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HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE, THE GUIDES ARE ON THE SPOT

GUIDES OF CARMUNNOCK ARE DOING THEIR BIT

Six Guides of Carmunnock were determined to raise money to help the war effort. They are the Rose Patrol, and their Leader is fifteen-year-old Martina Hislop, their youngest member being Irene Fairbairn, aged eleven. They arranged a fete, to be held in Martina's garden, but at the last moment illness prevented its taking place there. Nothing daunted, the Leader obtained permission for the fete to be held in the British Legion Hall. The Guides arranged games and stalls for the sale of fruit, vegetables, flowers, books and refreshments.

The Guides had aimed at raising £5. When the money was counted at the end of the day, however, £18 3s. had been taken! The money was allocated by the Patrol to various war charities, including the Red Cross, and to Carmunnock Church.

GIRLS OF FOUR NAZI-RIDDEN NATIONS FIND HAPPINESS IN MAURITIUS

Jewish girls from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany and Poland, driven from their homes by the Nazi rule, have found fresh hope on the island of Mauritius. On arrival they were in a pitiable state, but rapidly recovered with good food, clothing and kindness. A Guide company has been

formed for them at their own wish, and they have just returned from their first camp, where they were visited by Lady Clifford, wife of the Governor of Mauritius, who is Island President of the Guides. Another visitor was Mrs. Hinds, Island Commissioner for Guides, who enrolled twenty-five girls as Guiders and Guides.



Blitz Cooking is the Fashion. Guides of the 1st Arbroath Company believe in Being Prepared before the need arises.

An interesting point is that, when given the choice of taking the British Guide Promise of Loyalty to God and the King, or the special Promise composed for foreign Guides temporarily in the British Empire: "I promise on my honour to do my best to do my duty to God and the country in which I am a guest," all the Guides chose to take the regular Promise, which all British Guides make upon enrolment.

On the small island of Mauritius there are now Guides of ten nationalities, English, French, Mauritian, Creole, Indian, Chinese, Czechoslovakian, Austrian, German and Polish.

FEW BUT FORMIDABLE

There are only seven Guides in the village of Shifnal, Salop. Nevertheless, they have collected a ton and a half of waste paper, from the sale of which they have made £2 2s., which they have sent to the Guide Relief Fund for the assistance of

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Guides in distress through the war. Having no trekkart in which to collect the paper, these Guides proved their enterprise by converting an old bath-chair, which is now a familiar sight in the village. The company is also providing a regular supply of roller bandages for the Red Cross, and is making comforts for a convalescent home in the neighbourhood.

PENNIES FOR TANKS
1st Partridge Green (Sussex) Girl Guides were determined to help in the big push for more tanks. They organised a "Penny After-

noon" in their village. There was a second-hand clothes stall (1), competitions and refreshments, and they also sold specimens of their own handwork. They had aimed at £20, and the grand total proved to be £33.

PROFITABLE PAPER CHASE

As a result of their labours on the paper salvage front, the Guides of the 1st Littenport (Cambridgeshire) Company, have collected twenty tons of waste paper, and by its sale have been able to give £50 to war charities.

HONOUR



HERE is something very satisfying in a thought succinctly expressed. When war came, how many of us found ourselves going about our daily jobs with these lines ringing in our minds:—

*"Now thrive the armours, and honour's thought
Rings solely in the breast of every man."*

And when France fell and England stood alone, who did not remember,

*"I would not lose so great an honour
As one was more, methinks, would share from me
For the best hope I have."*

For high regard for honour is an inheritance of the English people. It is not suggested that they have a monopoly of this rare quality, but it is held in especially high esteem and has been fostered in every generation, and though there may have been times in our history when the ideal has failed to manifest itself, yet the quality has been sufficiently upheld to establish itself as a national trait, recognised and acclaimed as such by other nations to such extent that the most solemn oath of certain Easterners is still "On the word of an Englishman."

One calls it an inheritance, but rather is it a sacred trust to be maintained with our lives and all we have, and handed on with increase to our children.

It is difficult to think dispassionately about this word; it is so steeped in tradition, so rich in colourful association. But it should not pass unnoticed that it is still used in two very distinct senses. It is used as the name of a particular ethical quality and, alas, it is used also to express the esteem engendered by the display of that quality. Tennyson makes clear these two meanings when he refers to

*"this fatal quest
Of honour, where no honour can be gained."*

To attempt to define it would be to embark on a catalogue which would in time comprise most of the virtues, yet though it be, as it were, the quintessence of all other noble qualities, it needs to be held, not as a fetish to be followed blindly, but as a standard individually conceived and solemnly thought out.

To this end it is of interest to look back through Man's story and to see how that which he has called "honour" has been a concept which has become more spiritualised as he has grown in understanding.

In the early days it seems that physical courage was the only criterion, and honour, as we know it, but dimly perceived. Might was right, and trial by ordeal considered just and adequate. But when we come to the days of chivalry, of knights and tournaments and adventures, though physical prowess still held the field, another quality was emerging. So perfected became the arts of jousting that rivals scorned to profit by chance advantages, and learnt, as we to-day in games, to observe strict rules of fairness and to conduct the whole affair on courteous lines of respectful, if not friendly, rivalry.

And so we pass to the days of duelling, when man was so concerned with what his neighbours thought of him that the merest breath of criticism was construed as an affront to his "honour," and pistols or swords would be called for that honour might be satisfied. He had become more sensitive about the qualities which he desired should be attributed to him (whether he possessed them or not), but he still thought that a passage of arms could decide the issue. And then at last man saw that physical acquirements, admirable though they might be, had no direct connection with moral values, and that to confuse the two was to give scope to the bully and the swash-buckler, and at that point duelling was forbidden.

No wonder that there are two meanings to the word "honour." That is a very rough picture, and true only in the main, for there are innumerable stories, from the earliest times, exemplifying a standard of honour such as we hold to-day, but such stories are usually of individuals advanced beyond their fellows. To stand well in the eyes of the world is no longer of prime importance; no longer does victory prove the justness of the cause. R. L. Stevenson expresses a spiritual ideal of honour, though in terms of the old chivalry, which will appeal to this generation:—

*"Forth from the casement, on the plain
Where honour has the world to gain,
Forth and bravely do your part,
O knights of the unshielded heart!
Forth and forever forward!—out
From prudent turret and redoubt,
And in the mêlée charge amain,
To fall but yet to rise again!
Captives? Ah, still, to honour bright
A captive soldier of the right!
Or free and fighting, good with ill?
Unconquering but unconquered still!"*

There has always been a standard to which man has felt himself compelled to live, either as a member of a race, nation, community or family, or, better still, as an individual. This standard he has called "honour." There have been terrible times in history (as in the case of civil or religious wars), and in individual lives, where one set of standards has conflicted with another; but with the establishment of the right of each man to think for himself, it is now recognised that man's conscience is for him the ultimate authority, and so it comes about that contrary actions may be taken by different individuals of high integrity, yet in all honour.

Thus, honour is not a touch-stone concerned with the direct determination between right and wrong, but is rather an aggregate of certain ethical qualities without which a man would scorn to be; and the measure of this aggregate is the standard of his honour.

Of these qualities, one stands out so strongly as to permeate all the others; this quality is Truth. (Truthfulness is but a small part of truth, and not to be mistaken for the whole.) Truth admits of no attributes; it is an absolute quality. Therefore, in honour, every quality becomes ranged not against a comparative standard, but against the absolute. So that man's honour is as a blazing light within him, where all is viewed objectively, and where self-deception, insincerity or affectation cannot live.

To such as hold this conception of honour there is no danger of confusion between the two meanings of the word. Mighty deeds may be proof but are no measure of its presence. As in the days of old, all who hold honour dear, long for opportunities of establishing their claim to it, and pray that should such opportunities occur, they will not fail, but they know, too, that in the quiet ways of ordinary life more is often called for in maintaining a high standard of honour than in the stirring places where great deeds are done.

Where an organisation exists based on high principles of living and of citizenship, every member will be expected to reflect a standard of honour comparable with those ideals. And so, in Guiding, each individual must maintain the standard already attained by the whole. Recently, a Headquarters Commissioner was asked to arrange for a body of Guiders to deal with certain important and confidential information; she told the official concerned that she would choose the most reliable among her Guiders, but was met with the confident reply that he was prepared to entrust it to the youngest Guide. Here, then, is a standard, below which no Guides must ever fall. If such a trust were ever betrayed, how much would be dishonoured!

Where trust can be reposed, where a particular quality can be relied upon in complete confidence, whether it be fortitude, endurance, resolution, courage, truthfulness, reliability or any other, then is the charge as good as executed to him who imposes it.

Honour is concerned in all actions and relations in life, whether with self, friend or foe, man, animal or thing, in work or in play, in peace or in war. Loss or gain is of little account. Fidelity to the highest standard which self can impose on self must assure an ultimate triumph of those qualities which man holds dearest.

"To thine own self be true!"

How, then, are we in our turn to foster and develop this precious thing in the new generation? Primarily, of course, by having it ourselves. Unless its presence is apparent in the normal outlook and everyday behaviour of the Guider, exhortations, and expositions are but so much empty sound. This is no trite admonition, but a very solemn reminder. Let every Guider look well and deeply to be sure that she, herself, is not holding, and thereby encouraging, an artificial or at best superficial conception of that which constitutes a sense of honour.

Games, of course, provide a wide field. They have always appealed to the English people, and it is significant that the description often applied to something not strictly honourable is expressed in terms of the great national game in the contemptuous phrase, "It's not cricket."

If it is made clear that games are exercises for displaying and improving the quality of play, it becomes evident that it does not matter *who* wins and *who* loses. Intent to win is absorbed in, and becomes synonymous with, determination to raise the standard of play. There can be no personal element; the game comes first. There can be no desire to profit by circumstances or chance, for these interfere with a just estimate of performance.

A right attitude towards games is not hard to teach, and once understood can be made a good approach for developing a right attitude towards work. A sense of honour in the playing of games, where all effort is for the furtherance of an impersonal essential

(Continued on page 211)

HANDCRAFTS AS AN ASSET TO THE OLDER GIRL

WHEN you think of the fine craftsmen of days gone by, I wonder what picture it conjures up to you? I know I am inclined to think of men dealing with hand-wrought-iron, making beautiful furniture, pottery or leather work. It is only when we stop to think more deeply that we realise that the good craftsmanship for which this country used to be famous, was in the hands of the women and girls of old, as well as of the men. The crafts were usually different ones—spinning, weaving, knitting, lace-making, or sewing, as well as the completely household crafts, such as cooking. But all of these are as essential to the life of the community as are the more masculine crafts.

"He's a fine craftsman. One of the real old-fashioned type, who just lives for his work and loves it." Haven't you often heard that sort of remark? Doesn't it seem sad that they are so often "old-fashioned"? We admire them, we know that the things they make are in a class absolutely above the mass-produced machine-made goods, yet we look on these craftsmen and craftswomen as a race that is irretrievably dying out. I am quite sure that this view is fundamentally wrong, and I believe that we shall very soon see the tide turn, and the craftsman come back to his own again, if only we can keep alive in the younger generation a love of using their hands, and the true creative spirit that delights in making things with pride and care.

Already we are beginning to value the hand-made article above the machine-made. We know it is worth more because it lasts longer; and as the demand increases, the supply must be found. This means that apprentices will be needed. It will be part of our job to find them, or to develop a spirit out of which they will grow.

Nowadays I think lots of girls might profitably go in for crafts that used to be open to boys only, woodwork, leatherwork and pottery, for instance, as well as the traditional women's crafts. All these crafts are concerned with the fundamental necessities of life. They give creative satisfaction for this reason as well as for their possibilities of beauty. All masters of such crafts will tell you now how badly they need apprentices; and they will be found as we gradually adjust our values once more, and realise that speed and cheapness are not everything, and that the quickly-earned wage of the unskilled worker is not a good investment. It is because I believe this that I feel it is vital for the younger generation to be grounded in good craftsmanship.

This tradition of good craftsmanship has been the proud heritage of our country from the past. In the time of reconstruction after the war, it will be vital for our country to build it up again, for all the world will be producing machine-made goods, and international trade in these goods may be at a standstill for lack of ships and lack of credit. First-rate workmanship commands its own market by virtue of its own quality. This is where we led the world in the past and must lead it again. What, then, is the part to be played now by the younger generation? First the youngsters must learn to use their hands practically and well. Then, as they get older, we must begin to build up the tradition by teaching them to do really fine work. Elizabeth England, in her excellent article on "Just and Gentle Men," in the October *GUIDER*, has pointed out the vital connection between character and good craftsmanship. I am sure that learning to be a good craftsman builds character, just as the person of intrinsically sound character will naturally do good, honest work.

I am not suggesting that our job in the Ranger Branch is to train each Ranger in a craft, with the idea that she will follow that craft as a career. I hope that lots will become craftswomen, but each must learn her craft under a proper mastership. What we can do is to build up the right spirit, inculcate the love of beauty, and the desire to make things and make them well. Then even if the girls follow some totally different trade thereafter, the training will still be an asset to them. They will have learnt to use their hands with skill. They will have learnt accuracy and pride of workmanship. These are qualities that will stand them in good stead in any career. I hope that some will, as a result, turn their thoughts to careers of constructive value to the country. A girl may have in-born love of beautiful things. She sees pretty things in the shops, and this may lead her into becoming a sales-girl. But how infinitely more satisfying to herself, and how much more valuable to the community, if this urge could be guided into constructive channels. Then the girl could become a good craftswoman, making beautiful things instead of perhaps finding herself behind a counter merely selling haberdashery or cosmetics.

Finally, let us remember that everyone is the better for a skilled hobby. If you are using your brains all day on an intellectual job, skilled handwork is the greatest possible rest and solace, especially in time of nervous strain, and it is an undying pleasure throughout one's life. So on all counts, it is worth while to introduce our older girls to beautiful work. Help them to a standard of judgment that can differentiate between the first-rate and the merely flashy result. Keep alive our traditional arts which in themselves teach accuracy

and skill. Bring in experts to ensure that they learn in the best way, and never be content with letting them produce second-rate work. Teach them to adopt the idea that the first-rate is the accepted standard for all good British craftsmen, and that it is part of our duty as well as our pleasure and our pride to keep this standard flying.

W. LANDER,
Commissioner for Rangers.

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to the exclusion and disregard of personal non-essentials, can be shown to be the principle to be applied equally to work. There is, in fact, no very great difference between work and play. Good play is indeed hard work, and when work is approached in the same "all-out" spirit which is demanded in games, it seldom fails to acquire the same vigorous interest. "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." This adherence to the hundred-per-cent. standard which a developed sense of honour demands ensures fidelity in work, not from a motive of smug righteousness, but from a clear realisation that any effort that is not one's best stands, by comparison, to one's discredit and is in some degree betrayal of responsibility or of a trust.

It has been said that honour is no touch-stone to determine good from ill. Mistakes have been made and will be made for many ages yet. Where there is honour they will be rectified, but where there is baseness and self-interest they will multiply and become evils.

The new generation must be clear-eyed, they must be fearless in mind, they must seek into everything, for in their hands is the future. Teach them to be understanding. Tell them the stories of those who made the past and the present, and encourage them in free discussion. Let them, in debates and in acting, assume the characters and motives which inspired these great men and women, for good or ill, to actions or teachings which have out-lived them. This enforced versatility of outlook will widen their mental horizons, by making them see the "other fellow's side," will engender courage and generosity of mind and help them to a sense of honour based on a sure foundation of ethical truths and not on the mean pedestals of smugness and self-complacency.

The quality of honour is called for in thought, word, and deed, so that here, at once, are three fields in which the Guider can work, obviously were honour present in full measure in the first it could not fail to manifest itself in the other two; but where it is not greatly developed in thought it can best be encouraged in the realms of speech and of action.

By stories, games and other activities, and by work in their normal Guide life, most of these things can at least be presented. Make them aware of the effects of the spoken word, of the need for control and care in their own speech; help them to retain powers of judgment under the persuasive speech of others.

Encourage in them a scrupulous observance of the spirit as well as the letter of all accepted obligations, whether imposed from within or without.

Help them to a sense of dignity and pride that they may feel themselves of account in the fashioning of a world fit for men and women of honour to live in.

L. COLE.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Children of Primrose Lane. Noel Streatfeild. (Dent & Sons, 7s.)

This is the perfect book to give your Guides as a war-time Christmas present. Miss Streatfeild, without losing any of the charm of *Ballet Shoes* and her other delightful children's stories, has produced a really exciting spy story which brings into action so much Guide training that the book is not only a thrilling tale for girls and boys, but a valuable handbook for Guiders, who may find it difficult to instil a sense of adventure into their companies. The only tragedy is that while writing a story which might well have been a out Scouts and Guides, the author never mentions them, although all the children are well-known to any reader who is familiar with companies and troops. I strongly recommend anyone who contemplates giving the book as a Christmas present to buy it early and enjoy it to the full before passing it on—otherwise I can guarantee that the recipient will receive her present late. M. T.

The Quest of the Seven Wild Swans. Patience Gilmour. (Lutterworth Press, 5s.)

A new Wild Swan book will be greeted with joy by Rangers, that is a certainty. This one must not be missed. Miss Gilmour, as usual, has sensed the need of her public, and although the stories are pre-war, that is no disadvantage, for they stimulate thought and action while providing a blessed relief from war-time problems. Here is Rover and Ranger co-operation working ideally—just when we are all talking and thinking co-operation. Guiding and Scouting are shown as a way of life rather than a spare-time childish pastime. See that your Rangers read it. It will give them fresh inspiration. M. T.

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 plays (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 Canoodunn," 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 evening in home or hall. Books, with full instructions, 1s. each, from Imperial Headquarters.



LOOK closely at stars in pictures, on posters or Christmas cards, and you will notice that very often they are just a jumble of dots put in at random. It is as though an artist drawing a group of national flags did not trouble to fill in the outline with any precise pattern because flags were just flags, and no one would look closely at them, anyway.

How do we look at the stars? As just so many bright lights, providing a pleasing spectacle at night? With superstition? ("What the Stars Foretell") or believing that "man who knows even one star and can call it by name can never be utterly lonely again"?

Study of the stars soon brings us to the point where without mathematics and physics we can go no farther. Looking and reading will only take us a little of the way, and though before long most of us must part company with the real scientists and astronomers, it is a bit of road well worth taking, and worth showing our Guides, too. It is a little disquieting to realise how many people "follow the stars" in the daily Press. Knowledge is the antidote to superstition, and can anyone who has once realised, even a little, the glory and the magnitude of the universe he lives in, ever be quite so self-centred again?

First let us go out and look. Take a star chart or a planisphere, and a torch with a silk handkerchief over it (enough light to peer at the chart, but not enough to dazzle the eyes so that you cannot see the stars). Remember that at first the unaccustomed eye is misled by the size of the chart into looking for constellations on too small a scale; the larger groups go striding over the sky. When we know the big constellations, the Bear, the Swan, Orion, Leo, Andromeda, Hercules, Pegasus, the lesser will fit in around them and become friends too; the thin sprawling dragon, the compact little dolphin and the glittering crown.

There are other objects in the heavens to look at as well as stars; the great circling milky way, meteors, the moon and the planets. Looking leads to wondering, and wonder should take us to a book to answer some of our questions, though not all can yet be answered with certainty. Do the stars stretch away, numberless, into infinity? Is there life in other parts of the universe, or are we the only intelligent observers and explorers of this vast splendour? Why do planets show a disk and stars only a point of light? What are the black holes in the milky way?

There is no space here to give answers, but as an example of how we might perhaps approach the subject with Guides, here are some notes about one of the smallest and one of the largest astronomical objects we can see with the naked eye.

If we go out on a clear night, we are pretty certain to see a flash of light which dies away in a luminous train, and we say, "a shooting star." If we stay in the club-room we may see some dust, have the Guides ever thought that the star and dust may be connected? A "shooting star" is not, of course, a star that has somehow got dislodged and fallen out of its place, but a meteorite, a small piece of matter (perhaps a bit of material that got left over when the earth and planets were torn from the sun); which has, after revolving, dark and unseen, for millions of years, got caught up into the earth's atmosphere. The friction caused by its rapid motion makes it red-hot and incandescent, and we see it when it is perhaps 70 or 100 miles away. So small it is, and so fierce the heat, that it rapidly burns away; the little dust remaining may float down through the atmosphere to settle on our tables and chairs. Occasionally our earth on its journey meets a much larger

piece of matter, so large that it does not disintegrate entirely but comes down to bury itself with great noise and force into the earth.

If we look carefully (with field glasses, if possible) just above Beta Andromeda we see a tiny, hazy, luminous cloud. This is the most exciting celestial object we can see with the naked eye, for we are looking at a universe outside our universe, the great nebula of Andromeda. Everything else that we can see in the sky is part of our own island universe, usually called the "galactic system." This universe of ours is shaped something like a penny tea-cake. Our sun is one of the millions of stars it contains—a star of very moderate size, not, as once was thought, in the centre of the universe, for the centre is about 30,000 light years away from us. The milky way is a great circle of faint stars that girdles our universe. Far outside the milky way are other similar star systems, the spiral nebulae. Eddington has said that there are more nebulae than there are stars in any one of them, that is, there are several million universes, and each of them is a great system of stars, and our star system; bounded by the milky way, is itself a nebula.

As looking leads to wondering, and wondering to learning, it will be a poor heart that cannot sing with David, "All Thy works praise Thee, O Lord . . . they show the glory of Thy kingdom; and talk of Thy power; that Thy Power, Thy glory and the mightiness of Thy kingdom might be known unto men."

BOOKS

For finding the constellations.—Either a Phillips Planisphere (2s. 9d. from H.Q.) or *Stars at a Glance*, a book of star charts (1s. 6d. from H.Q.). I would prefer the charts, as the scale is better and the notes are useful.
For general reading.—Jeans, *The Stars in their Courses* (Oxford Press, 8s. 6d.) is, I think, quite the best introduction. *Starry Heavens* (8s. 6d. from H.Q.) is useful, too, also *Stars in the Shown to the Children* series.
More advanced.—*Life on other Worlds*, Spencer Jones. *Mysterious Universe*, Jeans. *Stars and Atoms and The Expanding Universe*, Eddington. *Modern Cosmologies*, Macpherson.

WHAT TO EXPECT AT FOXLEASE

TRAINING DATES.

Nov. 7th-14th. General.	Jan. 23rd to 30th. Guide Training.
Nov. 18th-25th. Guide. (Special training in First Class at week-end.)	Jan. 30th-Feb. 24th. Spring Cleaning.
Nov. 28th-Dec. 5th. Guide and Ranger.	Feb. 24th-Mar. 3rd. General.
Dec. 5th-22nd. House closed.	Mar. 6th-10th (Week-end). Commissioners.
Dec. 23rd-30th. Christmas Party.	Mar. 13th-20th. Brownie and Guide.
1942.	Mar. 24th-31st. Arts and Crafts.*
Jan. 2nd to 9th. Prospective Diploma'd	Apl. 2nd-9th (Easter). General and Woodcraft.
Guiders and Instructors' Training.	Apl. 14th-21st. Brownie.
Jan. 13th to 20th. General Training.	Apl. 24th-May 1st. Cadet Guiders.

For particulars regarding Free places, Railway Grants, Fees, etc., please see the September GUIDER.

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.

* ARTS AND CRAFTS WEEK. Special training in music, dramatic work, story-telling, dancing and handicrafts, from the point of view of their practical application to the average Guide Company. It is hoped that Counties will make a special effort to be represented at the week.

December, 1941]

THE GUIDER

ONCE UPON A TIME

THE other day, as I was hurrying along Buckingham Palace Road, just outside Imperial Headquarters, I met the queerest . . . No, I have nothing to tell you about this, but you will admit that, had I begun "Every Guider ought to tell stories to her Pack or Company . . ." or in some such way as that, you might have passed on with a sigh to the next article. Why is it, then, that the first line caught your attention, if it did? Why is it that in the midst of the dullerest speech, the words "There was once a man . . ." will collect the audience again? Why does "Once upon a time . . ." produce such gleeful anticipation in the Brownie, or a hopeful look on the face of the Guide or Ranger, while the Guider settles back with a contented grunt? The reason in each case is probably different, and would be interesting to analyse if space permitted, but the fact remains that a story is always welcome, and that the right story both "blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

Have you ever heard Miss Elizabeth Clark talk on Story Telling? She always assures her audience that although some people are born story tellers, most people can tell a story if they try. "Not I," did you say? But are you sure? What about the night the bomb fell on the floor too long, and they had a bigger and better bomb to tell about. Certainly you can tell a story and hold an audience. "But, then," you say, "that is quite a different matter. I was so full of that incident that I never thought about myself telling a story." Exactly! That is the secret. You knew the story intimately (too intimately, perhaps!). You wanted to tell it. You did not see yourself as a performer. Very well, then, it is quite simple. Find a story that you would like to tell. Become "full of it," and put where they belong the self-conscious thoughts and the pride that makes you afraid of not being a success.

About the choice of story it is difficult to advise. Only you know when a story is "yours" for telling. One that you have enjoyed hearing is probably best to start on. Now comes the great difficulty. The difficulty of learning the story, of course? No—the difficulty of not learning it. When you have had some experience in story telling you may learn stories by heart, like the Kipling tales, and Winnie the Pooh, which are dependent on the use of the original language, but be advised and leave this until you have gained confidence. Incidentally, if you are about to make your first speech in public, accept the same advice. The reason is obvious. You learn the story or the speech. You sit down to tell one or rise to deliver the other. The recitation starts well enough, but just because you lack confidence, a blank occurs. You may recover yourself. If you could begin again you might get farther next time! But the audience suffers agony, and although you refer to book or manuscript and get going again, their confidence is shattered, if they ever had any, and all their attention concentrated on hoping that you will "get through." Even if you do not break down, you are not "full of your story or your subject," you are only full of words and of a desperate need to remember them. Get into the story then. Read it; visualise it; get to know the characters; use your imagination to discover how they would look and feel. See the little white house and the postman walking up the garden path. Think how excited the little old woman is as she sees him from the window and hurries to open the door. Remember, she has not had a letter for weeks and months. Get the separate sections of the story clear. Learn by heart if you like the first sentence and perhaps the last, but if you have the pattern clear, the words will come for the rest, just as they came to describe the bomb, because you will be describing something that you know and have seen and experienced. And, if I may mention it again in passing, the same applies to the "speech." No amount of training in the art of public speaking will make up for having something to say, something that you believe and are interested in.

Some of the above ideas, as many of you will recognise, are gleaned from Miss Clark's lectures on Story Telling, and the following three valuable hints are hers also:—

Where repetition occurs in a story, handle it without self-consciousness;

Make free use of conversation rather than indirect speech;

If, on reaching a crucial point in the story, you find to your horror that you have omitted a previous point on which this one depends, don't lose your head and come to an inartistic stop. Take your audience with you, and say calmly, "Oh, but I ought to have told you . . ." or "But you must know, of course . . ." or something like that.

As for two other hints, just listen to this. "Then the Father Bear looked at his bowl and said that somebody had been eating his porridge. And the Mother Bear and the Baby Bear said that too." Admittedly exaggerated, and admittedly it is difficult to repeat the same words over and over again, UNLESS you take pleasure in them. The story teller who is an artist enjoys her repetitions as much as her audience does.

As regards sources of stories—Miss Clark's collections are good, but generally speaking a book of collected stories will probably offer only two or three that you like. Hunt out folk lore, especially of your own neighbourhood. Narrative poems, with a little adapting,

are often excellent. The Old Testament contains some little-known entrancing tales. Incidents that you read or hear of can often be worked up into stories.

Make notes of good stories as soon as you come across them. Postponement means increasing vagueness or total loss. There is no need to tell you to avoid an obvious moral, and to avoid pointing a moral. On the other hand, there are few people who have not been stirred to worthwhile things by the right story.

And do, please, just try to look as if you were going to enjoy telling your story. M. L. M.

THE PATROL SYSTEM

9.—THE GUIDE SPIRIT

IT is possible that this month's title will surprise you, and you may say to yourself, "What has the Patrol System to do with the Guide Spirit?" But in this last chat on the Patrol System, I want to put forward my personal opinion that the spirit of your company is largely born at Leaders' Trainings.

Last month we saw how important the "Guiding climate" was at P.L.s' Trainings, and I believe it is this atmosphere which is passed on and becomes the spirit of the company. What do we want for the keynotes of the relationship between all the members of the company? Mutual confidence and respect, common aspirations and general happiness would be my suggestions.

The word "aspirations" brings us to the very important point of being natural and sincere with our Leaders in our discussions of the Law and Promise, which are a vital part of their training. So many Guiders feel self-conscious and inadequate about the spiritual side of company life, and are apt to take shelter behind such excuses as "I'm so hopeless at that sort of thing; it is surely better to leave it alone than to do it badly." But this won't do, and we must face the fact that Duty to God is our First Promise, and helping the Guides to understand and practise it is our primary concern. But—and here comes comfort—it is not a task for the Guider alone; her part should be to get her Leaders with her in the matter, to encourage them to make suggestions, and to get ideas from their Patrols, for making the Law and Promise real in the life of the company. This method will give us the assurance that when we have a "Guides' Own" it is not a Captain's Own, but a genuine outcome of company feeling, with hymns and prayers chosen by the Guides and shared by all members of the company, whether grown-up or not.

Just as in all our Guiding activities we work and try with our Guides, so in our endeavours to live up to our Law and Promise we should be "on pilgrimage" together, and as we go we may keep before us those words of Sir Henry Newbolt which B.P. quoted as typifying our goal: "The real test of success is whether a life has been a happy one and a happy giving one." D. IVESON.



HAMPSHIRE

There are six Ranger and three Guide companies in Hampshire, and we started our war work with a Savings Campaign; each Captain received a Savings Stamp book and was asked to see that every member of her company got one and saved a penny or two a week, and eventually bought a sixpenny National Savings Stamp towards a Savings Certificate.

Guides and Rangers are busy knitting odds and ends of wool into blankets and collecting and making clothes for London children who have lost all theirs in raids, and they collect books and magazines for the Forces.

Guiders, too, are very busy nursing and taking part in every form of A.R.P., and the Circle (Bournemouth Division) has an interesting membership. An increasing number find happiness in thus maintaining contact with Guiding which would otherwise have been denied to them. Their letters make varied reading, but all breathe the same spirit. One member suffered all the London blitzes while a Probation Officer there; her office was wrecked and a time bomb made her flat unusable, but she has emerged to become Psychiatric Social Worker for a large county. Another is Assistant Matron of one of the big London Voluntary Hospitals, and one is Matron of a Civil Service Sick-Bay. A Landworker is doing yeoman service and has helped to run a Guide camp in a spare week-end. Yet another, who adds A.R.P. night work to her ordinary calling, has Q.M.'d several week-end camps. A farmer's very busy wife has been doing canteen work in her village, and helps her daughters with their Brownie plays. Some of the Circle teach, and one, who has been evacuated, wrote her last letter in a haunted house, while fire-watching! All are doing war-work, either whole-time, ambulance driving, nursing, on the land; or part-time in addition to their regular jobs. All alike testify to the really solid help Guiding has been to them, and look forward now to the Circle Letter and to THE GUIDER, which still keeps them in touch with Guiding, both local and general, and with each other.

THE CHILD WITH BOTH PARENTS ON WAR SERVICE

by
MARGARET GRAHAM

WHO gave you that bar of chocolate?"
"My mum's husband in London."
"Who's that?"
"Billy. He's my ally." (Overheard in a café.)
Many of us are familiar with the plight of the child whose father has been away so long that he is a stranger, a rare visitor, not an inmate of the home, a member of the family circle; but, rather, a friend of the family, referred to by his Christian name, often spoken of as a boy by those who still regard him as a boy, and have never seen him in the light of a father, and with a father's dignity. Though mothers do much to keep a father's presence alive in the home, and constantly refer to his wishes or sayings, a child will have to make friends afresh with him each time he comes home.

What of the child who is deprived of both parents? It is difficult to know which child is the more unfortunate: he who never sees either mother or father, and who is compelled to make his home with others, or the boy or girl whose father is called up and whose mother is at a factory or doing other war work, which means that the child is left with only a glimpse of her and has no substitute, as has the other, in the shape of foster-parents. He has a drear prospect before him when school closes. Hours of loneliness, perhaps in an empty house; no one to listen to his tale of the day's happenings, to applaud his minor successes or soothe his day's disaster, to set the day's incidents in proportion and give him courage for the morrow. He is short, too, of creature comforts; mother is not there to give him a mid-day meal, and on her brief appearances is too tired and too busy to do all she would in other times. So he goes to the community centre for lunch, where he can get a good meal, hot and cheap. But, being a child, he just buys the sweet, feels temporarily satisfied with the plateful of steamed pudding, and spends the odd pennies at the toyshop. Undernourished consequently, he feels empty and cross long before his evening tea—a scrappy meal he gets for himself.

Gradually he feels a growing anger at losing what his friends are lucky enough to have: a home and security. This resentment is vague and general, and often vents itself in a general grudge against society, which takes the form of unfriendliness on his part, negative attitudes, sulkiness, churlishness and moods. It may end in particular acts designed to "get his own back": fighting, quarrelling, bullying or perhaps stealing.

Apart from these particular consequences, which result directly from the situation in which he finds himself, and which are his natural reaction to it, other and subtler effects are seen as the months pass. Every child needs close contact with an adult by whose example he can acquire a standard of values and of conduct. A young child will absorb these unconsciously from a grown person he trusts, whom he will be constantly questioning, holding his own judgment in reserve until he has learned the adult opinion. ("That's a nice

what do you think of that dress, Mummy?"—"Very nice, dear."—"I like it, too.") Here is the usual hesitant, tentative groping for values. School, with its classes of fifty, cannot provide for this need. Some children, deprived of their parents, are invited next door, and make proxies of their friends' parents, and this may be a very happy and successful arrangement. Others, less fortunate, run the streets or countryside with gangs of their own age, and fail to gain the stability they themselves unconsciously need so badly.

This means that they become independent too early. Some have to dispose of whole week-ends as best they may. Others have too early a responsibility for younger brothers and sisters, shopping and household chores. How does this affect them? Some who suffer from mistakes they



A scrappy meal . . . hours of loneliness.

make through lack of judgment and inexperience may become lacking in self-confidence, timid and diffident. Others put on a bold front to cover an inner misgiving, and develop a manner, either nonchalant or overbearing, which causes offence to older folk, who dub them "cocksure" or "off-hand."

A child in these circumstances can best be helped by the companionship of an adult who will be to him an anchor; someone who will keep in close touch, who assumes definite responsibility for him while his parents are not at hand, someone to whom he can turn or who will unfailingly befriend him. A near neighbour will often willingly become foster-parent if she sees the need. Guiders and Scouters can play a part, and so can helpers at play-centres, but it is important that whenever possible they should be on duty at regular times, so that a child can be sure of finding the same adult friend who will give him, to a certain extent, the sense of security that was in happier times supplied by the mother or father who was always at hand at home.

A THOUSAND POUNDS TO GIVE AWAY

IF you had a thousand pounds to give away what would you do with it? Would you invest it for safety or spend it in a glorious riot of unaccustomed luxury? Would you concentrate it to gratify one longed-for wish, or divide it to give you happiness in many directions?

Here is a story that is the nearly perfect answer to all these questions, and that almost makes one believe that even to-day fairy tales sometimes come true.

Some months ago the Community Trust Fund of New York sent a substantial gift of money to the Women's Voluntary Services for the purpose of "giving holidays to the under privileged and handicapped who were suffering from the effects of bombing." The Women's Voluntary Services gave part of this sum to Guide Headquarters, who at once started planning the best way of spending such an unexpected windfall. After tentative and unsuccessful efforts to find a suitable house (a medium-sized house in a safe area, plus domestic staff, can at the moment be



Tea at Foxlease.

December, 1941]

considered to be non-existent) it was decided to set aside certain rooms at Foxlease as a holiday centre during the summer months. The immense advantages to the holiday guests of this plan are obvious; Foxlease would welcome them in that atmosphere of friendliness so necessary to the success of a project of this kind, they would have the opportunity of meeting and mixing with the Guiders at Training weeks, and the chance of regaining their health and storing up energy for the future in the best possible surroundings.

It was not intended that the guests should be drawn particularly from the Extension Branch, but in actual fact by far the greater number of them were members of Post Companies—invalids and cripples living at home who had had the added handicap of enforced inactivity to contend with during the preceding hard months. All of them had been in heavy raids on many occasions, but their gaiety was unquenched, as they vied with each other in telling their local "bomb stories," and in recounting the various jobs they had been able to undertake. One had earned the reputation of being "an excellent fire watcher," another had part-time employment in a "Nazi" canteen, and others helped at A.R.P. telephone centres, looked after small children whose mothers were working and, of course, knitted, knitted, and knitted.

Foxlease, as usual, adapted itself to its new guests, and the guests adapted themselves to Foxlease, and revelled in very much the same programme as has been enjoyed there by Guiders from every corner of the world. Tracking on crutches, hiking in invalid chairs, black-berrying for jam-making and making the house resound with old and new camp fire favourites, no wonder the general verdict was "this is the best holiday that we have ever had." Yet at the back of each activity was the feeling that this was only an interlude and that the war was still close at hand; even the patrol names showed it—"England's Glory" and "Victory" one party called themselves, when each Ranger chose for her own name something in defence of England: "Air Ambulance," "Barrage Balloon," "Guide of Dunkirk," "Minesweeper," "Mobile Canteen."

No wonder the applications to go to Foxlease for a holiday came in at an almost overwhelming rate, but the problem was solved by offers of private hospitality from Rangers, Guiders and ex-Guiders who entertained one or two guests in their own homes and gave them in their way as wonderful a holiday as at Foxlease. Altogether fifty Guiders, Rangers and Guiders were at Foxlease under this scheme during the summer for stays averaging three weeks, and another twenty had holidays arranged for them in different parts of the country. Most of them had not been away since before the war, and were sorely missing their annual post camps. For all of them their 1941 holiday will remain a red letter period in their lives.

(Continued on page 218)

OPPORTUNITIES

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DEPARTMENT
County Hospital, Chatham. County Hospital, Dartford

STUDENT NURSES are required at the above hospitals for training in general nursing for a period of three years. Salary £40 a year for the first year, £45 a year for the second year, and £50 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 general rules of the hospitals will be forwarded on application being made to the Matron of each hospital.

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

County Hall, Maidstone.

GERMAN HOSPITAL (BRITISH)
(Bridging the Gap)

PROBATIONERS required age 17 to 19, for two years' training. Salary £25 to £30 per annum. Uniform found, 48-hour week in force. The training is valuable to those who have just left school and are keen to become Nurses. Lectures will be given by the Medical Staff and coaching by the Sister-Tutor. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Matron, German Hospital, London, E.8.

WARD, KITCHEN, HOUSE AND DINING ROOM MAIDS wanted immediately to live in. Wages, according to age and experience, uniform provided. Apply to the Matron, German Hospital, London, E.8.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND SKIN HOSPITAL
35 GEORGE ROAD, EDGBASTON, BIRMINGHAM, 15

STUDENT NURSES required for two years' training. Lectures and Certificate given. Suitable candidates of good education who wish to prepare for General training accepted at the age of 16. Salary £37 10s., £42 10s., all uniform being provided. Apply Matron.

THE LONDON CHEST HOSPITAL
VICTORIA PARK, E.2
and COUNTRY BRANCH

Required PROBATIONER NURSES to train at this Affiliated Training School. For particulars apply to Matron.



The Ovaltine Girl

The Land Girl

Both on National Service

THE importance of the care and cultivation of the land in the interests of the nation's food supply has been emphasised by war-time conditions. But for very many years some of the richest of Britain's farms and fields have been cultivated and used to produce the finest of those natural foods which constitute the ingredients of the nation's favourite food beverage—delicious "Ovaltine."

To-day, as always, the unrivalled resources of the famous "Ovaltine" Farms and the "Ovaltine" Factory in a Country Garden are producing in "Ovaltine" a food beverage outstanding in quality and possessing the nutritive elements required to build up health, strength and vitality to the highest level.



As in the Great War of 1914-1918, "Ovaltine" is widely used throughout the Services and in military and civil Hospitals.

Drink delicious

Ovaltine

-and keep fit for Service

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ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SCOTTISH COUNCIL

The Annual Meeting of the General Council, Scottish Branch, was held at Scottish Headquarters on October 29th. The Scottish Chief Commissioner, Mrs. Elliott Carnegie of Loup, after referring to the death of the Chief Scout and the determination of Scottish Guides to honour his memory by carrying on the work he had given them to do, gave a summary of Scottish Guide work during the past year.

War work had included large efforts and small. Lanarkshire Guides had bought their own Mobile Canteen for the County; Ayrshire Guides had presented an Ambulance to the Red Cross and a Mobile Canteen to the Y.M.C.A.; Glasgow Guiders had opened a Hostel for Service Women, and Scottish Guiders had taken their place in the Guide Mobile Team; Mme. Malkowska's Polish School was helped by Scottish Guides in many ways; the Hostel staffed by Guiders for cripple evacuees had started a Ranger Company; Guiders were responsible for evacuee hostels in Perthshire, and a diploma'd Guider was running a brilliantly successful Centre on Guide lines in a new housing area. Over a dozen Quiet Rooms for the Army had been furnished from the Gift Week Fund in various parts of Scotland during the year. Co-operation with the Youth Welfare Scheme had been maintained. The Military Medal had been awarded to Miss Elspeth Candlish Henderson, W.A.A.F., formerly of the 1st Edinburgh Guide Company. The Council heard with regret that some members of the Movement had died for their country: Miss Isobel Milne Home, a Dumfriesshire Commissioner, and Sea Ranger Madge Barnes, of S.R.S. *Persevere*, Edinburgh, both in the W.R.N.S., were lost at sea when their ship was torpedoed, and a Paisley Lone Ranger was killed on duty at her A.R.P. Post.



Mrs. Carnegie reported changes in County Commissioners and Secretaries, Commissioners for Departments, and at Scottish Headquarters, where Miss Mees, the accountant, and Miss Lockyer, the Glasgow shop manageres, were resigning after long service to join the Women's Services.

Departmental reports were then presented. Kindred societies showed a very real and ever-increasing desire to co-operate in every way. In the Extension Branch, Medical Officers and Matrons testified to the value of Guide training. The Badge of Fortitude had been gained by Guide Jane Cowe, of the 1st West Calder, Midlothian, and Guide Betty Pollock, of the 5th Prestwick, Ayrshire, and a Ranger had gained All Round Cords. Post Brownies had done their bit by collecting tinfoil and knitting blanket squares. Mrs. Brash has been appointed supervisor of handcrafts and needlework, both for Extensions and for Scottish Guide handcrafts in general.

Camps were held up and down the country, and the Scottish Headquarters Training Camp took place as usual. A camp was held on a Perthshire farm for a month to help with harvest work, and this proved successful in every way. Another camp was organised at short notice at the appeal of a Berwickshire farmer for Guides to undertake turnip hoeing. Campers had demonstrated outdoor cooking, and all over the country demonstrations were being given in response to the request of the Ministry of Food that Guides should help in connection with emergency cooking after air raids.

In view of increasing difficulties in collecting Guiders for trainings, particularly in country districts, a special effort had been made by the Training Department to help District Commissioners to train their own Guiders. A welcome innovation had been the increased number of training courses to take the place of residential trainings. One residential week's training had been held for Polish Guiders, and trainers had helped with Youth Welfare work. Three courses in leadership were arranged by the Lanarkshire Education Committee and were undertaken by Miss Martin. There were only three Scottish Eagle Owls left, but twelve counties had held Brownie trainings.

Lones showed great keenness, and a Scottish Lone Sea Ranger Ship had been launched. Miss Clapperton, Captain of the Selkirkshire Lone and Post Ranger Companies, had been awarded the Medal of Merit for exceptional services to the Movement.

It was particularly difficult to assess the progress and development of the Scottish Ranger Branch, for several companies had been closed, and a number suspended, principally because the Rangers were too occupied with war-work. Those companies which were carrying on were working in A.R.P. and First Aid Posts and on allotments. In increasing numbers of Rangers were qualifying for the H.E.S. armlet. The Women's Services considered the Ranger Branch a fine pre-service training.

The Statement of Accounts showed a healthy profit from the shops, although smaller than last year, and a satisfactory balance to surplus revenue.

The Census revealed a decrease in numbers of 9,847 in all ranks. Renfrewshire and Dumbartonshire had suffered from intensive bombing at the time of the census-taking, which made accuracy in returns impossible. The membership in the 14-18 age group, with which the Government Youth Committees were primarily concerned, exceeded very considerably that in any other Girls' Organisation in Scotland.

Although increasing numbers of young Guiders were taking on war work or being called up, the Scottish Chief Commissioner was confident that Guiding would go steadily forward with those that remained until better times came.

The adoption of the Reports was moved by Colonel Balfour Paul, of the Boy Scouts Association, and members of the Council then saw the Guide Gift Week Film.

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A CAROL PARTY

by
KITTY BARNE

WHY not a carol party this Christmas? Most companies want to entertain themselves and their friends, not to mention the local evacuees of their own age, who would be doing it for themselves if they were at home. Hospitality cannot be up to pre-war standards, but there is no rationing of singing, thank heaven, and if the guests are regaled with sufficient music they may forget that there is no sugar in their tea.

From time immemorial a festival has been no festival if there's no song in it. Christians were singing Christmas carols from the first century onwards, even if they were only pagan ones re-written for the season. They were merry because the Birthday was a cheerful occasion, and one that was often celebrated with dancing, that most festive of pursuits. The joyfulness was, in fact, easy to overdo. There is a story told by William of Malmesbury in 1012, of fifteen young women and fifteen young men who danced so riotously on Christmas Eve in the precincts of a church that they disturbed and incensed the priest celebrating Mass; as a punishment they were compelled to continue to dance where they were until Christmas came round again, "by which time they were sunk as low as their arms."

Without dancing quite so ardently as that, the carolers would be well within their rights if they opened their programme by dancing in, singing *I Saw Three Ships A-Sailing* in, adding the broadside verse:—

*O, he did whistle and she did sing
And all the bells on earth did ring,
For joy that our Saviour He was born
On Christmas Day in the morning.*

keeping the words particularly distinct for fear the audience might suspect them of "Nuts in May" or "Here we go round the Mulberry Bush," both of which games have borrowed the captivating tune.

Another delicious dancing carol is the one to the tune of *Greensleeves*, which we know so well as a folk-dance. These are the words, not always found in carol collections:—

*The old year now away is fled,
The new year now is en-ter-ed;
Let us now our sins down-tread
And joyfully now appear.
Let's merry be this holiday,
And let us run with sport and play,
Hang sorrow, let's cast care away—
God send you a happy New Year.*

(In line five the accent is on "merry.")

The singers now being on the platform, or in the circle, or wherever they intend to sing from, they can begin their programme.

If there is a "Jolly Vicar" at the party (and there very often is), they might give *The Jolly Vicar*:—

*Let the bells now ring, and let the boys sing,
And let the lasses trip and play,
Let the cup go about until it be out,
Our learned Vicar we'll stay.*

The Twelve Days of Christmas is an old carol that will interest the audience (and turn itself into the most fascinating of games for the singers) if each Guide sings her own line whenever it comes, all joining in for the last line as chorus. At a carol party everyone expects to be allowed to join in a chorus, so there must be a few carols that everyone knows, such as *The First Nowell* and *Good King Wenceslas*, where the two best singers can take the parts of the King and the Page, and everyone else sing the narrative. *Unto Us a Child is Born* has a splendid old tune, and goes with a tremendous swing if various groups of the singers take the different verses to make a contrast, with the full chorus for "O and A, A and O," the last verse. The ancient *Holly and the Ivy* is another favourite.

Then the party, having expended its cheerful energy, can quiet down to listen to one or two lullaby carols, the gentle, tender, very human little songs that rock the Baby to sleep. There must have been cradle songs all the world over, ever since Mother Eve put her first born into his bed, and the best of them have been gradually woven into our Christmas carols:—

*A maiden moder, meek and mild,
In cradle keep a knave child
That softly sleep:
She sat and sang*

It is some centuries since we English sang that, but though words may change, the hushing song with its caressing lilt remains the same as ever. *Luther's Cradle Song* is one we all sing, humming the refrain between the verses to keep the rocking rhythm going. Possibly a grown-up might be found to sing Bach's lovely slumber

song out of the *Christmas Oratorio*, to show how beautiful such songs can be.

When the time comes to go, the *Wails' Song* makes a good end-up, with its

*My song is done; I must be gone,
I can stay no longer here;
God bless you all, both great and small,
And send you a joyful New Year.*

or the *Wassailing Song* brings the affair to a satisfactory end with its good wishes to everyone. Only the first verse should be used if it has been just an ordinary party, but if the concert has been a really good one and the audience feel inclined to give a trifle to the collection, the third verse comes in rather well:—

*We have a little purse
Of stretching leather skin;
We want a little money
To line it well within.*

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War work had included large efforts and small. Lanarkshire Guides had bought their own Mobile Canteen for the County; Ayrshire Guides had presented an Ambulance to the Red Cross and a Mobile Canteen to the Y.M.C.A.; Glasgow Guides had opened a Hostel for Service Women, and Scottish Guides had taken their place in the Guide Mobile Team; Mme. Malkowska's Polish School was helped by Scottish Guides in many ways; the Hostel staffed by Guides for cripple evacuees had started a Ranger Company; Guides were responsible for evacuee hostels in Perthshire, and a diploma'd Guide was running a brilliantly successful Centre on Guide lines in a new housing area. Over a dozen Quiet Rooms for the Army had been furnished from the Gift Week Fund in various parts of Scotland during the year. Co-operation with the Youth Welfare Scheme had been maintained. The Military Medal had been awarded to Miss Elspeth Candlish Henderson, W.A.A.F., formerly of the 1st Edinburgh Guide Company. The Council heard with regret that some members of the Movement had died for their country; Miss Isobel Milne Home, a Dumfriesshire Commissioner, and Sea Ranger Midge Barnes, of S.R.S. *Persevere*, Edinburgh, both in the W.R.N.S., were lost at sea when their ship was torpedoed, and a Paisley Lone Ranger was killed on duty at her A.R.P. Post.

Mrs. Carnegie reported changes in County Commissioners and Secretaries, Commissioners for Departments, and at Scottish Headquarters, where Miss Mees, the accountant, and Miss Lockyer, the Glasgow shop managers, were resigning after long service to join the Women's Services.

Departmental reports were then presented. Kindred societies showed a very real and ever-increasing desire to co-operate in every way. In the Extension Branch, Medical Officers and Matrons testified to the value of Guide training. The Badge of Fortitude had been gained by Guide Jane Cowe, of the 1st West Calder, Midlothian, and Guide Betty Pollock, of the 5th Prestwick, Ayrshire, and a Ranger had gained All Round Cordis. Post Brownies had done their bit by collecting tinfoil and knitting blanket squares. Mrs. Brash has been appointed supervisor of handicrafts and needlework, both for Extensions and for Scottish Guide handicrafts in general.

Camps were held up and down the country, and the Scottish Headquarters Training Camp took place as usual. A camp was held on a Perthshire farm for a month to help with harvest work, and this proved successful in every way. Another camp was organised at short notice at the appeal of a Berwickshire farmer for Guides to undertake turnip hoeing. Campers had demonstrated outdoor cooking, and all over the country demonstrations were being given in response to the request of the Ministry of Food that Guides should help in connection with emergency cooking after air raids.

In view of increasing difficulties in collecting Guides for trainings, particularly in country districts, a special effort had been made by the Training Department to help District Commissioners to train their own Guides. A welcome innovation had been the increased number of training courses to take the place of residential trainings. One residential week's training had been held for Polish Guides, and trainers had helped with Youth Welfare work. Three courses in leadership were arranged by the Lanarkshire Education Committee and were undertaken by Miss Martin. There were only three Scottish Eagle Owls left, but twelve counties had held Brownie trainings.

Lones showed great keenness, and a Scottish Lone Sea Ranger Ship had been launched. Miss Clapperton, Captain of the Selkirkshire Lone and Post Ranger Companies, had been awarded the Medal of Merit for exceptional services to the Movement.

It was particularly difficult to assess the progress and development of the Scottish Ranger Branch, for several companies had been closed, and a number suspended, principally because the Rangers were too occupied with war-work. Those companies which were carrying on were working in A.R.P. and First Aid Posts and on allotments. In increasing numbers of Rangers were qualifying for the H.E.S. armlet. The Women's Services considered the Ranger Branch a fine pre-service training.

The Statement of Accounts showed a healthy profit from the shops, although smaller than last year, and a satisfactory balance to surplus revenue. The Census revealed a decrease in numbers of 9,847 in all ranks. Renfrewshire and Dumbartonshire had suffered from intensive bombing at the time of the census-taking, which made accuracy in returns impossible. The membership in the 14-18 age group, with which the Government Youth Committees were primarily concerned, exceeded very considerably that in any other Girls' Organisation in Scotland.

Although increasing numbers of young Guides were taking on war work or being called up, the Scottish Chief Commissioner was confident that Guiding would go steadily forward with those that remained until better times came.

The adoption of the Reports was moved by Colonel Balfour Paul, of the Boy Scouts Association, and members of the Council then saw the Guide Gift Week Film.



THE CHILD NURSE BADGE



Why is the Child Nurse Badge one of the necessary qualifications of the First Class Guide? Is it because a girl who cannot look after a small child is not really a first-class person, or is it that our Chief saw in the qualities were being developed in the girl but shows that the holder of the badge also possesses those basic qualities of character which are the hall-mark of a First Class Guide.

A girl cannot be trained for this badge by merely taking the book on Child Nursing and learning it from beginning to end as a catechism. The training must be thorough and practical, a process by which the Guide absorbs knowledge, and in applying this knowledge to actual conditions, is drawn out of herself. There is in almost every girl a real love of children, and this quality can be so developed as to produce a true Guide. An unselfish person is not one who is constantly and consciously exercising self-control in denying herself things that others may benefit, but she is one who is so absorbed in helping those around her that she completely forgets herself and her own inclinations; she is a person who has so absorbed in her own inclinations; she is a person who has so truly lost herself that she is absolutely free to give of herself to others. Even quite young Guides can begin to learn this lesson of true unselfishness when it comes to looking after small children. They soon learn that if they are to be prepared to take care of a child for a neighbour for just one afternoon, their own wishes must be ignored, and they must be prepared to give themselves completely to their charge. There must be no sentimental or unpractical attitude in this—the help that is given must involve the use of mind and body, as well as the emotions. The Guide will have to know what precautions to take to prevent the child from injuring himself, what he should have to eat, and many other practical points. She will have been taught. She will find that she has to use her brain in applying her theoretical knowledge to the practical circumstance of the moment, and will also have to use her ingenuity in amusing the child, especially if there are not many toys. There will be no comfortable sitting in a chair by the fire reading her favourite book while the child amuses himself; she will have to be on the alert all the time, giving help when it is needed, and yet not forcing herself on him when he is happy with his own amusements. This learning to withhold help will be particularly difficult to a young, energetic Guide, but will prove a great help when she becomes a Patrol Leader. It is an important lesson which has to be learnt, at some time, by all Leaders, to respect the individuality of each member of the Patrol and to be willing to watch them learn through their own efforts.

It is usually fairly easy to find helpers when there is an interesting or spectacular piece of work to be done, but somehow they seem to have disappeared when there is merely dull work to be done in the background. A Guide has to be willing to help when and where her services may be needed, and she will receive good training in this respect when it comes to the care of children. She will find that when the obvious day's work is over, and the child safely tucked up in bed, her time is still not her own; there are clothes to be washed and mended, everything to be put ready for the morning, as well as innumerable small, but sometimes irritating, tasks to be done before she can feel that she has really finished her job to the best of her capacity.

In teaching the Child Nurse Badge, the Guider has great opportunities open to her for giving basic training, and presenting the Guide Law in a somewhat different aspect from usual. As in all training, the Guides are being prepared for leadership, although some may not be called upon to serve their company in this particular respect. The Guide will learn that far more can be done by example than words, and she must realise that all young children will imitate their elders, so her behaviour must be a worthy example. This will be an incentive to make the tenth Law a living reality, for Guides will readily understand the harm that might be done to a young mind, remembering all the time that acts and words show what is in an individual's mind. That absolute honesty in every detail is required of anyone who is entrusted with the care of the young and helpless will be readily realised. It is quite possible also that the problem of conflicting loyalties may present itself to the young Guide for the first time; she will have been taught certain principles in regard to the care of children, and find that the mother whom she is helping does not agree with these; she may then be divided in her mind as to whether to be loyal to her teaching and her Guider, or to the mother who has temporarily entrusted her child to her care. If the Guider holds the confidence of her company,

her advice will probably be sought, and not only can the immediate problem be solved, but foundations laid for the future when this difficulty may recur with increasing importance.

The fact that the Guide wishes to help shows that she is trying to keep the fourth Law, and she will understand more fully that helpfulness depends on knowledge, and being able to discern what help is needed, as well as having the will to give aid. No small child will readily take to a gloomy, discourteous person, and the presence of a friendly, cheerful, courteous companion will be appreciated, and will also have a profound influence on the young mind. In taking care of everything that belongs to her charge, the Guide will have to practise thrift, and after a time will be thrilled to see the difference that is made by the careful washing and mending of his clothes. The Needlewoman Badge can be made into a real joy when she finds that she can make one of her own outgrown dresses into a useful and attractive frock for a small friend.

By this means we can help train the First Class Guides and the Leaders of the future, but even more, we will try to carry on the Chief's last message to the Guides: "to bring happiness into the world by making happy homes, and by being yourselves good, cheery comrades for your husbands and children." R. WANDSBOROUGH.

ARE YOU HEALTHY?

We teach our Guides rules of health and we suggest that people cannot hope to be healthy unless they themselves conform to certain well-thought-out plans found useful for the civilised world. Do we ourselves try to keep these rules? Have we thought about them, where they apply to us?

Maximum marks.



1. Do you get some real fresh air every day, making an effort even in short days to walk a short distance anyhow, on the way to work or shop? Would it eventually be more economical to own a bicycle and so get air and save bus fares? ... 6
2. In every Guide's life there are usually some jobs she does which are not essential, or helplessness, because she thinks she does them well. Do you stop doing the "extras" and rest, if you know you are dead tired and will be bad-tempered soon? ... 5
3. Do you try to lead conversation into healthy channels, e.g., not spending time discussing your neighbour's diseases except in so far as is necessary to be sympathetic? ... 4
4. Do you get up in time in the morning so that you do not have a rush for your train or work, or shopping? Do you allow yourself time to collect your necessities, eat your breakfast in peace, etc. ... 5
5. Do you go to bed in time so that you do wake up in the morning? Are you self-indulgent about too long reading in bed or sitting about enjoying chats at night? ... 5
6. Do you eat food properly and at proper times, or do you say "a snack will do," and drink a cup of tea and eat a doughnut? ... 5
7. Do you dress sensibly, according to the weather and job, using your sense to prevent yourself catching cold, knowing your own weak spots? ... 5
8. Are you clean? Do you wash your Guide uniform often enough, or just iron it up? It is very easy to forget how many weeks you have worn it ... 5
9. Are you balanced? Do you say "My only job is music (or art, or Guiding, or walking, or meeting people) or do you re-create by doing something different? ... 5
10. Do you ever really relax? Or are you in the state of thinking that the war cannot be won unless you are at it all the time? ... 5
11. Do you sometimes re-create, regain balance, find peace, build up health, by going alone into the country? ... 5
12. Does your Company always spend part of the meeting out of doors even if dark or wet? ... 8
13. Do your Guides see to the ventilation of the meeting room, and leave it as found? ... 5
14. What proportion of your Company camp? If camping is impossible at present, are you planning for the future and having day camps and hikes? ... 5
15. Are you making the best of your rations, and getting well-balanced meals? ... 5
16. Could you go for a 5-mile walk and return to a normal day's programme without feeling over-tired? ... 5
17. Are you a controlled person? Do you form habits, and can you break them at will, without strain on your nervous system? ... 7

18. Do you go to the dentist regularly, or do you save his fee to pay for a permanent wave? ... 5
 19. If your health defeats your own treatment, do you consult a doctor and get it put right? Or do you drag on, below par, letting your work suffer? ... 5
 100

RENDER UNTO CÆSAR—

CÆSARS there are in our midst, great and small, and to each must be rendered the things that are Cæsar's. The Cæsar to which this article refers is the Patrol Leader—what we should expect of her and what she has the right to expect of us as her Guider.

We should expect of her reliability in the leadership of her gang; the training of her recruits; the follow-through from the Patrol-in-Council, where she has collected the ideas of her patrol, to Court of Honour; a share in the responsibility of running the company; the development of a brave way of facing and tackling difficulties; the cherishing of her patrol; the will and ability to run her patrol or the company when Captain is unable to be there.

And she expects from us the training that will equip her for the job—what a task! All of us must at one time or another have fallen by the wayside, and done the job for her, as it is so much easier for us—but have we the right? The poorer the Leader, the more help she needs, and if we are not to usurp from Cæsar that which is Cæsar's, we need to abandon altogether an "it can't be done" attitude.

When, by the vote of the company or patrol, a Leader is appointed, responsibility is forthwith hers, and it is spelling disaster for her, for the company and for us to thrust responsibility on to young shoulders untrained for it. We can only expect Leaders to be reliable if they have help according to their need. Therefore, one of the first things we need to set about in the training of our Patrol Leaders is not only the subject matter of our test work, but how to pass it on. Method is all-important; otherwise we see in Patrol Time a little knot of Guides going into a huddle instead of doing the active Scouting that the old Chief wished us to be at. He wrote depicting the trail of discovery, with the patrol following their chosen leader, not the parlour ladies, glued to the clubroom floor, playing with bits of paper, which we sometimes see as the method of learning tests.

The call-up of Guiders continues. Before we have to take up whatever other services we are needed for, it is our responsibility to have given our Leaders the best possible training to carry on. "I charge you not to let the company down till I come back" is a challenge that will not fail when a spark of leadership has been kindled. "All very well for you to talk" (are you feeling by this time?) "but you don't know my Leaders."—Neither do you know mine!! Or that I am myself faced with the situation I have depicted—with utterly inadequate material for the task which is to be theirs.

How then, in the short time left to us, are we to build up a sense of responsibility and reliability among our Leaders, that will not fail?

First, I think, if this is likely to be the case, we should warn them that we may be going soon, but that we know we can trust them to carry on. They will then be on their toes to absorb every bit of help we can give them in Leaders' Trainings. At these Trainings we should become the Leaders of our Leaders, and teach them exactly as we want them to teach their Patrols. This should, I think, be our attitude throughout, regardless as to whether we are here to-day and gone to-morrow, for we cannot expect them to hand on with confidence what they do not themselves really know. A child is a mimic; she will portray things to others in the way we have revealed them to her. So must we help her to lead, and very well must we do this, too, to allow for her getting it across several degrees less well, according to her ability. The quality and development of leadership is more vital than technical knowledge, as the latter can usually be acquired when the Leader is keen. Keeness is infectious, and youth follows where enthusiasm points. Elementary child psychology teaches us this as a fact, whether we like it or not. But again, our enthusiasm must be of the type that inspires keeness, not bosses, or we shall not render unto Cæsar that which is Cæsar's, but instead be taking away from the Leader that which is the Leader's due. As Kahlil Gibran says: "When the shadow fades and is no more, the light that lingers becomes a shadow to another light."

HETHER KAY.

A THOUSAND POUNDS TO GIVE AWAY—(Continued from page 215)

So if in the months to come you hear of more nights of horror and suffering, or even only of a dreary winter spent in uncomfortable conditions, think of Kathleen from Hull, and Doreen from Devonport, Beatrice from Swansea and Audrey from Portsmouth, Gwen and Elizabeth and Edith from London, and many more like them. Think of them and know that this thousand pounds was well and truly invested in better health and steadier nerves, and a renewed courage and endurance, and that its dividends are indeed of the purest gold.

M. A. S.



OVERSEAS CIRCLE

The next Meeting of the Overseas Circle will be at Girl Guide Headquarters (entrance, 8, Palace Street), on Sunday, January 18th, at 2.30 p.m. There will be news from the Empire and a Camp Fire. Unfortunately, the number of visitors must be limited by the accommodation, and entrance will be by ticket only. The Meeting will be for Guiders and Rangers (not Guides), and only three representatives may come from any one company, so that the representation shall be as wide as possible.

Applications for Visitors' tickets, price 8d., which will include cakes, lemonade and tea, but not milk, must reach the Honorary Secretary, Overseas Circle, c/o Imperial Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope, by January 12th. Tickets cannot be sent unless an envelope is enclosed. Tea, tickets for Members can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary or at the Meeting.

The Circle was launched on October 26th, and exactly 150 people came to Imperial Headquarters to take part in the launching. We were able to welcome Guiders from Canada, Jamaica, Trinidad, St. Vincent, New Zealand, Australia and Ceylon, and were, as well, given news of Guides in Malta, India, Burma, Mauritius, South Africa, Nigeria and St. Helena by Members of the Circle who have close connections with Guiding in those countries. London and the Home Counties were well represented by Guiders, Rangers and Guides (the latter were not invited, but were determined to get to the meeting if they could, as they were so keen to hear about Guiding in the Empire).

After the Overseas Commissioner had welcomed everyone and wished success to the Circle, Mr. Genese, a Scout Commissioner, acted as compère for the Empire News, when Overseas Guiders gave bulletins from their own parts of the Commonwealth. After picking up news from all round the world, the Meeting "queued" for tea in the restaurant, and then returned to the Library to see films of Burma, the Guide Gift Week film, and the film of the Chalet and Implacable. The Burma films were particularly interesting as Lady Cochrane, Chief Commissioner for England, who has recently returned from Burma, had taken them herself, and explained them to the Circle while they were being shown. The Meeting ended with "Taps" and the National Anthem, then everyone disappeared into the black-out with a great longing in their hearts for the time when visits from our Guide friends everywhere will again be possible.

OVERSEAS NEWS

More wonderful gifts continue to arrive from Overseas, and include £300 from the Guides of Toronto and £30 from South Africa, as well as many more cases of clothing and comforts.

Some Overseas Guiders have also arrived. We have been pleased to welcome Mrs. Collier, Island Commissioner for Grenada, who is on leave, and Miss Newton from Canada, who has come to join the M.T.C. and is lending a hand with Guides in London. We hope also to see the Secretary from Nigeria, Miss Hutson.

News of the Guide Movement spreading comes from East Africa, where a new company has been started in Nyasaland, where there were no Guides till recently.

THE RETREAT, YORK

A PRIVATE HOSPITAL

for the treatment of mental and nervous illnesses, managed by a Committee of the Society of Friends, can now accept a number of PROBATIONERS. Girls of good education not less than 18 years of age are invited to ask for an illustrated Booklet, giving particulars of the course of training in mental nursing at this Hospital.

Conditions of service are excellent. Each nurse has a room of her own in a modern well-equipped hostel, in its own grounds. Hours of duty are reasonable. Recreation facilities are plentiful. Commencing salary £52 per annum, rising annually to £85, with board, lodging, uniform and laundry provided.

There are also vacancies for a limited number of general trained, State Registered NURSES who are received for a shorter period of training; their commencing status being that of a second-year nurse. The nursing of the mentally ill is a form of national service which is important both in peace and war-time.

Address your enquiry to the Matron, The Retreat, York.
 January, 1941.

Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women

WATERLOO ROAD, S.E.1
 (Recognised Training School.)

There are vacancies for PROBATIONER NURSES for three-and-a-half years' training. Age 18-35. Salary £30, £35, £40, £50. Board, lodging, and some indoor uniform provided. Lectures given by Medical Staff and Resident Sister Tutor. Some of the period of training will be spent at the base hospital in the country. For particulars apply to Matron.

Christmas Greetings

And here are two suggestions for Christmas gifts. These splendid Girl Guide stories are strongly bound, and have attractive pictorial covers.

TWO REBELS AND A PILGRIM

By CARROL 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.
2/6 net (By post 2/10)

HARRIET—THE RETURN OF RIP VAN WINKLE

By CATHERINE CHRISTIAN
(Editor of "The Guider")
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.
2/6 net (By post 2/10)

Of all Guide Shops and Booksellers, or by post, using the coupon below.

To C. ARTHUR PEARSON, Ltd., HURRY! While Stocks Last
(Book Dept.), Tower House, Southampton Street, London, W.C.2.
Please send me (Strike out title not required)
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TWO REBELS AND A PILGRIM

I enclose P.O. value.....No.....(cross P.O. [& Co.])

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If you enjoy maths, you would get a lot of fun out of learning to use an adding-calculating machine. And you would earn very good money.

There are Sumlock Schools all over the country, and you could qualify in three months, so write now for further particulars to The London Computator Corporation, Limited, 39, St. James's Street, London, S.W.1.

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BROWNIE CHALLENGE TO ACHIEVEMENT

THE following programme was run as a Divisional Competition. Probably comparatively few Packs would be so situated as to make this possible, but it could be worked out as a District Competition or as a special programme for one Pack Meeting.

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS (over a space of three months)

Brown Owls notified that a *Challenge to Achievement* competition was being organised by the Division Commissioner on Second Class work, including an exhibition of work showing the tacking stitch.

At the end of three months Brown Owls of the competing Packs invited to attend a meeting, where the competition was explained:—

1. Tawnies were to take charge of the Pack on the competition evening. (Brown Owls were each to go to a strange Pack and use the competition programme.)
2. Judging was to be by "remarks"—V.G., G., F.
3. A "results" meeting was held a week after the competition, for constructive criticism, pooling experiences, a handwork exhibition and general summing-up.

Brown Owls then became Brownies and the actual competition programme was tried out. Brown Owls promising no collaboration with their Tawnies, Pack or each other.

THE CHALLENGE—BROWN OWL'S PROGRAMME

PACK WELCOME to visiting Brown Owl. Taken by Tawny, and left to her own initiative.

OPENING CEREMONY—Taken and organised by Tawny according to usual method in Pack.

POW-WOW—Visiting Brown Owl explained make-believe according to the story. Were they capable of "Lending a Hand" to the Captain of the *Sleepy Sue* and turn her into H.M.S. *Brownie*?

The Captain will need:—

Smart sailors. (Inspection—Nails, teeth, hair, polish and general tidiness.)

Obedient sailors. (Quick response to Owl calls.)

Commands—Tuwhit Stand still. Aye, Aye, Sir!
Twit Twit Twit ... Come here.
Tuwahoo (quickly) Sit down.
Tuwhit - tu - whoo A big ring.

Healthy sailors. (Health questions. Knowledge tested by drawing or modelling, e.g., Menus by Q.M. Six; contents of kit-bags, etc.)

Tidy and quick workers. (General application.)

JOURNEY TO THE DOCKS (Acted)—Pretend to notice points of interest on way to the docks. Arrive at river, cross by stepping stones (hopping). Arrive at dangerous main roads. (Brownies hold up traffic-signs and one Six does the walk.) Reach ferry. (A First Class Brownie signals "boats.") Go aboard H.M.S. *Brownie*.

MEETING THE CAPTAIN ON BOARD—Show of "sailors'" handwork. Best specimens chosen for exhibition. Captain thanks volunteers—delegates work. (Groups formed, doing various bits of Second Class work.)

1. Making flags for decoration. Hoisting the Union Jack.
2. Drawing or writing about things seen from the cabin window.
3. Laying the Captain's dinner.
4. Darning the Captain's shirts and socks.
5. Sewing on the Captain's buttons.
6. Finding uses for various knots (e.g., making a clothes-line, joining odd lengths for sails, tying up the dog, etc.).

PLAYTIME—Brownies compete in their Sixes at skipping. Choose the best performer and end with an inter-Six competition for the champion skipper in the Pack.

ENDING CEREMONY, taken by Tawny. Brown Owl says good-bye and takes away best handwork for the exhibition.



Handy women.

SUGGESTED CARD FOR MARKING *Brownie Challenge to Achievement*

Pack	Remarks
Welcome and Pack-spirit	
Discipline	
Tawny's co-operation	
Inspection	
Obedience	
Health	
Hopping	
Traffic signs 11	
Handwork	
Flags	
Hoisting the Union Jack	
Observation	
Laying Table	
Buttons	
Darning	
Knots	
Shipping	
Examining Brown Owl	

Everywhere we meet the victory slogan **LEND TO THE LIMIT**. Everywhere too we meet men and women wounded and defeated in the Battle of Life. Are YOU helping to heal the wounded and support the defeated by bringing them to the **ONE WHO GAVE TO THE LIMIT** that all might gain the victory? The Church Army offers free training to young women aged 21-35 (37 in very exceptional cases) who feel called to the great work of **EVANGELISM**. Salary. Pension. Write for particulars to Miss Carlile, Hon. Sec. Women Candidates, 55, Bryanston Street, London, W.1.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL HOLLOWAY, N.7

PROBATIONERS. Candidates of good education between the ages of 19 and 33 can be received into the Preliminary Training School for seven weeks' training, without fees, before entering the wards. Salary during training £30, £35, and £40 per annum. On completion of three years' training selected Nurses have the opportunity of training for the C.M.B. Apply to the Matron for full particulars.

CITY OF LEICESTER ISOLATION HOSPITAL AND SANATORIUM

Recognised Training School for the General Nursing Council Examinations in Fevers. **PROBATIONER NURSES** required. Training 2 years and 3 months. Age from 17½ years. Salary £45 first year and £50 second year. Uniform supplied. Lectures given by the Medical Staff and Sister Tutor. Forms of application may be obtained from the Matron, Groby Road, Leicester.

WILFRID CARR, Secretary.

PULMONARY HOSPITAL Withnell Road, Chorley, Lancs.

PROBATIONERS required. Salary £50, rising by £5 to £55, with £3 6s. war bonus. Uniforms provided. Lectures and certificate given. Two years' training. Apply to Matron.

THE ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN STOCKWOOD, LUTON

PROBATIONERS required. Two years' training in orthopaedic work. Candidates must be strong and well educated. Age from 16½ years. Salary £30-£35. Uniform provided. For particulars apply to Matron.

THE CHISLEHURST, ORPINGTON AND CRAY VALLEY HOSPITAL

ST. PAUL'S CRAY, KENT

PROBATIONER required. Apply Matron, giving full particulars.



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, 1719, 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, 1719, 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
NOVEMBER 12th, 1941

The Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham, C.B.E. (Chair).
Miss Anstice Gibbs.
Miss Browning (co-opted).
The Countess of Clarendon (co-opted).
The Hon. Lady Cochrane.
Mrs. Elliott Carnegie, M.D.E.
Sir Percy Everett.

The Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Gibbs.
The Lady Methven.
Miss Shanks (co-opted).
The Lady Somers.
Lady Stubbs.
Miss Ward.
Miss Wallace Williamson.

GIRL GUIDE RELIEF FUND

Expenditure—		£	s.	d.
Grants to 8 Guiders, a Sea Ranger and a Guide	...	32	10	0
Grant to Excessions Depot for Knitting	...	15	0	0
Carriage on cases of clothing received	...	121	0	7
		£108	16	7

Donations.—Total £61 7s. 11½d., of which £26 was sent by Derbyshire Rahgers, and £14 by Guides and Rangers of St. Andrews, Grenada.

FOXLEAS HOSPITALITY SCHEME

Miss Sandeman's report for the season was approved.

"POLICY, ORGANISATION AND RULES"

It was agreed that P.O.R. (now out of print) should not be reprinted till the many new schemes now under consideration were completed, and that Commissioners should be requested to ask their absentee Guiders to send their copies of P.O.R. so that they may be given to new Guiders taking on Companies.

REVISED SYLLABUS FOR THE AIRCRAFT BADGE

- P.O.R. Rule 38, page 48.
1. Know and be able to describe intelligently:
 - (a) Six types of aircraft, such as fighters, medium bombers, heavy long-distance bombers, reconnaissance aircraft, troop carriers, civil transport aircraft, light civil 'planes.
 - (b) Fog, haze, mist, snow, hail, sleet.
 - (c) Six types of cloud.
 - (d) Six different "local" winds.
 2. Keep a weather chart for thirty days. Know the storm and distress signals by night and day.
 3. Be able to find the time in any part of the world by Greenwich Mean Time.
 4. Make a model or drawing of an incident in the history of aeronautics, or Know the International Code flags and the use of the International Code 'Book, or Know the rule of the road in the air, and the principal Empire Air routes.
 5. Understand the principles of, and put into effect, simple camouflage.
 6. Should know how to:
 - (a) Help when a machine is taxi-ing.
 - (b) Keep people away from an aeroplane.
 - (c) Clear a passage for a machine taking off or wishing to land.
 - (d) Take elementary precautions in dealing with crashed aircraft, nearest 'phone, doctor, etc.
 - (e) Improvise a wind indicator.

HANDCRAFT EXHIBITION

Plans are being made to hold in London in the Spring an Exhibition of Guide Handwork, the aim of which will be to show the very highest standard of work that we are able to produce within the Guide Movement. The selection of exhibits will be in the hands of a committee of experts, and the classes will cover all the forms of handwork included in the various handcraft proficiency badges, such as Embroidress, Leatherworker, Woodworker, Weaver, etc. It is hoped that entries will be received from all ranks within the Movement, from Brownies to Commissioners. Further details will appear in THE GUIDER for January.

GENERAL NOTICES

TRAINING

Applications for the General Training on December 12th-15th arranged by the Scottish Training Department at Invermay House, Forgandenny, Perthshire, should be sent at once to Miss E. C. Sharp, Hill of Tarvit, Cupar, Fife. See page 207, November GUIDER.

CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE.

On October 31st, 1941, Clare Hills, beloved Commissioner for Littlehampton District, 1920-1935. In September, 1941, Margaret Jack, Guide since 1910, eleven years Brown Owl, 138th Edinburgh Pack, lately Commissioner for Prestonkirk District.

Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, November, 1941.

ENGLAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Miss E. M. F. Dalton, Upper Dean, Huntingdon, Hunts.

BRISTOL

RESIGNATIONS

BRISTOL EAST No. 2.—Dist. C., Miss M. A. Fayle.
BRISTOL EAST No. 4.—Dist. C., Miss M. Hocking.

CORNWALL

Please note that the ST. AGNES DISTRICT (Mid Cornwall Division) has now been absorbed into REDRUTH DISTRICT.

RESIGNATION.

MARAZION.—Dist. C., Mrs. Jenkins, Netherley, Hayle.

MARAZION.—Dist. C., The Hon. Hilary St. Aubyn.

DEVONSHIRE.

LYMPSTONE AND TOPSHAM.—Dist. C., Miss E. Raymond, Autron, Elmgrove Road, Topsham.

DURHAM.

CONSETT No. 1.—Dist. C., Miss J. Brady, 9, Beverley Gardens, Blackhill.

SUNDERLAND No. 5.—Dist. C., Mrs. Thompson, Dunelm, Boldon Colliery.

ESSEX.

COUNTY BADGE SECRETARY.—Mrs. Price, 33, Mayfair Gardens, Woodford Green.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

EAST GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Div. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Herbert, 5, Victoria Road, Cirencester.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss Z. Braby, Merrivale, Ross.

BODENHAM, WELLINGTON AND MARDEN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Taylor, Glen Alva, South Street, Leominster.

BRAMPTON BRIAN.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss L. A. Worslett, Kingsleigh School, Wigmore Hall, Leominster.

LEOMINSTER.—Dist. C., Mrs. St. George, Ways End, Stoke Prior, Leominster.

RESIGNATION

HEREFORD CITY NORTH.—Dist. C., Miss K. E. Attenborough.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

FLETON.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Mitchell, Norman Cross, Peterborough.

KENT.

CANTERBURY CITY.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Moore, Ripley, South Canterbury Road, Canterbury.

Please note that Mrs. Noel Boucher has not resigned as Div. C. for MEDWAY, as stated in the November GUIDER.

RESIGNATIONS.

SOUTH-EAST KENT.—Asst. Div. C., Mrs. Weedon.

FOLKSTONE SOUTH-WEST.—Dist. C., Mrs. Weedon.

SHORNCLIFFE AND CHERITON.—Dist. C., Mrs. W. M. Wall.

LANCASHIRE—NORTH-EAST.

DARWEN.—Asst. Div. C., Mrs. Yates, Craigside, Ashleigh Road, Darwen.

Please note that BURNLEY DIVISION has now divided into two Divisions as follows:—

BURNLEY COUNTY BOROUGH.—Div. C., The Hon. Rachel Kay-Shuttleworth, J.P.: Gawthorpe Hall, Burnley.

Asst. Div. C., Miss McKay, The Lindens, Manchester Road, Burnley.

Containing the Districts of:—BRUN, BURNLEY HIGH SCHOOL, BURNLEY MUNICIPAL COLLEGE, CALDER, THURSDEN and TOWNLEY (Commissioners as before).

PADHAM AND BURNLEY RURAL.—Div. C., Mrs. R. Kay, Osborne Grove, Burnley.

Containing the Districts of:—

DEERFLAY AND GORPLE (new District).—Dist. C., Miss N. McKay, The Lindens, Manchester Road, Burnley.

SALVAGE OF WASTE PAPER AND CARDBOARD

At the request of the Ministry of Supply, a Company has been formed called The Waste Paper Recovery Association, Ltd. Representatives of this Company will be visiting Voluntary Organisations in local districts, and Headquarters asks all Commissioners and Guiders to co-operate with them in any suggestions for salvage of paper, etc.

CORRECTION—SCHEME OF TRAINING FOR RANGERS

Instead of "— should apply for further details to the Ranger Commissioner for their county," please read "— should apply for further details to the Ranger Commissioner for their country."

BROWNIE RECRUIT, RANGER TENDERFOOT AND GUIDE HAT BADGES

We greatly regret that owing to the difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies of Brownie Recruit, Ranger Tenderfoot and Guide Hat Badges, we cannot take any more orders until further notice.

All outstanding orders will be dealt with in strict rotation, and as soon as deliveries are more assured, a notice will appear in THE GUIDER when these badges may again be re-ordered.

AWARDS

Gold Cord.

Patrol Leader Joyce Burnage, 6th Cambridge Company, Cambridgeshire.
Patrol Leader Joyce Galbraith, 2nd Wolverhampton Company, Staffordshire.
Ranger Irene Overton, 8th Stafford Company, Staffordshire.

PANHAM.—(Commissioner as before).
 PENLE FOREST (late Holme, Westhorpe and Cornholme District).—Dist. C., Mrs. Kenneth Walmsey, Acrefield House, Fence, Nr. Burnley.

BURKLEY.—Div. C., The Lady Alice Revillon.
 LANCASHIRE—NORTH-WEST.
 BAMBER BRIDGE.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss M. Derbyshire, 1, Hawlock Terrace, Bamber Bridge.

LYTHAM.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss J. Stewart, Oban House, Watton Street, Lytham.
 RIBblesdale.—Dist. C., Miss Ogden, 13, Chambers Road, Southport.

ANSSELL.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss Irwin.
 LYTHAM.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss Irwin.

MIDDLETON.—Dist. C., Miss M. Rutherford, 27, Kingsway, Alkington, Middleton, Manchester.
 MOSTON.—Dist. C., Miss E. M. Grant, 20, Patten Lane, Moston, Eccles, Manchester.
 MOSS SIDE.—Dist. C., Miss E. Batty, Birkland, 42, Westwood Avenue, Timperley.
 WITHINGTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Spafford, 104, Wilmslow Road, Withington, Manchester, 20.
 WHITEFIELD.—Dist. C., Mrs. Sydney Barlow, "Kenmore," Pinfold Lane, Whitefield.

MIDDLETON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Wright.
 SEEDLEY.—Dist. C., Miss M. W. Millner.
 WITHINGTON.—Dist. C., Miss A. Need.

BOURNE.—Dist. C., Mrs. E. Rickard, Mill Grove, Bourne.
 RIPPINGALE (Bourne Division).—Dist. C., Mrs. J. E. Williams, Rippingale Vicarage Nr. Bourne.

LONDON.
 CAMBERWELL GREEN.—Dist. C., Miss M. Williamson, 22, Brockley Rise, Forest Hill, S.E.23.
 Please note that the correct address for Miss de Renzy Martin (Dist. C. for Chelsea) is 62, Crompton Court, S.W.3.

BATTERSEA.—Div. C., Mrs. D. M. Stewart.
 CAMBERWELL GREEN.—Dist. C., Miss G. M. Dobbs.
 OLD BATTERSEA.—Dist. C., Miss E. M. Leverson.

TWICKENHAM.—Div. C., Miss N. Phillips, 238, St. Margaret's Road, Twickenham.
 TWICKENHAM No. 1.—Dist. C., Miss W. Dean, 169, Nelson Road, Whetton.

TWICKENHAM No. 1.—Dist. C., Miss N. P. Phillips.
 EYNSFORD.—Dist. C., Mrs. Gaird, Manor House, Blintry.

GALLOW.—Dist. C., The Hon. Mrs. Richard Coke.
 MITFORD AND LAUNDITCH.—Dist. C., Miss Helen Barclay.

Please note that the District of NORTHAMPTON NORTH AND WEST has now changed its name to KINGSTHORPE.
 NORTHAMBERLAND.
 Please note that the Divisions of ALNWICK AND BELFORD AND ISLANDSHIRE have now amalgamated:—Div. C., Mrs. R. Arkless, Wood End, Warkworth.

OXFORDSHIRE.
 COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The Lady Evelyn Mason, O.B.E.
 ASSISTANT COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Wickham Steed.

TAUNTON.—Div. C., Miss E. Arnold, Crossways, Kingston, Taunton.
 COUNTY BADGE SECRETARY.—Miss M. L. Cornes, Newton Lodge, Cheadle, Stoke-on-Trent.

BURTON-ON-TRENT.—Div. C. (Temp.), Miss U. Richards, 20, Ashby Road, Burton-on-Trent.
 HAYWOOD.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Brackenbury, 62, Old Croft Road, Walton, Nr. Stafford.

WOLVERHAMPTON SOUTH.—Dist. C., Miss M. Green, St. Peter's Collegiate School, Wolverhampton.
 COUNTY BADGE SECRETARY.—Miss J. Holt.

NORTH CROYDON.—Asst. Div. C., Miss A. W. Allen, 25, Lloyd Park Avenue, Croydon.
 PURLEY.—Div. C., Mrs. Golds, Pinecrest, Homefield Road, Waringham.

PURLEY.—Div. C., Miss M. Bray.
 PURLEY.—Div. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Golds.
 REIGATE.—Dist. C., Mrs. G. W. King.

KINGSTON.—Div. C., Mrs. Janson Potts, Elm Close, Kingston Hill.
 SUSSEX.
 HAYWARDS HEATH NORTH.—Dist. C., Miss B. V. Jones, Gravelly House, Lindfield.

YORKSHIRE—NORTH RIDING.
 ASSISTANT COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Miss D. Baldwin, Roxby Manor, Thornton-le-Dale.
 Please note that SOUTH BANK AND GRANGETOWN AND ESTON DISTRICTS have now amalgamated as follows:
 SOUTH BANK, GRANGETOWN AND ESTON.—Dist. C., Miss E. F. Statham, St. Hilda, The Avenue, Marton-in-Cleveland.

MIDDLESBROUGH No. 3.—Dist. C., Mrs. Creagh.
 YORKSHIRE—WEST RIDING NORTH.
 HALIFAX SOUTH "A".—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss E. Brearley, 5, Savile Park Gardens, Halifax.

KEIGHLEY SOUTH.—Dist. C., Miss M. Skinner, 2, Luton Street, Keighley.
 LUDDENDEN.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss B. M. Kerr, The Cottage, Trimmingham, Halifax.
 RIPLEY AND PATELEY BRIDGE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Jowitt.

Please note that the District of "LITTLE LONDON" has changed its name and is now known as "THE DALE" (Commissioner as before).
 ENDCLIFFE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Bird, 10, Wigfull Road, Sheffield, 10.
 ROTHERHAM.—Asst. Div. C. (Temp.), Miss M. Potter, Gladstone Villa, Gerard Road, Rotherham.

*WALES.
 MONMOUTHSHIRE.
 BASSALEG AND RHUWDERIN.—Dist. C., Miss Hockley, Holmwood, Glasllwyde Road, Newport.

MARKHAM.—Dist. C., Miss Harler, Laurel Dene, Argood.
 BASSALEG AND RHUWDERIN.—Dist. C., Miss J. F. Stratton.
 MARKHAM.—Dist. C., Mrs. Powell.

SCOTLAND.
 CLACKMANNANSHIRE.
 ALLOA.—Dist. C., Miss E. McRae.

PRESTONKIRK.—Dist. C., Miss H. Grant-Suttie, Balgone, North Berwick.

CITY OF GLASGOW.
 No. 5 (SOUTH-EAST DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss F. McMurtrie, 45, Clarkston Road, Glasgow, S.4.

RESIGNATION.
 No. 5 (SOUTH-EAST DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss H. Wilson.
 LANARKSHIRE.
 Please note that the Divisions of MOTHERWELL AND WISHAW have now amalgamated and the appointments are as follows:—

MOTHERWELL AND WISHAW.—Div. C., Mrs. J. C. Stewart, Nurdostoun Castle, Newmains.
 Asst. Div. C., Mrs. Pearson, Carrick, Manse Road, Motherwell.
 MOTHERWELL AND WISHAW No. 1.—Dist. C., Mrs. Baxter, 6, Park Street, Motherwell.
 MOTHERWELL AND WISHAW No. 2.—Dist. C., Miss M. Mowat, Glenae, Brown Street, Motherwell.

MOTHERWELL AND WISHAW No. 2.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss A. Findlay, 138, Cairn Street, Motherwell.
 MOTHERWELL AND WISHAW No. 3.—Dist. C., Mrs. Crane, Parklea, Manse Road, Motherwell.

MOTHERWELL AND WISHAW No. 4.—Dist. C., Miss M. P. Wight, Belmont, Wishaw.
 MOTHERWELL AND WISHAW No. 4.—(Temp.) Mrs. Leach, Ardyne, Wishaw.

Please note that AVONDALE is a new Division: Div. C., Dr. C. B. Wilson, Mainsacre, Strathaven.
 Containing the following Districts:—

LARCHELL (transferred from Lesmahagow Division).—Dist. C., Miss A. Mitchell, Avonbank House, Larkhall.
 STONEHOUSE (transferred from Lesmahagow No. 2 Division).—Dist. C., Mrs. Murray, 5, King Street, Stonehouse.

STRAATHVEN (transferred from Blantyre and East Kilbride Division).—Dist. C., Dr. C. B. Wilson, Mainsacre, Strathaven.
 RESIGNATION.
 MOTHERWELL No. 2.—Dist. C., Mrs. Pearson.

INNERLEITHEN AND WALKERBURN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Allan, School House, Walkerburn.
 DUNKELD.—Dist. C., Miss W. Briggs, Dalbeathie House, Dunkeld.

DUNKELD.—Dist. C., Miss K. Briggs.
 STIRLINGSHIRE.
 ST. NINIAN.—Dist. C., Miss N. Stenhouse, 18, Dowan Place, Stirling.

ST. NINIAN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Fleming.
 SUTHERLAND.
 COUNTY LONE SECRETARY.—Mrs. G. Wood.

ULSTER.
 CO. DOWN.
 DOWN WEST.—Div. C., Mrs. Heron.

OVERSEAS.
 AFRICA.
 UGANDA.
 JINGA.—Dist. C., Mrs. Andrews, P.O. Box 39, Jinga.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.
 JAMAICA.
 ISLAND COMMISSIONER.—Miss J. Irwin, 17, Lady Musgrave Road, Halfway Tree P.O., Jamaica.

ST. ANN (UPPER).—Dist. C., Miss U. E. Wilson, Browns Town P.O., Jamaica.
 ISLAND COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Kelly Lawson.
 ASSISTANT ISLAND COMMISSIONER.—Miss J. Irwin.
 ST. ANN (UPPER).—Dist. C., Mrs. Stewart.

MAURITIUS.
 ISLAND SECRETARY.—Mrs. Devaux, Florical, Mauritius.

NEWFOUNDLAND.
 Please note that the Division of ST. JOHN'S CENTRAL AND CONCEPTION BAY has been divided into two:
 ST. JOHN'S.—Div. C., Mrs. Gosling, Waterford Bridge Road, St. John's.
 ST. JOHN'S CENTRAL (1).—Dist. C., Mrs. Schwerdt, Newfoundland Hotel, St. John's.

BRITISH GUIDES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.
 CHINA.
 SHANGHAI.—Div. C., Mrs. A. E. Seddon.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Address for Box No. replies—"The Guider," Imperial Headquarters.
 EMPLOYMENT OFFERED

Wanted for Headquarters, a Ranger or Guider, good at figures.—Apply in writing to the General Secretary, Imperial Headquarters.

Guider or reliable Ranger required to assist in children's hostel.—Apply F. A. M., Invermay House, Forgandenny, Perthshire.

House-mistress, under 35, required at home for crippled girls in Kent; must be able to organise recreation; handicrafts an advantage; must be member of a church or mission.—Write, stating qualifications, to Shaftesbury Society, 32, John Street, W.C.1.

To assist Matron, newly-started hostel for young evacuated secondary school children, a Good Plain Cook. Work of National Service, if interested in children.—Apply Headmistress, Grey Coat Hospital, Girls' Grammar School, Farnham, Surrey.

Wanted immediately, Cook, Parlourmaid and Housemaid, or married couple and daughter or friend, for private country house in safe area.—Apply Mrs. Stewart, Shambellie, Dumfries.

FOR SALE
 Guider's Tailored Uniform, almost new, 34-in., height 5 ft. 1 in. Navy shirt, gloves, hat. What offers?—Box No. 122.

Two Guiders' Uniforms, 5 ft. 6 in. Also camp overalls and hat.—Box No. 123.
 Guiders' Uniform, complete, good condition. 34-in. bust.—Box No. 124.
 Guider's Tailored Coat and Skirt, almost new. Overall, navy blouse, hat, lined gauntlet gloves. Guide books. £5 lot.—Box No. 125.

Two Guiders' Uniforms, as new. Sizes, medium and tall.—Lightfoot, Trefoil, Bolton-le-Sands, nr. Carnforth.

Uniform, stock size, excellent condition. £2 10s. or nearest. Approval.—Edwards, School House, Samerton, Oxford.

Guiders' Costume, good as new. Medium size. 30s.—Wilkins, Heddington, Calne, Wilts.
 Costume and Overall, 38 in., 5 ft. 7 in., 30s.—42, Pretoria Road, S.W.16.

WANTED
 Guider's Uniform, O.S., urgently needed.—Box No. 126.
 Navy Blue Raincoat, length 44 in.—Box 127, THE GUIDER, Imperial Headquarters.

Cheap Second-hand Brownie uniforms, belts, hats, gold ties, for new Pack.—Offers to Pepper, 12, George Road, Braintree, Essex.
 Guider's Uniform with white shirt. Bust 34 in.—Anderson, Bryn Gwyn, Marshfield, Cardiff.

TYPEWRITING AND DUPLICATING
 Midgley Typewriting and Duplicating Service, 43, Oakington Manor Drive, Wembley. Large or small orders appreciated.

All communications with regard to Advertisements should be addressed to "The Guider," Advertisement Department, 11/13, Bream's Buildings, London, E.C.4.
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THE GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION

(Incorporated by Royal Charter)

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

Telephone: 2
VICTORIA 4001-2-3-4

Telegraphic Address:
GIRLGUIDUS, SOWEST, LONDON.

Branch Shops: 20, Richmond Street, Liverpool; 34, Upper Priory, Birmingham; 42, The Hedderow, Leeds; 332-A, 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 Toolkits, 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 2. for particulars)

REGISTERED GOODS

Obtainable through County Secretaries only, except for London

AWARDS	Price	Postage
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ranger Home Emergency Helper	9T	2½d
Stripes for Aste for above—Red, Green, Blue	3T	2½d
Patrol. All-Round, Blue and White	2	3T 2½d
Patrol. All-Round, Red and White		
Patrol. All-Round, Royal Blue	2	3T 2½d
Stripes of All-Round Cords 4-in., as above	1	2½d
Lanyards. All-Round, Blue and White	1	1½T 2½d
War Service Badge. Crown 4½dT	3T	2½d
Date Strips		

BADGES	Price	Postage
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Scout—First Class and Proficiency	3T	2½d
Second Class	3T	2½d
Wings	6T	2½d
Cadet. First Class, Blue, Green and Red	9T	2½d
Second Class	4½T	2½d
Proficiency	3T	2½d
Little House Emblem	6T	2½d
Tenderfoot. Gold 4½/3 P./Free	4½	2½d
Brass	4½	2½d
Lane Guide	1 0	2½d

Patrol. Choral, Guide and Ranger. Hostess	3T	2½d
Ranger. Proficiency	3T	2½d
Star	4½T	2½d
Tenderfoot. Gold & Enamel	2 1	3 2½d
Lane Ranger	1 0	2½d
Trade	6T	2½d
Sea Ranger. Proficiency Blue	3T	2½d
All-Sea Guide (Sea Ranger)	6T	2½d
Trade and Ratings	6T	2½d
Tenderfoot	9	2½d
Miniature Tenderfoot. Sea Ranger	9	2½d

N.B.—Miniature Tenderfoot are for wearing out of uniform only.		
First Class Badge, Metal, for Guiders, Red, Green or Blue	1 3½	2½d
Blazer 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 9	2½d
County President	1 6	2½d
Headquarters Instructor Badge	1 6T	2½d
Imperial	6 9T	2½d
Instructor	9T	2½d
Lieutenant	4½	2½d
Local Association	1 2T	2½d
Ranger Captain	1 0T	2½d
Sea Ranger Captain	3 9	2½d
Secretaries. Metal—Green, Red or White	10½T	2½d
Tawny Owl	9T	2½d
Taster	2 12	6 free
Thanks Badges. With Bar pin. Gold	2 12	6 free
Silver	9 0	2½d

ENROLMENT CARDS	Price	Postage
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brownie, Guide and Ranger	1d.	each or 10d. per doz.
Local Association Membership Card.	per doz.	4 2½d

FORMS AND CERTIFICATES	Price	Postage
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Proficiency Badge Certificate Book	6T	1½d
Diff for School Companies	2	2d
Book of Proficiency Certificates for Cadets	10	3d
Transfer Forms—book of 24	3½	2d
Transfer Forms for Guiders	1	1½d
Brownie Pack Certificates	9	2½d
Old Guides Membership Cards	1	1½d

HAT BADGES AND HATBANDS	Price	Postage
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cadet Hat Badge. White enamel	1 0T	2½d
Ranger Hat Badge	4½T	2½d
Sea Ranger and Sea Guide Cap Ribbon	1 9T	2½d
Sea Guider. May be ordered from Headquarters	1 0T	2½d

UNIFORM BROWNIES

Price	Postage
£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BELTS. Sizes 25 to 30 in., 32 in.	1 6T 3d
CAPS. Brown Woollen, in two sizes	2 11T 3d
EMBLEMS. Names given in Brownie Handbook. (Customers are asked to order in quantities of not less than three emblems.)	4T 2½d
Other sizes temporarily out of stock.	2 0 3d
HATS. Brown Cotton, 6½ only	5d
JERSEYS. Brown. 24 in., 26 in., 28 in., 30 in.	2 0 3½d
5/- 5/3 5/6 5/9	
KNICKERS. Brown Casement Cloth. Sizes 14, 16	6½T 2½d
LANYARDS. Brown, for Pack Leaders only	
OVERALLS. Brown Cotton.	

Temporarily Out of Stock.

PLIMSOLLS. Brown. Sizes 10, 11 and 12	1 6 5d
TIES (Triangular). Brown or Gold.	9 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.	2 6T 3½d
New Design Belt. 1 in. wide	

DISTINGUISHING MARKS.	Price	Postage
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
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. Guide, Ranger and Sea Ranger.	
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Temporarily Out of Stock.

CAMP. Sizes 6½ to 7½ (light blue)	1 11	3d
KNICKERS. Navy Blue. Interlock.		
Sizes: 18 in., 20 in., 22 in.	3½d.	
Prices: 2/- 2/3 2/6		
LANYARDS. White Cotton, best quality only	6T	2½d

PLIMSOLLS. Black and Brown.	2 0	7d
Sizes 7 and 8	2 11½	7d
Sizes 7 and 8, with elastic gusset		
SEA RANGER ROWING VESTS.	5 6	4d
Sizes: 34 in., 36 in., 38 in.		

NAVY DUNGAREES.	6 0	7d
Sizes: O.S. per pair 3/6 S.W., O.S.		
SKIRTS. Navy. No bodice, on elastic from waist.	10 6	7d
Length: 30 in., 30 in., 32 in.		
Hips: 42 in., 45 in., 47 in.		

SOCKS. Ankle Socks. Cashmere.	1 6	2d
Blue. 9, 9½, 10 and 10½ in.	2 9T	3d
Leaf Mould. Sizes as above		
SHOULDER KNOTS. Patrol Colours (now supplied without brass clips)	3T	2½d

SHOULDER TAPES.

Price Postage £ s. d.

Temporarily Out of Stock.

STOCKINGS.	Price	Postage
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Black Lisle. Sizes 9, 9½, 10, 10½ in.	4 1T	3d
Leaf Mould. Sizes 9½, 9, 10, 10½ in.	4 1T	3d
Leaf Mould Cotton. Sizes 9½, 9, 10 in. and 10½ in.	2 6T	2d

TIES (Triangular). Standard War Colours: EMERALD, GOLD, SCARLET and SKY. Best quality only, guaranteed fadeless 9d. and	1 0T	2½d
Myrtle Green		
TIES (Triangular). There is a small supply left of—		
Best Quality Ties. Crimson, Dark Green, Orange and White	1 0T	2½d
Cheaper Quality Ties. Crimson, Orange and Myrtle Green	6T	2½d
Crimson, Lemon, Myrtle Green	6T	2½d
Black Satens, for Sea Rangers	1 5T	2½d

Striped Ties (open end) for Rangers. Any colours to customers' requirements. To order only, minimum order of one dozen each, with 12 Coupons.	3 2T	2½d
(Above 1 doz. please order in multiples of four, allowing 1 coupon per tie.)		
Striped ties with "Leading Stripe" will be charged extra.		

OVERALLS. Guide	
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Temporarily Out of Stock.

NAVY MELTON OVERALLS.	Inside Length.	Price.	Post.	Inside Length.	Price.	Post.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
30 in. 16 in.	9 6	7d	44 in. 18½ in.	13	8½T	7d
47 in. 19 in.	14	3½T	7d			

SUMMER OVERALLS. Light Blue casement, with short sleeves and collar, which can be worn open or with a tie. One pocket on skirt. Length 30-33 in., 36-39 in., 42-44 in., 47 in.		
Price 4/6 5/- 5/6 6/- 5½d		
Full women's. Fitting in 47 in. length	7 0	5½d
These overalls cannot be made to special measurements.		

OVERCOATS. Navy Pilot cloth.		
Length 33, 36 and 39 in.	1 14 0	free
42 in.	1 18	11T free

GUIDERS

COCKADES. Commissioners'—Saxe	2 10T	2½d
Secretaries'—Red, 1½T White	1 0	2½d
Red and White, Navy and White	1 10½T	2½d
Old Guides—Navy, with Red, Green and Navy Bars	1 11T	2½d

CORDS. Commissioners' (complete with Badge).	15	9T 3½d
County, Gold and Aluminium	12	0T 3½d
Division, Aluminium	7	6T 3d
District, Saxe		

SASHES. Presidents'—District, Saxe, 3 in. wide	7 6T	3d
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HAT CORD. Aluminium	3 0T	2½d
Diploma Brown, Green, Navy or Red	1 1½T	2½d
Camp Advisor (Ribbon)	4T	2½d

BELTS. Leather, with official buckle, with swivel	5 6T	4d
(Please state size: 28 in., rising 2 in. to 38 in.)		
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.		

THE GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION PRICE LIST

[December, 1941]

	Price	Postage
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
GLOVES. Sizes 6, 6½		
Brown, long gauntlet	9	6T 4d
Brown Cape Leather, long gauntlet	8	9 4d
HATS. Sizes: 01 01 01 01 7 71 71 71		
In ins.: 204 201 211 211 22 221 221 231		
Navy Wool Felt, Heavy or Lightweight	0	3T 7d
Navy Fur Felt, Heavy or Featherweight.	18	11T 7d
Sizes 01-71		
JERSEYS.		
H.Q. Blue, V-neck, 36 in., 38 in., 40 in., wt. 9 ozs.	10	6 6½d
CARDIGANS.		
H.Q. Blue, 38 in., 40 in.	11	0 6½d
WOVEN TABS. From the Girl Guides, supplied to Organisers of Working Parties	1	2 2½d
JUMPERS. Length 28 in. Neck 13½, 14, 14½, 15. Navy Poplin, with collar attached	9	0 4d
LANYARDS. White Cotton	5	T 2½d
GUIDER'S UNIFORM DRESSES FOR OFFICIAL WEAR. Guiders' and Rangers' Improved Style. H.Q. Blue. Made from Duro Fabric. Fully Shrunk.		
Length 42 in., hips 37 in., 39 in., 41 in.		
" 44 in., " 37 in., 39 in., 41 in.	24	0T free
" 46 in., " 44 in.		
" 46 in., " 39 in., 41 in.		
" 48 in., " 41 in.		
" 46 in., " 47 in.		
" 48 in., " 44 in., 47 in.		
Please state length and hip measurements when ordering. These cannot be made to special measurements at the moment.		
Repp. Improved Style. Headquarters Blue.		
Length 42 in., hips 39 in., 41 in.		
" 44 in., " 37 in., 39 in.		
" 44 in., " 41 in.		
" 46 in., " 39 in., 41 in., 44 in.	16	0T 7d
" 48 in., " 47 in.		
" 48 in., " 44 in., 47 in.		
These cannot be made to special measurements at the moment.		
Woolen. Improved Style. Headquarters Blue.		
Length 42 in., hips 37 in., 39 in., 41 in.		
" 44 in., " 37 in., 39 in., 41 in., 44 in.	28	6T free
" 46 in., " 41 in.		
" 46 in., " 39 in., 44 in.	23	6 free
" 48 in., " 41 in.		
" 46 in., " 47 in.		
" 48 in., " 44 in., 47 in.	27	0 free
These cannot be made to special measurements at the moment.		
SCARVES. Artificial Silk Marocain, Cravat-shaped. Navy or Headquarters Blue	2	0 2½d
Air Force, Khaki and Navy "Kynoch."	4	0 3½d
Soft Woolen	3	11 3½d
SPORTS SHIRTS. Cellular Sports Shirts for wearing with Shorts and Slacks. H.Q. Blue shade, polo collar. Size O.S.	3	9 4d
STOCKINGS. Black Lisle.		
Sizes 9, 9½, 10, 10½ in.	4	1T 3d
Leaf Mould. Sizes 8½, 9, 9½, 10, 10½ in.	4	1T 3d
Black Sea Island Cotton.		
Sizes 9, 9½, 10 in.	3	6T 3d
Leaf Mould Sea Island Stockings.		
Sizes 8½, 9, 9½, 10, 10½ in.	6	3T 3d
Mending for Stockings.		
Black & Brown	1	2½d
TIES. Mercerised Cotton—Fadeless.		
Black, Brown, Emerald, Gold, Lemon, Pale Blue, Scarlet, White	1	3T 2½d
Fine Quality Poplin	3	2T 2½d
Colours as for 1/3 ties except White, Orange, Myrtle Green and the following in addition: Crimson, Dark Green, Saxe Blue.		
Barathea, Navy and Saxe Blue	4	4½-2½d
Irish Silk Poplin. Brown, Green (for District Captains only), Navy.	3	8 2½d
Old Guide Ties. Red and Green stripes on Navy background	2	6 2½d
SHIRTS. Neck 13½, 14, 14½, 15 in.		
Navy Poplin	11	8½T 5d
"Vantella," fine white poplin with "Van Heusen" semi-stiff collars and two collars	14	3½T 5d
"Van Heusen" Semi-stiff Collars. 14½ in. and 15 in. only	1	6T 2½d

TAILOR-MADE UNIFORMS & OVERCOATS.
Made to measure only. Self-measurement form on application.

Guiders' Uniforms	Extra Skirt	Price	Postage
Fine Quality £3 17 6T	1 10 3T free		
" " £7 0 9T	" " 2 6 11T free		
Heavier Quality £8 4 6T	" " 2 14 10T free		
" " £9 7 6T	" " 3 2 6T free		

Costs will be made without shoulder straps unless specially required.

Guiders' Overcoats	Price	Postage
Navy, Blanket Cloth	4 1 0T free	
Melton	5 7 0T free	
extra quality	0 9 0T free	

READY-MADE OVERCOATS. Good quality Navy Pilot Cloth, W. length 40 in., W.X. length 48 in. ... 2 11 6T free
These cannot be made to special measurements.

SHIELDS.

Shield	Price	Postage
Ranger Shield, 11 in. by 13 in., with Ranger Trefoil and Ribbon in brass for engraving	3	3 0

**FOR STANDARDS. Poles, 9 ft. in three sections. Ash or Ebony finish, varnished and polished

Ranger	19	6 7½d
Guide	5	6 7½d
Trefoil for poles, double-sided; Guide	12	0 7½d
Trefoil Transfer for Standards or World Flag	7	1T 2½d

TOADSTOOLS
10 in. high, Natural ... 11 6 7½d
Brown Owl, for Toadstool. Papier mache 3/3 & 7/9 6d & 3d**

MATERIAL

Camp Overall. Light Blue, 36 in. per yard	11	post
Woolen Fabric. H.Q. Blue, 36 in. per yard	4	8T "
PAPER PATTERNS.		
Brownie and Guide Uniforms	7½T	2½d
Guiders' Uniforms and Overalls	11T	2½d

WET-WEATHER OUTFITS

Showerproof Coats for Guiders. Navy.		
Lengths 40 in. 40", 42 in. 42", 44 in. 2 9 6T free		
Showerproof Coats. Navy.		
Length 50 in., O.S. 3 0 0 free		
Waterproofs. Lightweight, 44, 46, 48 in.	17	9T 7d

FLAGS, SHIELDS AND TOADSTOOLS

FLAGS.

Union Jacks, best all wool bunting, roped and toggled ready for flying.		
Sizes 4 yd. 3 yd. 2½ yd. } Postage		
Price 3/- 19/- 15/- } extra		
Best super quality ... 1 yard	6	0 7d
World Flag, light blue bunting, with gold trefoil, printed, 3 ft. by 3 ft. 9 in.		
Mounted ... 1 9 6 free		
Unmounted ... 17 6 5½d		
Mounted, with name of Company, 1 line white lettering, printed ... 1 18 0 free		
Unmounted do. do. ... 1 4 0 free		
Mounted do. do. 2 lines 2" 5 0 free		
Unmounted do. do. ... 1 11 6 free		
<i>N.B.—Owing to the uncertainty of deliveries customers are advised not to make arrangements for Dedication Services until they have received their flag.</i>		
<i>When ordering World Flags, Guiders should be careful to give the correct name of the Company as registered.</i>		
<i>Mounted flags cannot be sent overseas. If a pole is required, one in three sections can be obtained at a charge of 1/6.</i>		
Carriers, leather, for flag ... 6 3 5d		
Cords and Tassels, Union Jack ... 6 0 4d		
Covers, waterproof, for flag. Length 47 in. Length 53 in. ... 6 6 7d		
... 7 6 7d		
Flag Poles, 3-section, for sending overseas ... 11 6 extra		
Pike Top for flagpole ... 4 6 5d		
Signalling Flags		
Morse, 24 in. by 24 in. Cotton ... 1 8 2½d		
Semaphore, 12 in. by 12 in. per pair ... 1 6 2½d		
18 in. by 18 in. " " 2 8 2½d		
International " " 2 8 2½d		
Sticks for Signalling Flags. Morse ... 5 7d		
Semaphore, 24 in. ... each 4 7d		
International (one pair for each flag) per 2 pairs 6 7d		
<i>This postage covers 6 Morse or Semaphore sticks; fewer than this cannot be sent except at purchaser's risk.</i>		
Trefoil, for flagpole, Guide ... 6 6 7d		
" " Ranger or Sea Ranger 10 0 7d		

MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

Ambulance. First Aid Elastoplast Dressings		
Ambulance Outfits. Pocket ... 6 3d		
Medium size ... 1 6 3d		
Hike First Aid Outfits. Navy Waterproof Case, 4 in. sq. ... 2 9 4½d		
Bandages, Triangular, plain ... 10 3d		
Duraglit Magic Wadding, for button cleaning, per tin larger size ... 7 2½d		
Haversacks.		
Navy Drill, 12½ in. by 9½ in., two pockets	3	2T 4½d
Navy Jean, 9 in. by 10 in., shaped, with wide gusset ... 4 6T 4½d		
Identity Card Case ... 1 8 3d		
Knife Sheaths, brown leather, with ring to hang on belt swivel ... 1 1T 2½d		
Leather Case, various colours, embossed with Trefoil, containing:—		
Cleaning Outfits. Badge ... 1 11T 3d		
Badge and Shoe ... 3 6T 4d		
Shoe ... 1 8T 2½d		
Comb Case ... 4 6T 3d		
Small Knife in Sheath to hang on belt ... 3 6T 4d		
Pouches, leather, to hold ambulance outfit ... 2 0T 2½d		
Purses, Belt—Guides' ... 2 0T 2½d		
Guiders', 3/6T With pocket and gusset		
Shoe Cream. "Properts." per tube 6 3d		
Mahogany or Black ... per jar 9 7½d		
Splints, extension, for practice ... 4 9 7d		
Staves, Natural Ash Wood, length 4 ft. 6 in. Length 5 ft. 1 in. ... 1 8T 3d		
(Not less than 3 can be sent by rail.) ... 1 4½d		
Styptic Pen. Containing Iodine ... 6 3d		
Knives and Whistles are temporarily suspended from our list owing to the difficulty in obtaining supplies.		

NOTICE.

We regret that owing to the shortage of supplies, we have been obliged to withdraw certain items of uniform and equipment from our list and waiting orders cannot, at present, be made. When stocks are again available these items will be replaced in the price list.

BOOKS.

Owing to the paper rationing we have had to omit the list of books. Most of these are still available and the prices are as listed in the October price list.

COUPONS.

The Board of Trade are now allowing Warranted Guiders to cut out the coupons and bring the loose coupons to the shop for the purchase of uniform. As these coupons are to be sent separately to the Board of Trade, it is very necessary that they should be signed, on the back, by the owner.

COUPONS

PERSONAL SHOPPERS must bring their Ration Book containing Clothing Coupons and the shop assistant will cut out the necessary amount of coupons.
POST ORDERS. The correct amount of coupons should be cut out of the Ration Book. Coupons sent by post must be signed on the back by the OWNER before sending. Cut out coupons, if returned for any reason, can only be used for further post orders.