

THE GUIDIER

JULY - 1941

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PRICE 3^D MONTHLY



THE GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION

(Incorporated by Royal Charter)

17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1

Telephone: VICTORIA 6001-2-3-4.

Telegraphic Address: GIRGUIDUS, SOWEST, LONDON.

Branch Shops: 20, Richmond Street, Liverpool; 34, Upper Priory, Birmingham; 62, The Meadow, Leeds; 352-4, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1; 50, Moorgate, London, E.C.2; 20, Working Street, Cardiff; and 19, Green Lanes, Palmers Green, N.13

PRICE LIST

TERMS

PAYMENT—Cash must be enclosed unless a deposit account has been opened. Cheques should be made out to the Girl Guides Association and crossed Westminster Bank, Ltd.
CARRIAGE—All orders over £1 in value, except Toadstools, sent free in the British Isles.
PURCHASE TAX—Items chargeable with Tax at the beginning of the month are marked with T. Other items included in this list may be subject to tax during the month.

COUPONS (please see page 4 for particulars)

REGISTERED GOODS

Obtainable through County Secretaries only, except for London

AWARDS

	Price	Postage
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Archie—Ranger Home Emergency Helper	9T	2½d
Scripts for Tests for above—Red, Green, Blue	3T	2½d
Cords: All-Round, Blue and White	2	3T 2½d
Red and White		
Royal Blue	1	3½d
Scripts of All-Round Cords 4-in., as above	1	14T 2½d
Lanyards: All-Round, Blue and White	3T	2½d
War Service Badge, Crown 4½T Date Strips		

BADGES

Brownie—First Class and Proficiency	3T	2½d
Second Class	3T	2½d
Recruit Metal 4½T Extension	3T	2½d
Wings	6T	2½d
Guide, First Class, Blue, Green and Red	9T	2½d
Second Class	4½T	2½d
Proficiency	3T	2½d
Little House Emblem	9T	2½d
Tenderfoot, Gold 4½T P./Free Brass	4½T	2½d
Loose Guide	1	0T 2½d
Miniature Tenderfoot, Gold 3½T Silver	2	3T 2½d
and Sea Ranger	9T	2½d
X.R.—Miniature Tenderfoot are for wearing out of uniform only.		
Patrol, Choral, Guide and Ranger, Hostess	6T	2½d
Ranger, Proficiency	3T	2½d
Star	4½T	2½d
Tenderfoot, Gold & Enamel 4½T Enamel	9T	2½d
Loose Ranger	1	0T 2½d
Trade	6T	2½d
Sea Ranger, Proficiency Blue	3T	2½d
Able Sea Guide (Sea Ranger Test)	6T	2½d
Tenderfoot	9T	2½d
Trade and Ratings	6T	2½d
First Class Badge, Metal, for Guides, Red, Green or Blue	1	3½T 2½d
Slazer Badges, Ranger, Sea Ranger, and Old Guide and Guide	1	0T 2½d
Brown Owl	10½T	2½d
Captain and Cadet Captain, White Enamel	1	0T 2½d
Commissioner (Silver Tenderfoot)	3	9T 2½d
County President	1	6T 2½d
Headquarters Instructor Badge	1	6T 2½d
Imperial	6	9T 2½d
Instructor	9T	2½d
Lieutenant	9T	2½d
Local Association	4½T	2½d
Ranger Captain	1	0T 2½d
Sea Ranger Captain	1	0T 2½d
Secretaries, Metal—Green, Red or White	3	9T 2½d
Tawny Owl	10½T	2½d
Tester	9T	2½d
Thanks Badges, With Bar pin, Gold	2	12 6T free
Silver	9	0T 2½d

ENROLMENT CARDS

Brownie, Guide and Ranger	1d. each or 10d. per doz.
Local Association Membership Card,	per doz. 4 2½d

FORMS AND CERTIFICATES

Proficiency Badge Certificate Book	5T	1½d
Ditto for School Companies	2	2d
Book of Proficiency Certificates for Cadets	10	3d
Transfer Forms—book of 24	3½	2d
Transfer Forms for Guides	3 forms	1 1½d
Brownie Pack Certificates	9	2½d
Old Guides Membership Cards	1	1½d

HAT BADGES AND HATBANDS

Cadet Hat Badge, White enamel	1	0T 2½d
Guide Hat Badge	4½T	2½d
Ranger Hat Badge	4½T	2½d
Sea Ranger and Sea Guide Cap Ribbon	1	0T 2½d
Sea Guide, May be ordered from Headquarters	1	0T 2½d

SERVICE STARS

Numbered Stars, issued as follows:—	
Brownie (Brown background)	2-3 years
Guide (Green background)	2-5 years
Ranger (Red background)	2-10 years
Sea Ranger (Navy background)	2-10 years
Guide (without background)	2-25 years
One Year on Brown, Green, Red or Navy Cloth (unnumbered)	2½T 2½d
Backgrounds for Stars	per doz. 2½T 2½d

UNIFORM BROWNIES

	Price	Postage
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
STRIPES for Pack Leaders, 3½T, Sixers Seconds	2	2½d
BELTS, Sizes 25 to 30 in., 32 in.	1	2½d
CAPS, Brown Woollen, in two sizes	1	3T 3d
EMBLEMS, Names given in Brownie Handbook. (Customers are asked to order in quantities of not less than three emblems.)	2	0T 3d
HATS, Brown Cotton, Sizes 6½, 6¾, 7	4T	2½d
Brown Melton, Sizes 6½, 6¾, 7, 7¼, Size 6½	2	0T 3d
JERSEYS, Brown, 24 in., 26 in., 28 in., 30 in., 5½, 5¾, 5⅝, 5⅞	2	11T 3d

KNICKERS, Brown Casement Cloth, Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20...	2	0 3½d
LANYARDS, Brown, for Pack Leaders only	6½T	2½d

OVERALLS

Temporarily Unobtainable.

PLIMSOLLS, Brown, Sizes 10, 11 and 12 per pair	1	6 5d
SOCKS, Brown, ¾-length plain cashmere, size 8	1	6 3d
Tan, Silkestia, Sizes 8, 9, 10 in.	3	3 3d
TIES, Brown or Gold, 6d., 9d., and fadeless	1	0T 2½d

GUIDES, RANGERS and SEA RANGERS

BELTS, Owing to the difficulty in obtaining metal, belts will only be supplied with one swivel, at present. No belt can be exchanged if buckle has been moved.	
All sizes, 25, 26 in. to 30, 32, 34, 36 in.	
Swivel Belts	2 9T 4d
New Design Belt, 1 in. wide	2 4T 3½d
DISTINGUISHING MARKS, Patrol Leaders' Stripes	2 2½d
Badge, Sea Rangers	6T 2½d
Cadet Patrol Leaders' White Enamel Bar	9T 2½d
Seconds' Stripes	1 2½d
Badge, Sea Rangers	6T 2½d
EMBLEMS, Birds or Trees	4T 2½d
HATS, Sizes 6½, 6¾, 6⅝, 7, 7½, 7¾, 8, 8½, 9, 9½, 10, 10½, 11, 11½, 12, 12½, 13, 13½, 14, 14½, 15, 15½, 16, 16½, 17, 17½, 18, 18½, 19, 19½, 20, 20½, 21, 21½, 22, 22½, 23, 23½, 24, 24½, 25, 25½, 26, 26½, 27, 27½, 28, 28½, 29, 29½, 30, 30½, 31, 31½, 32, 32½, 33, 33½, 34, 34½, 35, 35½, 36, 36½, 37, 37½, 38, 38½, 39, 39½, 40, 40½, 41, 41½, 42, 42½, 43, 43½, 44, 44½, 45, 45½, 46, 46½, 47, 47½, 48, 48½, 49, 49½, 50, 50½, 51, 51½, 52, 52½, 53, 53½, 54, 54½, 55, 55½, 56, 56½, 57, 57½, 58, 58½, 59, 59½, 60, 60½, 61, 61½, 62, 62½, 63, 63½, 64, 64½, 65, 65½, 66, 66½, 67, 67½, 68, 68½, 69, 69½, 70, 70½, 71, 71½, 72, 72½, 73, 73½, 74, 74½, 75, 75½, 76, 76½, 77, 77½, 78, 78½, 79, 79½, 80, 80½, 81, 81½, 82, 82½, 83, 83½, 84, 84½, 85, 85½, 86, 86½, 87, 87½, 88, 88½, 89, 89½, 90, 90½, 91, 91½, 92, 92½, 93, 93½, 94, 94½, 95, 95½, 96, 96½, 97, 97½, 98, 98½, 99, 99½, 100, 100½, 101, 101½, 102, 102½, 103, 103½, 104, 104½, 105, 105½, 106, 106½, 107, 107½, 108, 108½, 109, 109½, 110, 110½, 111, 111½, 112, 112½, 113, 113½, 114, 114½, 115, 115½, 116, 116½, 117, 117½, 118, 118½, 119, 119½, 120, 120½, 121, 121½, 122, 122½, 123, 123½, 124, 124½, 125, 125½, 126, 126½, 127, 127½, 128, 128½, 129, 129½, 130, 130½, 131, 131½, 132, 132½, 133, 133½, 134, 134½, 135, 135½, 136, 136½, 137, 137½, 138, 138½, 139, 139½, 140, 140½, 141, 141½, 142, 142½, 143, 143½, 144, 144½, 145, 145½, 146, 146½, 147, 147½, 148, 148½, 149, 149½, 150, 150½, 151, 151½, 152, 152½, 153, 153½, 154, 154½, 155, 155½, 156, 156½, 157, 157½, 158, 158½, 159, 159½, 160, 160½, 161, 161½, 162, 162½, 163, 163½, 164, 164½, 165, 165½, 166, 166½, 167, 167½, 168, 168½, 169, 169½, 170, 170½, 171, 171½, 172, 172½, 173, 173½, 174, 174½, 175, 175½, 176, 176½, 177, 177½, 178, 178½, 179, 179½, 180, 180½, 181, 181½, 182, 182½, 183, 183½, 184, 184½, 185, 185½, 186, 186½, 187, 187½, 188, 188½, 189, 189½, 190, 190½, 191, 191½, 192, 192½, 193, 193½, 194, 194½, 195, 195½, 196, 196½, 197, 197½, 198, 198½, 199, 199½, 200, 200½, 201, 201½, 202, 202½, 203, 203½, 204, 204½, 205, 205½, 206, 206½, 207, 207½, 208, 208½, 209, 209½, 210, 210½, 211, 211½, 212, 212½, 213, 213½, 214, 214½, 215, 215½, 216, 216½, 217, 217½, 218, 218½, 219, 219½, 220, 220½, 221, 221½, 222, 222½, 223, 223½, 224, 224½, 225, 225½, 226, 226½, 227, 227½, 228, 228½, 229, 229½, 230, 230½, 231, 231½, 232, 232½, 233, 233½, 234, 234½, 235, 235½, 236, 236½, 237, 237½, 238, 238½, 239, 239½, 240, 240½, 241, 241½, 242, 242½, 243, 243½, 244, 244½, 245, 245½, 246, 246½, 247, 247½, 248, 248½, 249, 249½, 250, 250½, 251, 251½, 252, 252½, 253, 253½, 254, 254½, 255, 255½, 256, 256½, 257, 257½, 258, 258½, 259, 259½, 260, 260½, 261, 261½, 262, 262½, 263, 263½, 264, 264½, 265, 265½, 266, 266½, 267, 267½, 268, 268½, 269, 269½, 270, 270½, 271, 271½, 272, 272½, 273, 273½, 274, 274½, 275, 275½, 276, 276½, 277, 277½, 278, 278½, 279, 279½, 280, 280½, 281, 281½, 282, 282½, 283, 283½, 284, 284½, 285, 285½, 286, 286½, 287, 287½, 288, 288½, 289, 289½, 290, 290½, 291, 291½, 292, 292½, 293, 293½, 294, 294½, 295, 295½, 296, 296½, 297, 297½, 298, 298½, 299, 299½, 300, 300½, 301, 301½, 302, 302½, 303, 303½, 304, 304½, 305, 305½, 306, 306½, 307, 307½, 308, 308½, 309, 309½, 310, 310½, 311, 311½, 312, 312½, 313, 313½, 314, 314½, 315, 315½, 316, 316½, 317, 317½, 318, 318½, 319, 319½, 320, 320½, 321, 321½, 322, 322½, 323, 323½, 324, 324½, 325, 325½, 326, 326½, 327, 327½, 328, 328½, 329, 329½, 330, 330½, 331, 331½, 332, 332½, 333, 333½, 334, 334½, 335, 335½, 336, 336½, 337, 337½, 338, 338½, 339, 339½, 340, 340½, 341, 341½, 342, 342½, 343, 343½, 344, 344½, 345, 345½, 346, 346½, 347, 347½, 348, 348½, 349, 349½, 350, 350½, 351, 351½, 352, 352½, 353, 353½, 354, 354½, 355, 355½, 356, 356½, 357, 357½, 358, 358½, 359, 359½, 360, 360½, 361, 361½, 362, 362½, 363, 363½, 364, 364½, 365, 365½, 366, 366½, 367, 367½, 368, 368½, 369, 369½, 370, 370½, 371, 371½, 372, 372½, 373, 373½, 374, 374½, 375, 375½, 376, 376½, 377, 377½, 378, 378½, 379, 379½, 380, 380½, 381, 381½, 382, 382½, 383, 383½, 384, 384½, 385, 385½, 386, 386½, 387, 387½, 388, 388½, 389, 389½, 390, 390½, 391, 391½, 392, 392½, 393, 393½, 394, 394½, 395, 395½, 396, 396½, 397, 397½, 398, 398½, 399, 399½, 400, 400½, 401, 401½, 402, 402½, 403, 403½, 404, 404½, 405, 405½, 406, 406½, 407, 407½, 408, 408½, 409, 409½, 410, 410½, 411, 411½, 412, 412½, 413, 413½, 414, 414½, 415, 415½, 416, 416½, 417, 417½, 418, 418½, 419, 419½, 420, 420½, 421, 421½, 422, 422½, 423, 423½, 424, 424½, 425, 425½, 426, 426½, 427, 427½, 428, 428½, 429, 429½, 430, 430½, 431, 431½, 432, 432½, 433, 433½, 434, 434½, 435, 435½, 436, 436½, 437, 437½, 438, 438½, 439, 439½, 440, 440½, 441, 441½, 442, 442½, 443, 443½, 444, 444½, 445, 445½, 446, 446½, 447, 447½, 448, 448½, 449, 449½, 450, 450½, 451, 451½, 452, 452½, 453, 453½, 454, 454½, 455, 455½, 456, 456½, 457, 457½, 458, 458½, 459, 459½, 460, 460½, 461, 461½, 462, 462½, 463, 463½, 464, 464½, 465, 465½, 466, 466½, 467, 467½, 468, 468½, 469, 469½, 470, 470½, 471, 471½, 472, 472½, 473, 473½, 474, 474½, 475, 475½, 476, 476½, 477, 477½, 478, 478½, 479, 479½, 480, 480½, 481, 481½, 482, 482½, 483, 483½, 484, 484½, 485, 485½, 486, 486½, 487, 487½, 488, 488½, 489, 489½, 490, 490½, 491, 491½, 492, 492½, 493, 493½, 494, 494½, 495, 495½, 496, 496½, 497, 497½, 498, 498½, 499, 499½, 500, 500½, 501, 501½, 502, 502½, 503, 503½, 504, 504½, 505, 505½, 506, 506½, 507, 507½, 508, 508½, 509, 509½, 510, 510½, 511, 511½, 512, 512½, 513, 513½, 514, 514½, 515, 515½, 516, 516½, 517, 517½, 518, 518½, 519, 519½, 520, 520½, 521, 521½, 522, 522½, 523, 523½, 524, 524½, 525, 525½, 526, 526½, 527, 527½, 528, 528½, 529, 529½, 530, 530½, 531, 531½, 532, 532½, 533, 533½, 534, 534½, 535, 535½, 536, 536½, 537, 537½, 538, 538½, 539, 539½, 540, 540½, 541, 541½, 542, 542½, 543, 543½, 544, 544½, 545, 545½, 546, 546½, 547, 547½, 548, 548½, 549, 549½, 550, 550½, 551, 551½, 552, 552½, 553, 553½, 554, 554½, 555, 555½, 556, 556½, 557, 557½, 558, 558½, 559, 559½, 560, 560½, 561, 561½, 562, 562½, 563, 563½, 564, 564½, 565, 565½, 566, 566½, 567, 567½, 568, 568½, 569, 569½, 570, 570½, 571, 571½, 572, 572½, 573, 573½, 574, 574½, 575, 575½, 576, 576½, 577, 577½, 578, 578½, 579, 579½, 580, 580½, 581, 581½, 582, 582½, 583, 583½, 584, 584½, 585, 585½, 586, 586½, 587, 587½, 588, 588½, 589, 589½, 590, 590½, 591, 591½, 592, 592½, 593, 593½, 594, 594½, 595, 595½, 596, 596½, 597, 597½, 598, 598½, 599, 599½, 600, 600½, 601, 601½, 602, 602½, 603, 603½, 604, 604½, 605, 605½, 606, 606½, 607, 607½, 608, 608½, 609, 609½, 610, 610½, 611, 611½, 612, 612½, 613, 613½, 614, 614½, 615, 615½, 616, 616½, 617, 617½, 618, 618½, 619, 619½, 620, 620½, 621, 621½, 622, 622½, 623, 623½, 624, 624½, 625, 625½, 626, 626½, 627, 627½, 628, 628½, 629, 629½, 630, 630½, 631, 631½, 632, 632½, 633, 633½, 634, 634½, 635, 635½, 636, 636½, 637, 637½, 638, 638½, 639, 639½, 640, 640½, 641, 641½, 642, 642½, 643, 643½, 644, 644½, 645, 645½, 646, 646½, 647, 647½, 648, 648½, 649, 649½, 650, 650½, 651, 651½, 652, 652½, 653, 653½, 654, 654½, 655, 655½, 656, 656½, 657, 657½, 658, 658½, 659, 659½, 660,	

THE GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION PRICE LIST

July, 1911

II

	Price	Postage
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
HAT CORD. Silver ...	1 11T	2 1/2d
Diploma Brown, Green, Navy or Red ...	1 11T	2 1/2d
Camp Advisor (Ribbon) ...	1 0T	2 1/2d
Area Directors' Tassels ...	1 0T	2 1/2d
BELTS. New Design Belt. 1 1/2 in. wide. Sizes 28 in., rising 2 in. to 40 in. ...	3 2T	8 1/2d
Leather, with official buckle, old design, and one swivel ...	5 4T	4d

Owing to the difficulty in obtaining metal, belts will only be supplied with one swivel, at present. No belt can be exchanged if buckle has been moved.

GLOVES. Sizes 6, 6 1/2, 6 3/4, 7, 7 1/2, 7 3/4. Brown, long gauntlet ...	0 6T	4d
Brown Cape Leather, long gauntlet, only 6, 6 1/2, 7 1/2 and 7 3/4 ...	8 9	4d
HATS. Sizes: 6 1/2, 6 3/4, 6 7/8, 7, 7 1/8, 7 1/4, 7 1/2, 7 3/8, 7 1/2, 7 3/4, 7 7/8, 8, 8 1/8, 8 1/4, 8 1/2, 8 3/4, 8 7/8, 9, 9 1/8, 9 1/4, 9 1/2, 9 3/4, 9 7/8, 10, 10 1/8, 10 1/4, 10 1/2, 10 3/4, 10 7/8, 11, 11 1/8, 11 1/4, 11 1/2, 11 3/4, 11 7/8, 12, 12 1/8, 12 1/4, 12 1/2, 12 3/4, 12 7/8, 13, 13 1/8, 13 1/4, 13 1/2, 13 3/4, 13 7/8, 14, 14 1/8, 14 1/4, 14 1/2, 14 3/4, 14 7/8, 15, 15 1/8, 15 1/4, 15 1/2, 15 3/4, 15 7/8, 16, 16 1/8, 16 1/4, 16 1/2, 16 3/4, 16 7/8, 17, 17 1/8, 17 1/4, 17 1/2, 17 3/4, 17 7/8, 18, 18 1/8, 18 1/4, 18 1/2, 18 3/4, 18 7/8, 19, 19 1/8, 19 1/4, 19 1/2, 19 3/4, 19 7/8, 20, 20 1/8, 20 1/4, 20 1/2, 20 3/4, 20 7/8, 21, 21 1/8, 21 1/4, 21 1/2, 21 3/4, 21 7/8, 22, 22 1/8, 22 1/4, 22 1/2, 22 3/4, 22 7/8, 23, 23 1/8, 23 1/4, 23 1/2, 23 3/4, 23 7/8, 24, 24 1/8, 24 1/4, 24 1/2, 24 3/4, 24 7/8, 25, 25 1/8, 25 1/4, 25 1/2, 25 3/4, 25 7/8, 26, 26 1/8, 26 1/4, 26 1/2, 26 3/4, 26 7/8, 27, 27 1/8, 27 1/4, 27 1/2, 27 3/4, 27 7/8, 28, 28 1/8, 28 1/4, 28 1/2, 28 3/4, 28 7/8, 29, 29 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THE GUIDER

OUR ROYAL PRESIDENT WITH WELSH GUIDERS

ON Thursday, May 22nd, the Girl Guides Association Council for Wales held its second Biennial Meeting in the Council Chamber, Shrewsbury Castle. After the business had been transacted, the members of the Council welcomed visitors from many religious, educational and philanthropic bodies in Wales, together with Scout and Guide representatives from Shropshire, to a special meeting, at which Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal had graciously consented to be present.

Miss Ward, Chief Commissioner for Wales, opened the meeting in the great hall of the castle, and expressed the delight of Welsh Guiders at having the Princess, their Guide President, with them. In speaking of the death of Lord Baden-Powell, she said that the only fitting tribute which they could pay to his memory was to carry on what he had started.

The Princess, addressing the meeting, expressed her interest in hearing of the progress of Guiding in Wales. Referring to the death of the Founder, she said that she hoped Lady Baden-Powell would find some comfort in the way in which Guides everywhere were proving their loyalty to the Chief Scout's memory by rising so splendidly to the great occasions of to-day.

Her Royal Highness said that she was delighted to hear of the number of trainings held in Wales and to know that they were well attended, despite the many demands of the times.

While they must not attach too much importance to numbers, in a Movement which aims at quality rather than quantity, nevertheless, it was satisfactory to know that numbers were increasing in spite of war-time difficulties, as the more girls who could be trained on Guide lines the better it was for the future, provided the high standard was maintained. Of the large numbers of evacuees who had been welcomed to Wales, many were Guides already, and others had joined the Movement since they came to the Principality. There could be no doubt that Guiding had helped them to be happier in their new surroundings.

"I hear tales of the bravery of Welsh Guides in bombed areas," the Princess continued. "Several of them have been commended for valuable help, excellent work and fine courage.

"These are difficult times, but if we all play our part, they will lead us to a happier world, and they provide us with wonderful opportunities of proving the value of our Guide motto. Now, more than ever, we must 'Be Prepared,' in order that we may worthily meet the need of the present time. We hear much in these days of the

spirit of the people and the incalculable effect it has upon the progress of the war, and upon laying the foundation of a finer world after the war. I like to think that we, as Guides, have made no mean contribution towards this spirit. This must assuredly be, if we have tried to live up to the Guide spirit, with its characteristics of honour, loyalty, friendliness, unselfishness, courage and discipline. Never have material things seemed so transient and uncertain as at present. That being so, we can render no finer service to our country and to mankind than building up these characteristics which no trials can shake and without which no enduring peace can come about. This is your work as Guiders. May you go forward in it with an ever-increasing conviction and enthusiasm, and may your efforts be crowned with success."

Professor Cock, of St. John's College, York, in speaking on "Guiding, the New Order," talked of the stewardship of time, of the importance of efficiency and of exercising all our powers of thought and imagination. He stressed the need for delight in simple things and for equipoise of mind and body which would enable us to look on a turbulent world serene and undismayed.

Miss Kay, Welsh Assistant to the Commissioner for Training, said that the services of this country were fighting for freedom, and the Guides were building for freedom. This life and death struggle was of no avail if we won the war and yet lost the peace. It was for the peace that was coming that we

must build. She recalled, most interestingly, her own initiation into the Movement, and stressed the importance of getting into the child-mind and arranging the training of the children in accordance with the children's own enthusiasms and desires. Children needed ideals and adventure, she said. They were at the age when they were ready for both.

"We must see through the eyes of the children, and must ask, 'What do the children want?' not 'What do we think they need, what will be good for them?' We must not force our personalities upon the children. We must expect much, and we will get it."

After the meeting the Princess had tea in the Mayor's Room in the Castle and met very many of the Guiders individually and talked with them. Her Royal Highness was then shown the mobile canteen, and admired its efficiency and compactness, and the outdoor cooking stove of original design, on which cooking could be done in any weather.

Her Royal Highness then inspected a guard of honour and spoke to many of the Guides. As she left the Guides cheered their Royal President.



The Princess was shown the outdoor cooking stove.

NEWS FROM THE GUIDE FRONT

PRESENTATION OF TWO QUIET ROOMS

STIRLING CASTLE

A SHORT time ago one of our Guide Gift Week gifts, a "Quiet Room" for the use of the men, was handed over at Stirling Castle. Over 60 similar rooms have been furnished throughout Britain with money from our Guide Gift Week funds, and given to the Army. Here is a Guide's account of the day's doings:—

We all met at Stirling Guide Headquarters—all the representatives from the different companies in the County. We left our coats in Headquarters, and everyone looked very smart and nice. From Headquarters we marched up to the Castle, right up the awful brae, across the parade ground, over the drawbridge and right up into the courtyard of the Castle. There the Guard of Honour fell out, also the Colour Party; they were composed of Stirling Guides. The rest of us went over beside a wall, where we had a good view. Then Mrs. Carnegy, of Lour, the Scottish Chief Commissioner, and Mrs. Younger, our County Commissioner, arrived and were met by the Colonel and other officers. Mrs. Carnegy inspected the Guard of Honour, then came over to where we were standing and talked to us, her standard being carried behind her all the time. Then they went up a wee narrow stair into our "Quiet Room" to hand it over. After the short ceremony, Mrs. Carnegy came down and spoke to us, as did the Colonel, who thanked us for the gift of the room, and said it was exactly what the men had required, and that we were all to go up to see it and then be shown over the Castle. The room is lovely—so nice and cosy. It is at the top of a stair, high up, and with a lovely view over the Kippen road. It had a cheery fire burning, writing tables round the wall, a well-filled book-case in one corner, a table covered with magazines and lots of comfy chairs. After

The Standard of the Chief Commissioner for Scotland at the opening of the Quiet Room, Stirling Castle.



Egham Patrol Leaders clean the local ambulances.

seeing the room the Padre took us for a tour of the Castle. We were upstairs and downstairs and all over the place. We were in the officers' mess, which had a most beautiful long polished table; there was a fine big boar's head on the wall and lots of other animals' heads with great big horns. The Padre tried to make us believe he had shot them all! We went, single file, up to the battlements and walked along them—it was so narrow and ever so high up. We had a glorious view from there, away over the hills, and saw all the windings of the Forth.

Down below us on the parade ground the band was playing; it was just lovely. Then we went down to the courtyard again and said good-bye and "thank you" to the Padre. We had a grand day.

AYRSHIRE

Somewhere in Ayrshire stands an old mill converted into a barracks and rather cold and concretey, having been designed for the holding of heavy machinery and not for the housing of humanity. There a large storage shed has been made into a recreation room; one end of it partitioned off to form the Quiet Room furnished by the Guides. One day not so long ago, a most hospitable and appreciative officers' mess entertained the Scottish Chief Commissioner and other Guide guests to luncheon, and then the ceremony of opening the Quiet Room took place.

As the Scottish Chief Commissioner rounded the corner of the building, two small Brownies ran to meet her and led her along a line of Guiders to a Brownie ring, where she was given the Grand Howl, afterwards walking slowly with her Banner and Colour Party down the Guard of Honour of Guides and Rangers and inspecting them before, accompanied by the Colonel, she entered the Recreation Room.

Soldiers and Guides filled the room, and to them the Colonel, after welcoming the visitors, introduced the Assistant County Commissioner, Lady Cochran Patrick, who, on behalf of all branches of the Movement in Ayrshire, all of whom were represented, said that they were assembled to give to Mrs. Carnegy a warm Ayrshire welcome (it nearly lifted the roof) and to the Army not only material comforts but the Guide spirit of friendship and helpfulness as well.

Mrs. Carnegy explained how the gift had come about. "Never before," she added, "have we needed quiet as we do now, when we



Photo: Lanarkshire's Handcraft Exhibition. Hamilton Advertiser

THE GUIDER

you I will do all I can to see that your lovely room is used to the full and in the way you would wish it used. I hope somehow you may be able to convey our thanks to all who have contributed to it."



are all anxious and busy and it is difficult to get away and apart. We realise that in community life a place for this is greatly needed, and if we have been able to help in this way to show you how much we appreciate what you are doing for us in this fight for freedom, we shall be happy." She closed with the blessing, and good wishes of the Guides, and then the Chaplain thanked the Guides for the gift. He said they had achieved two apparently incompatible things; making a room which was both practical and at the same time like a room in a home. A private seconded the Padre and made a presentation to the Scottish Chief Commissioner, who then officially opened the Quiet Room by unlocking the door and entering. Meanwhile, the Army entertained the Guides to tea. A wonderful tea, all cooked in barracks from Army rations except, as was honestly admitted, the sardines.



The Guide of Dunkirk.

The Quiet Room certainly did look all the Padre claimed for it. One who had dealt with chairs and tables, pictures and matting and curtain materials in the raw was pleasantly surprised to see the homelike effect, and the epilogue was pronounced by a private who, on entering, remarked to his mates: "Strewth, isn't it lovely?" There is a postscript. It takes the form of a letter received at Scottish Headquarters from the Chaplain, in which he says: "I wish I could convey to you and to all who have helped to provide your Guides' Room some adequate conception of the blessing it is to us. To provide inside barracks a room like this which is homely, where men can sit in comfort and read the newspapers and magazines or write home conveniently, is a real godsend. I wish you could have seen the way it has been used over the week-end. I think it is true to say that there has never been a moment when every chair has not been occupied and every writing table used. Your gift certainly makes my own work as Chaplain to the regiment much more easy. Apart from the contentment and happiness it will bring individually to the men, it provides me with the kind of place where I can meet with my men and talk with them on common ground. I can assure

"THE GUIDE OF DUNKIRK"
 Our own lifeboat, presented to the nation in Guide Gift Week last year, is now on service at her station at Cadgwith, Cornwall. Before she was put on service she had to pass a final test of her self-righting qualities. This was entirely successful. A boat of this type is so designed that if she is turned completely over by a heavy sea, she should right herself immediately. When these tests are carried out the boat is loaded with weights representing a full crew, and is then overturned in smooth water by means of a crane. The time which she takes to right herself and drain herself of water is then noted. All this went off very well, and *The Guide of Dunkirk* passed her test with flying colours, righting herself in 16 seconds. It was not possible to have a welcoming ceremony for the lifeboat because of war-time difficulties, but the Guides of one company heard that the boat was coming and decided to make a day of it. They hiked to the coast, and there is no doubt that they enjoyed themselves. The Leaders of the Blackbird and Bullfinch Patrols wrote and told us about it:—
 "We left home at 10.30, prepared to stay out all day. We cooked our dinner in a field near a farm. Afterwards we went down to the beach just in time to help launch the old lifeboat. As it only had sails and oars, it had been sold for use as a fishing boat after nine years' service as a lifeboat. We practised Morse signalling. We were just finishing tea when the boat came in view, so we hastily cleared up and ran down to the beach. Some of the lifeboat officials gave us the emergency rations from the old lifeboat—a whole tin of chocolate! The Guides were very excited at being allowed to go on board and explore. There was a brass plate near the stern with the Guide trefoil on it and these words: *Guide of Dunkirk, Empire Lifeboat* was presented by the Girl Guides of the Empire, Empire Week, 1940. After we had explored the lifeboat we started on our journey back. Before we left, the coxswain told us we could all have a better look at the boat when the excitement had died down. On our way home we picked bluebells. Further on we found a pool with tadpoles in it, so we caught some to keep as pets. After we had caught the tadpoles we started for home, tired but happy to think we had explored a boat which all the Guides of the Empire had bought."

The Guide of Dunkirk is painted royal blue and white with two broad red bands on the deck line and above the water line. Her name, although it does not show in the photograph, is painted on the bows.

LANARKSHIRE'S MOBILE CANTEN by Averil Stewart

A mobile canteen for the benefit of Lanarkshire and any of her neighbours—who might need help after a blitz was presented by the Girl Guides of the County to the County Council on May 24th in the presence of Mrs. Carnegy, Scottish Chief Commissioner. This effort was the result of a wish to put into practice the second part of our Promise—"to help other people at all times." We felt that manning canteens belonging to other organisations was not enough, and we knew from recent experience that the need for canteens was very urgent and we could do. So we bought a second-hand furniture removal van in good condition and had it converted by a coachbuilder into a canteen, fitted up with serving-counter, till, shelves for mugs and food, thermostat urn and a forty-gallon water tank (the last an essential requirement in a badly-blitzed area where the local water has been affected). The canteen is painted with the Guide Badge and the words *Presented to Lanarkshire by the Girl Guides of the County*. It was provided by the self-sacrifice of all the Guides and Brownies throughout the County, burghs and landward alike, and everyone responded splendidly and devised ingenious ways of earning (not collecting) the £230 needed. It is to be staffed by seven teams of Guides, one for each day of the week, who will go out as Guides in uniform and will be summoned by the A.R.P. Control whenever required. Two drivers and one helper will compose each team.
 After the canteen had been dedicated for its work of mercy by a minister and accepted on behalf of Lanarkshire by the Convener outside the Town Hall in Hamilton, an exhibition of needlework was opened by Mrs. Carnegy within the Burgh Library, kindly lent for a week by the Town Council. This exhibition had three objects—firstly, to help raise funds for the canteen; secondly, to improve the standard of our Guide handicrafts by showing not only the best of our work but also the beautiful things made by needlewomen of the past; and, thirdly, to prove to ourselves and to others that even



The Guide of Dunkirk.

THE GUIDER



A corner of the Publications Department at Headquarters when the cotton reels were being despatched—the rest of the room looked just like this!

during the war we can plan for the new world of the future, and do our part in ensuring that out of the destruction of to-day shall grow something better and finer for those who come after us.

The exhibition, which was charmingly launched by our Scottish Chief Commissioner, has proved a great success, and was visited by numbers of the public (during the week and by Guides and Brownies (the latter paying no entrance fee.) It was entirely due to the efforts of Mrs. Brash, our County Post Handicrafts Organiser, who has recently been appointed Extension Handicrafts Organiser for Scotland, that we were able to undertake such an ambitious proposition. For without her knowledge and taste the show would not have fulfilled its object of being educational as well as interesting. Only the best work of any period was accepted, and the result was a really good picture of needlework throughout the centuries, from the lovely Queen Anne embroideries lent by one of our Vice-Presidents to the beautifully-made samplers of Brownies of to-day. Mrs. Brash pointed out in her speech at the opening that much of the antique work on view had been done by women who were enduring the stress of war just as we are, instancing the sewed-work pictures of an invasion by eighteen hundreds, when Britain was hourly expecting an invasion by Napoleon's troops mustering across the Straits of Dover as Hitler's are to-day. She also said that in years to come the needlework of this period will be eagerly sought by collectors because of its date and that it is for us to see that we leave behind us something worthy of this great moment in our history. Another interesting feature of the exhibition was a collection of as many Scottish crafts as we could gather, including some beautiful Ayrshire embroideries of about 1840, in the shape of heirloom christening robes and baby's caps.

One of the encouraging results of the show has been the number of Guides who have asked Mrs. Brash to visit their companies to teach them the simple stitches which she gives to our Posts, whose work was also on view. This, we hope will in time mean that our standard will approach nearer to the ideal of simplicity, good design and the best use of materials. And already we have learnt that it is not always the costly and elaborate work which produces the best effect, but that with a good plain fabric and ingenuity in working out patterns something of true and lasting value can be achieved.

GUIDE MOBILE TEAM

LIST OF DONATIONS AFTER MAY

Donations are gratefully acknowledged from:—
North Marylebone Guides; a Yorkshire C.A.; Malaya Guides; York Guiders' Conference; Miss Phillips, 1st Desborough Pack, Brownies; 12th Malvern Company; Flintshire Girl Guides Association; Penrhyn Bay Brownies; 26th Wigan Company; 1st Bursledon Company; Miss Farthing, Toronto.

THE STORY OF THE COTTON REELS

On Friday, May 30th, I was rung up by one of the Departments of the R.A.F. and asked if I could possibly collect for them, over the week-end, 15,000 empty cotton reels, which were urgently needed. I gasped slightly, recovered my breath, and said I would do my best. Having put back the receiver, I did not feel too good, then like a flash I thought: This is a job for my Guides; I know they will not let me down. I went straight round to our Headquarters, and luckily found Lady Clarendon, our London Commissioner. I asked her if she would mobilise London to the task. She rather wistfully asked if I had happened to remember it was Whitsun and that Mon-

day was a Bank Holiday! I then sent off about a dozen telegrams to Commissioners in various parts of the country, telling them of my urgent request and begging them to rally their Guides.

Tuesday morning came. I arrived at Headquarters with over 500 reels and was told that London alone had already over 13,000. Shortly after my husband's commissionaire arrived in a panting state with another 1,500 collected by Scouts in the City, and so it went on, over sacks and parcels pouring in by rail and post from Guides all over Great Britain. I then knew we had achieved our goal, and I rang up the R.A.F. headquarters and asked them to send a lorry to collect. All this time the "count" was going on, and we found we had collected, not 15,000, but 42,000!

I sent a note to the officer in charge telling him of our achievement and sending in a separate box one very large reel and one wee, wee one. I added this to my letter: "A happy event has taken place during the week-end, and we think the R.A.F. would like to have the mother and child!" I hoped he had a sense of humour, and he had.

June 4th, 1941.

This was his letter:
"The enthusiastic response to our appeal for cotton reels is most gratifying.
"I should be glad if you would convey to all who have participated in the collection our sincere thanks for a valuable contribution to the war effort.
"We shall not require any more for the time being, but I am sure I can count on your assistance if further needs should arise in the future.
"Again, very many thanks.
"P.S.—Mother and child are both doing well."

I would like to thank every Brownie, Guide and Commissioner who helped me to fulfil my promise. It was a great effort, and I am very proud of the way, and the speed, in which it was accomplished. A great many more reels came after Tuesday, and we have been able to send 20,000 to the Royal Corps of Signals, who urgently required them, and later another 50,000 went to the R.A.F. Altogether a grand piece of service.

Joan Marsham
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

WHAT TO EXPECT AT FOXLEASE

Official permission has been given for training to continue at Foxlease at present. DON'T forget that you can get to Foxlease by Coach and the coaches are seldom more than fifteen minutes late and much cheaper than Railway travel. Book to Lyndhurst.

TRAINING DATES.

July 11th-18th. Guide and Ranger.	Oct. 14th-21st. Guide. (Special training in Signalling and Ceremonial at week-end.)
July 22nd-29th. General.	Oct. 24th-28th. Hampshire Youth Committee.
Aug. 1st-8th. Guide.	Oct. 31st-Nov. 4th.—Brownie week-end.
Aug. 12th-19th. Patrol Leaders. Waiting list closed.	Nov. 7th-14th. General.
Aug. 22nd-29th. Hampshire Youth Committee.	Nov. 18th-25th. Guide. (Special training in 1st Class at week-end.)
Sept. 2nd-9th. General and Woodcraft.	Nov. 28th-Dec. 5th. Guide and Ranger
Sept. 12th-19th. Guide.	Dec. 5th-22nd. House closed.
Sept. 23rd-30th. Brownie and Guide.	Dec. 23rd-30th. Christmas Party.
Oct. 3rd-10th. General.	

TRAININGS AT FOXLEASE.

Guide Weeks—Guide training for Guiders. Brownie Weeks—for Brownie Guiders. Ranger Weeks—for Ranger Guiders. General Weeks—include all the above.

FREE PLACES.

Five free places are now available for each training week at Foxlease. Applications should be made through the County Secretary.

GRANTS ON RAILWAY FARES.

Where a Guider finds difficulty in attending a training course at Foxlease on account of train fare, the following reductions may be obtained:—
For return fare exceeding £2, a grant of 5s. will be made.
For return fare exceeding £3, a grant of 10s. will be made.
For return fare exceeding £5, a grant of £1 will be made.

The application for rebate should be made through the Guider's Commissioner direct to Foxlease.

FEES, Etc. (except for Patrol Leaders' Week and Christmas Party).

Weekly	£	s.	d.	Week-ends.	(Per day)	s.	d.
Single rooms ...	2	10	0	Single rooms	7	6
Double rooms ...	2	0	0	Double rooms	6	0
Shared rooms ...	1	10	0	Shared rooms	5	0

All applications should be made to the Secretary, Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants., and must be accompanied by a deposit of 5s., which will be returned if withdrawal is made two full weeks before the date of the course.

Guiders who have been before and again wish to attend a Training Week are urged to apply, as there are still vacancies.

Extra meals: Breakfast 1s. 6d., Lunch 2s., Tea 6d., Supper 1s. 6d. Cars can be garaged at a charge of 5s. per week or 1s. per night.

THE PATROL LEADERS' CAMP PERMIT

THE Patrol Leaders' Camp Permit marks a definite step forward in the camping world. It is a matter of rejoicing that, owing to the work that has been done in the past, Guide camping has reached a stage where it is possible to grant Leaders the privilege of taking their patrols camping on their own. Some people may question the wisdom of issuing this new test during the war, when many people cannot camp and all camps have the added risk of enemy action. This matter has been most carefully considered, and there are three excellent reasons for instituting the test at once. Firstly, some Guides may be enabled to camp who, owing to the shortage of Guiders, would not be able to go otherwise. Secondly, it will be a good thing if this new scheme begins in a small way and is quietly tried out before it is taken up on a big scale by the whole Movement, and thirdly, it will take some time for a good many of the Leaders to qualify, so the sooner they begin the better; they will be ready for their chance when it comes.

The Patrol Leaders' Camp Permit Test will not be published in *Polex*, "Organisation and Rules" at present. It is appearing on THE GUIDE, "Company Page," as well as in THE GUIDER, and all Camp Advisers will have copies of it. THE GUIDE is also publishing articles on it by the Commissioner for Camping for England and myself, and a series of articles on the Pioneer Badge will also shortly appear in THE GUIDE. C.A.s are ready to advise and help over it, but at the same time a few notes and comments may be helpful.

The Patrol Leaders' Camp Permit is not comparable to the Ranger Camp Permit, because the Patrol Leader is too junior to assume complete responsibility for the camp. The near-by resident who undertakes to come to her aid if needed should be called in for matters to do with health, or anything other than camping. The qualified camper who assumes final responsibility should be consulted on all camping matters. It may sound to some that it is asking a great deal of a Guider who is not herself resident in the camp to assume responsibility for it. Actually, when one is resident in a camp, one can only take every proper precaution, and one has to assume responsibility for what one cannot ultimately completely control. There are certain risks that it is proper to take. The qualified camper will be held responsible for giving right advice and instructions, but if the Patrol Leader does not carry out her advice and an accident occurs, it is the Patrol Leader who is to blame.

In an ordinary company camp, it is the Guider-in-Charge who is ultimately responsible for all bathing, and not the life-saver, but in the Patrol Leader's camp the life-saver will have to assume complete responsibility. That is why the Camp Adviser has to "approve the person to take charge." The bathing cannot be put in charge of a youngster who may be an excellent swimmer but not experienced in taking a bathing parade.

The testing of the Patrol Leaders' Camp Permit will be on a high standard; it will definitely be the privilege of the good Leader to take her patrol camping, and not the right of any indifferent Leader. If her own Captain is "a licensed Guider with whom she has camped recently," it is, of course, not necessary to get the recommendation of any other licensed Guider.

In all Guide camping, training and proved efficiency lead on to greater privilege and responsibility. The height of trust is achieved when not only can one be trusted oneself, but when those whom one has trained are ready also to take responsibility. The Patrol Leader's Camp Permit marks, as it were, the coming-of-age of Guide camping. To-day the Guide Leader joins the ranks of those trusted to take others to camp. This is a proud moment for Guiders, setting the seal on their work.

ANGELA THOMPSON,
Imperial Commissioner for Camping.

PATROL LEADERS' CAMP PERMIT

1. This permit is primarily intended to enable a Patrol Leader to take her own patrol to camp. She may take other Guides provided that (a) they are in her own company and (b) they are under 16 years old. She must be at least 13 years and must have camped in a Guide camp not less than two weeks or the equivalent before entering for the test.
2. The number in the camp may not be less than three nor more than 6 and at least one, besides the Permit Holder, must have camped.
3. Sites. Patrols shall camp, if possible, within walking or bicycling distance of their own homes. In any case, the site must be in private grounds, within call of an inhabited house with a grown-up who undertakes to help if needed. Permanent Guide sites with resident wardens may be used with the C.C.A.'s approval. The Permit Holder must consult the outside Camp Adviser about the site at least a month before she wishes to camp. No camp may be for more than three nights.
4. Special permission cards, to be used each time, can be obtained from the home Camp Adviser. Each Guide must have a Permission form signed by her parent or guardian and Captain.
5. The permit shall be valid for one year only, and in no case shall one be issued or reissued to anyone of 17 years or over.
6. Permission for any boating or bathing must be obtained from

the Camp Adviser, who is responsible for seeing that the ordinary rules are carried out and must approve the person to take charge.

7. Responsibility. The Permit Holder is not finally responsible for the Guides in camp with her. There must be a qualified camper available who accepts the final responsibility and a special understanding with a resident within call in case of illness or emergency.

THE TEST

- A Patrol Leader must hold the Pioneer Badge and:—
1. Be recommended to the District Commissioner and Camp Adviser by the Court of Honour and a Licensed Guider with whom she has camped recently.
 2. Prove her ability to keep bedding and clothing aired and free from damp.
 3. Show a high standard of efficiency in the first aid section of the Second Class; bring to the test a small first aid case, fitted by herself, and suitable for a patrol camp; be able to give reasons for her choice of its contents.
 4. Show a knowledge of—
 - (a) storing food;
 - (b) fire precautions;
 - (c) clearing up a camp site.
 5. Have a knowledge of the boating and bathing rules and understand their importance.

The tester must be a qualified person nominated by the C.C.A. In special cases the Patrol Second may be allowed to enter for the test.



MISS MACDONALD AND MISS ANSON

by
ROSE KERR

Those Commissioners and Guiders who have been in the Guide Movement since its early days will well remember its first General Secretary, Miss Margaret Macdonald, and will be sorry to hear that she died at Wells, Somerset, on June 8th, 1941.

When Lord Baden-Powell launched his scheme, *Scouting for Boys*, Margaret Macdonald became his secretary. As soon as the Guide Movement acquired a separate existence she became its foster-mother and nursed it into life and vigour.

In *The Story of the Girl Guides* will be found related how Miss Macdonald organised the first Headquarters—in a single room—and Miss Maynard's description will evoke vivid memories in the minds of some people: "Headquarters was a small room with a table in the centre spread with odds and ends of Boy Scout pamphlets, with one sheet of Guide literature—the floor piled with hats and other equipment. At a desk in the corner, Miss Macdonald sat, struggling with parcels, registering patrols, writing letters and listening ever patiently to one caller (from whom there was no escape) who came to make a purchase, ask a question, lodge a complaint or suggest a totally new scheme for the organisation of the Movement."

Then the growth of the Movement necessitated more help in the office. Two assistant clerks were engaged; instead of paying them salaries, which could ill be afforded, Miss Macdonald gave them shorthand lessons in her odd moments.

In her dealings with people who formed the Movement, she showed immense patience, tact and judgment; the Movement could never have surmounted the difficulties of its early days had it not been for her care and devotion; she nursed it during the first ten years of its existence.

As always happens with healthy children, the Movement outgrew its nursery days; Miss Macdonald resigned in 1919 and played no part in its further growth, but she will never cease to be remembered with gratitude by those of us whom she had advised and encouraged during the days of our first connection with Guiding.

Miss Macdonald was succeeded as General Secretary by Miss Barbara Anson, who effected the move from the old Headquarters in Victoria Street to the new ones in 25, Buckingham Palace Road, the house which had been built for the Boy Scouts. Miss Anson was an excellent organiser, and those of us who knew her well acquired a great admiration for her. She resigned from the office of General Secretary in 1921, to be succeeded by Miss Montgomery.

Miss Anson, with her mother, died from injuries received during the bad air raid on London in April, 1941.

Constance Maccabe, District Secretary, North West Division, Liverpool, and formerly Captain, 100th Liverpool Guides. Killed by enemy action in May, while on duty fire watching.

Lily Bannard, 1st Poplar Post Rangers, on May 10th, after many years of suffering. Her patience and cheerfulness were an inspiration to all who knew her.

and human life as a mere accessory

WANTED—YOUR OPINIONS, PLEASE !

It has been suggested that THE GUIDER should be printed in larger type than is at present being used, and the Publications Committee, in view of the present paper shortage, have decided to ask for the opinions of readers on this matter.

Page 129 of this number has, accordingly, been printed in larger type in order to give readers an opportunity of comparing types before deciding which they prefer. This page contains approximately 778 words. The same number of words in smaller type appear in "The Patrol Leaders' Camp Permit," on page 133, column one, one inch above the foot of the column. It will therefore be seen that the choice lies between a GUIDER printed in larger, clearer type, containing two-thirds of the present amount of material, and the paper as it now is, in the present type, with the same number of articles.

Readers should bear in mind that, after this month, THE GUIDER will, of necessity, be smaller, being reduced to 16 pages *without* a cover. A certain amount of space will have to be devoted to advertisements, which help to pay for the paper, and which are, at present, printed mainly on the cover. Any increase in type size would therefore limit the number of articles considerably.

Please let us have your opinions by July 7th. Unless a majority votes in favour of larger type, THE GUIDER will continue to be printed in the present sized type.

TOPICAL TESTS—(Continued from page 135)

dren have always enjoyed playing at accidents, hospitals and even funerals! They will play war games with or without help, but I am sure the mother who returned from shopping to find her young hopefuls practising fire fighting with paraffin and paper in the nursery and fire bombs which had to be rushed downstairs alight, would have been glad if they could do their tests elsewhere.

E. M. WEEDON.

NEW RURAL ENGLAND

by

HENRY WILLIAMSON

IF anyone had told me five years ago that I should be a farmer in Norfolk during the second phase of the Great War, I would not have believed him. Nor would I have believed that the Great War would be continued actively in September, 1939.

Five years ago, as I sat by my open hearth in a Devon cottage, while the salmon river outside roared in spate, bringing down roots and trees from the valley which ended as a hillside cut on Exmoor, I imagined the future would be one of travel, to find new stimulation for my books. I wanted to go to California for sunshine; to Canada for salmon fishing; to live in the mountains of the Tyrol or the Black Forest, or perhaps Corsica; or perhaps to New Zealand, with its vision of strange trees and great trout in the rivers.

I felt I had outlived my Devon countryside, with its otters, foxes, stags, salmon and badgers. I had written books about the village and the people; and the rest would be repetition. My four sons were entered for Blundells School; in due course they would go there and be fitted for some sort of future. What future, I did not know; I had no thoughts, no ideas, about it. They would have to make their own future.

The young men of Britain would have to make their own future. They were Britain; and they would make a new Britain, I hoped, better than the one which I and the friends of my youth had known. We had known what it was to kill, and be killed, about the time we had learned to shave. It wasn't good enough. The dole queues remained, and the world did not seem to be getting any better, despite the universal platitudes. Indeed, it seemed to many that the platitudes were a semi-conscious smoke-screen put up to hide reality. A world different from that which broke periodically into war needed fundamental changes; not platitudes.

And so time went on, until, five years ago, I decided to do my small active part in the re-building of a better Britain. Farming was in a bad way; I would farm. Many labourers' cottages were rotten; I would rebuild as many as I could. By chance I saw a near-derelict farm in Norfolk, and bought it six months later. I bought it against the advice of lawyers, land valuers, relatives, friends, and acquaintances. A. G. Street, who wrote that beautiful book, *Farmer's Glory*, told me that land had never been so cheap for a hundred and fifty years. The near-destitution of so much of English arable farming was a symptom of the decay of the Old World; and I knew the English spirit, and believed it was due for a great revival. In that revival I knew that English land, the mother of the race, and English people, who were the race, would be put first. So I started farming, and in an old lorry took my belongings and part of the family—the others to follow—across England, from the lush west country, with its rain and rocky streams and soft burring speech, to hardy East Anglia, with its droughts and sluggish rivers and sharp keen air and shrill clipped speech. I could not have had such a contrast if I had gone to California or the Rockies—and I was in the best land of all, England!

As I look back now, after four years of farming, I am not sorry I turned farmer. People told me I had undertaken a tough job; and I knew it; but I did not know how tough it would turn out. I've had to buy my experience, in everything. Those three condemned cottages, which I rebuilt myself, are finished now; but it took a long time, while farmwork was neglected. When they were done I had to rebuild and alter two others for a farmhouse, for there was none with the land. We lived for months in a broken-roofed granary, with no windows, and a wet brick floor, with only a small stove, and no water or bath or drains—three grown-ups and six small children. The farm was weedy, hedges tall and ragged, gates broken or fallen, the roads were bogs or deep ruts, the buildings ruinous and rat-ridden, the meadows snipe-bogs, the woods full of broken trees and dead elderberries. And all this viewed daily, hourly, by an impatient, imaginative temperament, which longed to see it altered in a flash; and which, to pay for the work, often had to write half the night.

But I am glad I undertook the work. Our bullocks lost money (beef didn't pay), the sheep-trade fell, and the flockmasters sold up, wheat was subsidised, and then at our first harvest the barley trade (East Anglia grows the finest malting barley) crashed. But I had foreseen this; and although it meant my capital was gone and an overdraft was mounting up, I knew things would come right. They came right when the war broke out. We farmers now have stable markets. We know what we will get for our pigs, our milk, our sugar-beet, our beef, our mutton. We can plough, cultivate, and drill for a crop of barley, knowing that we will not get the bare cost of production back after threshing and taking samples of corn to the merchants at their stands in the Corn Hall.

My friends and advisers, who thought me rash, even foolhardy, to buy land in 1936, now congratulate me on my foresight. The weeds on the land are gone, the meadows are being drained (Government grant covers half the cost), the arable fields are being chalked (to sweeten the soil, again a half-cost grant), the roads are made up (Oh, the blisters of 1937, digging 1,000 tons of flints and gravel out of a pit!), my home-bred bullocks are in the yards, treading clean barley straw to make the dung to grow the corn and the sugar-beet.

Sheep graze the grassy hills, and the circular saw, driven by the tractor, cuts up tons of firewood from the reclaimed hedges. My three sons go to the village school, while the eldest, aged 14, drives the tractor and ploughs the fields. Their mother looks after the hens and cleans our small renovated farmhouse, and a village maid cooks with electricity.

Norfolk is famous for its wild pheasant, and we do not lack for game. Pigeons come from Scandinavia to the woods, and once a week the villagers, by invitation, shoot them from hides in the woods. Wild duck fly to the willow-fringed pond on the meadows, geese pass over, woodcock flap across the North Sea and settle in the hedge-bottoms, trout rise in the chalk-stream which runs through the lower land; so we do not lack for food. Our mill in the chaff-barn grinds barley and wheat for flour, for a variety of loaves we bake ourselves. And, of course, we have our own milk and cream and butter. And lest this seem too selfish a catalogue, I must add that not the least of our achievement is giving employment to four families, and at least three others in warm, dry cottages. Those four years gave me many white hairs (the placid temperament is the best for a farmer's life, with its myriad anxieties), but I do not regret anything. All was, and is, experience.

It has taken a war to put British farming on its feet, and to bring back to us generally the idea that work is the true basis of life in the world. A nation that neglects its land, and its peasants—which are its root-stock—will perish. Easy money is no good. Napoleon said that toil produced a hard and virile race, while trade produced a soft and crafty people; and that is true. We British are hard and virile, and we must have overseas trade in order to build up a high standard of life; but the cut-price, get-rich-quick idiom was beginning to spoil that hardness and virility. Its by-products were over-intellectualism, spiciness and hyper-stimulation of feeling; too many cocktails, too glamorous movies, a rootlessness showing itself in artistic distortion; pavmentism. The war has brought us back to the fundamentals of life; and when it is over we have got to build a fine civilisation in this country, and its Empire, on the simple virtues of life. There will be enough work for everyone for many years, under a modernised, planned system, which puts first its land, and its people.

I want to see town children educated in the country, getting to know its trees, its birds, its coasts, its soils, mountains, streams, counties. I want to see the country children having technical education, I want to see them travelling to the Empire, and returning with a knowledge of what their inheritance truly means. I want to see thistles and docks as rare plants in Kew Gardens—extinct elsewhere! I want to see gardens where there were slums, and salmon leaping again by London Bridge, in water no longer polluted by sewers, chemical plant, and all the filthy chaotic dribble of an unplanned, many-headed commercial monster, which puts profit first and human life as a mere accessory.

WANTED—YOUR OPINIONS, PLEASE!

It has been suggested that THE GUIDER should be printed in larger type than is at present being used, and the Publications Committee, in view of the present paper shortage, have decided to ask for the opinions of readers on this matter.

Page 129 of this number has, accordingly, been printed in larger type in order to give readers an opportunity of comparing types before deciding which they prefer. This page contains approximately 778 words. The same number of words in smaller type appear in "The Patrol Leaders' Camp Permit," on page 133, column one, one inch above the foot of the column. It will therefore be seen that the choice lies between a GUIDER printed in larger, clearer type, containing two-thirds of the present amount of material, and the paper as it now is, in the present type, with the same number of articles.

Readers should bear in mind that, after this month, THE GUIDER will, of necessity, be smaller, being reduced to 16 pages without a cover. A certain amount of space will have to be devoted to advertisements, which help to pay for the paper, and which are, at present, printed mainly on the cover. Any increase in type size would therefore limit the number of articles considerably.

Please let us have your opinions by July 7th. Unless a majority votes in favour of larger type, THE GUIDER will continue to be printed in the present sized type.

TOPICAL TESTS—(Continued from page 135)

dren have always enjoyed playing at accidents, hospitals and even funerals! They will play war games with or without help, but I am sure the mother who returned from shopping to find her young hopefuls practising fire fighting with paraffin and paper in the nursery and fire bombs which had to be rushed downstairs alight, would have been glad if they could do their tests elsewhere.

E. M. WEEDON.

SUMMER PROGRAMMES

by M. COSTOBADIE

COULDN'T we have something different next week?" Brown Owl and Tawny were planning their summer programmes, and Tawny had just pointed out how very similar were the meetings they had had during the last three months—a beginning ceremony, inspection, a game to let off steam, a little test work, another game or two and then Pow-Wow and an ending. Not that they always played the same games each week, but had you gone to the pack meeting at a certain hour you would have known just exactly what you would find them doing.

"Well," said Brown Owl, "what do you suggest? We want to be outdoors as much as possible and we must do some test work remember. Jane and Dorothy are so nearly ready for First Class that if we could do a little extra signalling they could be tested next month. Then there are those four who want to get on with their 'Golden Bar' and if Mary does not sow her seeds soon they will never flower in time for her grannie's birthday."

"Yes, I know," said Tawny. "I did not mean that we should never have an ordinary meeting but just for a month or two, or maybe once a month, couldn't we have something quite different and still combine it with some test work?"

"We might meet in a different place each week," suggested Brown Owl. "Perhaps Captain would let us use her garden, and one week we might meet on the common and be gypsies for the evening. There are never many people about in the middle of the week and it would be a splendid opportunity to practise plaiting with long grasses and knots—we could tie up our animals and hang out our coats."

"All gypsies have a fire," said Tawny, "and there are lots of sticks about so we could practise laying fires as well."

"What about a wet day or a very showery one when we should not want to go too far from shelter? Could we, I wonder, turn a corner of the playground into a Robbers' Cave?" was Brown Owl's next suggestion. "The Brownies could be captured and set to clean shoes, wash up, lay the table and fold clothes. They would be rescued in the end, of course, after signalling for help, and we might have a trail for the rescue party to follow. It could be laid round the streets near the school so that we could run for shelter if necessary."

"Yes," said Tawny, "and we could bomb the cave afterwards to practise ball throwing."

But Brown Owl was not listening. "I wonder," she said, "if we could have a treasure hunt without going out of the town. You could take one Six and Pack Leader another so that we were not too large a party. Some clues could be written in Semaphore and in others we could give compass directions. It would be fun to try and I am sure we could work it out between us."

"By the way, the Vicar says we may have that odd corner of ground in the churchyard, so we can spend one evening gardening. There is plenty to be done and the seeds to sow."



BETTER LATE THAN NEVER

by PHYLLIS E. PEASE

*There once was a town with a beautiful view,
Where everyone lived to a hundred and two,
And all the old ladies were happy as Queens,
Behaving—at ninety-like girls in their teens.*

*How well I can see them! How plainly recall
The Lady de Hop, who lived up at the Hall,
And old Sally Skip and Miss Emily Jump—
Who fetched her own water each day from the pump—
While old Sally Skip and The Lady de Hop
Both did their own shopping and walked to the shop.*

*There were Rangers, of course, who were part of the view,
And Hop, Skip and Jump would be joining them, too;
For camping and hiking
Were much to their liking,
And, as for old Sally,
She longed for a Rally,
While Emily Jump and The Lady de Hop
Both thought that a meeting ought never to stop!*

*But Captain—a lady all polish and starch,
Who shouted "Right - dress!" and "Form - fours!" and "Quick - march!"*

*And knew all the Rules to the very last page—
Before she enrolled them, enquired their age.*

*The Lady de Hop had to grudgingly state
She lost her first youth at a hundred and eight;
The truth from Miss Jump was reluctantly wrung,
She'd passed ninety-five, and was no longer young;
While old Sally Skip rather sadly confessed
She was ninety and nine, but was "still at her best."*

*"Too old!" said the Captain, "You mustn't enrol!"
Whereon they created the "Veterans' Patrol"—
And now they are marching all over the shop,
Commanded, of course, by The Lady de Hop.*



Now they are marching all over the shop!

TOPICAL TESTS

FEW Guides have time or opportunity to search through the daily papers for the wonderful stories of heroic deeds which are recorded there, and anyhow the descriptions are too concise and undramatic in style to appeal to children. If, however, Guiders would enlarge on and adapt these yarns from real life, I believe the Guides would be interested to see if they were up to the standard of their motto "Be Prepared" and were ready for the hard practical tests which abound these days.

YARN 1

Tell the tale of endurance and courage of Miss Cornish and her gang of children in the lifeboat from the *City of Benares*. Describe how, day after day, she told them stories and invented games for them while she rubbed their limbs to keep the circulation going; how she roped them together so that no one could be washed overboard or fall over while asleep. Finally, how, when at last a plane came overhead, a small boy improvised a flag and signalled the ship's name to the plane.

Test to give the company.
Can you, in patrols, (1) rope yourselves together so as to be comfortable and secure? (2) Think out games needing no movement. (3) Choose three signallers from the patrol, each to send one word.

YARN 2

A 14-year-old girl, in a S.E. town, was left in charge of a young brother and sister one evening. There was an air raid, the house was hit and collapsed, and the light went out. She collected the children and protected them from further harm from falling debris till they were dug out. Then she held the boy on her knee while the doctor stitched a head cut.

Test. Can you find your way in the dark? Guides scatter all over the hall: one in each patrol has been secretly warned to become "trapped" under a table or somewhere similar, after the light goes out. Patrol Leaders stand ready, and when the light goes out must find own Guides and get them together in line beside the door. The Guides may, of course, call out. First patrol complete is winner. (Note: Tell the Guides the useful tip of blind walking with the arm bent across one from the elbow instead of a hand out, as the hand will not protect one's face from, for example, an open door, but the arm is wide enough to do so.)

YARN 3 (For an Outdoor Test)

Tell of the Coventry raid and one of the many stories of bravery. Probably one which would appeal to them is that of the 15-year-old girl who delivered her message to the F.A.P., though she was thrown off her bicycle five times by blast on the way. Then tell how the water mains were hit and the order went out that all water must be boiled for drinking.

Test. A baby in the shelter is crying with thirst. The mother cannot leave it. Gas and electricity are off. Which patrol can boil and cool a drink for it first.

In case critics should say that Guides should be kept away from thoughts of war at their meetings, as a relief from strain, I would say that chil-

(Continued on page 134)



THE WAY WE

TACKLING THE KNOTS IN OUR TESTS

by
C. FALCON



THE recruit's introduction to practical Guiding is almost always learning to tie a knot. She goes home from her first meeting thrilled by the thought that she is going to be a Guide, going to join in all the adventurous activities of the Guides; she has begun already; she's learned to tie a knot! Proudly she displays her skill at home.

To her, knotting is a new craft, unlike anything she has tackled before, which opens the door to all sorts of excitements and offers the opportunity to carry out that new aim of helpfulness which henceforth is to be her special concern. She sees herself the heroine in countless episodes.

As Guiders, with the help of the Leaders, we must not fail to satisfy that expectation of adventure and excitement, if the girl is to gain the maximum out of her training. Knotting must never be allowed to degenerate into something practised at company meetings, sitting in a circle with a bit of string in our hands, because knotting is part of a test which has to be passed. Knot-tying is included in the two most important tests because it teaches control of the hands, skill, resourcefulness and self-reliance. So give the Guides the chance to use their brains where the tying of knots is concerned. Set them problems so that they have to decide which is the best knot to use under different circumstances. This is a necessary preparation for the emergencies which it is our aim they should be ready to meet with skill and coolness.

It hardly needs emphasising that knotting must be presented to them as knowledge which is used day in and day out. Once they had been shown how to make tea, they wouldn't dream of only making tea that way when brewing it for Guides at a Guide party!

If the Leaders realise that knotting is one of the first opportunities offered a Recruit of carrying out the second promise, and that it may often feature in her daily good turn, the recruit will assimilate this outlook too.

Remember also that through knotting the smallest Guide advertises the Movement. If she can do up a parcel better than the child who is not a Brownie or Guide, if—still better—she offers to do up mother's parcel, Guide training receives an unsolicited testimonial.

The difficulty, of course, which we Guiders are up against is how to maintain the interest and enthusiasm which the recruit brings to her first effort, in a company where the Guides are at all stages, and time for training and meeting is limited, more so to-day than ever before. Also, at the back of our mind is the wish to avoid letting the Second Class test drag out over months with the possibility of the Guide's interest flagging, but this won't happen if practices are sufficiently exciting, and I think under present circumstances we must cease to worry much about the time taken and remember that it is the practical knowledge gained and the improvement in the girl's all round efficiency which count.

Knotting is made interesting by: (1) Training practically. We must try to reproduce the occasions when the knot is used. (2) Outdoor practice. Offers more opportunity for realistic work. (3) Using appropriate materials, rope for bowline, bandage for reef knot. A girl's fingers will become all thumbs in the hurry and tension created by an emergency and she will probably fail dismally if she is asked to tie a bowline in rope when her practice has been limited to string. (4) Letting the Guide learn at her own pace. The slow Guide must not be hustled or knotting becomes a labour. Speed in tying is achieved with practice. (5) Utilising the younger girls' love of playing school. Allow the Guide who has thoroughly mastered a knot (how to tie it and its application in everyday life) to teach someone else.

It is suggested that practices should be made as adventurous as possible consistent with the girls' safety. Let us consider some schemes:

1. Life-saving. Lowering each other in a chair knot from a window. Borrow a stretcher and demonstrate with that to learn the

stretcher knot used now in A.R.P. Precautions to take: Choose a window within jumping distance of the ground for first attempts and spread a mattress beneath. Impress upon Guides necessity to use rope which shows no sign of fraying and is sufficiently strong. The free end must be made fast with a round turn and two half hitches to some solid piece of furniture in the room. Show them how better control is maintained of the rope by paying it out keeping the foot pressed on it against the wall below the window. It would be wise for Captain to ask a fireman friend to demonstrate the method to her in the first place.

2. The Guide room is turned into a First Aid Post. There is an imaginary air raid on and casualties are brought in. Don't limit your instruction to the teaching of the reef knot, but take the widest possible view in all knot training. In this instance let the Guides learn from the Patrol Leaders how to stop bleeding, how to treat shock, put on slings, make the injured comfortable, fill hot water bottles and avoid burning the patient with them; how to encourage the fearful, allay anxiety about possible missing relatives and instruct how further aid for the homeless can be obtained. (See pamphlet "After the Raid" issued by Ministry of Home Security.)

3. When ponds are frozen, stage an ice accident. Is there any reason why someone wearing gum boots should not go through the ice in very shallow water and have to be rescued?

4. Summer is coming (though it wouldn't matter if it were winter) organise a knotting hike. Guides demonstrate as many different knots as they can. Suitable rope for various needs should be collected beforehand and points are lost for using unsuitable material, i.e., too thick string for gadget-making. Gadgets, huts and shelters, erection of flagstaff and bridge building are among the possibilities on this hike.

5. Similar to above, but production of demonstration articles carried over a week or fortnight. This may be found useful among companies only able to meet irregularly at present. Maintain a high standard in judging, remembering that if a gadget is made, it must be usable.

6. Model boat sailing to teach such knots as clove hitch, round turn and two half hitches, bowline, running bowline, fisherman's bend and other nautical hitches and bends. One day, if enough boats can be mustered, organise a regatta. Have a towing race (two ropes joined and secured); a race which only finishes when boats are made fast to a bollard (a post or stick); a race in which boats tow a spar; and one where, because of the rising tide, they cross the water and are left tied up with a running bowline. Races would need to be handicap ones if the boats' performances varied greatly.

7. An attractive set of table napkin rings can be made out of four-stranded turk's heads, which are painted inside and out with belco or some similar paint, to make them stiff.

8. Making a flagstaff introduces many knots. Suggest at the Court of Honour that one is made for company H.Q. There is the lashing together of Guide poles to make the post, the fixing of hal-yards and of guy lines. A flagstaff such as this was made by one of my companies and erected at each meeting in the centre of an up-turned table, the guy lines being hitched under nails driven, by permission, into the table legs close to the top. In this way every Guide became familiar with the knots and ceremony used in hoisting colours.



TO FIND

Sunshine

On a level surface. Support a pole pointing towards line to the ground (A). With A as centre and any radius arc.

Some while before noon when tip touches the arc mark the and then lengthens, and where XZ and N is true north.

By taking a bearing of ascertained.

BY THE POLE STAR

Hang a plumb-line from the (large) pin upright on a table—this may be 1° out but not Great Bear is in the right place the Great Bear and the Pole Zeta, the North Pole and

DO THINGS



9. To encourage use of knots at home. Each Leader keeps a record for two weeks of the occasions found by members of their patrols when a knot was used. The record notes the occasion and the knot used. In judging, points are awarded for the number of occasions the Guides discovered and for the correct knots used.

10. Mannequin Parade. Each patrol works out its own ideas in a given time and produces characters to illustrate the uses of the knots, for example: Girl rescued from smoke-filled room (with rope under arms, etc. In judging note that suitable rope has been selected); fisher-girl, complete with jam jar; camper returning from wooding expedition; hiker with mackintosh on back; lady exercising dog with improvised collar and lead; wounded with bandage; wounded with sling improvised with a clove hitch.

It's not possible to arrange thrilling incidents such as life-saving at every practice and games must often supply the necessary background of excitement and competition.

These points are worth consideration when planning games both to give practice and to test.

(1) The game must be fun. (2) For the game to be a success the Guides must know the knots it introduces. (3) Recruits must be able to take part. (4) Guides who fail to tie a knot correctly must learn before the meeting ends. It's a good plan for the Guide to fall out and learn from Lieutenant or a Patrol Leader, then, having mastered the knot, join in the game again. Remember if a Guide has to fall out for the rest of the game she loses an opportunity to practise, so falling out should be avoided and, preferably, points be lost for mistakes. (5) Introduction of a subsidiary subject; this may be simply a race, or first aid, or gadget-making, etc. (6) When the players consist chiefly of recruits and tenderfoots, points should be gained for correct tying and knowledge of use rather than for speed in tying. (7) Keep the games simple so that they go with a swing and the interest is maintained. Remember the size of the Guides' hands and avoid asking girls with stiff, unmanageable fingers to do difficult feats in a game; lead up to the difficult feats. (8) Avoid games where the knots are put to unnatural uses. I have seen a game played in which you tie a clove hitch round your own neck. This, I think, confuses the use of a knot in a Guide's mind.

THE PATROL SYSTEM

4.—"RUNNING" THE COMPANY

"**R**UN the Guides at ———." Have you ever said this—or been guilty of doing it? Actually, if you are a good Captain, with a real understanding of the Patrol System and its implications of self-government, it is very much more likely that the Guides run you!

The Court of Honour is the "executive" of the company, and we have seen that the Patrol Leaders, who are its elected members, come to its meetings primed with the opinions of their Guides on all the matters that are to be discussed, and probably with other ideas that their patrols desire to suggest. The grown-up members of the Court of Honour—Captain, Lieutenant, Ranger Captain and Brown Owl—are largely there in an advisory capacity.

Usually Captain is in the chair, but some companies like to have a change of chairman from time to time. Whether in

the chair or not, Captain must remember to weigh matters impartially. No Guider can be a Dictator! No Guider must "warp" the decisions of the Court of Honour by being too insistent on her own point of view. We must bear in mind that we want our Guides to make their own choice, to come to their own decisions, and—almost necessarily—to make their own mistakes and profit by them!

This does not mean that we Guiders are going to stand idly by while our companies rush to destruction! We must express our own opinions honestly; we can point out clearly what we believe to be flaws in the ideas and plans of others, but we must never, never do so in a "that-won't-do-at-all" tone of voice, much less in a "my-way-is-the-right-one" frame of mind.

When it happens—as it sometimes does—that the Court of Honour comes to a decision that is not the one we had hoped for, we must give their way a fair trial and our loyal backing. Thus, we shall show our respect for their opinion of the company, and I hope that, if we subsequently find our own opinion was a mistaken one, we shall admit it sportingly.

The Patrol system presents us with a very democratic means of company management, and we may measure the success of our Guiding to a very great extent by the degree in which the "running" of the company is done by the company. DOROTHY IYEVSON.

THRIFT IN THE FIRST CLASS TEST

A Guiders' meeting, held to talk about testing the First Class Badge, the thrift section caused the most discussion.



The Captains felt that if it were tested verbally, a good deal of "hot air" was talked by the Guides and little, if anything, practical done. A great many suggestions were put forward to make the test interesting and practical, and finally it was decided that Guides should bring to the examination something that would have gone out of use if they had not repaired or adapted it. For instance, a saucepan with a hole in it repaired with a pot mender, children's slippers made out of old felt hats, scrap books for patrol corners, with useful articles from THE GUIDER, and bandages from old sheets or knitted squares of wool for blankets.

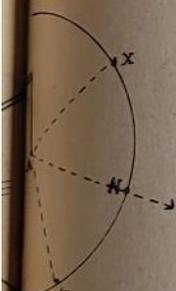
Before coming in for the test they also have to do one of the things to show that they understand the meaning of thrift with regard to their own possessions, and one thing showing care or thought for other people's property. The Guides write down the two things that they find to do and send the papers along before the test. Of course, the usual things are darning stockings, turning off gas fires or lights when not required, or collecting bits of soap ends to make into one piece. Now and again, however, an original and pleasing paper comes in, such as the following:—

"Showing thrift as regards my belongings—I had two dresses exactly the same, but one had a large piece out of the back and the other had one sleeve out. I took the one sleeve out of it and the two sleeves out of the other and put the latter into the frock which had had one sleeve. With the remains of the material I am making a sun suit."

"Showing thrift as regards some one else's property or possessions.—A large mirror standing on my dressing-table was cracked across the corner and was to be thrown away. Instead, I painted the crack green, making a curved stem, and put leaves on it so that it resembled a shamrock, as I am the Patrol Leader of the Shamrock Patrol."

If the Guides really make an effort and find something to do, I always pass them, even if their ideas are rather queer. In fact, I only remember one failure, and that was a Patrol Leader who said that she now wrote to her small sister at school once a fortnight instead of each week, as she used to do, as this saved paper, envelope and stamp, as well as her own time.

This method of doing most of the work for the test at home is a great boon to the Guide who feels nervous at the examination. Also, a girl good with her hands can do herself great credit, which is satisfactory when much of the First Class gives the quicker-witted Guide the advantage. V. Z. W.



THE NORTH

From the tip drop a plumb-line of convenient length describe an arc of the shadow of the pole. When the shadow of the pole meets the arc mark Z. Bisect the arc ZY and the compass variation may be found. WINDOW LOOKING NORTH. To be more accurate when the window and then place a string and the pole star. To be more accurate when the plumb-line cover Zeta in a straight line.



EXPLORING A WOOD

by
AUDREY SETON GORDON

THE poet Emerson wrote: "In the woods is perpetual youth. Within these plantations of God a decorum and sanctity reign, a perpetual festival is dressed, and the guest sees not how he should tire of them in a thousand years."

Emerson meant a natural wood, which is a very different thing from a forest planted by man. Nature is lavish with seeds; they are borne by winds, by birds and by animals, and are sown anyhow. The result is a mixed wood of many different kinds of trees, with bushes and shrubs to form a pleasing undergrowth which will shelter and feed many varied creatures. Even if a natural forest is largely of one species (such as the ancient Caledonian Forest of Scots Fir in the Highlands) there is always plenty of space for each tree to develop its own individuality, and sufficient light and space below the trees for grass or heather, blaeberrys or juniper. When man makes a wood, he plants the trees close together so that they will grow up and up and have few branches and big, even-sized trunks, to give as much timber as possible. They grow no near one another that little light is able to reach the ground below, so there is scanty undergrowth and the trees have all the nourishment in the soil to themselves. Birds and beasts shun such woods.

I think that when he wrote of "perpetual youth" in the woods Emerson meant the unceasing, though unseen, activity of the trees, for they grow night and day—and he probably thought of the abundant life of all the classes of the animal kingdom that flourish in woods. But there is, by human standards, venerable age, too, in our woods. Few trees become mature enough to bear seeds until they are 25 years old, and the oak must be 70 before it produces acorns. Oaks may live to be 500 years old and, indeed, are said to live for 900 years.

When one sets out to explore a wood one must first know what kind of wood it is. If it is a natural self-sown wood it may be composed of many species of trees and bushes, with open spaces here and there, or it may be an oak and beech wood. These two kinds of trees like to grow together because the oak has very deep roots, and the beech has shallow ones. In the north one may be able to explore a birch wood, in which often grow hazel, juniper, oak and rowan. Then there are the coniferous woods. Our only indigenous conifers are the Scotch pine, the yew and the juniper. All other conifers have been introduced from foreign lands, and some have become sufficiently acclimatised to seed themselves. If your wood is a planted wood, then the open "rides" will probably be the only parts worth exploring. The interior will be dark, gloomy and silent.

The animals and birds to be found will be typical of each kind of wood. Trees harbour many kinds of insects, so the insect-eating birds will be most numerous. It is said that the oak tree gives an unwilling home to over 500 different kinds of insects. Oak apples and other galls on an oak are abnormal growths caused by gall wasps, which lay their eggs in the soft tissues of leaf or twig. Open one, and you may find the grub or larva inside. If there is a small round hole in the gall it will mean that the grub has hatched and gone. I think I can safely say that one can find several kinds of titmice in every sort of wood all over the British Isles. The common wren, the robin, thrush and blackbird, and the chaffinch also, live in each natural wood. These birds may remain all the year round in one wood. They are joined in spring by the migrant warblers. In English woods the chiff-chaff is probably the most common warbler, but further north the willow warbler is most plentiful. Birch and oak woods are beloved of the wood warbler, of whose song R. M. Lockley

writes that it seems to him to "express all the joy of the life of the tree tops in their fullest burgeoning—his whole body shivers with delight." This author says that the wood warbler's three last notes "round off that astonishing magic madrigal by giving utterance to the sadness of replete happiness."

Of the birds I have so far mentioned, all except the wood warbler are abundant in gardens and hedgerows and commons as well as in woods. A less pleasant, although handsome bird of woods of all kinds, is the jay, which sucks the eggs of other birds. Other robbers living in woods are the carrion crow and the magpie.

The sparrowhawk is to be found in many woods, and in parts of Wales and Scotland there is the common buzzard. A few pairs of kites, rarest of British birds of prey, lead a precarious existence in the woods of Wales. The wood pigeon is, of course, a common woodland bird, and we must not forget to look for that mouse-like bird, the tree-creeper, nor the woodpeckers, nuthatch, and that rare and odd bird, the wryneck. Everyone knows the pheasant, and its harsh call is a common sound in most woodlands. But the pheasant is not a native of Britain. It came originally from the Caucasus. Among migrants, one must look for the beautiful redstart, with his dashing red tail.



The best way to find out what birds inhabit a given wood is to learn their songs and calls. The next thing is to go and lie on the ground a little way inside the wood to listen and locate the birds you hear. Best of all is to go before dawn and hear the birds one by one begin their song, until the full drawn chorus breaks out. You will notice that birds sing before they break their night's fast.

Flowers, ferns, mosses and lichens are in all natural woods in abundance. If you can visit the same wood each year, it is interesting to make a list of all the flowers and other plants you can identify and note the dates they come into flower or leaf each spring. There are bluebell woods in most districts. One wonders why they grow in such profusion in some places. They never seem to grow singly anywhere. In Scotland we call them wild hyacinths, and the true bluebell of Scotland is the common harebell, which flowers much later in open spaces.

The red squirrel is a cheery inhabitant of most of our woods, and his nest, or "drey" as it is usually called, is a common sight. You will notice that the squirrel's coat and ear tufts and tail are a different colour in summer from what they are in winter. If you are lucky in your wood exploration you may come across a badger's home. This is called a "set," and consists of many tunnels, perhaps ten feet below the surface. Generally, there is a big heap of excavated soil at the entrance. In March the badger, like ourselves, does his spring cleaning, and takes all his bedding out to air. As badgers come out only at night, they are difficult to observe. Sometimes when walking quietly or sitting quietly in a wood, you may see a fox or perhaps come across one sleeping. Even the rabbit is interesting and amusing to watch if you keep quiet and watch his home life without letting him know you are there.

Those of you who cannot identify bird or beast or flower can just keep quite still and listen to the music of the wood. The sighing of the wind in the trees—the bird chorus—the high squeaking of woodland mice—the chattering of squirrels—the high-pitched hum of the wing-beats of myriads of insects—all these things you will hear. In winter birds are more or less silent—and perhaps the wind in the trees is the only word-music. Each tree, however, will be found to sing its own individual song.

THE SQUARE CENTRE AN EXPERIMENT IN GUIDING

WHAT can be done for the 14 to 18 girl? Has Guiding anything further to offer? Rangers only absorb a small proportion, while in the housing areas and congested parts of our large cities there are masses of girls as yet unattracted by any form of organisation. Can Guiding in any way extend its sphere and share the joy and usefulness of its life with girls to whom the Ranger company makes no appeal? Would this be contrary to the Chief Scout's plan? Surely not, for he saw his ideas used in many ways and his first intention for Scouting was its use within existing organisations.

These were the reasons which produced a scheme for the starting of a Centre for girls from 14 to 18 years to meet several nights in the week with an organiser who would use Guiding as her inspiration and method. The plan was put before the Committee advising on the use of the juvenile welfare grant for Scottish Guiding, who decided to experiment in a housing area in Edinburgh. The first tasks were to find the leader who would adapt Guiding to the needs of the girls, to choose the locality and to find suitable premises. The first of these problems was solved by an outstanding Guide trainer accepting the position of organiser. A large housing area where there were few organisations for girls was chosen, and after a prolonged search an old disused hall found as premises. Fresh paint on the walls, chintz curtains and chairs painted different colours by amateur painters, transformed the somewhat dingy hall into a bright and attractive centre, and its proximity to the harbour square solved a much-debated point and gave it the dignity of both a name and a sign—the Square Centre.

Now, to gather the girls a circular was prepared giving the list of activities and ending with the question, "What do you want to do this winter?" and an invitation to the first night. Four hundred names were taken from the list of girls living in the neighbourhood who had left school in the last three years. The invitations were addressed and delivered at the houses by the local Ranger company. All was now ready except the quick-drying properties of the paint used for the chairs!

On her way to the Centre on the first night the organiser found herself saying "let there be one," and sure enough when she reached the door one hour before the time, there was one girl waiting to come in. A helper, arriving ten minutes after the opening hour, found 30 girls in complete possession—a group sitting round the fire, others playing table tennis, darts and table games. Dancing, games and, above all, deafening noise followed and, at the end of the evening, a count showed that there had been 80 girls in—a complete answer to the question of whether such a centre was needed. The following nights both numbers and noise were unabated. A varied programme was followed, care being taken not to urge anyone to join in, but to let little groups take part while others sat about and followed their own bent.

After two nights a girl came to Miss Collyns and said, "We must have a concert." "All right," was the reply, thinking it was a suggestion for the future, but the next night they brought a list of 41 performers, and when asked when it was to be the reply was "Saturday!"—and Saturday it was and a truly terrible performance! But out of evil came good. "We can do better than that," said the girls, and it was apparent that the time was ripe for the Committee to be chosen who would run the Centre. The Committee was speedily elected by the members, one for each age group, and no Committee could be more zealous in its duties or more eager to have meetings! Such is the enthusiasm for office, that when a library was proposed a second Committee eagerly undertook its responsibility.

Where is the hidden Guiding? First in the growing sense of the patrol system. All important points are taken by the Committee members to be discussed in groups, and such weighty points as the raising of the 1d. entry to 3d. on the party nights "because the boys laugh when we say it's a penny" are carefully weighed and decided. Handcrafts made an early appeal and the approach of Christmas made a useful start. The latest enthusiasm has been that each member should make her own badge, and one girl who was among the first to complete hers, spurned the pin and, firmly sewing it to her coat, announced "I'm a life member now!" First aid, at first a little aimless, has received great stimulus from the suggestion of forming a first aid squad for the Centre, and many girls are now working hard to qualify, realising the value of being prepared. The evening canteen is most popular and its working has been simplified by the camp method of washing up your own mug. Team games are growing in popularity and both method of playing and ideas of fair play are improving, while country dancing, at first regarded with great scorn, is now a regular feature. A recent party given to the mothers had a programme drawn up by the Committee entirely without guidance, which included keep fit, country dancing and a solo by a girl who could really sing—this when compared with the concert of two months before made the helpers wonder if they could possibly be the same girls.

It must not be thought that the Centre is a peaceful, orderly community. You can still barely hear yourself speak, and on Saturday, when the boy friends come, and the numbers have been known to reach 150, it is doubtful if even bombs would be heard. Incidentally, the boys are terribly anxious to join the Centre, too, and castles in

the air are built of the wonderful premises that will be needed after the war. The sense of responsibility is growing and they are a community who are learning to share work and play, and the purloining of lemonade bottles and the like is not so frequent!

Perhaps the greatest achievement yet is the starting of a Sunday evening Epilogue. Miss Collyns had wisely bided her time before introducing the spiritual side, but, after an hour spent in the shelter during an alert, when the girls had on their own started singing hymns because the shelter was a disused church, she felt the moment had come. At the next Committee meeting she made one of her rare suggestions, and on explaining what an epilogue is, got the encouraging response from one girl, "I'm not religious, but it's no' a bad idea." "How shall we put it to the girls?" said Miss Collyns. "Don't announce it; we'll tell them," said the Committee. It was explained that probably only a few would remain for it, just those who wanted to, but on the first night 40 gathered round the fire and quietly joined in an act of worship. Next Sunday the numbers increased and their feeling towards it is summed up in one girl's remark, "I don't go to a church, but I like you!"



July, 1941

CANADA. The latest number of the *Canadian Guider* gives us interesting news of Guiding in Canada. H.R.H. Princess Alice, who was Overseas Commissioner till May, 1940, was to attend the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Council on May 20th. A new Canadian Book of Rules and news of training and camping show that Guides are planning a busy summer. An article in French, "Et tu deviens une cheftaine epatante!" was read with much interest by the first troop of French Eclaireuses Cadets in London.

GIBRALTAR. Guiders who have run companies in Gibraltar, or seen the Guides there on their way to another colony, will be interested to know that companies and packs have been started for children from the Rock now in London.

INDIA. The Punjab Annual Report and the *Indian Guide* give us news of many different activities—making garments for famine victims, for the Red Cross and helping to raise money for war funds. A weekly war work party in the Guide House in Lahore give an opportunity for Guiders to meet and exchange news of their Guides and of Guides in other parts of the world.

MALTA. News from this gallant island takes a long time to reach us, but a letter dated January 3rd, which has just arrived, tells us that Guiding is carrying on there in spite of many difficulties, impossibility of getting any uniform being only a small one. Ten war companies have been started in "safe areas" and four more are running in shelters. All the Guides are very keen.

NEWFOUNDLAND. Imperial Headquarters have just awarded two Beaver Badges to Miss A. Phillips and Miss A. Hayward. It is a great pleasure that their many years' good service to our Movement should thus be recognised.

NORTHERN RHODESIA. We have heard that the sum they are planning to raise for a mobile canteen is complete and the canteen has been ordered. We have sent them our warm thanks and congratulations.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA. We hear of a great increase in numbers of Wayfarers. The Joint Advisory Committee of Guides and Wayfarers has now been formed, and is to meet every three months. The colony training camp for Wayfarers was a great success, and Wayfarers knitted socks for African troops on war service.

GIFTS RECEIVED. More good clothing has come to us from Canada, Durban, New South Wales and Victoria. A company in Canada sent a parcel of vegetable seeds which an English company will grow on their allotment.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

YOUTH LEADERS TRAINING COURSES AT WESTHILL COLLEGE, SELLY OAK, BIRMINGHAM

August 30th—September 13th.

Guiders who would like to attend this course should apply to Headquarters for particulars and an application form, together with a letter of recommendation from their Commissioner. Applications must be sent in to the Principal of Westhill College not later than July 19th.

ENGLISH FOLK DANCE SUMMER SCHOOL

Place: Homerton College, Cambridge.

Date: August 2nd—9th.

A limited number of scholarships are offered to Youth Leaders, who will be admitted on payment of half-fees, namely, 17s. 6d. for the week. It will be possible to arrange cheaper accommodation than that offered at Homerton College if the Leaders do not mind living out. Camping facilities can also be arranged.

Entry forms and further particulars obtainable from: The Secretary, E.F.D.S., Cecil Sharp House, 2, Regent's Park Road, London, N.W.1. Applications should be sent in immediately.

WHO GOES HOME?

by

CATHERINE CHRISTIAN

BEFORE the war you could buy twelve leeks for sixpence. This winter sixpence bought you one leek. Did it occur to you that the time might come when you would be left with your sixpence, because there were no leeks to buy—and sixpence would not flavour the stew?

Before the war, most of us, if we are honest, looked on money as a thing. We believed in it. More money meant more power. It meant more comfort. It meant freedom "to come and go and look and know." It meant, above all, security. If you had a settled income you were safe. It took courage to do without money, because it takes real courage to renounce security and comfort and freedom when they are apparently within reach.

There are things money can't buy in Britain to-day. It can't buy immunity from danger. It can't buy more than the ration of petrol or tea or sugar. Quite often a millionaire could not treat himself, South of France for the winter, though your life depend on missing the English winter. Every week there will be fewer things money can buy. It is a great shock to some people. It is the shock we needed to open our eyes to a simple economic principle which is in our essence valueless and acquires value only as a symbol of exchange.

In our unwieldy civilisation, A cannot trade potatoes to B in exchange for fish, and a day's labour to C in exchange for a piece of home-spun cloth. B may still be catching his fish much after methods the Phœnicians used, but A, instead of collecting eggs, works all day in a bank, with nothing but a row of figures at the foot of the page to show for it, and C is a cotton operative in the Midlands, tending a machine, the function of which he hardly himself understands. When A draws his salary and C collects his wages, they are receiving in fact a bit which proclaims to their fellow men that they have contributed certain work to the community, and for it they are entitled to draw on the general supplies up to an equivalent value in goods produced by other men.

Supposing B on his fishing expeditions encounters dangerous storms over a long period. His catch of fish decreases. However good a crop of potatoes A may have grown, it will not be possible to trade them for more than a limited amount of fish, because the fish is not there for more than a limited amount of fish, because the fish is not there to be had. That is obvious. But A, working in the bank, miles from the sea coast, knowing nothing of B's dangers, is indignant when money, the symbol of his labours (of which the potatoes would have been a direct and obvious result), will not buy him unlimited fish. Now, suppose that A offers to work for C in exchange for cloth. C has a flock of sheep that are constantly menaced by wolves, and he has just promised his entire wool crop to a band of hunters, who are determined to exterminate the wolf pack. A must wait a year at least for his cloth, though C still needs his help on the farm.

The position is obvious and must be accepted simply. Will A in the bank accept as simply the fact that clothes are rationed because we need to promise all our output in exchange for munitions against an enemy cruel and sly as any wolf? Money, the symbol, stands between A and B, between A and C unless both have seen through its claim to be a thing in itself of value, rather than a symbol of values that are on an ever-adjusting scale of supply and demand.

We in the Guide and Scout Movements are challenged by this economic crisis in a very special way. Contrary to custom, we include definite, practical teaching on economics in our ethical system of training. We say—thanks to the Founder's sweep of vision and sublime common sense—"A Guide is Thrifty," and go on to explain that by thrift we mean the right use of resources, without waste and without parsimony; and the development of the power and standard of production by the individual for the betterment of the community.

The Founder's approach to money is as interesting as his approach to religion, sex and

the other major problems of living. He simplifies the issue and presents right action as the obviously sensible course, tested by time, and leading to happiness. His Ninth Law is "probably the most unpopular in all Ten, but in it lies the germ of a sturdy, independent attitude that will be needed more after the war than it has ever been needed before. 'In order to get money, you must expect to work.' 'A Scout needed before. 'You ought to be learning some the first one fails you.' 'A Scout thing of a second tip...' 'Of course, proper pay that is earned by will never accept a tip...' 'You will be right to accept that!'"

All through *Scouting for Boys* the Chief emphasised the value of your work is another thing, and you will be right to accept that! All through money could not buy, and the pleasures to be had at little or no cost. Without once implying that money is in itself evil—indeed, encouraging boys and girls to work for it and save it—he taught them how to be independent of it in a thousand ways. Is there any holiday in the world cheaper than a well-run, well-planned camp? Is there any conceivable uniform that will stand up better to hard wear than ours, at the price? Is there any life where money counts for less, and the ingenious gadget replaces the manufactured article more often, or more gleefully, than the life of the average Guide company?

Our children, thanks to the Chief, are in better fettle to meet the post-war crisis than the thousands who have grown up believing that money is the only thing worth having in life, because it will buy all they can ever want (except immortality!). The crisis is going to be an acute one—just how acute we are only just beginning to realise. If we mean to help our Guides through it, now is the time to think clearly ourselves, to face the issues once for all in our own minds, and to decide how best we may emphasise those points in our training which bear upon the issues at stake.

Let us ask ourselves—Who in the post-war world will be the rich man? The man with money? Since money has no value but its purchasing power, he may be pitifully indigent. The man with a trade at his finger tips? That depends. If the trade is one for which there is need, he will be able to earn a place for himself in the community. The man with a few acres of land and a sound roof over his head, who, given diligence and moderate good fortune, need never want for the simple necessities of life?

If we desire true riches for our children, shall we bring them home from the fields and woods when war is over? Shall we teach that money, the symbol, is an actual thing, worth serving long terms of imprisonment to obtain? Or shall we say—"Go up into the land and possess it"?

A great deal has been written in the past about "going back to the land." No one can ever go back to anything, in time. If you want to go back, you must go forward, and presently you will find yourself round the turn of the spiral staircase, exactly above the place where you thought you would like to be. You are that much further on in evolution, and you must accept the consequent increase of vision.

If, after the war, the predicted move of the urban populations "back to the land" begins, it will prove in fact to be a move forward, because, of necessity, they will take with them a wider outlook, a deeper understanding than their great-grandfathers had, a hundred years ago, when they left the land to serve the machines.

Work that is to produce the actual material needs of life is best organised on communal lines, where everyone can lend a hand and everyone can be a specialist at some particular, necessary task. Before the war, the younger people were instinctively drifting towards the support of community enterprise. Among the wealthier classes this was making itself felt in the big blocks of luxury flats, where communal swimming and communal gardens were the rule, and where, in some cases, unwanted impedimenta, such as babies and pets, could be communally parked for unlimited periods of time.

Here, then, lies the second



EXTRACT FROM THE CHIEF GUIDE'S LETTER TO THE COMMISSIONER FOR LONES

"You can imagine how glad I am that Scouting and Guiding is going on so wonderfully, in spite of this terrific test of its strength, and from the many accounts that I have received of the gatherings and services held in memory of my beloved, all those countless thousands seem to be repledging themselves to work harder than ever before.

"What a task he has left us; and how one trusts that this nightmare may pass sooner than we dare expect, and then we shall all have to do what we can to make his hopes and dreams come true!

"You, and all your 'Lones' will help in this in your own way, I know. You are, as you say, one of the smallest bits of the Guide 'family,' but I know that you make up in quality what you possibly lack in quantity! The loyal, quiet solid and un-noticed work that your people do is quite one of the nicest things that I know of, for your 'Lones' have none of the thrill of being with a crowd, where it is easy to catch the infection of enthusiasm. So that your 'Lones' have their own inside fire of real love of the game, and in that way they have a very special contribution to make to the whole thing, bless them.

"Will you thank those friends for whom you have written to me so generously and kindly, for their sympathy; and with my thanks I do send you always my best wishes for success in what you are doing."

July, 1941]

THE GU

lesson, invaluable to the future, implicit within every part of our training. Let us, before all things, teach our Guides *the discipline of living together*. It is a hard discipline, irksome and unrelenting in its demands—but only those who have learned it will be fully equipped to go forward with the armies of peace. Give and take is three parts of the secret—(Give and take. Are you a gracious taker?). A saving sense of humour helps, too. So does impersonality. If you are going to teach your Guides these things, you must know them in practice as well as theory, just as you know your knots. Time is short and the standard of life's tests is high these days. Are you steadfast and resolute in your own determination to meet the crisis of the future with clear thinking and constructive action? Are you determined to learn the difficult "science of other people"—to become, in fact, an artist in living, not a bungler? If so, your Guides will know it. They will follow you. But they will follow you in any case. The choice is yours.

HOW THE NEW RATIONING SCHEME WILL AFFECT UNIFORMS

All Uniform sold under the new Rationing Scheme will be treated as civilian clothing, and customers must send the necessary amount of coupons with their orders. We give below a list of the coupons necessary for the Uniforms.

<i>Guiders</i>	<i>Coupons</i>	<i>Guide and Brownie</i>	<i>Coupons</i>
Raincoats and Coats	... 14	Mackintoshes	... 11
Jacket, Blazer	... 11	Coats, Showerproof	or
Guider's Dress, Woollen	... 11	Pilot Cloth	... 8
Guider's Dress, Cotton	... 7	*Overall	... 4 or 6
Guider's Skirt	... 7	Skirt without bodice	... 5
Blouse or Sports Shirt	... 5	Skirt with bodice	... 6
Guider's Ties	... 1	Blouse or Jumper	... 3
* Stockings	... 2	Knickers	... 2
Collar	... 1	* Stockings	... 1
2 Handkerchiefs	... 1	Ankle Socks	... 1
Scarf	... 2	2 Handkerchiefs	... 1
Gloves	... 2	Triangular Ties	... 2
Boots or Shoes	... 5	Gloves	... 2
Cardigan or Jersey	... 5	Slippers or Shoes	... 3
Cotton Material, 36 in., per yard	... 2	Coupons	
Woollen Material, 36 in., per yard	... 3	Coupons	
Knitting Wool, 2 ozs.	... 1	Coupon	

* Overalls—up to and including 39-in., 4 coupons; over, 6 coupons.

Jersey—up to and including 34-in. chest, 3 coupons; over, 5 coupons.

Stockings—up to and including 9½-in., 1 coupon; over, 2 coupons.

July, 1941]

THE GUIDER

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Jacket, Blazer ...	11	Coats, Showerproof ...	or 2
Guide's Dress, Woollen ...	11	Pilot Cloth ...	8
Guide's Dress, Cotton ...	7	*Overall ...	4 or 6
Guide's Skirt ...	7	Skirt without bodice ...	5
Blouse or Sports Shirt ...	5	Skirt with bodice ...	6
Guide's Ties ...	1	Blouse or Jumper ...	3
*Stockings ...	2	Knickers ...	2
Collar ...	1	*Stockings ...	1
2 Handkerchiefs ...	1	Ankle Socks ...	1
Scarf ...	2	2 Handkerchiefs ...	1
Gloves ...	2	Triangular Ties ...	2
Boots or Shoes ...	5	Gloves ...	2
Cardigan or Jersey ...	5	Slippers or Shoes ...	3
Cotton Material, 36 in., per yard ...	2 Coupons		
Woollen Material, 36 in., per yard ...	3 Coupons		
Knitting Wool, 2 ozs. ...	1 Coupon		

*Overalls—up to and including 39-in., 4 coupons; over, 6 coupons.
 Jersey—up to and including 34-in. chest, 3 coupons; over, 5 coupons.
 Stockings—up to and including 9½-in., 1 coupon; over, 2 coupons.

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TWO REBELS AND A PILGRIM

By CAROL FORREST
 (Margaret Tennyson, Editor of "The Guider")

Chris and Penny were tired of Guiding; they felt it was just a "kid's game" until an aunt took them on a walking holiday. Then their Guide training saved the day in more than one emergency, and when the holiday was over a special surprise awaited them.

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THE RETURN OF RIP VAN WINKLE**

By CATHERINE CHRISTIAN
 (Editor of "The Guide")

Originally announced under the title of "The Return of Rip Van Winkle," this story tells how Doctor Harriet Gore returned to England after ten years abroad and decided to find the members of her old company. They met at a Vicarage in Surrey, and their subsequent adventures make absorbing reading.

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Of all Guide Shops and Booksellers, or by post from C. Arthur Pearson, Ltd. (Book Dept.), Tower House, Southampton Street, London, W.C.2.

TEACHING

"MUST be able to teach"—there it stands, at the very beginning of our job as a Guider. Not just "must teach," but "must be able," that is, skilful, handy at the fine and difficult art.

A few are born teachers; some of us have behind us training that is helpful; but for most of us—well! We seem to take it for granted that we shall learn to teach by the painful method of trial and error painful to the company and to the Guider. For of this be certain: if at any point our companies seem uninterested, dull, or just stupid, the fault is as likely to lie in our teaching as in their brains.

In what way will we tend to tackle teaching at the beginning? I imagine that instinct (or memories of the schoolroom) will lead us to instruct. That is, we learn, or check our knowledge of, a certain subject. We then gather the Guides round us in a more or less attentive group and tell them the things we know. If not an easy proposition, it is at least a clear-cut one. Certainly, in the short view, it is the way that demands the least labour from the teacher. Unfortunately, it is also the hardest and most uninteresting for the pupil.

How can we learn better methods?

The first answer is: Read *Scouting for Boys*; re-read *Scouting for Boys*; keep on reading *Scouting for Boys*. In the book we meet our Founder, who has been classed as an educational genius. We find that it is *Education* that he recommends, that is, a drawing out of the ability and common sense latent in the individual. If we use the book as it should be used, as a text-book for continual reference, we shall discover a hundred ideas for games and activities through which the Guides will cheerfully educate themselves. Yet there are points in the text work where it is our job to instruct in fundamental technique.

Here we can educate ourselves very quickly if we hold to a few basic ideas. In the early days of Guiding, a sergeant-major who taught us drill, taught us also how to *teach* drill. He gave us a code-word by which to check our teaching. I found it invaluable both for myself and for helping new Patrol Leaders to teach. So, gratefully, I set it down here. It is:—

"Eaire(s)"

E for explanation.
D for demonstration.
I for imitation.
R for repetition.
E for examination.

Explanation. "Before you begin a bit of work," said the Sergeant, "explain. Put yourself where they can all see you. Speak clearly so that they can all hear you distinctly. Even if you are shy, try to look interested and alert. They'll do what you look. Stand sloppily, and they will move all anyhow. Tell them the *reason* for what you are going to do together. Get them interested—then you will be working together as a team, and you will all be surprised at the quick progress you can make. After your explanation (keep it short) comes:

Demonstration. Show them what they are to do, show them twice or thrice. As you repeat the action, repeat with it simple words to help them to follow the demonstration. When you think they understand, there comes:

Imitation. They copy what you have done. Set them to try out the work for themselves. This will take time. Don't rush them. If they are hurried into a mistake at first, you will spend double time getting rid of that mistake later. When they can copy you correctly, insist on:

Repetition. In order that they may remember." (It is at this point that the over-eager new teacher so often fails. Don't forget: the fact that a Guide can copy a clove-hitch just after she has seen one tied, does not necessarily mean that she has *learnt* the hitch. When she triumphantly shows it correctly finished, tell her to tie it again—and again—and again. After the third repetition she should be acquiring the *habit* of tying that particular hitch correctly and can be left to continue practising its use.)

Examination. This should not take place till some time after the demonstration. It is best carried out by someone other than the original instructor. The standard set should be high. To accept slovenly work is to belittle the importance of the goal for which you demanded the effort. It is to write down your own sense of values and the tradition of the company. To set a high standard infers a complimentary opinion of the intelligence of the examinee. Children appreciate and respond to this attitude.

"S" for Sense. The "S" at the end of the code-word stands for "Sense." "Is there any Sense in it?" I added the "S" to the code-check because I believe that, at the present time, this particular check is badly needed on our Guide work.

Guiding is, or should be, a preparation for life. It is *not*, or should not be, a kind of "white magic." A set of jolly, or difficult, things which we "do" in the company in a kind of pleasant but senseless tradition in order to "pass" tests. After some school examinations it is sometimes possible to close a book and murmur: "Thank goodness I need not remember that any more!" *Guide tests are different.* Every Guide test passed is a beginning, a jumping off place for wider service or for a richer life. Every badge on a Guide's arm should be regarded as a mark of qualification. It is a

sign of a trust placed in her, by the Movement, that she is ready and able in some particular branch of living.

The Chief said that he aimed at teaching boys "to live." As Guiders, do we keep this aim constantly before us? In its light is there sense in our teaching? Sometimes, alas, no! How often has one seen a clove-hitch demonstrated round the calf of a Guider's leg; how often seen Guides on their knees, with two bits of rope upon the ground, struggling to fasten a fisherman's knot? Does any sensible person ever go about their work with a length of rope hitched on to their leg? Or picture the fisherman out at sea kneeling in the bilge and fish scales to knot his ropes, while behind him sweeps up a wave, to break upon his bent head and unheeding back!

What about the string of lifeless facts and dates listed in textbooks and handed to our Guides at the last moment ("because the examiner always asks them") in order that the Guides may "pass" their First Class Badge? *Why?* Do we honestly believe that the Chief, choosing fifteen or so qualifications that would together make up a first-class person, considered that a list of dates was a first-class thing with which to equip oneself in order to live? Do we honestly believe this? Or is it that we (set as elder sisters to those who are to be trained in initiative) have never troubled to give the matter any consideration?

Why?—That should always be our starting point. No matter is really understood—or taught—until it is set in the scheme of our lives, related to our own individual set of values. We must understand *why* we teach. The Guide must understand how to use the new thing she has learnt. Otherwise it will be useless and may be harmful to her. Both of us must remember that we are learning "how to live."

TEACHING CHECK CODE-WORD IN USE

Illustration as Checking, Teaching of Union Jack and Reef Knot

UNION JACK

REEF KNOT

Explanation

(1) Show Union Jack. Give some picture of what it means. (E.g., sign of unity of our Commonwealth.)

(2) Of what it has meant in history. (E.g., as a symbol of freedom—under it a slave became free.)

(3) Get recruits to find three crosses and then give some introduction to symbolism of crosses. (E.g., St. George sacrificed everything in order to be loyal to God and his fellows. His cross stands for sacrifice, etc.)

Mention various circumstances in which there would be a need of a secure, flat knot. (E.g., in case of bad bleeding.)

Demonstration

Show separate crosses. Demonstrate (with equipment) manner of their combination to form early and present Union Jack.

Bandage a patient, finishing bandage with reef knot, ends tucked in tidily, etc.

Imitation

Provide recruits with cloth or paper of suitable sizes. Let them make crosses and Union Jacks. Have Union Jack, etc., in clear view for comparison. Compare recruits' Union Jacks with each other's and with company flag. Give lots of time. Avoid any sense of speed for competition.

Recruits provided with bandages to bandage each other. Try out knots with limbs in various positions. See who is *best* knotter. Avoid speed.

Repetition

Give recruit some book or card to refresh her memory during week. Also coloured chalks. Ask her to bring drawings of flags for next meeting.

Repeat above. Demonstrate tying of tie and ask recruit to put it on, tying ends on her own neck with reef knot.

BLACKLAND FARM CAMPING GROUND

"Restrop," Sylvia Kemm Memorial Hostel

The Foxgloves will be out at Blacklands by the time you read this, and you can forget the war in the quiet of these woods.

Book quickly or you will not get in to Restrop. On the edge of Ashdown Forest, lovely country. Write for particulars to the Warden, J. B. Macadam, Esq., Blackland Farm Camping Ground, East Grinstead, Sussex.



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

Editor in regard to contributions submitted, but every effort is made to ensure their safe return should the necessary postage be enclosed. 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 by post from Imperial Headquarters to any part of the United Kingdom at the rate of 6d. per month (which includes postage). Post free for a year 5s. Foreign and Colonial, 5s. post free.

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

HELD ON JUNE 10th, 1941

PRESENT:

The Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham, C.B.E. (Chair).
Mrs. St. John Atkinson.
Miss Bardsley.
The Countess of Clarendon (co-opted).
Sir Percy Everett.
The Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Gibbs.
Miss Anstice Gibbs.

Mrs. Griffith.
The Lady Merthyr.
Miss Shanks (co-opted).
The Lady Somers.
Miss Ward.
Miss Wallace Williamson.
The Hon. Mrs. Fitzherbert Wright.

Badge of Fortitude.
Miss G. Pellatt, Brown Owl, 3rd Plumstead Park, London.
Ranger Edith Blight, 7th Surrey Post Rangers.
Guide Teresa Dearnley, 1st East Yorkshire Post Guides.

Gold Cord.
Patrol Leader Joan Blackburn, 24th Belfast Company, Ulster.
Patrol Leader Myra Synner, 2nd Porchester Company, Notts.
Patrol Leader Joy Eitchells, 9th Chorlton-cum-Hardy, S.E. Lancs.
Cadet Olive Hayward, 13th Salisbury Cadets, Wilts.

CORRECTIONS TO LAST MONTH.

Gold Cord.
Patrol Leader Pamela Hart, 8th Grantham-cum-Hardy Company, should read "8th Grantham Company, Lincs."
Company Leader Joan Buchen should read "Company Leader Joan Bushen," and
Patrol Leader Anita Cleves should read "Patrol Leader Barbara Cleves," both of the 1st Llandaff Company, Glamorgan.

HEADQUARTERS' INSURANCE POLICIES

Full particulars of the *Guiders' Indemnity Policy* and the *Personal Accident and Illness Policy* were given in the April GUIDER, page 90.

FILMS FOR HIRE

16 mm. Sub-Standard Size

On hire from Girl Guide Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

Windsor. The March Past before the National Guide Service at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, June 19th, 1938, with Their Majesties the King and Queen, Queen Mary and the Princesses (in uniform). Time: 6 to 7 minutes; Coloured 5s., Black and White 3s. 6d. One Exhibition, plus postage each way.

The Fourth Law. Taken in 1927 by British Instructional Films. This might be called a period film. It is a picture of Guiding in that year. Black and White. Time: 45 minutes; 3 reels. One Exhibition: 12s. 6d. plus postage each way.

Woodlarks. Scenes at Woodlarks camp site for Extension Guides. Black and White. Time: 7 minutes; 1 reel. One Exhibition: 2s. 6d. plus postage each way.

A Day at Sea. The Sea Ranger Training on board *Implacable* and *Foudroyant* at Portsmouth, August, 1937. Black and White. Time: 30 minutes; 2 reels. One Exhibition: 10s. plus postage each way.

Our Chalet. An interesting film of life in summer and in winter at the Girl Guide and Girl Scout Chalet at Adelboden, Switzerland. Black and White. Time: 15 minutes; 1 reel. One Exhibition: 5s. plus postage each way.

Our Chalet and "Implacable." Shots of Our Chalet and the Sea Ranger Training by a different photographer. Coloured. Time: 15 minutes; 1 reel. One Exhibition: 7s. 6d. plus postage each way.

Pax Ting (1939). Scenes taken at the International Camp held in Hungary just before the outbreak of war. Coloured. Time: 15 minutes; 1 reel. One Exhibition: 7s. 6d. plus postage each way.

A Day in Camp (1939). The title speaks for itself. Black and White. Time: 10 minutes; 1 reel. One Exhibition: 7s. 6d. plus postage each way.

Imperial Headquarters. Shots taken of the building and staff at work in 1939. It also shows the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret when they visited Headquarters with the Princess Royal. Coloured. Time: 15 minutes; 1 reel. One Exhibition: 7s. 6d. plus postage each way.

Guide Gift Week. Scenes of the presentation of the various gifts made from this fund. Coloured. Time: 15 minutes; 1 reel. Only postage is charged when hiring this film.

The Girl Guide Movement in Scotland. 3 reels. Also a cut copy of 1 reel dealing with 14-18 age group. (Obtainable only from Scottish Headquarters, 15, Coates Crescent, Edinburgh.) One Exhibition: 3 reels, 12s. 6d. plus postage each way; 1 reel, 5s. plus postage each way.

Lantern Slides

History of Guiding
International Guiding

Hiring fee, 1s. per set.
Postage, 1s. per set.
Lecture notes with each set.

GIRL GUIDE RELIEF FUND

Donations received between May 5th and June 3rd: £35 13s. 2d. Grants made: £133 0s. 1d., of which £1 10s. 7d. was given for replacing uniforms, £5 was given to Mrs. Harker for expenses in connection with starting Companies for Gibraltar children in London; £30 was for Guides, Guides and Brownies in Plymouth. Others helped were a Ranger at Headquarters, Guides and Guiders in West London, South Hackney, Deptford, Southwark, Greater East London, Islington, Bermondsey, Dagenham, Woolwich, Portsmouth, Newcastle, Sheffield, Henslow and Liverpool.

GIFTS FROM OVERSEAS

New South Wales Guides are sending £1,000 to buy two Mobile Kitchens to be named Waratah 1 and 2. £700 has been collected by the Guides of Northern Rhodesia for a Mobile Canteen.

GILT CROSS

A new Guide award has been instituted "For gallantry in the face of danger." The Medal of Merit as a gallantry award has been withdrawn, and is now only granted for good service to the Movement.

POSTHUMOUS AWARDS

The Executive Committee has decided that gallantry awards may be granted posthumously.

CHIEF'S VIOLIN

Headquarters are still inviting applications for the honour of holding the Chief's Violin. Full particulars of the conditions will be found in the May GUIDER.

FLAGS

Questions have been asked regarding the smaller Flags now supplied by Headquarters. These measure 3' 9" x 3', and it was agreed that they should be stocked rather than the larger Flags as the latter were too heavy for Guides to carry, and because the new size is correct for Colours that are carried, as opposed to the Flags which are flown from ships, houses, etc. To quote an Army order: "The Colours of Infantry will be of silk; the dimensions will be 3 feet 9 inches flying, and 3 feet deep on the pike, exclusive of the fringe—about two inches in depth." Official approval has been given for Guides to have this size flag.

AWARDS

Silver Cross. (Gallantry.)

Miss Frieda Wendt, Captain 6th Rotherhithe Company, London.
Miss Wendt was on duty in Rotherhithe during the heavy raid on Dockland on September 7th, 1940. She collected women and children from various buildings and flats, and led them to safety through a fire and smoke, continually cheering them up, and then helping to supervise their evacuation from the danger area. She stayed until the last woman and child had been evacuated, working calmly throughout the heavy bombing attack that followed the fire. She then went to a Rest and Feeding Centre, which received a direct hit. She again helped to render First Aid to the injured, and to re-evacuate the people. Miss Wendt worked all the next day, refusing to spare herself. She set a wonderful example of courage and cheerfulness to all around her. We are proud to announce the award of the Silver Cross to Miss Wendt, in recognition of her gallantry and devotion to duty in the face of extreme danger.

Gold Cross. (For Gallantry.)

Guide Una Bicknell, 1st West Central Portsmouth Company, Hants.
Una's courage and determination in dealing with incendiary bombs during a raid on Portsmouth saved a whole terrace of offices from destruction. She stayed when the adjoining house received several hits from incendiaries. The house was so full of smoke that it seemed impossible to enter it. Una said to her mother: "I'm a Guide, and I won't be afraid." Then, followed by her mother, who helped her, Una went into the house and tackled the fires.
We congratulate Una on her bravery and coolness in great danger. Had it not been for her action, it is practically certain that the terrace would have suffered in the same way as a similar nearby terrace, which was completely gutted.

Certificate of Merit. (For Gallantry.)

Guide Rhoda Cochrane, 1st North Sunderland Company, Northumberland.
Rhoda and two friends were rowing in the harbour when two evacuee boys hailed them and asked to get into the boat. They went alongside the steps, and one boy got in. As the other child was getting in, he slipped and fell into the harbour. Rhoda immediately dived in after him, and brought him to the steps. The child could not swim and the tide was high at the time. He would certainly have been drowned but for Rhoda's prompt and courageous action.

WELSH GUIDERS' TRAINING WEEKENDS

The following Trainings will be held at St. James', Malvern, by kind invitation of Miss Baird.
For Commissioners and Ranger Guiders, from August 22nd to August 26th.
For Guide and Brownie Guiders, from August 28th to September 1st.
Fees—27/6 for each weekend, a deposit of 6/- to be sent with each application.
 Trainers will include the Imperial Commissioners for Training, Camping, Rangers, and Kindreds, besides the Welsh Commissioners for Branches.
 All entries reserved for Wales till August 1st, after which applications will be welcome from neighbouring counties and other parts of the Kingdom.
 *Further particulars from Miss Price, Croesford, St. Asaph, N. Wales.

LONDON GUIDERS' MEETING

The London Guiders' Meeting will be held on Saturday, July 19th, and Sunday, July 20th, from 2.45 (for 3 o'clock) to 8.30 p.m., at the Queen Mary Hall, Y.W.C.A. Central Club, near Russell Street, W.C.1 (nearest Underground Station, Tottenham Court Road).
 The programme will include talks on Guide and "non-Guide" subjects, group discussion, open session, and daily Ranger, Guide and Brownie trainings, etc.
 Owing to the limited accommodation, fourteen tickets for each day will be issued to every Division Commissioner.
 Tea will be obtainable in the Y.W.C.A. Restaurant.
 The chief aim of the meeting is to help and train new and young Guiders.
 Chairman of the Committee:—Miss Marjorie Raphael, 93, Sloane Street, S.W.1.

Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, June, 1941.

ENGLAND.

BERKSHIRE.
 RESIGNATION.
 PINKNEY GREEN & WARGRAVE.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss D. Gilbey.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.
 RESIGNATION.
 LINSLADE.—Dist. C., Mrs. J. Buchanan.
CHESHIRE.
 RESIGNATION.
 NORTWICH.—Dist. C., Miss E. French-Blake.
CORNWALL.
 RESIGNATION.
 LONE SECRETARY.—Mrs. Woolley.
DORSET.
 RESIGNATION.
 STURMINSTER NEWTON.—Dist. C., Miss K. Fryer.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
 RESIGNATION.
 GLOUCESTERSHIRE, NORTH.—Div. C., Miss D. Thursby.
HERTFORDSHIRE.
 EAST HERTS.—Div. C. (Temp.), Miss K. Cavell, Plashet, Ware.
 RESIGNATIONS.
 EAST HERTS.—Div. C., Mrs. R. Fender.
 RICKMANSWORTH.—Dist. C., Mrs. S. Barratt.
ISLE OF WIGHT.
 RESIGNATION.
 BEMBRIDGE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Tabuteau, Hillway Close, Bembridge.
KENT.
 MAIDSTONE No. 2.—Dist. C., Miss E. Owen, Lynsted, Queens Avenue, Maidstone.
 Please note that Tunbridge Wells No. 4 District has been disbanded.
 RESIGNATIONS.
 MAIDSTONE No. 2.—Dist. C., Miss E. Duncan.
 TUNBRIDGE WELLS No. 4.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss Fairbairns.
LONDON.
 WALTHAMSTOW.—Div. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Elliott, 13 Barclay Oval, Woodford Green, Essex.
 CENTRAL KENSINGTON.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss B. McCarthy, 11 Iverna Court, W.8.
 EARLS COURT.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss B. Card, 22 Cornwall Gardens Court, S.W.7.
 NORTH PADDINGTON.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss M. Raphael, Troutwells, Penn, Bucks.
 WALTHAMSTOW EAST.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss M. Bailey, 12, Castleton Road, Walthamstow, E.17.
MIDDLESEX.
 ENFIELD.—Div. C. (Temp.), Miss F. Sharp, Wycombe, Mayfair Gardens, Woodford Green, Essex.
 WEST MIDDLESEX.—Asst. Div. C., Mrs. Beer, 7, Amherst Road, Ealing, W.13.
 HAYES.—Dist. C., Miss L. Bird, 140, Townsend Road, Southall.
 HOUNSLOW EAST.—Dist. C., Miss N. E. Abbott, 109, The Grove, Isleworth.
 SOUTHALL.—Dist. C., Dr. Margaret Glass, 8, Grey Close, N.W.11.
 RESIGNATIONS.
 HAYES.—Dist. C., Miss N. R. Blake.
 HOUNSLOW EAST.—Dist. C., Mrs. Pulsford.
 SOUTHALL.—Dist. C., Mrs. Beer.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.
 MANSFIELD.—Div. C., Mrs. Hughes, The Vicarage, Mansfield.
 RESIGNATION.
 MANSFIELD.—Div. C., Mrs. Place.
SUFFOLK.
 THEDWASTRE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Erskine, Maynards Cross, Bradfield St. Clare, Bury St. Edmunds.
EAST SURREY.
 BEDDINGTON.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss Hepple, Ladymount School, Evelyn Way, Wallington.
SUSSEX.
 KING'S CLIFF, BRIGHTON.—Dist. C., Miss M. Sutton, 4, Lorna Road, Hove, 3.
 PATCHAM, BRIGHTON (New District).—Dist. C., Mrs. P. Wood, 35, Court Close, Twickenham.
 PRESTON, BRIGHTON.—Dist. C., Miss E. K. Langton, 61, Dyke Road, Brighton, 1.
 SEASIDE, BRIGHTON.—Dist. C., Miss V. Sly, 35, Nevill Avenue, Hove, 4.
 THE DOWNS, BRIGHTON.—Dist. C., Miss B. Dunsmore, 28, Florence Road, Brighton, 6.
 WHITEHAWK, BRIGHTON (New District).—Dist. C., Miss M. Smece, 20, Furze Croft, Hove, 3.
 RESIGNATIONS.
 KING'S CLIFF, BRIGHTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. P. Campbell Morgan.
 PRESTON, BRIGHTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. P. Wood.
 THE DOWNS, BRIGHTON.—Dist. C., Miss E. K. Langton.
WARWICKSHIRE.
 Please note that the Districts in the new Coventry Divisions have been arranged as follows:—
 CITY OF COVENTRY, containing the Districts of CENTRAL, EAST, SOUTH and WEST.
 NORTH COVENTRY, containing the Districts of NORTH, NORTH-EAST and NORTH-WEST.
YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING NORTH.
 LEEDS, SOUTH-WEST.—Div. C., Miss L. Crawford, 16, The Avenue, Leeds, 8.
 RESIGNATION.
 LEEDS, SOUTH-WEST.—Div. C., Mrs. H. Simpson.
WALES.
CARNARVONSHIRE.
 COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss B. Nicholson, Grenada, Conway.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.
 PORTH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Jarvis, Ty-Clyd, Vaynor Street, Porth.
 SWANSEA, WEST.—Dist. C., Mrs. R. G. Michael, Glynhir, 337, Gower Road, Swansea.
 RESIGNATION.
 PORTHCAWL.—Dist. C., Miss K. Henry.
 ST. THOMAS'S.—Dist. C., Mrs. Michael.
MONMOUTHSHIRE.
 ABERGAVENNY.—Div. C. (Temp.), Mrs. A. Russell-Clarke, Great Triley, Abergavenny.
 RESIGNATION.
 ABERTILLERY TOWN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Jones.
RADNORSHIRE.
 PRESTIGE.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Newall, Corton, Presteigne.
SCOTLAND.
ABERDEENSHIRE.
 Please note that St. Fergus District has been disbanded.
 RESIGNATIONS.
 DERRSIDE.—Div. C., Mrs. Vaughan Lee.
 ST. FERGUS.—Dist. C., Mrs. G. Watt.
CITY OF ABERDEEN.
 RESIGNATION.
 RUTHRIESTON.—Dist. C., Miss A. W. Lewis.
CITY OF GLASGOW.
 RESIGNATION.
 No. 4 (NORTH DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss E. Ferguson.
INVERNESSHIRE.
 RESIGNATION.
 LONE SECRETARY.—Miss J. Wheatley.
LANARKSHIRE.
 RESIGNATION.
 DOUGLAS WATER AND DISTRICT.—Dist. C., Miss E. Beith.
 LESMAHAGOW No. 2.—Dist. C., Miss C. Miller.
MIDLOTHIAN.
 NEWTON (EAST DIVISION).—Dist. C., Mrs. Auld, Manse of Newton, by Dalkeith.
ORKNEY.
 COUNTY SECRETARY (Temp.), Mrs. Traill-Clouston, Smoogro House, Orphir, Orkney.
 RESIGNATIONS.
HOUSTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Ogilvie.
LINWOOD.—Dist. C., Mrs. Herron.
SUTHERLAND.
 HELMSDALE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Rutherford, Dunrobin Street, Helmsdale.
OVERSEAS.
WEST AFRICA.
NIGERIA.
 NORTHERN PROVINCES (NEW DIVISION).—Div. C., Mrs. Frayling, c/o Inspector of Mines, Jos.
BERMUDA.
 WESTERN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Baird, Juniper, Somerset.
 RESIGNATION.
 WESTERN.—Dist. C., Miss P. M. Ingham.

APPOINTMENT.

Approved by the Scottish Executive Committee.
 HANDCRAFTS SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND.—Mrs. Brash, Glendevon House, Leamnahagow, Lanarkshire.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

UNIFORMS FOR SALE
 Guider's Uniform, complete, 32 in. Cleaned. £2 10s.—Box 105, THE GUIDER, Imperial Headquarters.

EMPLOYMENT OFFERED
Wanted immediately, Experienced Shorthand-Typist, speeds not less than 120 and 60, for the Registration Department at Girl Guide Headquarters. Must also be a keen Guide. Hours, 9 a.m.-5.30 p.m. (no work at present on Saturdays). Good salary. Interviews by appointment.—Apply to: The Secretary to the Registrations Department, Girl Guide Headquarters.
Wanted, Kindergarten Mistress, September, for small private school outside Liverpool; safe area. French and general subjects. Protestant. Board.—Box 104, THE GUIDER, Imperial Headquarters.
Useful Maid-Attendant required for crippled Guider. Strong, able to lift, push bath-chair; also help with housework. Guider or Ranger preferred. Age 25-35. Interview essential.—Write Advertiser, Nurton, Davenant Road, Oxford.
Wanted for V.A.D. Hostel, in connection with Military Hospital, Assistant Cook, age between 20 and 35; one of three; help with rough work. Wage, £1 per week.—Apply Croft Watts, 85, Banbury Road, Oxford.
Wanted, Guider Cook at Foxlease, at end of July.—Please apply to the Guider-in-Charge.

S.O.S.
Foxlease urgently needs a helper at once for the Hospitality Scheme to help with badly handicapped Rangers. Some kitchen and domestic work. Must be strong and able to lift. Expenses paid.—Apply to the Extension Secretary at Headquarters.

WANTED
Second-hand Trek Cart; good condition.—Miss Pearse, Oldclims, Stoke Climsand, Cornwall.
Wanted to buy cheap, a Trek Cart for paper collection.—Offers to Mrs. Evans, 65, Leamington Crescent, South Harrow.

FOR SALE
"Print-a-sign" Celluloid Stencils. Showcard outfit 4s., Poster 6s. Experience unnecessary. Approval against cash.—"Print-a-sign," 23, Blackburn Street, Glasgow, S.W.1.

HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION
Mayfield, Sussex—Isolated country cottage. Beautiful surroundings. Sleep four. Box 98, THE GUIDER, Imperial Headquarters.
Combe Martin, Devon—Camping Huts, fully equipped. Close sea and shops. Also bed-sittingrooms and tent pitches.—Boyle.

TYPEWRITING AND DUPLICATING, ETC.
All Classes of Duplicating Typewriting neatly and accurately executed. Prompt delivery, moderate charges. Special terms to Guiders.—Alert Typewriting Bureau, 20, Rutland Road, Harrow, Middlesex. Harrow 2608.

THEATRICAL
"The Masque of Empire"—Hugh Mytton's world-famous Guide play. The beautiful costumes of the Empire Society for this play are still available from 6d. to 1s. each. See book of play (price 6d.), obtainable Headquarters. "In love are Empire's firm foundations set."
Shadow Plays by Hugh Mytton: "Christ Love" the Christmas Story with Carols. Simple, beautiful and effective. "Ug-Ug, the Ogre, and "King Canoodum," two humorous plays with magical surprises and peals of laughter. No words. Just a lamp and a sheet, with your own shadows as actors. All "properties" cut from brown paper. Ideal for long evenings in home or hall. Books, with full instructions, 1s. each, from Imperial Headquarters.

July-1941

THE GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION PRICE LIST

III

Table listing various publications such as 'Elementary Manual of First Aid', 'First Aid Manual', 'Citizens Handbook', 'Ranger's Handbook', etc., with prices in £ s. d. and postage.

Table listing publications such as 'Citizens Handbook', 'Everyday social problems', 'Daily Dances for Girls and Women', 'Girl Guide Book of Games', etc., with prices in £ s. d. and postage.

CHARTS section listing 'Anatomical Lecture Charts', 'Coloured Plate Badges of Distinction', 'First Aid Novelty Chart', etc., with prices in £ s. d. and postage.

DANCES section listing 'Country Dances, Various', 'English Country Dances', 'Introduction to the English Country Dances', etc., with prices in £ s. d. and postage.

GAMES section listing 'Happy Morse. A Card game on Morse Alphabet', with price in £ s. d. and postage.

LEAFLETS section listing 'A Million Children Need Leaders', 'Citizenship for Girls', 'Girl Guides', etc., with prices in £ s. d. and postage.

KNITTING LEAFLETS section listing 'Brownie Cap Leaflet', 'Brownie Jersey and Cap', with prices in £ s. d. and postage.

PAMPHLETS section listing 'Association of Head Mistresses Joint Conference with the Girl Guides Association', 'Book List for Rangers and Their Guides', etc., with prices in £ s. d. and postage.

PHOTOGRAPHS section listing 'The Chiefs', 'The Chief Scout', 'The Chief Guide', with prices in £ s. d. and postage.

PHOTOGRAPHS. TO ORDER ONLY. H.R.H. The Princess Royal, in Uniform: Size 6 in. by 8 in., unmounted ... 6 0 extra

THE GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION PRICE LIST

July, 1941

IV

PICTURES

	Price Postage £ s. d.
For the Club Room	
British Wild Flowers. Set of 16 Coloured Plates and 16 Plates with descriptive details. By Barbara Briggs, F.R.S. 1st and 2nd Series	3 6 7d
British Fruits. As above. 1st and 2nd Series. The set	3 6 7d

PLAYS

An 8-page annotated list of plays, songs, films and stories to tell compiled by the Commissioner for Music and Drama will be sent free of charge for one penny postage.

POSTCARDS

	Price Postage £ s. d.
Air Ambulance. Three designs. 7d a set, or each	2 1/2 2 1/2
Lifeboat—"Guide of Dunkirk"	2 1/2 2 1/2
Naval Ambulance	2 1/2 2 1/2
Birds. Barn Owl, Blackbird, Bullfinch, Canary, Great Tit, Jay, Magpie, Martin, Nightingale, Nuthatch, Robin, Thrush, Wren, Herring Gull, Guillemot, each	1 1/2 2 1/2
Storm Petrel	
Rhin Th. Brown Owl, Chaffinch, Cuckoo, Sea Gull, Sparrow, Skylark, Starling, Swallow	2 1/2 2 1/2
Camp Fire Greeting Cards, Set of 12	6 2 1/2
"Children" Series	2 1/2 2 1/2
Fairies of the Countryside (per packet 11d)	each 2 1/2 2 1/2
Funny Bunnies	2 2 1/2
Festive Park (various photographs) each	1 1/2 2 1/2
Waddow (various photographs)	1 1/2 2 1/2
London—Reproduction of Pencil Sketches each 2d per packet of 12	1 0 2 1/2
Trees—Ash, Beech, Elm, Oak, Silver Birch	2 1/2 2 1/2
Playtime. Set of six	1 1/2 2 1/2
Ten-Ten-Ten Knot Cards (Photograph)	1 1/2 2 1/2
World Flag Cards	2 2 1/2
N.R.N. Princess Royal in Guide Uniform new	
T.R.N. Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose in Uniform	2 2 1/2
R.M. The King with the Princesses at the Windsor Service	2 2 1/2
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PROBATIONER NURSES are required at the above Hospitals for training in general nursing for a period of three years. Salary £30 a year for the first year, £35 a year for the second year, and £40 a year for the third year, together with residential emoluments. Candidates will be prepared for the examination of the General Nursing Council, and if successful will be eligible for appointment as Staff Nurses. A Superannuation Scheme is in force. All nurses receive three weeks' annual holiday. There is a good Nurses' Home with all modern conveniences at each of the hospitals. Further details as to the professional rules of the County Hospital, Farnborough, and to the Matrons of the remaining hospitals.

County Hall, Maidstone.

W. L. PLATTS, Clerk of the County Council.

ROYAL HOSPITAL, RICHMOND, SURREY

Training School for Nurses—approved by the General Nursing Council for England and Wales.

PROBATIONERS required. Lectures given by the Honorary Medical Staff and a Resident Sister-Tutor. Special revision and coaching classes given in preparation for the State Examinations. Age of entry for candidates from 18 years. Uniform supplied from date of entry. Fees can be refunded to candidates who pass the Preliminary and Final State Examinations and are still in the service of the Hospital. Applications should be made in the candidate's own writing to the Matron, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BRITISH HOME & HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES CROWN LANE, STREATHAM, S.W.16

There are vacancies for well-educated PROBATIONERS. Invaluable training given to Nurses too young for general hospitals. Certificate given, with £5 bonus. Salary £30—£32 per annum, with indoor uniform, board, lodging and laundry. Three weeks' holiday annually. Nurses' Home and strong shelter. Apply to Matron.

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(Recognised Training School.)

There are vacancies for PROBATIONER NURSES for three and a half years' training. Age 18-35. Salary £20, £22, £30, £40. Board, lodging and some indoor uniform provided. Candidates will commence training at the Base Hospital out of London. For particulars apply to Matron.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL HOLLOWAY, N.7

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Applications invited for Ladies (18 to 30) to train for mental nursing. No previous experience necessary. Modern Nurses' Home. Free 2½ days weekly. 54-hour week. Commencing wage £2 4s. 4d., less residential charge of 17s. 3d. Average education and good health essential. Apply to Matron, Mental Hospital, Fishponds, Bristol.

LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY HOSPITAL

COUNTY SANATORIUM AND ISOLATION HOSPITAL, MARKFIELD.
The Hospital is of recent design, well equipped with home comforts, swimming pool and tennis court. Training is for the examinations of the Fever State Register and Tuberculosis Association, and is for a period of 1-3 years. Lectures are given by the Resident Medical Staff and Sister-Tutor. Applications are invited for the following appointments:—PROBATIONER NURSES. Salary £40, rising by annual increments of £5 to £50 per annum, plus £5 bonus after each completed year. Board, residence, uniform and laundry provided. Ration allowances paid during holidays. The posts are superannuated. For full particulars apply to the Matron, County Sanatorium, Markfield, Leicester.

LUCAS E. RUMSEY, Clerk of the County Council.

County Offices, Leicester.
10th June, 1941.

CITY OF SALFORD

PROBATIONER NURSES required. Applications are invited from girls of good education and not less than 18 years of age. Salary £37 16s. first year, £42 16s. second year, and £47 16s. third year. Apply to Matron, Hope Hospital, Salford, G. Lancs.

H. H. TOMSON, Town Clerk.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL SPRINGFIELD HOSPITAL

PROBATIONER FEMALE NURSES required. If resident 21s. 1d. per week plus War Bonus at present 3s. 9d. per week, together with all found. If non-resident, 48-hour week, overtime paid extra. Apply to the Medical Superintendent, Springfield Hospital, London, S.W.17.

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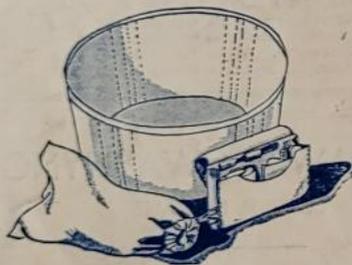
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