee
 of Goodness

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 HORNER



GEORGE W. HORNER & CO. LTD. CHESTER-LE-STREET, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

COMING EVENTS

The Youth Department of the Free Church Federal Council is sponsoring a Christian Youth Camp at Ilkley (Yorks), from July 31st to August 14th, 1948. Its purpose is to bring to the young people of the Free Churches of Great Britain the findings from the recent great Christian Youth Conference in Oslo. Each week it will cater for 250 young people between the ages of 16 and 25. The themes for the first and second weeks, respectively, will be 'Our Opportunity in the Local Church' and 'Our Opportunity in the Local Community'. The lecturers will be the Rev. William Gowland and the Rev. W. G. Wilkie. The group leaders will be Oslo delegates, theological students and young ministers. Representatives from the Church in Europe will be present, the camp staff will be experienced and qualified. Further particulars may be obtained from the Rev. W. T. Cowlan, 27, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.

GENERAL NOTICES

Boating Equipment. Sea Ranger Guiders will be pleased to know that it has now been found possible to stock boating equipment at Imperial Headquarters, and a Section will be opened in the Camp Shop in May. It may not be possible to stock all requirements for immediate purchase, such as paint, varnish, etc., but it will be possible to supply it fairly soon after an order is given. Lists will be obtainable.

Holiday at Waddow. There are still places available for Rangers, Cadets and Guiders who wish to spend a holiday at Waddow between June 11th and 29th. For further details see March Guides.

County Bookings. Will Counties in the North of England wishing to book a week-end for a County Training in 1949 please apply to the Guider-in-Charge, Waddow Hall, Clitheroe, Lancs., before July 1st. Please send a choice of dates when applying.

Classified Advertisements

Situations advertised under this heading are available only to applicants exempt from 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, i.e. 3d. for box number. Advertisements for the sale of clothing cannot be accepted. (Accommodation offered has not necessarily been approved by Headquarters.)

EMPLOYMENT OFFERED

Mile End Hospital, Bancroft Road, London, E.1. There are vacancies for Student Nurses at the above hospital. Applications are invited from girls of 18 years of age who must be of good education and in good health, for three years, plus three months in preliminary training school; resident Sister Tutors; uniform provided. Modern nurses' home; four weeks' holiday; Rushcliffe conditions and scales of salaries. For further particulars apply to Matron.

The Central Hospital, Nr. Warwick. Senior Occupation Therapist; Junior Occupation Therapist. There are vacancies for the above two posts which are pensionable under the Asylum Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909. Salary in the case of the former is £363 10s. 0d. x £12 10s. 0d. to £450 with less than three years' experience, and £400 x £12 10s. 0d. to £450 with three or more years' experience, and in the case of the latter is £340 x £12 10s. 0d. to £390. If resident, a charge of 30s. a week is made in each case. Apply to the Medical Superintendent, stating age, experience and qualifications, and give names and addresses of two referees.

Surrey County Council, Public Health Department

Epsom County Hospital
Farnham County Hospital
St. Luke's Hospital
Kingston County Hospital
Redhill County Hospital
St. Heller County Hospital
St. Peter's Hospital

Dorking Road, Epsom
Hale Road, Farnham
Guildford
Wolverton Ave., Kingston-on-Thames
Earlswood Common, Redhill
Carshalton
Chertsey

Vacancies for Student Nurses have occurred at the above Hospitals. Applications are invited from young women at least 17 years old who are desirous of undertaking a course of three years' training in the practice and theory of nursing. The course of general training is in accordance with the requirements of the General Nursing Council, and candidates are prepared for State Examination for qualification of State Registered Nurse. Salary and service conditions according to Rushcliffe Committee's Report, viz.—1st year, £55; 2nd year, £65; 3rd year, £75; together with full board, lodging, laundry and uniform. After passing the final State Examination in General Nursing, a number of nurses are accepted for midwifery training in the Council's Hospitals in preparation for the examination of the Central Midwives Board. Further particulars and forms of application from the Matrons.

Essex County Council Hospital, Black Notley, near Braintree, Essex. Affiliated Training School. Student Nurses required at the above-named hospital. The hospital has a normal bed complement of 975, of which 320 are for the treatment of all forms of tuberculosis, mainly in women and children. There is a maternity unit for tuberculous women. The remainder of the beds are mainly for orthopaedic cases but general medical and surgical cases are still received. The hospital is in the country, but not isolated. Hospital transport augments the public bus service to Braintree and a late train from London is met at Witham station when required. Experience is offered in the nursing of tuberculous patients, and students are prepared for the Tuberculosis Association's Certificate and the preliminary State examination. The course extends over a period of two years, with a further two years at Southend General Hospital to complete training in general nursing. Salary is at the rate of £60 for the first year and £70 for the second year, plus full residential emoluments and use of uniform, and thereafter in accordance with the recommendations of the Nurses' Salaries Committee. In addition, a service allowance of £40 is payable at the end of the second year. Applicants, who should be between the ages of 18 and 30, should apply for full details to the Matron.

A young resident helper, aged 15 to 25, wanted for a private nursery school, to help with the children and housework (no teaching required). Twenty children, aged 2 to 8 years. Good off-duty time and Guiding. Write to Blandford, Cable House, Horsell Common, Woking, Surrey.

Mary Denny Homes, Alderley Edge, Cheshire. Careers in Nursing. Vacancies are now available for Student Nurses at the above Certified Institution. Salary commencing at £100 per annum plus full residential emoluments (board, lodging, laundry, uniform). Gratuities of £20 are payable at the end of two years and £30 after three years' employment. A travelling allowance of £12 per annum is also allowed. Candidates are trained for the General Nursing Supplementary Certificate in Mental Deficiency Nursing. Application to the Medical Superintendent.

Wanted.—Young girl leaving school for position as Office Junior. Filing, Post and General duties. Good opportunity for advancement. Progressive salary. 5 mins. from Baker Street Station.—Box No. 278.

HEADQUARTERS VACANCIES

Film Secretary wanted, part-time. Applicant with wide experience of Guiding preferred, but initiative and ideas essential. Some knowledge of 16mm. silent film editing, scripting and production.

Reference and Filing Department urgently requires: Clerk, aged 17 or over, with some clerical experience; Messenger, aged 15-17. Applicants for the above posts should write to the General Secretary, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

Equipment Department urgently requires: Invoice Clerks for the Sales Department (must be good at figures); full-time Assistant for the Bookshop, with previous experience; Junior Shorthand-Typist. Apply to the Equipment Secretary, Imperial Headquarters.

Finance Department urgently requires: Ledger Clerk. Apply in writing, stating age and salary required, to the Financial Secretary, Imperial Headquarters.

ACCOMMODATION OFFERED

To Let, to Guider or ex-Guider and family: 4-Berth Eccles Caravan, gas cooking and lighting. Fully equipped excepting linen. Tent and camp bed if required. Situated Selsey, close to Sandy Beach. Vacant June and September. Warne, Thorpe Cloud, Hollybush Ride, Windlesham.

Fairhaven Holiday Home, Holmbury St. Mary, Surrey, for Brownie Pack holidays. Two weeks commencing July 10th have become available.

To Let, Caravan at Pevensey, Sussex. Fully equipped for two. Miss Taylor, 11, Garden Road, Anerley, S.E.20.

An agreeable and interesting holiday is guaranteed with the Hotel Atlantic as centre. Modern comfort, first-class cuisine. Special rates for Girl Guides and parties. Conducted tours to all places of interest. Particulars: Lowyck, Hotel Atlantic, Bruges.

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

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

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

Balmer Lawn House, Brockenhurst, Hants. The Guest House that is open all the year

round. Come and explore the New Forest at your leisure.—For particulars, apply Miss Sandy.

Poole Harbour. Easy reach Dorset Coast and New Forest. Small Guest House.—Rosemond Douglas and Doris Marshall (G.I.S.), Tower House, Ashley Cross, Parkstone, Dorset.

Holidays between Downs and Sea. Apply, ex-Guider, 'Derrydown', 98, Vale Avenue, Worthing.

FOR SALE

A Mile of Pennies—most successful money-raiser for camp and equipment funds. Also mending compacts, all printed your own wording. Percy E. Addy, Ltd., Grattan Press, Bradford.

Lat. Seats—excellent condition, 5s. each.—Hornby, Fairhurst, Magdalen Lane, Christchurch, Hants.

Warship, regimental, R.A.F. squadron, school and family crests, mounted on oak wall plaques. 7" x 6"—£1 7s. 0d. 10" x 7"—£2 6s. 0d. Write for illustrated leaflet. Jeffery, St. Giles Street, Northampton.

Hand-tuned whistles. Apple and hawthorn wood, 2s. 6d. each.—Longfield, 'Dunowen', Feartree Lane, Beahill, Sussex.

Raise Funds—Sell pocket combs in case, both stamped with your name in gold, retail at 2s. Repeat orders assured. Sample from Northern Novelties, 20, Farcliffe Road, Heaton, Bradford.

Officer's Camp Bed. £3 ex-carriage.—Lansdown, 29, Oppidans Road, London, N.W.3.

WANTED

Pre-1919 Guide Trefoil, without star (not B.-P.).—Mrs. Campbell, West Plean, Stirling. District Commissioner's uniform wanted; bust 43, hips 44.—Box No. 273.

Guider's coat and skirt or skirt only. Bust 38, hips 42. Guide uniforms all sizes.—Box No. 275.

Wanted by Ranger company, flag pole and trefoil for new company flag.—Mrs. H. Turner, 115, Chapel Street, Leigh, Lancs.

Guider's Uniform and Camp Overall wanted urgently. Bust 36.—Box No. 277.

Guider's Overall. Bust 36, hips 40, length 48. Good condition.—Barnard, 'Passfield', Byfleet Road, New Haw, Surrey.

Brownie Uniforms wanted, good condition.—Boden, 10, Council Houses, Dale Road, Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.

CAMPING

Will any company include a few more Guides at their camp, please?—Cross, 251, Ongar Road, Brentwood.

Would any Catholic company camping include extra Guides?—Peck, 31, Allerton Road, London, N.16.

Q.M., also Assistant Q.M., or two Rangers, with camping experience, wanted for Guide camp, Yorkshire, Aug. 7th-14th.—Town Guides, Box No. 274.

Cadets camping East Yorks. first week, August, would welcome other Cadets.—Miss Winder, 209, Graham Road, Sheffield.

Five Hampshire Seas wish to join Rangers camping between July 17th and August 2nd, preferably S.W. coastal area.—Milne, Radekund, Pennington, Lymington, Hants.

Would company camping third week August include 12-18 Guides, some camped previously?—Box No. 272.

Would company camping in South, end of August, include six Second Class Guides?—Osmond, 11, Stakes Hill Road, Waterlooville, Portsmouth.

Would Guider camping first week August, anywhere, include 12 Guides, 1 Guider, own screening, some tents.—Box No. 276.

Life Saver wanted for Guide camp in Sussex, August 3rd to 12th.—Harvey, 24, Potters Road, New Barnet, Herts.

Would kind Guider, camping late August, please include twelve Guides and two Guiders, own equipment.—Day, 89, Halsbury Road East, Northolt, Middlesex.

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's Langley, Herts. Stamp, please, for specimens.

THE GUIDER

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

MSS., photographs and drawings cannot be returned unless a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed. No responsibility can be accepted by the Editor as to contributions, but every effort is made to ensure their safe return.

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

'The Guider' is sent direct from Imperial Headquarters to any part of the United Kingdom at the rate of 7d. per month (which includes postage). Annual subscription, post free 7s. to any part of the world.

Where to Train

Note.—Applications for all trainings should be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope and a deposit of 2s., which will be refunded if notice of withdrawal 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.

FOXLEASE

May
7-11 Commissioners' Week-end
14-18 Brownie Week-end (Whitsun)
24-28 Woodcraft Week

June
1-8 Guide Week
11-14 Guide and Ranger Week
12-15 International Promise and Law Conference for Catholic Guiders

July
2-9 Brownie and Guide Week
12-15 Commissioners (mid-week)
20-27 Guide Week
30-Aug. 9 Guide and Brownie Week

August
12-18 Guide and Lone Guiders' Week
20-27 Woodcraft and holiday

* There will be woodcraft training during the week-end, August 20th-24th, and Guiders will be welcome to stay for the rest of the week on holiday.

† By invitation only.

‡ Special consideration will be given to Lone Guiders (Guide and Ranger) at this training, and separate sessions will be arranged for them.

All applications to the Secretary, Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants.

WADDOW

May
7-10 Brownie Week-end
14-23 Guide and Brownie (Whitsun) ten days
Spring Cleaning

June
11-14 Guide Week-end
25-28 Guide and Ranger Week-end

July
2-5 Commissioners' Week-end
9-12 Brownie Week-end
16-23 Guide Week
30-Aug. 9 Guide and Brownie

August
13-20 Guide Week
26-Sept. 2 Diploma'd Guiders' Conference

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 of it provided there is not a waiting list.

FEES: (minimum, 10s.)

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

Bursaries. Details of the new bursary scheme for 1948 have been sent to Counties. 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
5s. towards a return fare exceeding £3
5s. towards a return fare exceeding £2

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

May
4-11 Pre-Warrant training (A.B. and Boat Permit)
14-26 Permit and Charge Certificate (3 days for sight-seeing)
29-June 5 Training for Sea Rangers

June
8-15 Pre-Warrant Week
18-26 Holiday Week
29-July 5 Sailing Week

July
10-17 Pre-Warrant

† Open to all Guiders and Commissioners.

FEES: £1 17s. 6d. a week, 6s. a day.

Applications, enclosing deposit of 5s. and a stamped envelope, should be made to the Secretary, Florence Court, Torquay, who will send full particulars. The deposit will be refunded if booking is withdrawn two full weeks before the training.

PAX HILL

The seventh Homecraft Training Course for Guiders, Rangers and Cadets aged 15-18, will be held from August to December, and applications should be made as soon as possible to the Secretary, Homecraft Training Committee, I.H.Q. The course is residential, run on the patrol system, and includes cooking, housework, laundry work, simple needlework, handicrafts, home nursing, infant welfare, games and all the usual Guiding activities. Fee: 10s. a week.

NETHERURD (SCOTLAND)

May
7-9 Guide
14-16 Brownie
21-23 Woodcraft in Town and Country (beginners welcomed)
28-30 Commissioners

June
4-6 Guide
11-13 International (C.I.R.s and delegates)
18-20 Ranger
25-27 Brownie

Printed by Gibbs & Bamforth, Ltd., St. Albans, and Published by the Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.
All communications with regard to Classified Advertisements should be addressed to Girl Guides Association Headquarters.

July
2-5 Northumberland reservation
9-11 Available for County, Division or Ranger reservation
17-26 Lothians Ranger Week reservation
30-Aug. 6 Brownie, Guide and Ranger Training Week

FEES: Shared room, £2 10s. per week, 7s. 6d. a day. A training fee of 2s. 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)

May
7-10 Chairmen and Secretaries of County training Committees
14-18 (Whitsun) Guide (training camp on view)
14-18 Training Camp
28-June 4 Brownie (week)

August
10-17 Holiday week (with training available)
20-23 Available for booking by Counties or Divisions
27-30 Booked by Methodist Sunday School Teachers

Applications to the Guider-in-Charge, Broneirion, Llandinam, Montgomeryshire. Fees as for Foxlease.

LORNE (ULSTER)

May
7-9 Old Guiders
14-16 Guide Guiders
21-23 Handcraft
28-30 Mystery Week-end

June
4-6 Hints on First Class and Queen's Guide Award
11-13 Ranger Guiders
18-20 Woodcraft

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. There are two equipped camp sites. Applications to the Guider-in-Charge, Lorne, Craigavad, Co. Down.

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS

MUSIC CONFERENCE

A Music Conference for County Music Advisers, Campfire H.I.s and Division or District Music Representatives will be held at I.H.Q. on Saturday, October 9th (11.30 a.m. to 9.15 p.m.), Sunday, October 10th (2.30 to 6.15 p.m.). Priority will be given to Music Advisers and H.I.s but other Guiders may apply to have their names put on a waiting list. Fee (including tea): 5s. for the week-end or 3s. 6d. a day. It is regretted that lunch cannot be served at H.Q., but hot drinks will be available for those who would like to bring a picnic lunch if they notify the Secretary in advance. (Guiders are asked to bring milk for drinks. Applications, enclosing fee and a stamped addressed envelope, should be sent to the Secretary, Imperial Training Department, Headquarters. See page 106. Programmes will be sent on receipt of applications.)

CADET CAMP

A camp for Cadets will be held at Waddow from August 7th to 14th. Fee 30s. Applications, enclosing a deposit of 5s. and a stamped addressed envelope, should be sent to the Secretary, Imperial Training Department at Headquarters. Before applying, Cadets must have the permission of their captain and Commissioner.

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. "Ratrop" 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 sites, and are suitable for small parties.

FOXLEASE AND WADDOW

All applications for these sites should be made through the home C.A. Applications should be addressed to the Secretary, and the envelope marked "Camp". All sites at Waddow are now booked from July 23rd to August 14th, and at Foxlease from middle of July to end of August.

Sites at reduced rates will be available during the months of June and September for Ranger camps. A charge of 3d. a head per night to include tent and ground sheet.

ENGLAND

WADDOW—21st BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS, 1948

The English Camping Department will run a camp for approximately 200 Guiders at Waddow, July 2nd to 5th. All Guiders will be welcome. Places will be reserved for Guiders of the Northern Counties until May 17th. All applications must have the approval of the Guider's Commissioner and C.A. Preference will be given to Guiders who can spend at least two nights in the camp. All campers will be asked to bring their own lightweight tent and complete personal equipment, together with a small quantity of food (details will be sent on application). Fee: 2s. 6d. a day. All applications should be sent to Miss Tuckwell, Berthorpe, Puttenham, near Guildford, Surrey, not later than June 1st, together with a deposit of 2s. 6d.

EXTENSION TRAINING CAMP, 1948

A camp for all Guiders interested in camping for Extensions will be held from June 18th to 21st, at Danbury Park, Chelmsford, Essex. Fee: 3s. per day. Applications, with 2s. 6d. deposit and a stamped addressed envelope, should be sent to Miss Simmons, C.A. for Extensions (England), Stifford Rectory, Grays, Essex. Guiders from other Countries will be very welcome.

WARREN BEACH CAMP SITE

There are three camp sites of two acres each and a small patrol site. Each has a dining shelter open to the east, a store shed and a covered washplace, but no hessian of sites may be had from the Camp Secretary, Miss A. St. O. Hamersley, Larkfield, Fairfield Road, Barton-on-Sea, Hants, but bookings must be made through the home C.A. Envelopes should be marked "Camp". A stamped addressed envelope should be sent for a reply.

WORCESTERSHIRE TRAINING CAMP

This will be held on August 6th to 12th at Druggers End Lane, Castle Morton, nr. Malvern. Training and Testing for Campers' Licence, Quartermaster Test, Guiders' Permit and Campercraft. Applications to be sent to the C.C.A. Miss Stephen-Jones, The Abbey, Malvern Wells.