

THE GUIDER

Published Monthly for Commissioners and Guiders

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Visiting the Land of the Black Cockatoos

OF all the parts of Australia perhaps the most romantic is the land with the black cockatoo emblem—the Northern Territory. It is a vast area, desert in places, but mostly covered with low bushes which provide food for cattle. The temperature is well over a hundred for days on end; except on rare occasions there is no running water in the rivers; they are beds of sand with sometimes a pool or billabong. In the far north, in the wet season, much of the country is under water. The population is very thinly scattered over this area. There are only two towns of any size, Alice Springs and Darwin, and they are a thousand miles apart.

For a year I have been touring the Australian continent for the Girl Guides Association. Of all my journeys the most unique was that through the Territory, from Adelaide to Darwin. For the first thousand miles, from Adelaide to Alice Springs, I went by air; for the next thousand, on to Darwin, I went by 'bus, spending three days on the road. Three days spent at Alice Springs, in the very centre of the continent, were full of interest. There I talked about Guiding to a packed hall full of people, among whom were some of the very early settlers. I also met Brownies, Guides and Rangers. In the companies the girls are white, but the pack is now entirely mixed, with white, half-caste and aboriginal children in it. There is not another company for a thousand miles, as far as from London to Warsaw. Picture what this means in isolation.

One evening we had a wonderful campfire with Guides and Rangers. The Methodist minister drove the girls in his lorry. We went out for about five miles, through a gap in the range. This gap is very narrow, and road, rail and river all go through it. When the river is in spate the traffic is sometimes held up for

a time. On the other side of the gap we lit our fire in the dried-up bed of the river. First we had a picnic tea round one fire. Then we moved to another fire which had been specially built and was wonderfully high. In this river bed there is no danger of setting anything alight, even though great gum trees grow in the middle of it, for the river bed is all sand, without undergrowth, so there was no limit to the size of the fires.

As the sudden dusk fell numbers of black cockatoos came screeching by on their way to bed. In half an hour it was dark, and the firelight gleamed on the white trunks of the ghost gums. Songs, stories, games and yet more songs followed each other, with the Guides clamouring for something new from England, with every faculty alert to notice and remember every detail. White and half-caste girls were gathered together in friendship round that fire. A Guiders' training came later in the evening, and trainings continued at every possible moment during my short visit.

The 'bus drive from Alice Springs to Darwin was enthralling. The 'bus itself was an entirely new model to me, a giant trailer attached to a lorry. My companions were two other women, two children and about fifty men. We had a long drive the first day, just over three hundred miles. The road is a military one, made during the war, with an excellent surface and very straight.

The longest stretch without a curve is twenty-eight and a half miles long, and the Romans at their best could hardly beat that! All the way we went through cattle country; it is dull green in colour, but the green is of low bushes, which provide feed. Every sixteen miles or so there is a bore, for the only reliable water supply is underground. A windmill pumps up water, but there is an engine for the times when there is no wind.



A lovely glimpse of the Roper river in the Northern Territory—navigable for long stretches

THE GUIDER

We stopped at a small hotel for lunch. Don't picture a fine building; it was made almost entirely of corrugated iron. There I met again an ex-Guider who had been at our campfire. She introduced me to the proprietress, who said she had heard all about me the night before on the wireless. That is typical of the inland. The local news is always passed round. Most homesteads are on the wireless, but it is not just the instrument that we know here. It is a 'pedal wireless' which is worked rather like a pedal sewing machine, and people don't only hear, they can also talk to the base station and to each other. Were it not for this invention the flying doctors would be of little use, for it would take too long to send a message for help.

That night we slept at Tennants' Creek, in another small hotel. I was lucky enough to have a room to myself, but the men of the party were all sleeping outside on the veranda, so I had to choose the right moment for leaving my room. There were two bathrooms, one for men and one for women. Ours had a magnificent bath in it, but the water was not connected! A bucket with holes in the bottom hung from a rafter, and this, when filled, provided a shower. The door did not shut properly, so one washed with difficulty.

The weather was now distinctly hotter. The country was flat nearly all the way, with here and there a low line of hills. We saw two eagles on a tree quite near the road, a wild turkey and an emu; there were also a surprising number of parrots and other smaller birds. So far we had seen no live kangaroo, but only the bodies of those which had been dazzled by headlights and hit by cars. Luckily, two small ones jumped across the road just in front of the 'bus.

That night we slept at Daly Waters, where there is an aerodrome and a hotel. This last was so full that there were not beds for all the men. It must be a hard place to live in, with the heat and the dust and the flies. The house is made as fly-proof as possible, and there is a short net over every door which brushes the flies off your back as you duck under it as you go in. Any children were wearing fly nets over their faces, but the grown-ups did not think them bad enough to bother with a net at that time of the year.

The last day of the overland trip was very long, hot and a bit tiring, but very well worth while. We did three hundred and ninety miles, travelling steadily at the rate of forty miles an hour. We had breakfast at 5.30 and were on the road as the first light of dawn showed in the sky. As we went further north the country became steadily greener and small palm trees appeared. Once a bunch of

a dozen kangaroo crossed the road quite near to us. We had lunch at a wayside station. This is the only cattle station that is actually on the road. At Katharine we crossed a river, the first running water we had seen. We had another short halt at 2.30 for tea, and after that we went straight through, reaching Darwin well after dark. It was quite a shock to stop there at a smart hotel, and to talk to people who had just arrived by flying-boat and, only a week earlier, had been in England.

Darwin is a fascinating place, with a very mixed population, white, aboriginal, Chinese, as well as the mixture of all nations which is found in any port. Before the war there were a number of Japs who earned their living by diving for pearls. The town suffered considerably from Japanese raids during the war, and there is much rebuilding to be done. Most of the men on the 'bus had come north for this work.

There had never been a Guide company there, but the ground was well prepared for them to start. A meeting was called so that a Local Association could be formed. We met in a club house; not many people came, and there were rows of empty chairs, but those who were there were the right people. By the end of our meeting not only had we a president, secretary, treasurer and a small Local Association, but also three future Guiders.

Before I left Darwin the first company meeting was held. There were a dozen would-be members, and it is typical of the difficulties of a first beginning that six were of Guide and six of Brownie age. There were also a Guider and three half-caste Guides who came from a settlement run by the Methodist Mission on Croker Island. These girls were in Darwin for medical treatment, but when they found that a Guide meeting was being held, of course they joined us. They had come from their island in the Mission boat, a small craft fitted with sails and an engine, but with no proper cabin so that all had had to sleep on deck. The journey had taken three days, and had there been a storm or engine trouble it would have been much longer. These Guides seldom have the chance of meeting strangers and they were naturally very shy, but a few games soon broke the ice.

This gathering was a historic moment for them, perhaps the only one with another company they will ever attend. It was historic for the Darwin children, too, their first Guide meeting. We wish all success to them, to those at Alice Springs, and to the widely scattered lone Guides of the Northern Territory.

M. MARJORIE COBHAM

Are We Entertaining?

MOST of us recognise that what will entertain ourselves in the campfire circle will not necessarily entertain the public; the arts of the stage must be applied if we are to be effective and really hold the interest of our audience. Our friends and relations are, indeed, often too kind. They come and sit on hard seats and suffer and clap when they think they should, and encourage us afterwards with flattering remarks. The local press may also contribute to a false value of our worth in their understandable anxiety to please their readers!

Recently, at a youth festival, I met an audience that insisted on entertainment value and showed in no uncertain manner when it was bored. It was an exciting experience and as the time drew near for our own turn, considerable qualms assailed us. One or two items before us had received scant attention. Would they like our campfire turn? Would they listen? They did. Miraculously, as it seemed, that boisterous audience in the Town Hall came with us, to the country, to camp. They applauded our folk songs (in two parts!) as well as the action songs, and you could have heard the proverbial pin drop at the end as we sung 'Taps'.

Why? These were some of the reasons:

1. *No pauses.* We rushed on to the stage and started up a 'Round' while others were fixing the fire.
2. *Good grouping.* We had taken care to arrange our-

selves on three levels, so that we made a pleasant picture and looked as if we were enjoying ourselves—and we did, after the first anxious moment!

3. *Lighting.* Plenty of it to light up the picture. It was a large hall and it would have been fatal to have been too realistic with simulated firelight.

4. *Control.* The Leader 'compère'd' from a microphone standing at the side. It is difficult to control the stage from a sitting position and impossible to control an audience! Very brief announcements.

5. *Programme.* Plenty of variety and not too long. Action songs, acting, and one or two serious items towards the end of the campfire.

6. *Audience's co-operation.* Singing a chorus. This does not work with all audiences but it was just what was needed in this case. They sang while we acted.

7. *Rehearsals.* Last but not least, all our care would have been in vain if the singing had been bad and lifeless. Only those who had attended the three rehearsals were allowed to take part on the final evening.

Simple enough it sounds but if any of the points had been neglected on this occasion we would have received the rotten eggs (if available!). How often do we deserve them?

EILEEN PEAKE

Notes of the Month

The Princess Royal at a Yorkshire Party

Yorkshire, West Riding, North, which is being divided into two counties, held a farewell party in Bradford on Saturday, July 31st. H.R.H. The Princess Royal, the County President, presided and paid a warm tribute to the Hon. Lady Ingilby on her retirement, when she presented her with a token of appreciation from the county after ten years' service as County Commissioner. The Princess also made a presentation to Miss Brigg, County Secretary for nineteen years. On the platform with the Princess Royal were the three County Commissioners of the past thirty-three years: Mrs. Dunlop, Mrs. Grotian and Lady Ingilby, all of whom gave a welcome to the two new County Commissioners, Miss Mowat and Miss Shepherd, and an inspiring message to the two counties. Also present were the three County Secretaries for the same period, Miss Barwick, Miss Brigg and Miss Dawson. The new counties will be known as Yorkshire, West Riding, North East and Yorkshire, West Riding, North West.

The County Standard was handed into the keeping of the new County Commissioners with the County ceremony which has been used on each previous occasion. As President, the Princess Royal has always taken a keen interest in the work of the county, and there was tremendous applause when Lady Ingilby announced that Her Royal Highness had graciously consented to become the President of both the new counties. The Princess, in reply, spoke of her own love of Guiding and her pleasure in being able to help. Four happy visitors were Norwegian Guides to whom the Princess spoke.



The Chief Guide chats to Begum Khan, Pakistan's representative at the World Conference

World Friendship

If you are in London on September 22nd don't miss Dr. Macalister Brew's talk at 7 p.m. on Youth and International Friendship, at the Friends' Meeting House, Euston Road, London. The Bureau of Current Affairs will also present a lecture demonstration on Visual Aids in teaching International Affairs. If you can get to this meeting, organised by the Council for Education in World Citizenship, you are sure of obtaining practical help on how to interest your company in the international aspect of Guiding. Tea, including sandwiches, may be obtained at the Tea Room, Friends' House, from 6.30 to 7 p.m., price 2s. The conference fee is 1s. Application, including fee for lecture and tea, should be made to: The Education Officer, C.E.W.C., 11, Maiden Lane, London, W.C.2.

The Chief Guide and Begum Khan

Just before the Chief Guide left for the United States for the World Conference she met Begum Khan, Chief Commissioner for Pakistan, at I.H.Q. Begum Khan had flown to England for the first time en route for the World Conference as Pakistan's representative. Readers will be interested to know that Begum Khan (then Khadija Mohsin) joined the movement as a girl, passing on to Rangers when she entered the Lady MacLagan Training College for Teachers in Lahore. During her time of teaching, and especially when she was a head mistress in Fazilka and Ludhiana, Begum Khan did all she could to encourage Guiding in schools. She is keenly interested in women's welfare work and women's clubs. As Chief Commissioner she was a moving spirit for

the recent relief work undertaken by Pakistan Guides. She hopes to visit London again after the World Conference before rejoining her husband and children, a little girl of five and a boy of fourteen months.

Wanted—Your Ideas on Training

'Now if I were arranging the training . . . ' Well, what would you do? Would you see to it that trainees at Foxlease and Waddow worked harder or less hard? Would you arrange for them to sleep one night at least in tents, or to undergo an endurance test on every course? Would there be more specialised trainings during the year (e.g., music and drama; woodcraft) or would there be none at all? The Training Centres are, after all, there for *your* training, and you are bound to have some ideas about how you would like that training to be carried out. Please put these ideas on paper and send them to the Imperial Training Department by September 30th. The best of them will be published in *THE GUIDER* for comment and discussion. If you have never been to any of the Training Centres your reasons for *not* going might be of value to the Training Department, and nothing will be held in evidence against you!

Collections at Church Parades

Guiders are reminded that at a church parade it is courteous to consult the officiating clergyman about all the details of the service, including the collection. It may not be generally known that collections taken in church are, as a matter of law, at the disposal of the church authorities. Requests that collections at church parades should be given to particular causes should therefore be forwarded to the vicar in time for a consultation between himself and his churchwardens or the Church Council. (They are not, of course, likely to raise any objection, but they should be consulted.)

Another point sometimes overlooked by Guiders is the matter of expenses. It is taken for granted that all money collected will be sent to the chosen good cause. Here again, when thought is given to the serious financial difficulties of some churches today, it would be courteous when writing to the vicar about the collection to suggest that he might like to make a deduction for necessary expenses. There may be a fee for the organist, or the verger may have spent extra time fetching chairs to augment the normal seating and deserve a tip, or the churchwardens may think something is due for electricity, or after a wet day special cleaning may be necessary when a hundred or so Guides or Rangers have come in to church from muddy roads.

Headquarters Library

Should any Guider or Guide be able to spare a copy of one of the following books, the librarian would acknowledge the gift with gratitude. So many volumes are now out of print, which means that it is often impossible to replace a missing book. *Practical Psychology*, by Vera Barclay; *The Green Story-Book*, by Enid Blyton; *The Testament of Friendship*, by Vera Brittain; *London Ship Types*, by F. Bowen; *The Good Earth*, by Pearl Buck; *Cautionary Tales for Children*, by H. Belloc; *The Romance of the British Empire*, by H. L. Court; *William Again*, by R. Crompton.

An Experiment With First Class Testing

WE are a very ordinary Division on the outskirts of London, with just under a thousand Guides. Until recently, First Class was the distant aim of the very few. Testing varied in different districts, but was mainly theoretical and, although numbers rose a little during the war, standards dropped. After the war, we decided to put testing on a Division basis, collecting a panel of testers.

It was not a success. Numbers were high and free Saturdays limited. As we tried to make the test practical it became very rushed, and we had to work to a time-table in order to avoid chaos. Two or three children had to go to a tester at a time, and only the very quick were working happily at their own speed. Almost nobody passed and, despite our efforts to thwart it, there was a general feeling that we were 'out to fail' people if possible. But the children continued to come. They might fail—the majority of them did—but they came back firmly to the next test and to the next, if necessary. There was obviously something wrong, and a lot of effort and energy from testers and children mis-used.

Just over a year ago we sent out a questionnaire to all the children who had taken the test since the war. We asked the Guiders to let the children say what they liked, and most of them expressed their views with uncompromising frankness! Their main opinions were that the test was too rushed and too like school and that they would like to take it 'in bits like Second Class'. But they approved, unanimously, of a high standard and they liked the practical testing. There was one firm suggestion that First Class Guides should be re-tested annually on a rising standard. Armed with these ideas, we drew up a new scheme and called a Guiders' meeting to discuss it. Everybody aired views and grumbles and we finally decided to experiment for this year.

The test was divided into nine sections, corresponding, roughly, with those in the syllabus, and we have had one test, running from October to March, and taking place monthly. A Guide might enter for not more than four, and not fewer than two sections in any one month and a re-test counted as a section. She entered for Home Nursing in the ordinary way, but it was tested during the relevant month in a qualified tester's own home. Rope throwing and the hike were taken when the rest of the test was finished, and scrapbooks could be sent at any time during the test. A girl might take a section as often as she liked (and time allowed), and could come to as many, or as few, tests as she needed in order to finish in time. She might start when she liked provided that she finished by the March test.

An entry form was provided, to simplify record keeping, and came in a week before the Guide's first test, complete with all notes and certificates for badges, swimming, etc., giving her age and length of service, and signed by her captain and District Commissioner. Subsequently monthly entries also came in a week before tests.

Hikes and rope throwing were tested each month as they were needed. In this way we did not have an undue number to test at any one time and no Guide was kept waiting. If Guides were prepared to tackle hikes in mid-winter, we tested them (and gave them due credit for it), but they were not forced to do so. One determined group braved an icy February day in order to have badges for Thinking Day.

It was obvious from the beginning that we were going to need a small army of testers, but the majority of Guiders were willing, and able, to test one or two sections where they would not have contemplated dealing with the whole test. We had twenty testers this year, including Commissioners, Secretaries, First Class Guiders, non-First Class Guiders with specialist qualifications, and a few ex-Guiders. Each tester had one main subject and one or two subsidiary subjects that she might test if necessary. A really experienced tester was in charge of each section and planned the testing with her team.

This year each tester had approximately one month off in three, and we hope next year to have more testers and increase free time accordingly. Testers reserve the six test evenings provisionally, and are told immediately entries are in (one week before the test) whether or not they will be needed and what their numbers will be. Correspondence and record keeping are both heavy, but are done by one Guider and do not fall on the testers. Results are sent out immediately after each test with suggestions as to weak points.

We used a school for tests—not really ideal but the only possible place in our area. One room was used for each section and one as a waiting-room for the children between tests. They brought books or knitting and were left without supervision. A diagram on the blackboard was marked by each vision. A diagram on the blackboard was marked by each child as she went to a test so that it was possible to see at a glance which children were being tested, by whom, and which testers were free. Everything was tested practically and, as a general rule, a tester had only one child at a time. The children left as soon as they had finished.

Out of forty-two entries about twelve withdrew—some for unavoidable reasons, some on our recommendation because the test was beyond them. Most of these are preparing to come in again next year. Of those who completed the test twenty-five passed and four failed.

For us the scheme has worked well. We demanded a high standard, but it was attainable with effort and the plodder had as good a chance as the very quick. As there was no definite time for any one section, the slow child could take time without getting rattled. The quick one could be as rapid as she liked and go on to something else. It was noticeable that the great majority took three or four months over the test. Very few took the full six; only one or two finished in two. The 'good examinee' (who scored heavily on the old method because the rush didn't worry her) gains nothing now, and has to make the effort to stick to the test, which that type of child often finds difficult, and which counterbalances the ease with which she disposes of her technical work.

First Class has ceased to be impossible and the Guides no longer think we want them to fail. Free from the major bugbear of having to scramble through the test in one afternoon, they can see the sense of having some limit to it and, within the six months, they are free to plan their test as they, and their captains, wish. The summer was deliberately avoided because the children themselves find that they have no time to concentrate on extra tests then.

It was hard work, but the end has amply justified it. The Guides enjoyed it and we know our First Class ones better than we have ever done before. Both Guiders and Guides felt that it was 'their' test. It was no longer the preserve of a few specialised testers and a few super Guides, but a tangible possibility for anybody who liked to work hard enough and a matter of interest to the whole Division.

C.S.T.

Queen's Guide Award

WE HAVE HAD LETTERS from readers asking if 'international' could be substituted for 'overseas' in clause 3 (b) of the test, because they feel that European countries need more help at the present time than the Empire.

Our Overseas Secretary has been consulted, and she tells us that the Colonies are most grateful for any help that prospective Queen's Guides can give. So when your Guides make a choice of country be sure they select a colony, where they may be sure their letters and gifts will be very much appreciated.

It is, of course, quite true that Europe needs all the help this country can give her, but the purpose of the 'overseas' clause in the Queen's Guide test is to afford us an opportunity of helping the other members of our great British family, and we hope and believe that this will lead to wider service later on.

'Getting Understanding'

NO Guider is likely to make a success of her company unless she has a respect for the girls and an understanding of the special difficulties associated with early adolescence. There is bound to be a great variety of types in every company, different degrees of intelligence and different temperaments, while the varying backgrounds from which the girls come will create different emotional problems. There is, for instance, the highly intelligent child who lacks understanding at home and is constantly being 'taken down a peg' and made to feel inferior, and so seeks ways of making up for the sense of frustration, loss and consequent unhappiness.

A child like this may well try to assert herself with other adults who are temporarily in the position of dominant parents. To be able to get the upper hand over Captain, or to be powerful enough to make herself conspicuous to the whole company, whether through using caustic wit or in any other way, makes her feel herself to be an important 'somebody'. This may be a most satisfying feeling from one point of view as it is a compensation for the opposite feeling experienced at home.

On the other hand it also creates a certain amount of inner unrest because it prevents the good fellowship between the girl and the adults in charge, and good fellowship means much to the young adolescent. Sometimes she will go to greater extremes when she is feeling most bad about what she is doing, just to drown her real feelings. It is a matter of catching the imagination of the girl and showing her a better and happier way of asserting herself.

An intelligent girl can be taken into your confidence, dealt with individually, even if it has to be out of company hours, and generally won over if she feels you respect her personality, understand her point of view, are ready to overlook her inevitable mistakes, to trust her and to help her to co-operate happily.

The less intelligent girls who indulge in caustic wit are not so easy to deal with. On the whole they have less insight, less ability to appreciate another's point of view, as well as fewer resources within themselves. This means that it is not so easy for them to get approbation, so that if there is a strong feeling of inferiority there is almost bound to be an attempt to break out in some direction. On the whole these girls seem to need rather less reasoning and more firmness and discipline. 'We don't stand for that behaviour here' kind of attitude sometimes helps. Remaining quiet and apparently deaf to everything until order is established, or speaking in whispers, are useful devices.

If order cannot be established in these ways it may be better to close the meeting. No good work can be done without the establishment of some law and order, so it is much better to insist on getting it, even if meetings are not concluded properly for several weeks, rather than to struggle on letting the girls feel your weakness, while they get the upper hand and make good work impossible. Even the most unruly children will respond to a resolute, definite, firm but kindly and under-

standing adult, providing, perhaps, that the adult has a good sense of humour and uses it wisely.

The girl who trades on her willingness and helpfulness may either be the spoilt child who has come to look upon special notice as her right, or again the deprived child who is seeking some way of recognition. In either case she can only be weaned gradually from her attitude and it would seem wisest to rely upon the other girls to help her through. This is, of course, where the girl's Patrol Leader should be able to help.

It is important to be on the look-out for this situation, for when the girl has gone as far as she can, it is often easier to help her to swing back equally far in the opposite direction. Then we may find her suddenly becoming one of the most helpful, rather than one of the most destructive, members of the company. The girls who are always seeking limelight need to be given jobs to do which demand real effort, while praise should be reserved for definite achievement. It would seem necessary to try for a change of emphasis. Instead of using her energies to impress the Captain, she should be using it to manage herself and also to give a helping hand to others. This change will only come about if she feels the advantage of a more social form of behaviour which can be made more attractive and satisfying. It can never be too clearly understood that behaviour is dominated by the child's instinctive desire for power. If dammed up in one direction it will break out in another, so the provision of outlets is all important.

The 'spineless' girls may cover a wide range, from the naturally lethargic, easy-going type, to the ones who are below average intelligence and therefore unable to cope adequately with life's demands. Retreat from effort may also be due to their having been subjected to demands which were too heavy to be borne. It stands to reason that girls who fall into these different categories cannot all be dealt with exactly alike, although in each case it is a matter of trying to arouse some enthusiasm which will lift the girl out of her rut, show her something worth while and guide her towards an attractive goal.

The unintelligent girl will need more external stimulus than the rest, as well as more patient help, but if she has a practical bent it will be much easier to see her through. Those who feel that they cannot cope with life's demands often resort to day-dreaming. These girls need to be shown that reality holds much greater satisfaction than fantasy and to be guided to prove and to accept that truth for themselves. In each case the practical work in a Guide company should make its own special appeal.

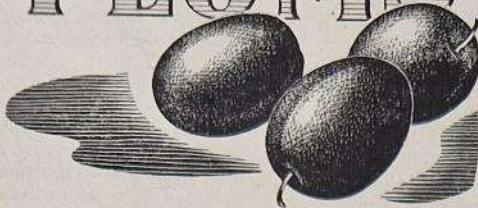
The writer is well aware that she has only touched the fringe of many problems, but perhaps enough has been said to stimulate further thought and discussion. There is no royal road to the understanding of all types of girls, except, perhaps the way of detached, watchful discernment. This quality should be cultivated by all Guiders, even if it is infinitely hard to achieve.

E. MILDRED NEVILL



'There is bound to be a great variety of types in every company'

3 ways with PLUMS



1. The easiest way to battle plums

No heating, no sterilising, no special bottles required, yet it's the sure-fire method with plums! Get some Campden preserving tablets from your chemist. Wash and drain the jars. Dissolve the tablets in cold or tepid water, allowing one tablet to each half pint. At least half a pint of solution must be used for each 1 lb. fruit and sometimes more is necessary. Pack fruit in jars, not too tightly. Pour solution in until fruit is covered completely. Shake each jar gently to remove bubbles as far as possible. Seal at once. If metal lids or screw-tops are used, the metal must be protected by two or three layers of paper inside the lid



or by smearing the inside of the lid with vaseline. This method does not produce a vacuum so it is not possible to test after sealing.

HOW TO USE THE PRESERVED PLUMS: The fruit can be used for stewing, in puddings, pies or for jam making. But first pour the fruit into an open pan and heat without sugar until there is no further smell of sulphur. If there is difficulty in getting rid of the smell with plums, stone them before heating. Do not throw the liquid away as it contains fruit juices and vitamins. When cooking is finished add sugar to sweeten.

FOR JAM MAKING. Strain the liquid off and boil it alone in a pan to avoid over-cooking the fruit. When liquid has been reduced to about half its bulk, add fruit and simmer until it is softened. Then add sugar and finish the jam in the usual way.

2. Plum Jam

3 lb. plums, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint water, 3 lb. sugar. Wash the plums and stew slowly with the water until skins are softened. Ripe juicy fruit requires less water than under-ripe fruit. Add the sugar, stir until it is dissolved,

bring to the boil and boil rapidly until setting point is reached. Remove as many stones as possible as they rise to the surface. The plums may be stoned before cooking and the kernels cooked with the fruit.

3. Plum Chutney

Note.—Do not use an iron, brass or copper pan or allow any of these metals to touch the vinegar, etc. If an enamel pan is used, see that the enamel is not chipped.

5 lb. plums, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sugar, 1 oz. salt, 2 level tablespoons ground ginger, 2 level tablespoons powdered cinnamon, 2 level tablespoons whole allspice and 2 level tablespoons bruised mustard seed, tied in muslin, 1 pint vinegar. Stone plums and cut into quarters. Add all other ingredients to the vine-

gar and bring to the boil. Put in plums and simmer until tender. If mixture is still too thin, continue simmering gently until desired consistency. Bottle and seal. Any type of bottle is satisfactory, but should be washed in hot water. Metal lids should be protected from vinegar with layer of melted fat or wax over the chutney. Well-fitting corks, covered with greased-proof paper, or layers of paper finally covered with waxed cloth do very well.

Sugar Saving Hints

1. Stewed plums and other sour fruit require less sugar if a little bicarbonate of soda is added to the fruit. Use $\frac{1}{2}$ level teaspoon bicarbonate of soda to 1 lb. fruit and stir in slowly at the end of the cooking.

2. Sweetening with Custard. Make custard, sweeten it with saccharin (2 to 3 standard tablets equal 1 oz. sugar in sweetening power) mix into stewed fruit, serve cold. Plums should have stones removed.

3. Sugar goes further if fortified with saccharin. Use 15 well crushed tablets to 4 oz. sugar and mix well. This mixture will equal 8 oz. sugar in sweetness. Remember only half the quantity of fortified sugar is needed compared with plain sugar; if you use a teaspoonful of sugar in tea, you need only half a teaspoon of fortified sugar. If using this, or plain saccharin, in recipes requiring boiling, add it at the last, as boiling is apt to develop a bitter taste in saccharin.



ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (S204)

Service by Study and Prayer

SEPTEMBER is the month of new beginnings, when perhaps Patrol Leaders are chosen, programmes are planned, and companies settle down again after camp and the summer break to another year of Guiding.

Shall we pray for all Patrol Leaders; that their leadership may be sound, their standards high, and their examples consistent.

Shall we pray for all Guiders and Commissioners; that we may value Guiding enough to put into it our best endeavour, and yet not look upon it as an end, but always a means; that through our leadership work may be fun, and laughter may season high purpose; that, keeping childlike hearts, we may not be betrayed into childish ways.

Shall we pray for Headquarters; for all Committee members, that they may be given inspiration, wisdom, right judgment and courage; for all the staff, that they may be supported in difficulty, cheered in drudgery, encouraged, inspired and blessed in their going out and their coming in.

Shall we pray for all users of Headquarters; that we may show courtesy and consideration in all our dealings, and that we may bring with us the friendliness and thoughtfulness that we hope to find.

* * * * *

Instead of a list of books this quarter here are a few thoughts from one author. Thomas Traherne lived in the 17th century, he was a country parson, rector of Credenhill in Herefordshire, a man of God and a poet. He wrote *Centuries of Meditations* (published by P. J. and A. E. Dobell, 15s.), not everybody's book but with a message for us all.

He, above all men, rejoiced in God's world and saw in it the very gate of heaven. He was no mere 'blue-domer', substituting his own enjoyment of nature for the worship of God; rather for him the natural world was sacramental, the vehicle of God's love, the manifestation of His glory. It is surely one of the best things we do in Guiding, to take the young out into the fields and woodlands, to hike and to camp. That is the setting made by God for human life. There they may see His handiwork, rejoice in its beauty and marvel at its wonders.

Listen to Traherne:

'The world shall be a grand Jewel of Delight unto you: a very Paradise and the Gate of Heaven. It is indeed the beautiful frontispiece of Eternity; the Temple of God, and Palace of His children.

'Your enjoyment of the world is never right, till every morning you awake in Heaven; see yourself in your Father's Palace; and look upon the skies, the earth, and the air as Celestial Joys; having such a reverend esteem of all, as if you were among the Angels.

'You never enjoy the world aright, till the Sea itself floweth in your veins, till you are clothed with the heavens and crowned with the stars: and perceive yourself to be the sole heir of the whole world, and more than so, because men are in it who are every one sole heirs as well as you. Till you can sing and rejoice and delight in God, as misers do in gold, and Kings in sceptres, you never enjoy the world.

'Till you love men so as to desire their happiness, with a thirst equal to the zeal of your own; till you delight in God for being good to all: you never enjoy the world.

'Yet further, you never enjoy the world aright, till you so love the beauty of enjoying it, that you are covetous and earnest to persuade others to enjoy it.

'The world is a mirror of infinite beauty, yet no man sees it. It is a Temple of Majesty, yet no man regards it. It is a region of Light and Peace, did not men disquiet it. It is the Paradise of God'.

The Chief Guide's Violin

IT is now twenty-eight years since 'Diana', named after a gifted player of Bach, set forth on her mission of helping and inspiring Guide violinists. Time has shown that the giver of this fine instrument, made by W. E. Hill & Son, need have had no fears that it would be returned in two years' time a 'battered, shattered, cracky, resinous old blackguard'. On the contrary, 'Diana' today is in perfect condition.

During the intervening years she has been cherished by seven holders, varying in length of tenure from two to five years. Now the full cycle has come round. Doris Forrester, who held 'Diana' from 1936-41, has a pupil entering for the forthcoming competition, and last year at a concert given in the Great Hall at Hampton Court, before a large audience including the Chief Guide, Irene Richards, the first holder, played 'Diana'. Irene Richards drew forth the most beautiful tone which echoed through the Great Hall. By her art she won spontaneous applause.

At the last competition, held two years ago, there were eight entrants, each of whom was eligible for the award. Thesca Thomas, of the 3rd Whitchurch Company, was the winner. This Guide, younger sister of the previous winner, has held 'Diana' for two years and has now saved sufficient money to buy a good fiddle of her own.

It is because of the growing interest in the competition and the steady increase in the number of entries, that an expansion of the scheme is desirable. If any Guider or friend of the Guide movement has a cello, violin, flute, or any other instrument of the orchestral family which they would like to see placed alongside 'Diana', such a gift would be most warmly welcomed. The giver could rest assured that the instrument was bringing welcome help to Guide musicians. Any such offer should be made to the General Secretary, Imperial Headquarters, 17, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

DOROTHY JEFFREYS

Competition Rules

'Diana', the Chief Guide's Violin, is now due for competition. Entries should reach the Violin Secretary, Mrs. Anthony Jeffreys, Girl Guide Headquarters, 17, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, on or before October 1st, 1948, and competitors must observe the following rules:

1. Candidates must be British Girl Guides, resident in the British Isles.
2. The Violin will be awarded on loan for two years (or longer as the Violin Committee see fit) to the Girl Guide who shall have passed the Grade V (higher) Examination, or any one of the more advanced examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, and who shall then satisfy the Violin Committee both as to her music and her qualifications as a Girl Guide.
3. When Candidates apply they must send a copy of the Examiner's Statement of marks gained, signed by their teacher and Guide Commissioner. Also a report from the Guide Captain, countersigned by the District Commissioner, regarding their Guide qualifications, as these will be taken into consideration when the Violin is assigned.
4. The Violin is insured by Imperial Headquarters and any damage or accident should be reported at once to the Violin Secretary.
5. After each year of tenure a report on progress by the music teacher and the Guide Captain, countersigned by the District Commissioner, to be sent to the Violin Secretary.
6. The Violin Committee referred to in these rules to consist of the Violin Secretary and any members of a standing committee at Headquarters who should be interested, with the Chief Guide and Miss Mounsey-Heysham as honorary members.
7. The Violin to be returned to Headquarters at the end of the appointed time, which will be notified by the Secretary.



Victoria and Albert Museum

WEDGWOOD JASPER VASE

Josiah Wedgwood, Royal Potter of the eighteenth century, revolutionised English pottery with his famous cream ware often known as "Queen's Ware". Black basalt, jasper dips and a red ware which he called "Rosso Antico" were also produced by this master craftsman.

Each generation adds to our heritage of beauty. The work of old masters and contemporary craftsmen is reviewed in

The Listener

The best of the broadcast talks

A BBC PUBLICATION. EVERY THURSDAY, 3d.

The Guide Club

A CLUB has been described as an 'association of persons united by some common interest who possess a building as a resort for members'. The common purpose of Guiding already unites over 34,000 women in Great Britain and Ulster and now comes the welcome news that the 'building as a resort for them', to be known as The Guide Club, will, it is hoped, be open in October at 46, Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1.

As readers already know, this club is being opened in response to many requests from Guiders to provide a place where they can stay in London and where they can meet their friends. But this new venture of the movement can only be successful if there is a membership of at least a thousand. It will, therefore, be helpful if intending members will send for application forms as soon as possible. This will give the committee some idea of membership and plans can then be made accordingly.

The following members of the Girl Guides Association are eligible for membership:

1. Active Commissioners and Guiders throughout the Empire, and ex-Guider members of the Trefoil Guild.
2. Members of the Council of the Girl Guides Association.
3. Members of the sub-Committees of the Executive Committee of the Girl Guides Association.

The entrance fee is £3 3s., and the annual subscription for country members £2 2s. and for London members (within fifty miles of London) £3 3s.

The club facilities will include reception rooms (one of which can be booked for meetings), a writing room, informa-

tion bureau, dining room, snack bar and bar. The Square garden will be open to members, also the hard tennis court. Single rooms are 12s. 6d., double rooms 10s. 6d., and shared rooms 7s. 6d. Residence at the club will be limited to seven consecutive nights and to twenty-eight nights in the year. Breakfasts will be 2s., lunch (including coffee) 2s. 6d., tea 1s. 6d. and dinner 3s. 6d.

The amount of furniture needed to make a house the size of 46, Belgrave Square habitable and comfortable can be imagined. Many generous gifts have been received but *many more* are needed. Gifts or loans of suitable furniture, and carpets and rugs will be gratefully welcomed. So please get in touch with the Secretary of the Club if you or your family is moving to a smaller house and you have any spare furniture. Great care will be taken of all loaned furniture. Bed-side lamps, flower vases, window boxes and flower tubs for the flat roof are also wanted.

A resident Secretary has been appointed but there are vacancies for other trained staff—preferably members of the movement—and suggested names or applications should be sent to the Secretary.

As THE GUIDER goes to press builders are still busy over alterations. When they have finished there will remain any possible redecoration and carpentry jobs. If by any chance the opening in October should be unavoidably postponed, members who have already paid their subscriptions will be re-imbursed for the time they miss.

The Guide Club seeks to serve the needs of the movement for a hospitable centre in London. To make the club a success it wants the support of as many Guiders as possible.

Letters to My District

3—Learning to Camp

DEAR Margaret,

I am sorry about your camp but I think you are worrying more than you need. Your company is very new and it *was* your first camp. Your report was not at all bad and, obviously, you were prepared to abandon your theories when they didn't work.

You say that you had planned it all with your children beforehand and that they knew 'about good campers working well and building good traditions' but do you think they understood what you meant? Unconsciously, you are expecting that they will have the same standards as your school company had, and I think it is right outside their experience.

I think you are being rather hard on them. You know the statement about starting where people are? I think that was what your P.L.s were getting at—although they couldn't have explained it—when they suggested having patrol points for inspection, jobs and silence at night. The fact that it achieved some improvement at once shows that it was a level that the children understood and there, I think, you will be wise to start although I know that you dislike points.

It isn't the Guides' fault. They live in an unstable world with a completely false set of values. Their eleventh commandment is 'Thou shalt not be found out'—and it definitely supersedes the other ten! They have little discipline at home and their operative words are 'want' and 'like'—'ought' means nothing to them. Work is a necessary evil for the making of money and the community something from which you grab the maximum for yourself with the minimum of effort. Given that background, how can we expect them to have any understanding of contributing to the work of the community or finding satisfaction in a job well done?

I think we need to ensure that they *do* these things and, in time, they will become habits. Meanwhile, it is important that what we ask should be reasonable, comprehensible and,

as far as possible, fun. If you can achieve what you want, willingly, through a patrol competition, it is infinitely better than letting it go altogether—which results in chaos—or trying to get it solely because you say it must be done.

Morally, most of our children are still babies and, like babies, they have to learn good habits. They won't stand still in camp. They will learn either good habits or bad, and it seems to me far better to use your competition as a basis for building good ones than to despise it as bribery. Competition is a very natural instinct and is quite harmless unless it is abused. If a 'horrible totem pole' is going to help a P.L. to get her patrol jobs done without chivvying, let her have it; if a 'bit of ribbon' is going to spur on an undisciplined child to make the tremendous effort needed to be quiet in bed, it has its uses. They may do things for points now but, in time, it will be a normal part of camp life.

Work out your minimum needs with your P.L.s and don't let them swamp the whole day. Roughly, they should be the camp bones—essential to order, as few as possible and absolutely clear. It doesn't matter in the least whether you achieve them through a competition or not, but basic order, without fuss, is essential to a good camp.

Whatever you do, be firm about it and don't make too many allowances. We are too soft with the modern child and she knows it. The theory that she 'can't' make an effort is nonsense. She can move mountains when she likes, but she is expert at seeing how far she can go and, only too often, we let her get away with it. You need to be one step ahead of her always, scrupulously fair and unmoved by baseless excuses and grumbles.

They're not really bad—only undisciplined and in need of an ordered foundation which society doesn't give them.

Yours sincerely,

CAROLINE GORDON

Competitive Skill

THE Handcraft Exhibition held last summer proved the high standard of work which can be done by Brownies, Guides and Rangers, and in a series of articles published recently in THE GUIDER we have tried to show the variety of handcrafts from which each company can choose something suited to its genius. One Guide Division, realising the value of handwork, has most successfully carried out a competition based on the syllabus for various craft badges. The entries were divided into four groups—art, handwork, needlework and knitting. These were sub-divided into classes:—A, Guides, Rangers and Guides (over 16 and under 22); B, Guides (over 11 and under 16); C, Brownies (under 10). The work had to be completed within these age groups, although the competitor might be older at the time of the judging.

The scheme was carried through in about a year, and started as a company or pack competition. A girl might compete in one or more groups, but only within her own class, and a fee of one penny was charged for each entry. The judges were chosen by the District, and were outside the company concerned. The best work resulting from this contest was sent on to a District competition, which in its turn submitted the cream of its entries to the Division competition. All the work accepted for this was on show at an exhibition, where Guiders not eligible to compete displayed examples of their own handcraft on a special stall.

Here are the details of the various groups of work arranged for the Divisional handcraft competition.

Art. One of each of the following:

Class A

- (1) An outdoor sketch ('The great out-of-doors').
- (2) A poster advertising the Ranger Branch.
- (3) An illustration of a scene from camp life.

Class B

- (1) An outdoor sketch.
- (2) A poster attracting the recruit to Guiding.
- (3) An illustration of a scene from company life.

Class C

- (1) An outdoor sketch.
- (2) A poster from the Brownie story.
- (3) Imaginative drawing illustrating a favourite story or poem or nursery rhyme.

N.B. 1. All work to be original, and in any medium, including paper-cutting or lino-printing. 2. All work to be mounted on brown paper.

Handwork. One of each of the following in each class:

Class A

- (1) An example of any one of the basic crafts.
- (2) Clause 3 or 4—Leatherworker Certificate—one piece of work only.
- (3) Any article mentioned in Toycraft Certificate.
- (4) Clause 7 (c) or (e) in Handywoman Certificate.

Class B

- (1) Any article from Basket-maker Badge syllabus.
- (2) Clause 2, 4, 5, 6 or 7 from Weaver Badge syllabus.
- (3) Either clause from Cobbler Badge syllabus.
- (4) Clause 8 (d), (i), (k), (m), (o), (q), from Handywoman Badge syllabus.
- (5) Any article from Lace Maker Badge syllabus.
- (6) Any article from Spinner Badge syllabus.
- (7) Any article from Toymaker Badge syllabus.

Class C

- (1) Any article from Toymaker Badge syllabus.
- (2) Clause 2, 4, 5, 6 or 7 from Weaver Badge syllabus.



F. Heilmann

(3) Clause 1 or the fretwork alternative from Woodworker Badge syllabus.

Needlework. One of each of the following in each class:

Class A

- (1) Clause 3 or 4, Dressmaker Certificate, or any other garment.
- (2) An example of embroidery.
- (3) A 'make do or mend' garment.

Class B

- (1) Clause 2 (a) or (b) from Needlewoman Badge syllabus.
- (2) Clause 2 (b) i. or ii. from Stitchery Badge syllabus.

Class C

- (1) Make a useful article which must include a turned-down hem sewn with a decorative tacking stitch.
- (2) Make a garment, showing hemming stitch, for a doll or child, using one of the stitches suggested in Needleworker Badge syllabus.
- (3) Clause 3, Weaver's Badge.

Knitting. One of each of the following in each class:

Class A

- (1) A Ranger jersey.
- (2) Clause 2 or 3 of Knitter Certificate.

Class B

- (1) Clause 1 or 2, Knitter Badge syllabus.
- (2) Any other garment for child or adult.

Class C

- (1) Knit a child's scarf or jumper or some other garment.
- (2) Any article from Knitter Badge syllabus.

This syllabus should be quite easy to adapt to the needs of your own area. You may have a Guider with a talent for weaving who has interested several companies in this particular craft. You will, therefore, want to include a class for weaving. Similarly, if you have fairly large numbers of would-be First Class Guides in your Division, you will suggest this standard as an alternative to the Needlewoman's Badge.

By way of encouragement, certificates were given to all District and Division winners, whether they were individuals, companies or packs. The competition paid for itself, and made a nice little profit for Division funds. The final exhibition, arranged with great care, was amazingly good. Expert judges were asked to help, and the entries shown in the best surroundings possible. Quite an affair was made of it, with distinguished visitors, members of the Local Association, etc., and the steady work through the year, culminating in this blaze of glory, did much to encourage the beginners in handcraft, and quite definitely raised the standard of work. One District in this Division now has a handcraft trophy, awarded each year for a chosen activity—for example, 1945, plaster casts; 1946, patrol corners; 1947, nature log-books.

The Commissioners' Meeting Place

Guiding in Universities

BETWEEN fifty and sixty members of University Scout and Guide Clubs met at Youlbury Scout Training Centre, Boar's Hill, near Oxford, for the week-end of July 16th-20th for a camping rally. The programme included two conference sessions, two morning trainings, country dancing, a visit to see Oxford Colleges, and a stimulating talk from the Dean of Christchurch on the responsibilities of leadership, and ended with a campfire at which the speaker was Mr. Wood of the Oxfordshire Rural Community Council. There is no doubt that the rally has provoked increased interest in the possibilities of Scout and Guide Clubs in universities and the list given below shows how rapidly the number of clubs has grown since the war ended.

Local Commissioners have taken the greatest interest in the founding of such clubs in their area, but all Commissioners will be anxious to spread information about the Clubs to students going up to college and especially ex-Guides and Rangers leaving home for the first time. The chief aim of a Guide Club is to enable keen members of the movement to keep in touch with Guiding during their time at college, but the clubs have been the means also of bringing in new recruits into the grown-up ranks and thereby adding to the number of possible future Guiders.

Club Secretaries have responded most satisfactorily to the request to send in at this time the report of their club's activities during the past year so that information is available to give to any Commissioner or Guider who wishes to know what facilities for Guiding will be found at each University. Club programmes are still in the experimental stage but, judging by the reports, Club Committees have found talks and discussions about Guiding popular with their members and many Clubs have been able to find local experts willing

to come and talk on their subject or start a discussion at the Club meeting. Although it was agreed at the Youlbury Conference that in the majority of cases it is not possible nor desirable to hold a warrant while at college, many Club members have found means of rendering service to the movement in their spare time.

Recreational activities have included country dancing, hikes, and week-end camps. Contact with the Scout Club or Rover Crew for some or all of the meetings has been achieved with mutual benefit. University Clubs also have valuable opportunities for personal contact with Guiding and Scouting overseas and in foreign countries as so many include members of the movement from abroad.

Now that a week-end camp has brought so many representatives of Scout and Guide Clubs together for conference and training, the way is open for further contact and inter-communication of ideas and it is hoped that news of the doings of University Clubs will be made known through the Bulletin which is now edited by Dennis Rogers of Leeds University Scout and Guide Club.

At one of the conference sessions at the rally the subject of future rallies was discussed and plans were tentatively made for a week's gathering next year to be held from July 6th-13th in the North—possibly at Waddow, where many facilities could be provided. The Oxford Rovers and members of the London University Guide Club having formed the joint working party who catered for the rally this year, the northern Universities look forward to playing their part next July. It is hoped by that time that Clubs will have been started in Hull, Exeter and Nottingham Universities and that representatives may be able to come from the four Universities who were not able to send members from their clubs this year.

DOROTHEA M. POWELL

University and University College Guide Clubs

Birmingham: Birmingham University Scout and Guide Group. Hon. Secretary, Miss Morris, B.U.G.C., Edmund Street, Birmingham.

Bristol: Bristol University Scout and Guide Club. Hon. Secretary (Guide Club), Miss M. Cairns, University of Bristol Students Union, Victoria Rooms, Bristol.

Cambridge: Girton College, Newnham College and Cambridge Training College Guide Club. Hon. Secretary, Miss Clare Wilson, Girton College, Cambridge.

Durham: Scout and Guide Club. Hon. Secretary, Miss D. Hearfield, St. Hilda's College, Durham.

Leeds: University Scout and Guide Club. The Secretary, Scout and Guide Club, Leeds University Union, Leeds, 2.

Leicester: The Guide Club, University College. Hon. Secretary, Miss E. Southgate, Leicester University College, Leicester.

Liverpool: Liverpool University Scout and Guide Club. Hon. Secretary, Miss E. Boote, University Hall, Holly Road, Liverpool.

London: University of London Guide Club. Hon. Secretary, Miss A. Grant, College Hall, Malet Street, London, W.C.1. University College Guide Club. Hon. Secretary, Miss A. Munns, University College, Gower Street, W.C.1.

London School of Economics, Scout and Guide Club. Hon. Secretary, Miss Anne Nyssen, L.S. of E., Houghton Street, W.C.2.

Royal Holloway College Guide Club. Hon. Secretary, R. H. C. Englefield Green, Surrey.

Manchester: Manchester University Guide Club. Hon. Secretary, Miss J. Smellie, University Women's Union, Lime Grove, Manchester, 15.

Oxford: Oxford University Guide Club. Hon. Secretary, Miss O. Jones, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford.

Reading: Reading University Guide Club. Hon. Secretary, Miss M. Pryer, Mansfield Hall, Kendrick Road, Reading.

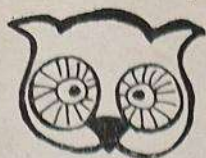
Sheffield: Sheffield University Guide Club. Hon. Secretary, University Guide Club, The Union, Leavey Greave, Sheffield, 3.

Southampton: University College, Southampton Guide Club. Hon. Secretary, Miss D. Cook, Highfield Hall, Omdurman Road, Southampton.

University of London Guide Club

A Freshers' meeting will be held in the Council Chamber at I.H.Q. on Wednesday, October 13th, at 5.30 p.m., when Miss Powell, the Commissioner for Colleges, will speak on the possibilities of Guiding for the student.

Membership of the Club is open to all woman members of the Union who are interested in the Guide Movement and who would welcome opportunities to serve it. It also offers itself as a meeting-ground for home students who miss much of university life by not being resident in colleges. Further information about the club and its activities can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Miss Alison Grant, King's College, whose address in term time is College Hall, Malet Street, London, W.C.1.



Make Your Own Owl

A BROWN OWL can be made in one of the following three ways, depending on the material which you may have available. Brownies will enjoy helping.

No. 1 is a stuffed owl, made in the soft toy method. Brown plush or velveteen, or any soft material like flannel or blanket is suitable material. Using a paper pattern cut from the one shown on the right, and enlarged as necessary, cut the two sides to your owl. Blanket stitch together, leaving an opening at the base of the tail. Stuff your bird with kapok or soft waste material. (If your Brownies can collect wool scraps from the hedges this can be washed and used.)

Leave the tail unstuffed. Put a small piece of stick across and push two hairpins through (one for each foot) from the inside, the loop of the hairpin being held by the stick.

Make the face with black wool and the eyes with brown boot-buttons. Sew up the tail opening with black or brown wool, marking out feathers. Twist the wire feet, and either stick the feet into the totem or bend round a piece of branch.

No. 2 is a woollen owl, made in the wool ball method. Any scraps of wool in brown, black, white, or heather mixture will do. Cut out four circles of cardboard—two smaller than the others with holes in the centre. (The smaller circles are for the owl's head, the larger for the body.) Wind the wool over these two circles until you have enough for a fairly large ball. (See diagram 3.) Do this with each ball—the Brownies will like helping. When the ball is complete cut round between the two cards, pull them very slightly apart and securely tie the centre. Now fluff up the wool and carefully

trim the two balls. Join them securely together, making a face on the head with cut out felt scraps and boot-button eyes. This makes a nice fluffy brown owl.

No. 4 is a papier maché owl like that used for puppets. It is made of newspaper, flour paste and one long piece of wire and paints and varnish. (The toadstool can be made of the same material.)

Tear your newspaper in strips and soak it overnight. Make a loop of wire, slightly longer than you want your owl. Over this build up the shape of the owl, using a whole sheet for the body and head, well crumpled and shaped as required. Now build up the owl, using the soaked strips and pasting well between each layer. When the owl is complete give a final brushing with paste and let it dry slowly and thoroughly. It can then be painted with poster paints and varnished, or with oil paints or enamel.

SYDNEY FOOT



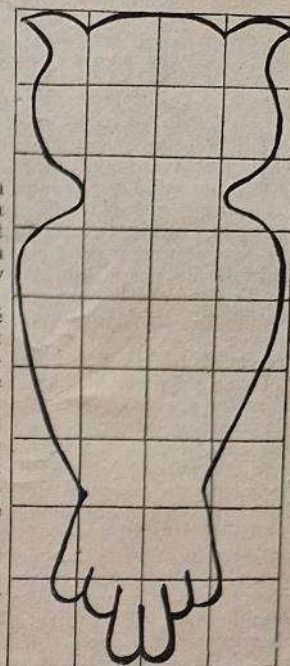
A wise owl made with wool balls
Fig. 2



The smaller ball makes the head and the larger the body
Fig. 3



An Owl made with wet newspaper moulded over a wire loop
Fig. 4



Pattern for the back and front of the stuffed Brown Owl
Fig. 1

Does Your Pack Play These Games?

Washing Day (knots). Equipment: Piece of string or rope for each child, some scissors if possible, and a newspaper for each Six.

Each Six joins their ropes in their Six corners to make a washing line. They decide on their 'family' and cut or tear the newspaper to form the washing to hang on the line.

Brown Owl inspects for correct knots and nicest washing.

Palace Jewels (nature). Equipment: Beans or counters or small stones and some plasticine.

Each Six makes a plasticine crown, then each child gives Brown Owl a nature treasure—buttercup, leaf, etc.—which is put on the ground so that everyone can see it.

Everyone tries to find something to match exactly one of the treasures, brings it to Brown Owl saying 'by the right of this . . . I claim a jewel'. If it is like the original and the Brownie has named it correctly she is given a bean which she puts in the Six crown.

At the end the Sixer wears the crown and parades proudly with the other Sixers.

I Wouldn't be a Girl (no equipment). Pack walk round in a circle chanting:

I wouldn't be a girl
With a bonnet or a curl,
I wouldn't be a girl
Would you?

I wouldn't be a duck
Whose only word is quack,
I wouldn't be a duck
Would you?

Brown Owl answers: 'No, I'd be a . . . ' (choosing something such as a tea cup, banana, scissors, etc.). Brownies run into Six corners and form themselves into the required shape.

Judge the best shape. It is interesting to watch which Brownie in each Six does the organising—it isn't the Sixer who is always the leader!

Fire (no equipment). Brownies remove hats, ties, belts and shoes and lie down at one end of the room pretending to sleep. When Brown Owl blows the whistle and calls 'Fire' they dress and then run to escape. The first Six to pass over a given line, and form a circle, wins.

Roundabout Race. Equipment: Balls. Sixes form circles with a chalked ring in the centre of each. Brownies sit cross-legged and throw a ball to each other in order round the circle until Brown Owl calls out a number. The Brownie who is holding the ball at that moment runs right round her circle and into the centre, where she bounces the ball in the chalked circle the number of times called by Brown Owl. She then runs back to her place. The first back scores for her Six.

B.M.R.

Empire Ranger Week

IT is the great milestone in the history of our movement to have a week when we Rangers in every part of the world are thinking, planning, working and dedicating ourselves to all that we mean by Rangering and our service in the Guide sisterhood. With these words, at the North Surrey Campfire at Wimbledon, on July 24th, the Chief Guide struck the keynote of Empire Ranger Week.

'This week will stand out in all our memories away into the future', continued the Chief Guide. 'You will remember it even when you are as old as me. I shall not be here to see you, but you will be looking back and you will be saying: "I was a Ranger in that Ranger Week. I was a Ranger when the war was over and we were working and living and planning together, and I was preparing myself for all the toil and work that I have now been able to accomplish, leaving childhood behind me and going forward into my life as a fine, well-equipped woman, doing my bit in whatever job came along at any time".'

'This is what this week is going to mean to us. You are put here for a purpose and you must have that in front of you. Your training as Rangers will stand you in good stead when you have homes of your own. You have all re-affirmed your Promise with Rangers all over the world and you are all members of a great sisterhood. Take your promise into your daily life and let it be an inspiration to you, enrich you, and help you in your tasks in this world'.

'This is the way, walk ye in it', was the theme of an address given by the Bishop of Guildford at the West Surrey Ranger Week service held in the unfinished Guildford Cathedral, on Sunday, July 18th. The nakedness of the building, with only a small portion roofed, was a fitting setting for the simplicity of the Ranger service, with its theme of thanksgiving for past mercies and rededication to service.

Sunday, July 25th was selected for the official opening of Redhill airfield camping ground where, thanks to the generosity of Mrs. Ann Douglas, joint owner of the airfield, Air Rangers of the south-east area have held regular week-end camps. Lady Cochrane was welcomed by Mrs. Thompson, deputising for Miss Hopkins. After inspecting the Rangers and the site Lady Cochrane broke the World Flag and declared the camp open.

The sun was shining, the sky was blue, nothing was more tempting than the prospect of being one with the many aircraft and gliders which floated and hovered overhead. A light aircraft was waiting close to the camp and into this climbed the Chief Commissioner. Miss Ferguson, Captain of the Westminster Flight, took her place as pilot, the propeller

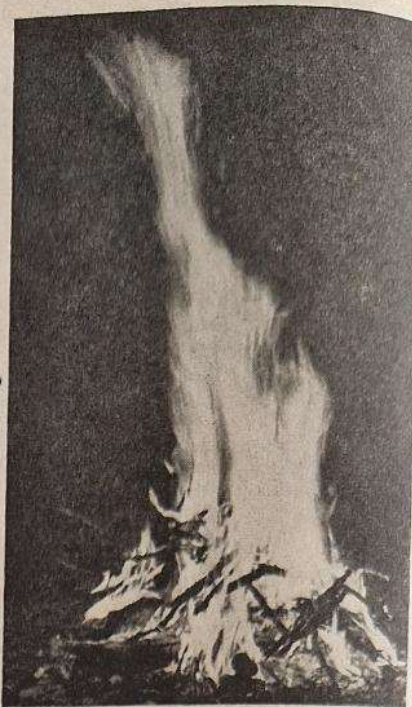
was swung by Miss Riley, Captain of the Chingford Flight, acting as ground engineer, and they were off. Climbing to 1,000 feet they circled the airfield and viewed the camp site from the air. In the afternoon Rangers were privileged to see a special display of formation flying and aerobatics by members of the R.A.F. V.R. flying school, followed by aerobatics in a glider by a member of the Surrey Gliding Club.

North - west and South-west

London Rangers held a service in Lambeth Parish Church and a camp at Cudham; Westminster Division Cadets organised a campfire in Belgrave Square; the Rangers of south-east London held a parade at St. Giles, Camberwell; north-east London Rangers held a week-end camp at Sarat and a church parade at St. Botolph's, Aldersgate. In his address the preacher said: 'What are the things that matter most in life? Some people would say religion. What is religion? Some people would say religion is believing what the Church teaches, reading the Bible and saying prayers. (Religious people are sometimes thought rather miserable and a bit dull!) But religion is none of these things. It is a relationship between God and you. This means friendship with God, God in us, God right at the core of our being.'

'Have you noticed what love and friendship does to people (to husbands and wives and to friends?) When they learn to love they grow like each other. (In the army music drew a dock labourer and a university student together in friendship—they grew like each other in manner and in talk.) Our friendship with Christ makes us like Him—more and more perfect. There need be no waiting to be friends with Christ. He gives Himself to us and we receive Him. It is as simple as that'.

One of the features of the Empire Ranger Week camp at Foxlease was the flight of forty racing pigeons (released by the Chief Commissioner for England, Lady Cochrane) carrying messages of greeting to Princess Elizabeth and the Chief Guide. Among the pigeons taking part were two bred by the King, and 'All Alone', the pigeon which won the Dickin Medal (the pigeon V.C.) during the invasion of Europe. Five Rangers and several of the bird fanciers had the honour of being received at Windlesham Moor by



'One, though a thousand leagues divide
Hills where the lighted camp fires gleam
and glow'



After opening the Air Ranger camping ground at Redhill Airfield, Lady Cochrane views it from the air in a plane piloted by Miss Ferguson

THE GUIDER



Rangers from Sweden, British Guiana, Scotland, England and Ulster form the colour party for a service at St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh.

Empire Ranger Week Sussex Rangers, like their martlets, had their feet almost buried in mud and water. But their grins were well in evidence as they turned up at Stanmer Park, near Brighton—'Lands', Seas, Airs and Cadets from all over the county—and their tents went up in record time.

One technical hitch threatened to wreck the evening—the house, promised to us for our display if wet, was locked and silent. After some search we found two 'guardians of the park', who unearthed the caretaker. We were a trifle put out to find that they had no idea we were coming. And they were put out to hear that two hundred people were camping there for the night and that the public was coming in force. (Their job was to keep people out!) Their jaws dropped as they looked round and exclaimed: 'They've brought a boat!' But either our uniform or our innocent faces impressed them and—they let us in.

Some of the items were completely washed out, but much applause greeted the P.T. and the semaphore drill. The Casualties Union came to help with the First Aid demonstration, and gave it a realistic air. Dancing played the largest part—sword dances, English folk dances, international dances in magnificent costumes, and, of course, the hornpipe. We wound up with sea shanties, said goodnight to our visitors and trekked back to camp for supper.

On Sunday morning the weather suddenly cleared up. The Bishop's Youth Chaplain came early to take a Communion service. We made an altar under the beech trees and, with the sun glinting through on the candles and wild flowers, it looked lovely.

The Scout International Commissioner, Mr. Glad Bincham, took the salute at the march past, and he spoke to us of the traditions of friendship and service uniting the Scout and Guide Movement throughout the world. Then the Chaplain conducted the Ranger service in the open, and we joined in the Ranger rededication.

Clewer Manor parkland, with giant trees forming an almost perfect ring, made a perfect setting for Berkshire Division campfire. At first sight there seemed to be disappointingly few Rangers round the fire. But, when 'Fire' (a cadet) came on the scene calling 'Rangers, Rangers' about

Princess Elizabeth, who tied a return message on one of the pigeons for the Rangers at Foxlease. Overseas guests included Rangers from Australia, New Zealand, Luxembourg, Holland, Switzerland and Sweden.

The message to the Chief Guide, delivered at Hampton Court Palace, read:

'Rangers of Hampshire, Europe and the Empire send loyal greetings to their Chief.'

The Sussex badge shows a group of birds with no feet—the martlets, with their feet buried in sand.

On the eve of

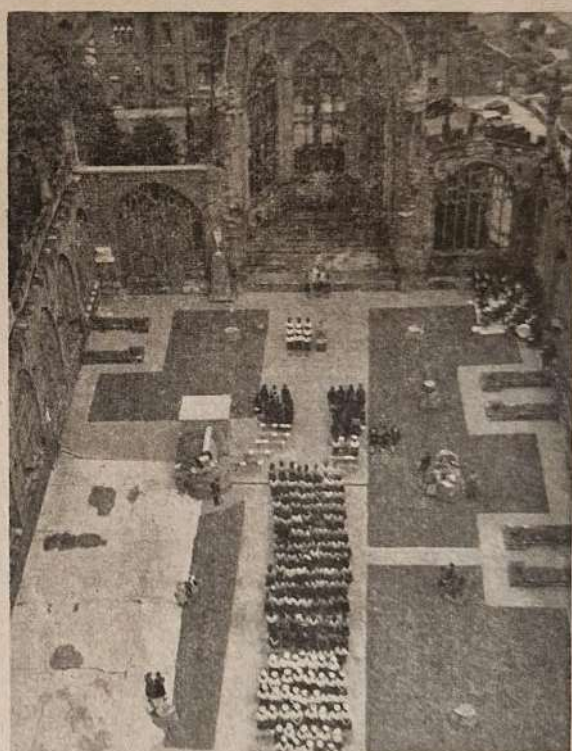
fifty Rangers appeared carrying bundles of faggots. 'Fire' caught the spirit of the ceremony, and as her voice rose in a crescendo of urgency and appeal for the Rangers to give their gifts to Guiding she carried the Rangers with her and they came to the fire with their faggots of Honour, Friendship, Gaiety, Courtesy and Courage. The fire was lighted and after the first crackling of the twigs a double-tongued flame shot up to the singing of 'Rise up, O Flame, By thy light glowing show to us Beauty, Vision and Joy'.

Then Sir Marston Logan gave an interesting talk on Kenya, Northern Rhodesia and the Seychelles, all of which Colonies he had served in. He spoke of the value of Guiding to the girls of all races and colour in the Colonies, and of the splendid service they were able to render to their countries as a result of their training.

After a few more songs, led by Mrs. Gooch, 'Fire' called to the Rangers to 'Light your fires and live your lives by their light with Gaiety, Friendship and Honour'. In answer to this call over a hundred Rangers picked up torches and, lighting them at the fire, slowly walked away into the night, carrying their torches above their heads. Those left round the fire sang Taps, echoed by the torch-bearers from the distance.

On Sunday nearly six hundred Rangers from Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Middlesex West, Surrey West and Oxfordshire, besides some from Barbados, Holland and Denmark, attended a service in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. 'The Acre', at the Royal Free Schools seemed to be seething with them—but very quickly the block Leaders had their groups fallen in. The C.C.A., Miss Murman, took charge, the groups were joined up, the Colours were marched on, and the Parade was ready. At 1.30, as the C.R.A., Miss Turner, arrived the parade came smartly to the salute. She led them off, preceded by the Corps of Drums of the 3rd Battalion the Grenadier Guards, to the Castle.

Arrived at the quadrangle—a wonderful setting for such a parade—the Rangers stood in their ranks awaiting with excitement the arrival of H.R.H. Princess Alice Countess of



Two hundred and thirty 'Land', Sea and Air Rangers attended a service in the ruins of Coventry Cathedral

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Athlone and—wonderful surprise—the Chief Guide. From the Norman Tower entrance to the quadrangle the colourful Standards of Berkshire and the Chief Guide heralded the arrival of Princess Alice, followed by the Chief Guide, with Lady Cochrane, Chief Commissioner for England, Miss Willis, County Commissioner for Berkshire, Lord and Lady Gowrie, and the Empire Ranger Week Committee. After the national anthem had been played the band struck up a march as Princess Alice, escorted by the C.R.A. and the Chief Guide, inspected the Rangers.

The service began with the singing of the hymn 'Praise my Soul the King of Heaven', and the lessons were impressively read by Rangers from the three sections and a Cadet. In his address Canon Crawley reminded the Rangers of the history of the great Chapel in which they were holding their rededication service, and of the knights of old who founded the great Order of the Garter in the reign of King Edward III, with its ideal of service to God and the King; also the present day Knights—our own King and Queen and Princess Elizabeth who in the same Chapel had so recently taken part in a solemn Service of Dedication to the traditional standards and loyalties of their high calling. He suggested that at the close of the Empire Ranger Week, when the thoughts of Rangers had been all over the world with their sisters in other lands, they should now return to their own country, to their homes, to make it known among their own people 'What the Lord hath done for Thee'.

Back again at 'The Acre' Rangers gave a riotous welcome to the Chief Guide. She told them she was 'swelling with pride at the smart turn-out that afternoon', and that wherever she had been in other countries she had reminded Guides and Rangers how proud she was of those in England. 'Guiding in this country', said the Chief Guide, 'has already started on the up-grade, after having touched rock-bottom during the war years, and it is at such gatherings as the present one that I have decided: "England is coming on!"'

Camp cooking and knot-tying demonstrations were among the activities shown to the public by Bedford Division Rangers in the model camp in the grounds of Dame Alice Harpur School, Bedford. While the County Commissioner was on board S.R.S. *Warspite* on the river Ouse, a spectacular 'drowning' and 'rescue' incident was carried out by two Sea Rangers. One, perching precariously on the bows, suddenly fell overboard and was brought safely ashore by a Sea Ranger qualified as a life-saver. A campfire ceremony formed a climax to the evening's programme. Thirty Bedfordshire Rangers attended the three counties camp for Hertfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire in Hatfield Park.

Nottinghamshire Rangers held services in four centres, and also acted a pageant, 'Days of Glory', written by Kitty Barne and produced by T. M. Jackson. It shows a sixteen-year-old girl, ardent and impulsive but bewildered and frightened until Life offers her encouragement by calling up girls of the past who have lived great lives before they are twenty-one. After the pageant, while Rangers were preparing the campfire, Mrs. Pinnick, Commissioner for Malaya and Singapore, spoke on Empire Rangering.

Warwickshire's Empire Ranger Week began with a service on July 18th in Coventry Cathedral ruins. It was an impressive sight to see the sun streaming through the glassless window frames, the newly made lawns, and the Cross of charred wood standing erect. The lessons were read by 'Land', Sea and Air Rangers, and Canon Proctor gave the sermon. He emphasised the point that Rangers had not met that day in the Cathedral ruins to be *made* Rangers, but had met in the presence of one another to strengthen their fellowship by reminding themselves of what they took on some time ago. In short, that little word 'Re' meant 'again'. He said 'the great ideal of the Ranger Movement is an ideal of service to God and to the community'. He quoted as an example of strong determination to serve God and her fellowmen, Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman doctor. 'Add to dependence upon God real grit, and you'll be able to render the service to God and the community which you feel called to give'.

In the North-west Area camping was the main united activity. S.E. Lancashire held a week-end camp on their

site outside Liverpool and five other 'Lancashires' filled the Waddow camp site to capacity. Miss Hillbrook, Commissioner for Rangers for England, visited all the camps and was present at the joint campfire at Waddow of over three hundred Rangers when the special ceremony was enacted. Cumberland and Westmorland Rangers were also in camp near Ullswater and there a memorable campfire took place on the shores of the lake. A feature of these N.W. Area camps was the number of international guests entertained from France, Norway, Belgium, Luxembourg, Holland and Switzerland.

Rangers from all parts of Wales, and overseas Rangers from Switzerland, Denmark and France, spent a week-end under canvas at Bronerion. Goodwill messages from all parts of the Commonwealth were read at the campfire, and songs were sung, including the one specially written for Empire Ranger Week by Miss Mary Chater. East Glamorgan Rangers made their contribution to the week with a pageant play, 'Days of Glory', at a Cardiff lecture theatre. In Cardiganshire, Aberystwyth Sea Rangers spent a week-end on board an M.T.B. in the harbour, and on July 21st S.R.S. *Unique* was launched.

Empire Ranger Week began in Edinburgh when 'Land', Sea, Air and Post Rangers from the combining counties, together with Rangers representing England, Northern Ireland, West Indies, British Guiana, Switzerland, Sweden, Belgium and Holland, assembled in Chambers Street, Edinburgh and marched via Parliament Square (where the Salute was taken by Mrs. Stewart of Murdostoun, Scottish Chief Commissioner) to St. Giles Cathedral. The theme of the address, given by the Rev. D. H. C. Read, was 'Endurance'. Colours were carried by overseas and British Rangers.

Rangers then travelled by 'bus to Netherurd to the Edinburgh and Lothians camp. The programme, planned months before, included visits to Abbotsford, Melrose Abbey and Dryburgh Abbey and visits from Miss Sutherland and Miss Morison Inches, and by Mr. G. D. Fisher of the B.B.C. who spoke on animals and plants.

Campfires were held every night and continental songs and dances were taught by two Belgian Commissioners, Mlle. de Meulemeester and Mlle. Callier. Camp closed on Sunday with the morning service in the parish church of Kirkud, and with a short Rangers' Own in the evening.

Other Scottish 'Land', Sea and Air Rangers and Cadets, with visitors from Holland and Australia, camped at Birkhall, Ballater, on the banks of the river Muick. On one day the campers visited Braemar and Linn of Dee, and on another they climbed Lochmagar, 'tough going all the way but worth the lovely view of different mountain peaks at the top'.

Ulster Rangers attended a special service at Malone Presbyterian Church, Belfast. The Rev. David Esler spoke of the work done by Rangers as an international body, and said that it was most important at the present time that there should be this sense of fellowship. He urged them to work for the Church's world-wide vision of social security, love and peace.

Over fifty Rangers from all centres in the Union met at a beautiful camp site above the Victoria Falls for the first combined Ranger camp in South Africa. It had been hoped to hold a camp in Swaziland for Torchbearers to celebrate Empire Ranger Week also, but unfortunately it had to be abandoned owing to insufficient numbers.

Cape Town's contingent, twenty strong, had 1,635 miles to cover and Natal's over 1,400, so most of the campers had three nights in the train before arriving at Bulawayo en route for the Victoria Falls. It was quite dark on arrival, but a 'bus and a lorry for the equipment were there to meet the campers as well as Miss Hellowell, in Rhodesia as a Trainer from I.H.Q. Hot soup, cocoa and *white* bread, something never seen in the Union, was waiting for the Rangers, and Rovers from a nearby camp helped to pitch some of the tents.

Next day the camp woke to a beautifully sunny morning. The roar of the Falls could be heard and a rainbow was formed in the spray of the rising sun. A troop of monkeys came over to investigate the newcomers.

On Sunday morning Livingstone Guides and other friends

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joined in the Ranger service—similar to those held all over the world. Activities during the week included supper hikes, a launch trip up the Zambesi and air flips over the Falls. (The newly formed Air Rangers were thrilled at this opportunity.) A relay from Johannesburg gave campers a chance to hear the messages from the Princess Royal and the Chief Guide over the air.

Empire Ranger Week in Sydney culminated in an inspection and march past, followed by a camp at Thornleigh, about fifteen miles from Sydney.

The Rangers all looked very smart in their uniforms as they marched past His Excellency, Lieut.-General Northcott. After the dismissal the Rangers went to Thornleigh by train, where they camped at the Presbyterian Fellowship camp. The campfire began with the 'Fire' ceremony.

The address on 'Empire and Service' at the Rangers' Own was given by Lieut.-Colonel Constance Fall, R.R.C., one of the first Guiders in N.S.W.

Empire Ranger Week was celebrated in Bermuda by a camp of the crews of S.R.S. *Sea Venture*, S.R.S. *Orion* and one of the world's most perfect camp sites with its white coral beaches and incredibly clear waters. It is warm enough here to bathe at any time of the day or night, and the water is always calm and still. Not fifty yards from the headland on which the camp was held is an island around whose shores a variety of fish, coral formation and aquatic plants and creatures make a perfect paradise for the interested observer.

Camping in Bermuda has its own particular difficulties. An ice-box may sound a luxury, but in this climate it is a necessity. Ants appear in battalions, seemingly from nowhere, and at times threaten to take control of the food situation. At night one has to walk warily to avoid enormous toads. The Canadian visitors were as intrigued by these new aspects of camping as they were thrilled with the opportunities Bermuda affords for nautical work.

The Empire Ranger Week Service was held on a point of the headland facing the sea and the island. It was attended by Lady Leatham (wife of the Governor of Bermuda and President of the Bermuda Girl Guides Association), Brigadier Robertson (O.C. British troops in Bermuda) and Mrs. Robertson, Miss Mary Tucker (Island Commissioner) and Mrs. Selwyn Jephson (West End Commissioner). The officer in charge of the Admiralty Wireless Station provided a wireless receiver in order that the campers might listen to the Ranger broadcast from the B.B.C., London. As Bermuda Rangers had been chosen to take part in this programme they were especially thrilled to hear it. Although they were 3,000 miles from London, for that half hour distance did not exist.

The Barbados intercolonial Empire Ranger Week Camp was held at St. Ann's Fort, Garrison, kindly lent by the Officer Commanding the Barbados Volunteer Force.

As the rainy season had begun tents were pitched between downpours of rain which drove everyone to shelter, but by taking advantage of every lull in the squally weather the whole camp was ready by teatime.

Next day broke bright, and a hot sun dried the ground enough to move into tents before dinner. Fortunately, the old Fort stands on high ground overlooking the sea on one side, and the green savannah on the other, and so the

soil drained quickly, and the grass was soft and green.

On Sunday evening came the Chief Guide's voice over the air, and it was wonderful to think that all round the Empire Rangers were listening.

At the Guides' Own we had an intercolonial 'broadcast'—each visiting Ranger speaking for about two minutes on Rangering at home—Bermuda, Dominica, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad, British Guiana and finally Barbados.

In Malta Ranger Week started with a visit of Rangers to the small isle of Gozo. It was very rough, so rough that the boat sailed from St. Paul's Bay, instead of Marfa. The Rangers saw most of the island by means of a taxi whose driver seemed to think nothing of taking nine at once.

Back in Malta Lady Douglas, wife of the Governor, entertained Rangers to tea in the Summer Palace. Wednesday was the high spot of the week, for in the evening there was a grand campfire for all Guides and Rangers of the island at a place with the delightful name of Qui-si-sana. Can you imagine a sort of ledge of rocks about twenty feet below the level of the road, and only a few feet above a bright blue sea? The sun was very bright and there was never a sign of a cloud. From all directions came figures in white, blue, and yes, brown, for the Brownies just wouldn't be left out. They scrambled down the slope, some carrying contributions for the fire, for trees are scarce. Even an old basket chair is added to the pile. There were solos, stunts by the Seas and Dockyard Guides, an English company who have the Island's only Queen's Guide.

The two special New Zealand features to celebrate Empire Ranger Week were the 'linking up' letter and a broadcasting recording of Maori songs and stick games. Each company compiled a letter containing an account of its activities and any other special features.

The songs and games, recorded by the National Broadcasting stations, were sung and played by Rangers from different parts of the Dominion and ended with a message of greeting to all Rangers throughout the Empire, given by a Maori Guider and translated into English.

As July is almost mid-winter in New Zealand it was not possible to have outdoor camps, but indoor ones were held instead when companies invited companies from other Districts and Provinces to join with them in their celebrations.

Every Ranger company had the special campfire ceremony, and the special church service, and joined together in this way with their sisters overseas.

The planting of a scarlet oak tree was used by some Rangers as a symbol of Empire Rangering—the scarlet to signify the red of the Ranger Trefoil, the oak to represent England, the heart of the Empire, and the tree to represent the life of Rangering.

Everywhere throughout New Zealand the week has been a fresh impetus to Rangering, bringing new life to this small but vital branch of Guiding. The cabled messages and letters from overseas were a special joy, bringing to the Rangers in this small and far-flung outpost of the Empire the knowledge that they were not forgotten but are one with thousands of other young women with the same aims and the same ideals who are striving to become worthy citizens of this British Empire, the foundations of which have been so firmly laid by pioneer women of the past.



Fifty Rangers from all parts of South Africa camped on a beautiful site near Victoria Falls



A Sea Ranger in Malta



St. Julian village, Malta, overlooking the lovely blue waters of Balluta Bay

Programme Planning (6)

Tests—and the Sense of Achievement

AT the present time we are faced with an anomaly, on the one hand the older Guider, with many years' loyal service to the movement, unable to hand on to younger Guiders because they aren't there, and on the other the young potential Guider, once belonging to a school company, who won't now touch Guiding. It is the potential Guider which concerns us in our programme planning. Why did she get tired of the movement? What was wrong with her company that she did not want to give to others the happiness she received; to have her own loyal band of youngsters, the best company in the District, to enjoy the international friendships which we all can share?

Admittedly most of our best Captains, Commissioners and trainers have once been School Guides and will tell you what they owe to that fact, but they are a small number compared to those who leave Guiding—even allowing for legitimate reasons. The answer I get when I discuss it with these 'once Guides' nearly always refers to tests. Either they were seldom tested, or the tests were so dull or so easy that they were not worth going in for; so that feeling of *achievement* and *growth*, the great attraction and value in Guiding, they have never known. Guiding to the Guide can mean passing a series of intriguing and useful tests, but to the Captain it is her special headache; not only are all her Guides at different stages trying to pass different tests, but in many of the tests there are alternatives.

Some Captains tackle this situation in a business-like way; they hang up an attractive illustrated chart where the test that each Guide has passed is marked with a star, so that both Guider and Guide know exactly what has still to be done and can plan accordingly, but this alone does not prevent the 'go-getters' claiming all the attention. 'Hope deferred maketh the heart sick' as Solomon said, and the timid Guide, who does not press her claim, finds perhaps that again and again there has not been time to test her for her morse. Then one day, when she has forgotten many of the letters, she is taken aside and tested. What happens? Either she is prompted, helped and then passed or she is failed. Both results are equally bad for the Guide and for the Guide Movement.

The only way to avoid this sort of thing is to make out a definite plan of training and testing, equally fair to the new recruit as to the often willing, helpful Patrol Leaders who, because they are so helpful, get less and less help in their own progress. If we keep clearly in our mind that each test consists of three stages we will find the third stage—the actual test for some—can be the first stage for the beginners. The stages are:

- (1.) *Emulation.* In which the Guide sees the use of the test, always a vital reason for wanting to learn something with children. To get their test card filled should not be the only reason for passing.
- (2.) *Acquiring the necessary knowledge.*
- (3.) *The Test*—to take one example from the First Aid Test.

Applying a Triangular Bandage

One Guide acts a realistic accident, i.e., outside Headquarters a Guide's mother has slipped and badly hurt her right arm against the stone step. She sits down moaning, supporting it with her left hand. A minute's silence passes, while everybody thinks what they would do. Then the two candidates apply an arm sling and deal with the patient.

The company, who have been the audience, now take turn in criticising or pointing out special good points—this should be in the form of a patrol game, a mark for every good point, passing to next patrol after counting five if no idea is forthcoming. Thus, was a chair got ready *before* moving patient? Was she helped up by good arm only? Was she

kept warm? Was the arm in a comfortable position? What expert advice was then sought? Did the Guide consult the patient, or just repeat the phrase 'Send for the doctor'?

It will be obvious that the whole company will gain by this practice in using their initiative, imagination and sympathy. The Captain would sum up by encouraging the candidates and explaining how much easier it is to criticise afterwards than act spontaneously.

The Teaching of Practical Work

Sub-divide the subject and have the whole class work in a drill formation so that you have the Guides' undivided attention and avoid all rough play and talking while they wait to have their sling judged. The reason for a failure can then be seen in process and corrected.

'Company in two ranks fall in'. 'Company number'. 'Even numbers two steps forward, odd numbers two steps backward—march'. 'Right turn'.

Instructor now stands in front of the company and demonstrates first position, i.e., bandage placed across the chest. Guide pairs then do it to each other in turn. Second position is then demonstrated, i.e., arm raised to correct level and arm sling tied at neck. Third position—corner at elbow adjusted. Finally Guides altogether repeat after instructor the reason for each position—it adds to the value of a lesson if a First Class Guide is chosen to carry through the instructor's work, under supervision and encouraged to use her own way of describing what she is doing.

At the Beaver Camps at Harewood in 1938 a Scottish patrol gave a display of First Aid in such a way that everything was clearly visible to the audience, instead of only posteriors of recumbent forms, which is all one generally sees! Their leader stood by explaining just why everything was done, and there could have been few people in the audience that did not learn something. It was voted one of the best displays. It is difficult to overrate the attraction and character training in becoming really efficient and being able to teach others what you have learnt.

In a Guide test we always expect to see initiative and adaptability besides acquired efficiency, so that it is often well to test the candidates during Guide games, when speed is not expected. Other tests can be judged by the result of the Guides' work done during the week.

For that I would like to warn Guiders not to be too modern; too afraid to lead. If you are musical, learn to teach songs and become the songsters of the district, going out to homes and bazaars to sing. If a lover of nature, make maps of what there is to see and hear in the neighbourhood, for the use of other companies. If you are a nurse add to your experience First Aid, freely adapted and kept simple.

You will not squash their initiative by leading but stimulate their desire to lead; but through the Court of Honour the door for criticism and suggestions must always be kept wide open.

A. M. MAYNARD

Empire Ranger Week

In response to many requests the possibility is being considered of publishing an Empire Ranger Week Souvenir Booklet of the many varied activities of that historic week.

In order that we may be able to go ahead without delay, if it is decided to publish this booklet, reports, including photographs, should be sent in to Imperial Headquarters as soon as possible—from the Empire by airmail through the Ranger Commissioner of the Country or State, and in the British Isles counties should collect material and forward it through their Country's Commissioner for Rangers.

Photos and accounts that have been sent in from the British Isles and that are being sent in from the Empire for THE RANGER competition will also be considered for inclusion in the booklet if published.

M. E. R. SUTHERLAND
[Commissioner for Rangers, I.H.Q.]



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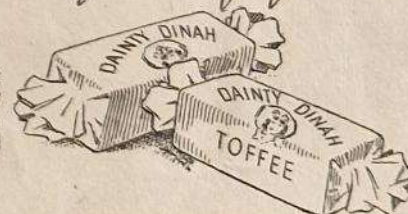
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"Kooksendee" Lifters or oven tongs. Very Strong for lifting saucepans, baking tins, etc., acting as handles	2 2
Cooking Sets. Aluminium. 2 pans and frying pan lid, 3 detachable handles. Very suitable weight for overnight and First Class Hike	8 0
Knife. "Guide." 1 blade with marline spike	7 6
Canvas Buckets. Green	6/-, 7/6 and 9 0
Shoe Cleaning Outfit in Leather case	10 0
Tea Urn. 3 gal.	1 10 0
Picnic Sets. 2 Thermos Flasks, 4 cups, sandwich tin and milk container	3 0 6

Please send extra for postage.

THE GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION

Incorporated by Royal Charter

17-19, BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, S.W.1



of every step
she takes
in her

ANLABY
STOCKINGS

ANLABY (REGD.) GUARANTEED HOSIERY & WOOLS

BRITAIN'S NEED IS SPEED!



Sharps THE WORD FOR **Toffee**

EDWARD SHARP & SONS LTD.

of Maidstone, "THE TOFFEE SPECIALISTS"

NOEL JOHNSON, known to millions of B.B.C. listeners as ...

**Dick
Barton**

SAYS

**"I cross the road
this way..."**



"On the radio I lead a life of thrills — Dick Barton is always ready to risk death if necessary. But to take risks in traffic isn't necessary at all — it's just *stupid*. Here's the proper way to cross the road:

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

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

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

Issued by the Ministry of Transport

Talking to the Deaf and Blind

AMONG the seeing deaf both hands of the 'speaker' are used, and the 'speech' is read visually by the listener. In the case of the deaf-blind, the right hand of the speaker is employed, while the left hand of the listener is the receiving or reading medium.

The first necessity is for the speaker to place herself in a position in which she can easily work upon the hand of the listener. It will be found that a convenient procedure is for her to take the listener's left hand, resting the back of it upon her own left palm. Care must be taken not to grasp the wrist too tightly, nor to hold it in a strained or unnatural position. The deaf person's hand should be made to lie easily and restfully with the fingers slightly spread out and fairly straight.

The speaker should straighten her touching finger (the first finger of the right hand) and tuck the other fingers out of the way when manipulation commences. At the end of each word it is necessary only to make a slight pause. It is very important to acquire a sure, definite touch, eliminating all unnecessary points of contact.

The vowels are written by touching the tips of the five fingers in order, commencing with the thumb for A, and finishing with the little finger for U.

B. The fingers are bunched so that the tips meet in an irregular ring, and placed in that form on the palm.

C. The forefinger makes a circular flick along the inner side of the thumb and along the curve between the thumb and forefinger, finishing at the top of the forefinger.

D. The tip of the forefinger touches the tip of the listener's forefinger, while the tip of the thumb touches the base of the forefinger.

F. The forefinger and middle finger are placed close together at right angles across the forefinger.

G. The fist is clenched and placed on the palm, with the thumb in highest position and little finger on the palm.

H. The hand is laid flat across the palm and moved upwards along the fingers, and so off the hand.

J. The tip of the forefinger touches the tip of the middle finger, and is then brought down to the palm of the hand.

K. The forefinger is bent, palm turned down, and the middle part laid along the forefinger.

L. The forefinger is laid across the palm.

M. The first three fingers, touching, are laid across the palm.

N. The first two fingers, touching, are laid across the palm.

P. The tip of the forefinger is lightly held by the tips of the forefinger and thumb.

Q. The forefinger is placed in the fork between the forefinger and thumb, and hooked round the base of the thumb.

R. The forefinger is bent and laid across the palm.

S. The forefinger is bent and linked with the little finger.

T. The tip of the forefinger touches the palm of the hand the side farthest from the thumb.

V. The forefinger and middle finger are separated as far as possible and laid across the palm.

W. The palm of the hand is laid flat across the fingers and the fingers bent over and round the fingers.

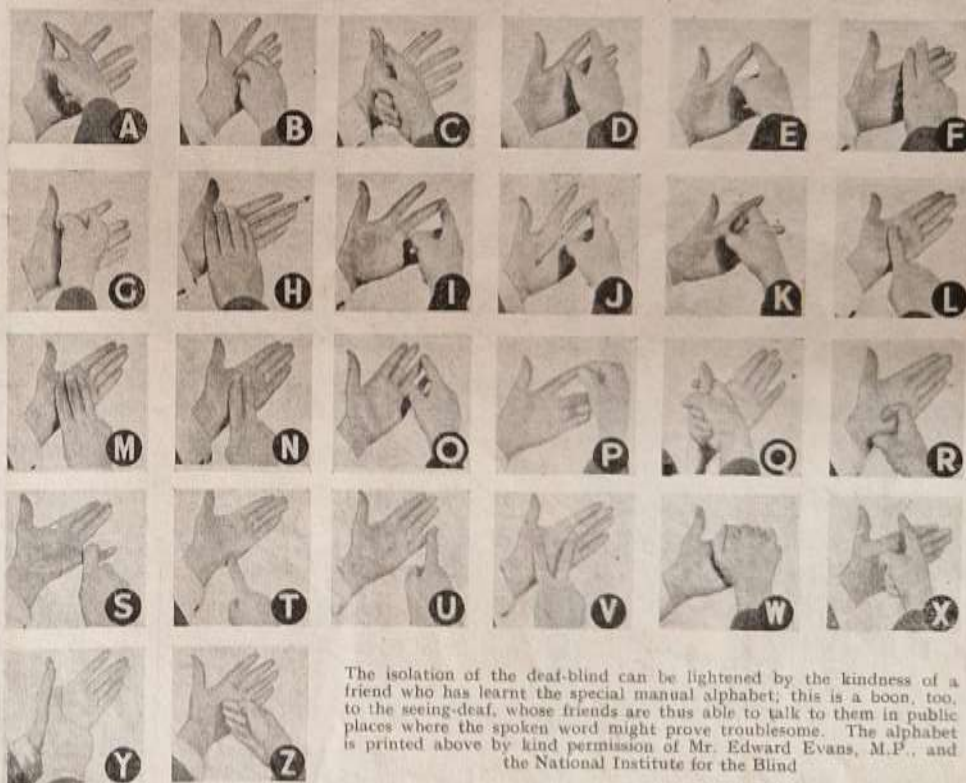
X. The forefinger is laid at right angles across the forefinger.

Y. The forefinger is placed in the joint between the thumb and forefinger.

Z. The tips of the fingers in a row touch the middle of the palm.

It is very desirable, when the subject has a good knowledge of Braille, that every advantage be taken of this means of using abbreviations. In the list of abbreviated words given in *The Handbook of Braille* it will be found that nearly all can be used and readily understood. The single letter contractions in Braille may also be used, especially when the deaf person is above the average intelligence. In actual speech it will be found that long words need hardly ever be finished when used more than once in the same context; particularly is this the case in names of places and persons.

Ability to receive is not generally required, unless the deaf subject is also a mute, but ability to read the manual is a great aid to dexterity in writing it. There are cases, of course, when it is necessary for the teacher to have to read, and in these cases much practice is needed to enable even a reasonable speed to be attained.



The isolation of the deaf-blind can be lightened by the kindness of a friend who has learnt the special manual alphabet; this is a boon, too, to the seeing-deaf, whose friends are thus able to talk to them in public places where the spoken word might prove troublesome. The alphabet is printed above by kind permission of Mr. Edward Evans, M.P., and the National Institute for the Blind.

Headquarters Film Library

WHEN Commissioners and Guiders wish to hire films from Headquarters they are advised to book them as early as possible as films are always in great demand during the winter months. All the films are 16 mm. and all are silent, with the exception of the war-time Ranger film, *For This Our Heritage*. They are all suitable for showing to small meetings of parents, Local Associates, etc., but for larger meetings a careful selection is suggested, and the services of a good operator and projector, otherwise the films may be found to compare unfavourably with those shown regularly in schools and other organisations.

Several films have recently been added to the Headquarters' Library; of these *Follow my Leader* is the most ambitious and should be a really useful propaganda film, particularly on occasions when the need for new Guiders is being stressed. It is a professionally produced documentary film, running for about twenty-five minutes and gives a very lifelike picture of the activities of a typical small town company.

The two films—one in black and white and one in colour—of the 1947 International Folk Dance Festival bring out both the charm of the dancers in their national costumes and the dignity of the same dancers in Scout and Guide uniform. Both films are picturesque records of the outstanding Guide event of recent years. Less spectacular occasions, including the All-England Ranger Rally in 1946, and the launching of the lifeboat *Guide of Dunkirk* have been linked together to form the first of our own Guide news reels.

Brownie Days, another recent addition to the Library, provides a comprehensive answer to the question 'What do Brownies do?' It will be particularly welcome for showing to the parents of Brownies and prospective Brownies.

The older films are in themselves almost a record of the history of the Guide movement. *The Fourth Law*, after twenty years, is now a period piece of considerable historical interest; while *Our Chalet*, *Implacable*, *A Day at Sea*, *Imperial Headquarters*, *Windsor* and *Pax Ting* recall various activities and events in the years between the wars. *Guide Gift Week*, *Flights for Victory* and the G.I.S. film are reminders of the strenuous work undertaken by Guides during the war; *A Day in Camp* and *Camping in Uganda* show how universal is the appeal of camp, and how similar its organisation in Africa in spite of widely differing circumstances.

A detailed list of these films is obtainable from the Film Secretary at Headquarters; hire charges range from 3s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. for one performance, and from 1s. 6d. to 4s. for subsequent performances, plus postage both ways.

With the rapid increase of film strip projectors throughout the country the use of film strips for educational and training purposes of all kinds is going ahead fast. The first two film strips specially made for the Girl Guides Association by British Instructional Films are now on sale at Headquarters (price 10s.), and will be particularly appreciated in those counties where the shortage of trained and qualified campers is most acute. The first strip deals with pitching a ridge tent, and the second with the choice and layout of a camp site, both subjects which can be ideally dealt with by this modern version of the magic lantern. It is hoped that within the next few months other films and film strips will be available, and these will be noted in *THE GUIDER*, but under present-day conditions it is impossible to give any date in advance when they will be ready for circulation.



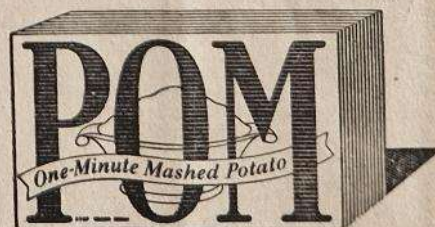
**MASH IN
A MINUTE—
IT'S CAMPER'S
MAGIC**

Now Mash in a Flash

WITH OPEN-AIR MEALS

—it's so simple with **POM!**

If you've some hot water, you can have a plate of mashed potatoes . . . any time, anywhere! There's no peeling to bother with, no cooking and nothing heavy to carry: you just add 'POM' to hot water, stir, and there's a splendid dish of mashed potatoes, creamy and delicious. Always remember to pack 'POM' for camping and picnics.



The Guider's Post Bag

Ranger Training Course

A Training Course for Ranger Guiders, Commissioners and Guiders interested in the Ranger Branch will start in the October issue of *THE GUIDER*. Designed to stimulate ideas about Ranger activities for the autumn and winter months it will include suggestions for the training and testing of Rangers in Pre-enrolment, Ranger Star and other tests, and also some general Ranger Training. It is hoped that Guiders who are interested will try the practical suggestions made in the course, either as they are given or in some modified form, and that they will try to find time to write down their impressions have tested. Hints of how the suggestions could be made more helpful would also be welcomed. By publishing some of these letters it is hoped to start discussion of a kind likely to bring about practical results for Rangers. Please look out for the course and join it, for the individual contributions of Guiders are important to the success of the whole scheme.

MARY E. R. SUTHERLAND

[COMMISSIONER FOR RANGERS, I.H.Q.]

Christmas Good Turns

M.V.'s letter in the August *GUIDER* about difficult children in a new company reminded me of my first year's Guiding. I, too, had an influx of all kinds and types. Not all of those who surge in will make Guides, and you will find in time that matters will right themselves, and you will be left with the keen ones, and inevitably a few passengers. The joy is that you never know how soon the passengers will wake up! Personally I shouldn't try out too many Guide tests, etc. at first.

I recommend that you call a Court of Honour and suggest to your Patrol Leaders that being a Guide means being useful and helping others and that as Christmas is not so very far away you suggest they do a company Good Turn, which requires planning and working for by them. I think you would get their interest that way. May I suggest something of what we in our company have done? It is traditional with us now to do a company Good Turn at Christmas. The Court of Honour suggests what form it shall take. We have made and 'dressed' coats for the local children's hospital (and Matron allowed the Guides to go round the hospital afterwards); we have helped Dr. Barnardo's Home. On that occasion I got one of the superintendents to come and talk to the Guides about the work of the Home. We have names of families from reliable sources where help would be appreciated and filled hampers with toys.

Last year the Court of Honour suggested that we help the local Sailors' Orphanage. I went round to interview the secretary with the result that the company pledged themselves to give a gift to each of the fifty girls at the orphanage. The company musters forty so, of course, one or two Guides took two names and Lieutenant and I took one as well. We gave each Guide a slip of paper with the name and age of a child, and left the rest to her. Lieutenant and I were besieged with requests for advice. My husband is pretty good at making small boxes out of cardboard chocolate boxes, etc., and he made innumerable boxes to the Guides' measurements. Then they covered them with Christmas paper, and packed their gift as attractively as they could. We stressed that we did not want expensive gifts, nor did we want the Guides to get money from their parents, but to make or save up for the gifts themselves, or possibly they might have something they had either outgrown or had no use for and that could be made attractive and used; but on no account must a second-hand gift look second-hand when it was given. We had a wonderful collection of things—hair-slides in boxes, hair-ribbons, story books, leather purses made from odd pieces of leather.

As the children were housed in three separate houses the Patrol Leaders got large cardboard boxes and made them into original containers. We had a large snowman whose head lifted off to stow away the parcels, a house with a removable roof, and a box shaped like a Christmas cake. I was frankly amazed at their ingenuity because for the most part the Guides come from poor environments.

We had an 'open night', too, so that the parents could see what the children had been doing. We did a little one-act play and the Guides sang carols. We sent personal invitations to mothers and fathers, and gave them a cup of tea, and I took

the opportunity to talk about what we do in Guides, and what we expect from Guides, and asked parents to help us by encouraging them in their attempts to do good turns. I gave all the jobs I could to Guides on the 'open night', such as announcing items, taking collection or serving tea, and kept in the background myself.

I think you will find an effort like that will waken your Guides up and produce enthusiasm. Then you can say that now you have made a name for yourselves by being useful, you must keep it up by learning all you possibly can to become useful in any emergency. I'm sure your enthusiasm will infect them.

I'm not going to say that all this doesn't mean hard work for you and Lieutenant but it will be worth it to get their attention, and I'm sure the results will repay you. I think it most important to get them doing something practical. Future Good Turns will enable Guides to pass the Toymaker badge, Needlewoman badge, etc., and I think you will find such a lot of openings for test work.

J.B.

A Visit to Holland

After a memorable ten days in Holland I feel that others might be interested to hear of visits to Ranger companies over there. My husband and I were put up by a charming family whom we had never met before. There were three children, aged fourteen, thirteen and twelve. The youngest girl had been a Brownie or Kabouter, and the boys had been Cubs. Our host had just been on an Antarctic whaling expedition as ship's surgeon and ornithologist and he arranged for us to spend three days on the island of Texel where we saw spoonbills, ruffs and avocets. I was given a wonderful welcome by a Sea Ranger company at Heemstede and we rowed in their skiff up the canal, disembarking at one point to sit on the grass and exchange photographs. (I had brought a good selection of Scottish postcards). A few of the girls had camped at Dunbar and still correspond with Scots girls. Needless to say the conversation was carried on in excellent English, and I mouthed one or two of the Dutch words I had picked up! These Sea Rangers belonged to the 'Wabo' troop, a word formed from the initial letters of words meaning roughly 'we all built up', and the company was known as the Damietta company, Haarlem having had a particular link with Damietta ever since the Crusades. At the end of our talk four of the girls gave a spirited rendering of the sailor's hornpipe, singing at the same time. My next visit was to the Spaarne Ranger company, called after the main canal of Haarlem. These Rangers were doing excellent handcrafts and afterwards sang songs delightfully. For uniforms they often had to dye sheets and make them up themselves because of the clothes rationing. The last Rangers I saw met in a girls' school in the suburb of Bloemendaal (vale of flowers). Folk dancing was in progress, and the Rangers stamped their feet and twirled to the accompaniment on the piano of very charming music, quite unlike ours. After I had mastered one of the simpler dances I was asked to teach a Scottish country dance so I chose the Petronella. The Rangers soon picked it up amid much laughter, while I banged away on the piano. Unthinkingly I changed the tune in the middle, as is our wont, and this caused confusion! Songs followed, and I learnt one or two. I was very impressed by the whole-hearted way in which the Dutch Rangers entered into their singing. The result was really pleasant and spontaneous. Despite all they have been through Dutch people seem to be more confident, cheerful and calm than we are.

A. MURDOCH (District Commissioner)

Development Fund

Further gifts since July 10th, 1948

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
England	1,139	3	1			
Scotland	1,022	1	2			
	2,161	4	3	2,161	4	3
Total up to July 10th				41,517	5	10
Grand total up to August 10th				£43,678	10	1

Where to Train

Note.—Applications for all trainings should be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope and a deposit of 5s., 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

September
10-14 Guide and Brownie Week-end
17-21 Headquarters Staff Week-end
24-Oct. 1 Guide and Ranger Week
October
3-12 Brownie and Guide Week
15-19 Oxford Week-end
22-26 Commissioners' and Secretaries' Week-end
All applications to the Secretary, Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants.

October
29-Nov. 5 Guide Week
November
9-16 Guide and Brownie Pre-Warrant Week
19-23 Hampshire Week-end
26-30 Ranger and Cadet Week-end

WADDOW

September
3-7 Guide Week-end
10-13 Woodcraft Week-end
17-20 Brownie Week-end
24-27 Birthday Week-end
October
1-4 Guide and Ranger Week-end
8-11 S.E. Lancs. N. Week-end
22-25 Cheshire Week-end
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.

October
26-28 Local Association Conference.
See page 166
29-Nov. 2 Guide and Brownie Week-end
November
5-8 Brownie and Guide
12-15 S.W. Lancs. Week-end
19-22 Cadet Guiders' Week-end
26-29 Guide

FOXLEASE AND WADDOW

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.—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 find difficulty in attending a training week at Foxlease or Waddow on account of the train fare the following rebates may be obtained if the Commissioner applies direct to Foxlease or Waddow.

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

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

September
4-11 Training for Sea Rangers
14-21 Permit and Charge Certificate
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.

September
22-27 Permit and Charge Certificate and Shutting up Ship

PAX HILL

The eighth Homecraft Training Course is from January 18th to May 16th, 1949. Applications should be made before September 14th, to the Secretary, Homecraft Training Committee, I.H.Q., otherwise there is little chance of there being a vacancy. The ninth course will be from August to December, 1949, and applications for this may now be made.

NETHERURD (SCOTLAND)

September
3-5 Northumberland Reservation
10-12 Brownie Week-end
17-19 Guide Week-end
24-Oct. 1 Empire Conference
October
8-10 East Lothian Reservation
15-17 Winter Camp Training Week-end
22-24 First Class Training Week-end
29-31 Brownie Week-end
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.
Applications 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.

November
5-7 Advanced Training (by invitation)
12-14 Commissioners' Week-end
19-21 General Pre-Warrant Training
26-28 Diploma'd Guiders' Week-end
December
3-5 Brownie Week-end
10-12 Available for County, Division or Ranger Reservation
30-Jan. 2 House Party

BRONEIRION (WALES)

September
3-10 Cadets
10-30 Closed for autumn cleaning
October
1-4 Certificated Trainers
8-11 Guide Guiders and Ranger Guiders (separate groups)
19-22 Local Association members
Applications to the Guider-in-Charge, Broneirion, Llandinam, Montgomeryshire.
Fees as for Foxlease.

October
29-Nov. 1 Brownie Guiders and Commissioners (separate groups)
November
12-15 First Class Training
19-22 Winter Camp Training
26-28 Welsh Diploma'd Guiders' Week-end

LORNE (ULSTER)

September
3-5 Testers
10-12 Ormeau and Donegal Districts
17-19 East Down Division
24-26 East Belfast Division
November
5-7 Song, Dance and Drama
12-14 Tyrone County
19-21 Camp Training
26-28 Guide and Ranger

October
8-10 North Belfast Division
15-17 Windsor District
22-24 Brownie
29-1 Nov. Guide
December
4 Annual Meeting
10-12 Carols

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 5.15 p.m.). Priority will be given to Music Advisers and H.I.s, but other Guiders may apply to have their names put on the waiting list. Fee (including tea): 5s. for the week-end or 3s. 6d. a day, but 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.) The programme will include sessions by Mr. Bernard Shore (Inspector of String Music in Schools); Miss Joan Welsford (E.F.S.D.S.); Miss Huxley and Miss Andree, and a combined Scout and Guide session and campfire. Applications, enclosing fee and a stamped, addressed envelope, should be sent to the Secretary, Imperial Training Department, Headquarters.

DRAMA CONFERENCE

A Drama Conference will be held at I.H.Q. on Saturday, November 6th (11 a.m.) and Sunday, November 7th (2.30 p.m.). Fees (including tea): 5s. for the week-end or 3s. 6d. a day. Priority will be given to Drama Advisers, but other Guiders will be welcomed. Applications, enclosing fee and a stamped, addressed envelope, should be sent to the Secretary, Imperial Training Department, Headquarters.

HEADQUARTERS' CAMP SITES

BLACKLAND FARM

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

ENGLAND

COMMISSIONERS' TRAINING

A course of three-day trainings has once more been arranged to take place in the Library at I.H.Q. on the following dates in the Autumn: Wednesday, September 24th, Wednesday, October 27th, and Wednesday, December 1st. Times of sessions will be 11.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2.15 to 4.15 p.m. These trainings are mainly for new Commissioners and will be much the same as previous courses. Applications to attend the course should be made to Miss Newham, English Training Department, and early application will materially assist by indicating whether this further course is needed. The fee is 3s., which should be sent with the application. If any Commissioners who attended either of the previous courses would like further training, Miss Newham would be glad to know as a second course could be arranged.

Ski-ing Holidays

The Ski Club of Great Britain recently held a meeting with representatives of a number of voluntary youth organisations to discuss the possibility of arranging inexpensive ski-ing holidays for parties of boys and girls between the ages of sixteen and eighteen. It is hoped to organise parties for France and Switzerland at Christmas time and for Norway in late March or early April. The cost will be approximately £20-£25 per person for a fortnight, inclusive of third class return fares, accommodation (on hostel lines), hire of skis, ski sticks and, wherever possible, boots, as well as ski instruction. The parties will be mixed and each will be accompanied by two leaders. Lectures and films on the sport and the country being visited will be given by the Ski Club of Great Britain during the autumn to those joining the parties. As it is probable that only three parties of twenty each can be organised this year it has been decided to limit the applicants to those living in the Greater London area. Will anyone who knows Rangers or Cadets or Guiders who might like to join a party ask them to write to the International Secretary, I.H.Q., for further particulars. The written permission of a parent or guardian and the District Commissioner should be enclosed. The organisers point out it is hoped to expand the scheme in the future and run more parties at regular intervals, with possibly a wider age range, when it would not be necessary to limit applications. It would therefore be a useful guide to the organisers if those who are interested in the scheme (who do not necessarily wish to join this year's parties) would also write to the International Secretary as soon as possible.

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.

Do You Want a Play?

Down Our Street, by Susan Richmond (H. F. W. Deane and Sons, 31, Museum Street, London, W.C., 1s. 6d.) Here is a well-written, well-contrived play with fourteen parts, all women and all of them real characters that want real acting. It is in three short scenes, but the scene-changing is of the simplest kind, and some notes for the producer show how it can be done. Fourteen-year-old Rosie loses her job and for want of a shilling nearly loses her honesty, too; but one gets to like her and when, at last, it all comes right and a job turns up that allows her to live in the country and also use her talent for making toys one is delighted. K.S.

Georgina, by Kenneth Rose (Frederick Muller, 3s. 6d.) This full length play, or rather pageant play, has the subtitle, 'Seven Portraits'. Hogarth's Kitty Clive steps out of her frame and becomes engagingly alive to show the audience seven pictures of her contemporaries in the form of short scenes; Samuel Johnson by Reynolds, Mrs. Robertson as Perdita by Gainsborough, Beau Brummell, an anonymous print, and so on. The scenes are entirely separate, linked only by Mrs. Clive, and can be rehearsed separately, a great convenience. The history and the people in it come to life. Hoppner's William Pitt has ladies in Empire dress complaining of 'that dreadful old man who put a tax on hair powder', with Mr. Moore singing 'Believe me if all those endearing young charms' and interrupted by news of Waterloo; we see Nelson by Hoppner giving his famous message to the master-signaller and (if you can manage the lighting), dying with 'Emma' on his lips. Rangers, Cadets, Guiders with their older Guides who enjoy historical plays and can beg, borrow or hire clothes, could make a decorative and interesting evening's entertainment out of this. K.S.

A City Forsaken, by Margaret Turner (Deane, 31, Museum Street, London, W.C., 1s. 6d.) This is a 'Combined Arts Programme' designed for organisations of all kinds who want many small parts, a chance for reading and research, and separate rehearsing under different producers with a pageant master to bring all together at the end. There are four 'visions': St. Hilda at Whitby, Queen Elizabeth, Florence Nightingale at Scutari, Elizabeth Fry at Newgate; a couple of narrators usher in the scenes and as an ending there is a vision of the future. K.S.

Headquarters Notices

AWARDS

FORTITUDE

Badge of Fortitude

Ranger Maureen Malcolm, age 21, Auchtermuchty Company, Fife.

Maureen has been in hospital for a long period suffering from tubercular meningitis. She has shown such outstanding fortitude and cheerfulness and has always been so ready to help her fellow patients that she has earned the affection and admiration of everyone who has been with her.

Patrol Second Lita Swainson, age 15, 2nd Northallerton Company, Yorkshire, North Riding.

Lita contracted general peritonitis after two operations for a perforated appendix. In spite of long periods of intense pain she has shown courage that has been an example to all who were looking after her. Lita has been an excellent Guide for five years, a splendid influence for the younger Guides and invaluable at home during her mother's frequent spells of illness.

GALLANTRY

Gilt Cross

Miss Ivy Coates, Captain 1st Stapleford Company, Cambridge.

Miss Coates was alone in a farm where she is employed when two men entered through a window and threatened her with a revolver. She rushed to the telephone, but was forcibly stopped from using it; she then tried to get outside, but was dragged back from the front door. The house was then robbed. When the men left Miss Coates got in touch with her employer. The police complimented her on her level-headed behaviour.

Miss Annie Potter, Brown Owl, 1st Changi Pack, Malaya.

Miss Potter, who is nurse to two English children in Singapore, was left at home in charge of them one evening in her employer's absence. Soon after they had left the house four masked Chinese bandits broke in, locked the native servants in a cupboard and threatened Miss Potter with a gun and knives. They robbed her of her wrist watch, and for a short time locked her up in the cupboard, but later released her. She refused to show them anything or to help them in any way. When the robbers were gathering articles to be removed Miss Potter ran out of the house to get help from the gardener, but was spotted and brought back. Later she again tried to reach the road but was once more intercepted. It is considered that Miss Potter behaved in an extremely commendable way, especially as she is partially crippled as the result of rickets.

Letter of Commendation from Chief Commissioner for England
Guide Margaret Frost, age 13, 10th Sutton Company, Surrey North.

GOOD SERVICE

Medal of Merit

Mrs. Seccombe, Lone Brown Owl, New Zealand.

Mrs. Alan Taylor, District Commissioner, South Natal, South Africa.

Mrs. Lillian Watson, Camp Adviser, Cape West Province.



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Miss J. Woods, S.E. Lancs. North.

Headquarters Instructors' Certificate

Miss D. Pickworth, E. Middlesex (Camp Fire).

CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE

Tess Hewitt, on September, 7th, 1947. A former member of the Hammersmith Post Guides and Rangers, and of the East London Post Trefoil Guild.

Mrs. Hilda John, District Commissioner Mt. Morgan, Sydney. Mrs. John gained her Captain's warrant in 1936. Three years later she was chosen to attend the World Conference in 1939, but had to return home owing to the outbreak of war. She at once re-formed the Guide Company and Brownie Pack in Mt. Morgan. Later the company won the Pike Cup for company management and the Darnell Cup for first aid, competing against all the other companies in Queensland. Mrs. John was particularly interested in nature and her Guides, many of whom lived in the rather rough and ready homes of a mining home, reached a high standard in the Second Class test. After the war Mrs. John encouraged her Guides to send food and clothing parcels to England. In one year they dispatched a hundred parcels and twenty-five cases of food. Her 'Laid-shin' in the Guide Movement was the product of her previous work for youth and social causes. As a young teacher with a promising future she decided to devote her abilities to training delinquent boys and girls and in doing social work in Sydney slums. At the time of the severe pneumonia-influenza epidemic in Mt. Morgan Mrs. John took an active part in the nursing, and her kitchen was given over to invalid cookery. Meanwhile an attack of whooping cough had destroyed the hearing of one of her daughters. Finding that specialists in A.ustralia or abroad could do nothing Mrs. John set to work to learn how to teach the deaf. She served in a big English school devoted to this work and then, having mastered the latest methods, spent years in patient instruction of her own child.

Kathleen Kne, on March 18th, after a long illness. Lieutenant of the 2nd Bishop's Stortford Guide Company, and later a member of the 3rd Hertfordshire Post Rangers. Miss Kne also helped with the 2nd Bishop's Stortford Brownie Pack and with children evacuated from London during the war.

Daphne Myles, aged sixteen, on June 26th. A member of the 1st Ringwood Brownie Pack, and later a member of the Guide and Ranger Companies.

COMING EVENTS

North-East London Guiders' trainings for Brownie Guiders, Guide Guiders and Ranger Guiders at I.H.Q., on Friday, October 22nd, from 7 to 9.30 p.m.; Saturday, October 23rd, 2.30 to 7.30 p.m. (Details next month.)

North-East London Commissioners' training at I.H.Q., November 26th to 28th. Secretaries also invited. Please book the dates, details later.

Retreat week-end for Guiders and Rangers at House of Retreat, Pleshy, nr. Chelmsford, Essex, from October 23rd to 25th. Conductor: The Rev. Father Edward, S.D.C. All inquiries to be sent to Miss G. E. Cowmeadow, 115, York Hill, Loughton, Essex.

The Thames Sea Ranger Association will hold their Annual Regatta on Saturday, September 18th, at 2.30 p.m., off the Home Park, Hampton Court, just above Kingston Bridge (Hampton Wick and Kingston stations nearby). Events will include gig, skiff, d.n.g.h.v. fancy dress, dongola, etc. Programmes 6d. each, obtainable from Miss Cowley, 1, Warwick Court, N.11.

THE EMPIRE CIRCLE

The Lunch Hour Meeting will be held on Thursday, September 23rd, at 1.15 p.m. It is hoped the talk will be on 'The Girl Guide'.

The meeting will be in the Council Chamber at Headquarters from 1.15 to 2 p.m. Office will be on sale, and sandwiches can be brought.

The October Party will be held on Wednesday, October 6th, at 6.30 p.m. The Chief Guide will be the Guest of Honour, and will speak about her tour in New Zealand and Australia. Invitations have been sent to all Empire Circle members.

Classified Advertisements

Advertisements must be received by the 10th of the month for insertion in the next issue. Charges: 3d. per word, 1s. 3d. for box number. Advertisements for the sale of second-hand clothing cannot be accepted. (Accommodation offered has not necessarily been approved by Headquarters.)

EMPLOYMENT OFFERED

Helper required for Convalescent Home for 24 boys, aged 9 to 15, at Whaley Bridge, near Buxton. Some cooking. Resident post. Interesting and congenial. State age, experience, and wage required in application. To the Secretary, Invalid Children's Aid Association, Gaddum House, 16-18, Queen Street, Manchester 2.

Cooks, Assistant Cooks and Domestic wanted for Women's Land Army Hostels in all parts of England and Wales. Resident posts, salaries from £2 1s. 6d. to £3 weekly. Apply in writing to Hostels Department, W.L.A. Headquarters, 6, Chesam St., S.W.1.

Companion Housekeeper wanted immediately for elderly lady, with some slight knowledge of nursing. N.W. district.—Box 306.

West Sussex County Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs. Secretary urgently required. Vacancy through illness. Shorthand, typing. Good lodgings. Apply Mrs. Killian Konig, O.B.E., County Organizer, Selham, Petworth, West Sussex.

Shorthand Typist required Women's Land Army Office, some experience essential.—Apply County Secretary, 5 Weymouth Avenue, Dorchester.

HEADQUARTERS VACANCIES

Manageress for the Restaurant, Girl Guide Headquarters. Must be an experienced caterer, if possible resident in London. Age 35 to 40. Starting salary, £350 per annum. Hours of work, 9.30 to 6, five days a week. For further particulars apply the General Secretary, Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

ACCOMMODATION OFFERED

Furnished Bedroom, use of kitchen, etc., offered by Guider, middle-aged teacher, to single spirit. Ruislip, Middlesex.—Box No. 305.

Caravan, fully equipped for two, in private grounds overlooking Dartmoor. Nelson, Weston Rectory, Okehampton, Devon.

Orchard Cottage, Salford, Surrey (on London coach route). Paying.

guests taken, by ex-Commissioner, 4 guineas. For particulars apply Miss I. Fowler, London.—Refined accommodation, 3, Westbourne Terrace Road, W.2. Bed and breakfast from 10s. 6d. nightly; central for places of interest. Phone Cunningham 2373. 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, Farnborough Road, Herne Bay.

Bungelow 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.

Holidays between Downs and Sea.—Apply, ex-Guider, 98, Vale Avenue, Worthing. Wilsey Down Hotel, near Launceston. Small country farm hotel between Bodmin Moor and glorious North Cornish coast.—Miss Whittingham. Tel: Otterham Station 205.

Cabin-cruiser offered by Secretary to four Guiders, month October (beached banks Teign.) Reasonable.—Particulars, Vaughan, Cruiser, 'Mel Gannis', Crownwell Lodge, Shaldon, Teignmouth.

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

Guider, husband, baby (quiet, contented!), want immediately, house, cottage, rooms, house-boat, in near Cambridge.—Mrs. Paddock, The Rosary, Hambrook, Bristol.

For Guider-Student.—Vicinity Lamorby Park, Sidcup.—Miss Moore, 53, Malvern Road, Chesterfield.

FOR SALE

Geatner Duplicate in excellent condition, recently overhauled by the makers, and with their service agreement, £35. Phone Seal 147.—Redgrove & Patrick, Ltd., Seal, Sevenoaks.

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Eight-roomed Cottage, near Guildford, including bathroom. Freehold, 1 acre garden. Main water, telephone. Gas or electricity could be installed. Near bus route.—Box No. 309.

WANTED

Guide and Brownie Uniforms urgently needed for new company and pack in the East End. Small payment offered.—Miss Knight, 18, Harriett Square, Cremer Street, Shoreditch, E.2.

Large size Guide Uniform, 45 ins. or longer.—Barton 53, Westcombe Park Road, Blackheath, S.E.3.

Guider's Costume, bust 36 ins., hips 39 ins.—Boden, 3, Radcliffe New Road, Whitefield, Manchester.

Brownie Uniforms. Guider's Camp Overall, bust 36 ins., hips 40 ins., length 41 ins. Good condition.—Box No. 304.

Guider's Costume, 34 ins. bust; also belt.—Box No. 308.

Books by Elsie J. Oxenham.—Box No. 307.

Cretonne or Materials. Gifts gratefully received. Crippled Guides' handicrafts.—21, Balmoral Road, Nottingham.

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.

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