

THE GUIDER

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DECEMBER, 1943

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THE CHIEF GUIDE'S TALK

SOMEbody said to me the other day: "Then what are you actually doing now that you are back in this country?" At first I was at a loss to know quite how to answer this question, as there is no clause in the Book of Rules to tell what a Chief Guide does do; and merely to say that I am "doing Guides" sounds a little vague.

But I have certainly been "doing Guides" rather thoroughly this year by paying visits to Divisions and Districts, in county after fair amount of ground and have had a view of a fine cross-section of the Movement in Great Britain.

And what I have seen and heard and felt has impressed me beyond words.

It seems almost too good to be true that, at this juncture, we should not only be "keeping going" but that we should even be advancing, and be well on the increase once more, in spite of all the enormous handicaps that we have to contend with to-day.

What a marvellous thing this is; and how encouraging and stimulating. How proud everyone within the Movement can feel that they have a share in this progress, and that all their gallant and superhuman efforts are having this great result.

And the same story meets me at every turn—the golden opinions won by the Guides of former years, who are now taking their position so well in their great war tasks, and the friendly tributes from well-wishers, who see the Guides of to-day carrying on their own tasks courageously and well, living up to the tradition made in our thirty odd years of history. Yes! It has been good, seeing so many Guides in such good form; and I would like to express my deep appreciation of the way all the many Rallies, Conferences, Meetings and Camps, and big and little inspections and functions, have been arranged, enabling me to meet so many old friends, and to make so many new ones, too.

I know that all these many gatherings will have given a lot of extra work; but I feel confident that they will have been worth while and brought results, for I imagine that my coming round does give to Guiders a good "excuse" for putting on an extra spurt with their Guides, creating an impetus for the passing of tests, the gaining of badges, as well as in the actual preparation for the great day itself.

I know of one centre, for instance, where, for six months beforehand, a definite target was set for special effort, every Guide being expected to do and to achieve some one thing during that time, preparatory to the big Rallies.

I have been astounded and more than delighted to find everywhere that not only are the Guides so well equipped, in spite of the difficulty of procuring uniform and having to give coupons for it, too, not only do Guides attend these Rallies in large numbers in spite of the transport problem, but that wherever I have seen them in their hundreds and in their thousands they have appeared to be imbued with a glowing enthusiasm and a fine purposeful zest which is most inspiring. How I wish that others could see all this as I do. It reminds me so much, of course, of the former days, during and after the last war, when Guiding came into its own, when the need was so urgently felt and the love for it came sweeping into the hearts of the young girls of that generation.

History is repeating itself now, and I am convinced that history

will repeat itself when the peace year comes, and our future will be greater than any of us can foresee.

At most of the Rallies that I have attended I have met women from the A.T.S., the W.R.N.S., the W.A.A.F., the Land Army and other War Services, who, having been keen Guides before, have come home from their stations and taken their leave in order to be on parade with their Companies when I came. That speaks for itself. They will return for good some day and give a greater contribution than ever to the Movement; and with our war activities bringing us greater recognition we shall have gained a strengthened position in the community, gained by countless small, quiet, unobserved efforts which in the aggregate, make a very great whole.

Sometimes I think we are far too modest and do not talk about all this as much as we could. But that is our way.

I have felt so proud of it all, though, as I have toured up and down the countryside, and some day I hope that the many little tales of perseverance and courage in carrying out the lesser-noticed tasks will be recorded and the sum total of our Guides' war effort made known to an unnoticing public.

It is an impossibility to pick out from the kaleidoscope of what I have seen special happenings that I have come across.

This may be more understood perhaps if I append a list of the counties I have visited since my return in September, 1942. My "first approach" took me into Gloucestershire, Sussex, Hampshire, North-East Lancashire, Yorkshire, Norfolk, Essex, Kent and Edinburgh.

My "Spring Season" continued with a tour in Devon, Somerset, Bristol—one of the few towns which counts as a county—and Worcestershire.

My summer holidays took me to tour in Carmarthen, Denbigh-evening, or a day, or a few days each, into East Surrey, Glamorgan, Nottingham, Derbyshire, Cheshire, South-West Lancashire, Montgomery, Dorset, North Surrey, Wiltshire, Westmorland, Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, London (seven "Area" Rallies), Northamptonshire, Huntingdon, Birmingham, the Isle of Wight and Suffolk.

My summer holidays took me to tour in Carmarthen, Denbigh, Flint and Carnarvonshire, South-West Lancashire, and a splendid Training Week for 130 Guiders from Wales, held at St. James's, at Malvern.

My autumn season started off with a tour of nine places in West Surrey, more similar large Division Rallies in Middlesex, Staffordshire and Yorkshire, and then a tour through the six counties of Ulster and eighteen of the counties of Scotland; and now it has ended with some busy days of Rallies and Meetings in Hertfordshire, Oxfordshire and North Wiltshire, and visits to some big and important schools.

Agair I say, how I wish that all of you could have seen what I have seen this year, and gained yourselves a good contentment in seeing the greatness of this thing that we are all in together.

The close of 1943 sees us in good fettle. May we step forward into 1944 with a full measure of confidence and courage in our hearts.

Olave Baden Powell

Chief Guide

INTERNATIONAL CAMP, MELROSE, 1943

I cannot describe what I felt when I received the letter from the Scottish Commissioner for Camping, Mrs. Maxwell Macdonald, telling me that I had been chosen as a Scottish representative for the international camp at Melrose. It is one thing to know that your name has been sent in, but it is another to know that you are really going—to camp with people you have never met before—to mix with sister Guides of other nations.

On August 18th I travelled with a Sea Ranger from Glasgow. We admitted that we were both rather nervous, and together wondered what the site and the other campers would be like.

Kelso Guiders met us at Melrose, and after we had carried our kit part of the way a kindly tradesman took us in his van nearly to the camp site. There we were met by Miss Thompson, our commandant, the Imperial Commissioner for camping. She was so friendly, jolly and approachable—quite different, I am afraid, from my mental picture! One thing that stands out is the bright, friendly smile of a Welsh Guide who ran down the lane to meet us. After we had left out kit, some went to Melrose to send word of their arrival, some pitched tents and some busied themselves erecting the flagstaves and getting settled in. At the evening meal, Miss Thompson read us the good wishes sent to the camp by Mrs. Mark-Kerr, Miss Jackson and Mrs. Leigh White. After a short camp-fire we had cocoa, bread and butter, and went to bed—to experience the thrill of the first night in camp.

In the morning we were awakened by the Guiders going round the tents singing "Wake up for the sun is shining." Since they sang this every morning, although it rained most of the time, they earned for themselves the nickname, "The Little Rays of Sunshine." I felt sorry for myself having to get up, but even sorer for the sunrays, who daintily picked their way through thistles at six o'clock in the morning, singing like larks.

The colours were put up with the World Flag in the middle, and all the others round it in alphabetical order. The colours were hoisted beforehand, and then at the same time one Guide of each nation broke her country's flag. After this ceremony we went down to the water's edge and had meditation. Every morning Miss Thompson read us a passage illustrating a Guide Law, then we had a few minutes' silence, and ended by singing "Morning Has Broken."

In spite of the bad weather we had many expeditions. We saw round Melrose Abbey—free of charge as we were all in uniform—and Dryburgh Abbey. We thoroughly enjoyed seeing round Sir Walter Scott's beautiful house and gardens, though the sight of the luscious peaches was almost too much for us! When the Golandrinas went to Edinburgh for the day, those who stayed behind walked to Cowdenknowes, the Cripple Home run by Guiders. We climbed the highest of the Eildon Hills twice—once in an afternoon and once at 4.30 a.m. to watch the sunrise from the summit.

Each nation took it in turn to entertain us at camp fire—either by a song or dance, or anything peculiar to their own country.

On Sunday we went to church in the morning and had a very interesting talk in the afternoon on the history of Melrose. In the evening we had a Guides' Own, at which one of the Czech Guiders led the prayer.



A group of Golandrinas.



Sunrise on the Eildon Hills.

The next day Kelso Guiders came up for camp fire; we had an inspiring letter from Lady Baden-Powell; Mrs. Greenlees came as Mrs. Elliott Carnegie's deputy, and we had a present of forty-eight eggs!

On the last day, those who were going south took a morning train and others went in the early afternoon. As each Guide, or group of Guiders, left us, we sang:—

*Fare thee well,
Luck go with thee.
When I'm far
Remember me.*

This saddened even more the departure of our new friends. When the afternoon people had gone, there were six of us left in the deserted camp. After a drenching morning, the sun came out and shone on the camp site—only odd bits of rope and a few poles, where formerly there had been cosy patrol "homes" and the tents in which we had slept. The world flag was the only one left flying, as the others came down when the Guiders of each nation left the camp.

We packed up the remaining equipment and loaded it on the lorry, then we climbed on top of the kit and drove away from our camp, leaving Q.M. to do the very last of the clearing up.

From the back of the lorry we saw our camp site getting smaller and smaller in the distance. We left the place where we had made friends and had learned to understand what "International Guiding" really meant. There was a happy atmosphere of comradeship in that camp at Melrose—a feeling that more value and worth had been concentrated into that short week than would have been possible in other circumstances in a much longer period of our lives.

K. D. M.

[We are indebted for the above article to a Stirling newspaper by which it was first published. The author was Second of one of the Patrols in camp.—EDITOR.]

FOXLEASE TRAINING, 1944

An experiment is to be tried out during the year and for the first time the trainings are to be graded. As this will make it more difficult for Guiders to fit in training with their free time the dates for the whole year are published now, and any week may be applied for as soon as a Guider is fairly certain she will be able to attend.

The grading is arranged as follows, and Guiders are asked to help the experiment by applying only for those weeks for which they are qualified.

Pre-Warrant—for any Guider who has not got her warrant and who will not have finished the tests by the date of the week.

Intermediate—for Guiders who are warranted, but will not have held their warrants for more than two years by the date of the week.

Advanced—for Guiders who have held warrants for more than two years.

Attention is drawn to two courses of ten days from April 6th-17th and from August 4th-15th. Guiders will be put on the waiting list until a fortnight before the date if they are unable to stay for the whole course.

This experimental year will mean that Guiders wishing to spend holidays at Foxlease will not be able to be fitted in. This may seem rather a formidable programme ahead of Foxlease but Guiders who have been there lately will realise the difficulty of training when people of every stage are in one week together. Please come to a week of your grade if you can, and give your criticisms afterwards. Commissioners are reminded that there will still be five free places each week, and are asked to encourage their more experienced Guiders to come to the advanced training weeks which will not be in any way alarming.

FOR LIST OF FOXLEASE DATES

SEE PAGE 195



THE JOINT SCOUT AND GUIDE COMMISSION



THE Chief Scout's Post-war Commission recommended close co-operation between the Scout and Guide Movements and suggested that a Joint Commission should be set up to consider ways and means. Both Scout and Guide Executive Committees agreed that this should be done, and the following were appointed to serve upon the Commission:—Lady Cochrane, Miss Gibbs, Lady Somerleyton and Lady Somers; Mr. Colquhoun (Chairman), Lady Hampton, Mr. Rapley (Secretary) and Mr. Thurman.

The Report of the Commission, which has been accepted by the Executive Committees of both Movements, contains a number of the recommendations affecting Scout and Guide authorities in Counties and Districts, and the Executive Committees desire that what follows should be carefully considered locally and the appropriate action taken.

It is cordially agreed that co-operation between the Guide and Scout Movements should be closer than, and should precede co-operation with, others. The basis of that co-operation should be goodwill and common sense, bearing in mind the differences that exist in the local organisation of the two Movements, and in the training of Scouts and Guides.

It follows that there should be prior consultation before important decisions which will affect the other Movement are taken. This must be the foundation of all co-operation, whether nationally or locally—that we should know one another, and consult each other before important decisions are taken. To this end, a number of amendments are being made to Scout and Guide P.O.R., which will appear in print in due course, but amendments to rules are not enough; the will to co-operate and cordial relations between members of the two Movements, are of the first importance.

The Commission unhesitatingly rejected an idea of Joint Local Associations, but felt that cross-representation on Executive Committees of the Local Associations would be desirable, wherever possible, and that Scout and Guide Commissioners should be in touch with one another, in order that they may speak with one voice, and give each other help in local affairs. On Youth Committees, for example, the Scout and Guide Movements should not differ in public, and consultation between them before Youth Committee meetings should be arranged as far as possible, especially where one of the two Movements is not represented on the Youth Committee.

The boundaries of Scout and Guide Districts not infrequently differ, with confusing results. County Commissioners are, therefore, recommended to review their present District boundaries now. Some adjustments might be made with advantage, even in war-time, but major alterations will have to await more settled times. When any future alterations are contemplated, County Commissioners should consult with each other at an early stage.

The Commission decided that it was not possible to bring Scout and Guide methods of organisation into exact line with each other. For example, the Guides are organised in Divisions as well as Districts; the Scouts have their Group system which has no counterpart in Guiding; the age limits of the various Sections are different. It must be accepted that there are good reasons for these differences, and co-operation must be framed so as to take account of them.

As regards co-operation in training, the following decisions were reached:—

(a) as regards Scouts and Guides, the present wording of Scout Rule 31 and Guide Rule 65A (P.O.R. 1939) was felt to be too stringent, and it was agreed that joint training in specific subjects under suitable supervision might be allowed;

(b) as regards Cubs and Brownies, the existing position should not be altered;

(c) as regards Rovers and Rangers, it was found that difficulties might be expected to occur, in view of the fact that Rangers are now admitted at 14. Co-operation might, therefore, in the future be easier between Senior Scouts and Rangers;

(d) inter-Troop and Company competitions are generally undesirable, except as an occasional item in a social event;

(e) Some co-operation in the training of Scouters and Guiders is recommended. For example, the Scout Training Team might help Guiders, on request, in such subjects as Pioneering, and the Guide Trainers might show Scouters how to cook. Axemanship and Handicrafts are other subjects which would lend themselves to such co-operation;

(f) it was agreed that the help given by members of the Guide Movement in Wolf Cub Packs was of great value to both Movements and should be regarded as a good form of service for Rangers.

Joint District Rallies of Scouts and Guides are to be encouraged as a good form of publicity. Joint money-raising efforts can well take place in conjunction with such rallies, or with village fêtes. Socials, dances and concerts are other suitable means of encouraging

co-operation. Scouts' and Guides' Owns can be run jointly. Jobs of public service and good turns are very suitable for joint effort, particularly for Senior Scouts, Rovers and Rangers.

On the other hand it was felt that there were no obvious advantages in joint conferences of Scout and Guide Patrol Leaders. Much thought will need to be given to the provision of Scout and Guide Headquarters after the war, and it is not too early to start making plans now. The Commission agreed that Joint Group and Company Headquarters were advisable when the scheme could be easily managed, and were preferable to sharing rooms with outside bodies.

Some discussion took place as to the differences in the ages of admission of Cubs and Brownies. It was admitted that the admission of Brownies at 7 caused some difficulties locally, but in view of the difference in programme and the greater physical exertion required by Cubs it was felt that the age limits should not be altered.

Finally, the question of finance was discussed. It appears that the Guide rules on the raising of funds are in some respects stricter than those of the Scouts, and that in some places the interpretation placed upon those rules was stricter still. In consequence, some local difficulties have arisen from time to time. The Commission, while not suggesting that the rules of either Movement should be changed, urged that strict adherence to the rules should be emphasised. In framing money-raising schemes locally, previous discussion with the other Movement might well disclose the existence of differences of opinion, and lead to a reconsideration of the methods to be adopted.

Space has permitted only a brief résumé of the discussions of the Commission, and a number of recommendations for co-operation between the two Headquarters have been omitted. These have already been brought into operation. In particular, a Joint Standing Committee, consisting of three representatives from each Headquarters has been set up to consider matters as they arise from time to time.

It is not suggested that such Standing Committees are the best way of ensuring co-operation in Counties and Districts. It will probably be found that close contacts between Scout and Guide Commissioners will be the easiest way of arranging it locally. But whatever means are adopted, the Committees of both Movements wish to lay strong emphasis on the necessity for such co-operation, and rely upon their local representatives to arrange it in the way that suits them best.

MAKE YOUR OWN SHOE CREAM

Take 3 oz. beeswax, 4 tablespoonfuls of turpentine.

Shred the wax finely and put it in a jar with a gill of water; stand the jar in a saucepan and leave over a low heat till dissolved, then beat into it more boiling water until it is of the consistency of thin cream; then add the turpentine. Add yellow ochre or ox-blood for brown leather. This cream nourishes the leather and keeps it supple.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from page 196)

FOUND.

Still Unclaimed—a Conway Stewart fountain pen, found on Waddow camp sites. Several small sums of money, amounting to 5s. 9d., have been paid into Waddow equipment account, as it is impossible to trace the owners and it was in small sums picked up round and about the camp sites.

TYPEWRITING

All Classes of Duplicating Typewriting neatly and accurately executed. Prompt delivery, moderate charges. Special terms to Guiders—Alert Typewriting Bureau, 29, Rutland Road, Harrow, Middlesex. Harrow 2608.

A BOOKMARK NOVELTY

The Big Ben Bookmark is also a Compass, Sundial, Calendar, Measure, P.O. Guide and Diary. A Novelty devised by Hugh Mytton, price 3d. each. Obtainable from Imperial Headquarters Above as a **Christmas Card** in the rhythm of Big Ben. Same price.

THEATRICAL

"The Masque of Empire"—Hugh Mytton's world-famous Guide play. The beautiful costumes of the Empire Society for this play are still available from 6d. to 1s. each. See book of play (price 6d.), obtainable Headquarters. "In love are Empire's firm foundations set."
Shadow Plays by Hugh Mytton—"Christ Love," the Christmas Story with simple, beautiful and effective. "Ug-Ug, the Ogre," and "King Canoodlum," two humorous plays with magical surprises and peals of laughter. "properties" cut from brown paper. Ideal for long evenings in home or hall. Books, with full instructions, 1s. each, from Imperial Headquarters. **No Royalties.** All plays prices raised 2d. each. Postage extra. Six on approval 7d.—"Plays," Bramber, East Grinstead.



HEALTH EDUCATION IN YOUR COMPANY

LAST month I suggested that Health training in your Company should be wide and practical. There is, however, a danger of becoming too general and vague in dealing with a subject of such magnitude.

It is essential to sort out your ideas and plan a scheme of work for your training.

Start in a simple, practical way with, for example, a talk and demonstration on the care of hands and nails. The Guides will want to know the reason for everything that you say and do. You will probably get such queries as:—

"Why should I wash my hands before meals?"

"If dead skin peels off my hands, where does the new skin come from?"

"Does it injure my nails if I paint them?"

You will get endless questions, and they must be answered. That is why it is essential that you, as a Guider, should know the theoretical background of your training. These questions mean that your Guides are becoming interested in their own bodies and in their appearance.

At this stage you can introduce simple anatomy and physiology talks. Collect as many charts, pictures and books as you can. Make friends with your butcher and get bits of skin, fat, muscle, bone, lung tissue, heart, blood vessels and nerves, and bring them to the appropriate session. Actually seeing and handling tissue is much more valuable than looking at pictures.

Now, how are you going to begin your anatomy talks? I think the simplest way is to think of the body as being divided up into different systems:—

- (a) The Skeletal System (bones of the body).
- (b) The Muscular System.
- (c) The Circulatory System.
- (d) The Respiratory System.
- (e) The Digestive System.
- (f) The Nervous System.
- (g) The Excretory System.

We will take each system separately and put down a few points about each.

(a) *The Skeletal System.* (If you can, take with you to your meeting a bit of bone, a skeleton or some of the bones of the body, borrowed from a doctor, or hospital, or Red Cross or St. John's Detachment.) Show the bones and let everyone handle them.

Using the piece of bone from the butcher, point out the covering membrane, the hard outside of the bone, the honeycombed centre and the fatty marrow filling of the honeycomb spaces.

Show on the charts or skeleton how the bones make the shape of the body.

Name all the bones in turn and ask the Guides to point them out in their own bodies.

Explain the function of the skeleton; as an attachment for muscles and a protection for vital organs; e.g., the skull protects the brain, the chest protects the lungs and heart, the pelvis protects the abdominal organs.

Describe a joint. Two types. The movable joint, which may be ball and socket, a hinge or a gliding joint and the immovable joint of the skull and pelvis. Show how the ends of the bones are protected by cartilage, lubricated by synovial fluid in its membrane and bound together by ligaments and muscles, so giving us a silent and wonderful mechanism.

(b) *The Muscular System.* (If you can, take with you to your meeting a piece of meat.) If the piece of meat is examined, it will be seen to be made up of a red substance, which is muscle, and a yellow substance, which is fat. Each muscle is surrounded by a fibrous sheath and is attached to a bone by a tendon.

Show a picture of the muscular system and point out how it gives shape to the body.

Muscles work hard and they need a continual supply of energy.

Explain how this is provided by the combustion of food and how this food and oxygen are carried to it by the blood.

All muscle movement is controlled by the brain and messages are sent by nerves to and from the muscles and the brain.

Next month I will deal with the remaining five systems.



SUGGESTION FOR A CHRISTMAS-TIME PARTY OR PACK MEETING

At the beginning of the meeting the Pack is told that there is an invitation for them from the Queen of the Laps. The Brownies open and read the invitation, which should be suitably decorated with a crown, red seals, snow scenes, etc. If a Commissioner, or the Captain, or some other visitor has been invited to this meeting it would be more fun if she could take the part of the Queen and appear when the Pack arrives in Lapland.

The Queen of the Laps invites the 1st Brownie Pack to visit her in Lapland as she would like to know what Brownies look like and what they do. A sleigh will call for them at — p.m."

The Brownies wrap themselves up for the cold journey, sleigh bells are heard outside, they shut their eyes because the way to Lapland is secret, climb on to an imaginary sleigh and open their eyes to find themselves in Lapland with the Queen of the Laps to welcome them. They greet her with some pre-arranged ceremony to show that Brownies are friendly and polite and she asks them to show her their favourite game. (This is impromptu and is chosen by the Sixes voting in the usual way).

Then the Queen inspects the Brownies and they dance the Fairy Ring and sing their Six Rhymes.

The rest of the programme may take various forms planned by the Pack or by the Queen. Here are some suggestions which may be adapted according to circumstances.

Quiet Occupations, Handicraft or Competition

Each Six makes an Eskimo hut for itself with umbrellas, dust sheets, etc., or a small model one.

Or Fishing rods to be used for a fishing competition.

Or Toy penguins or bears if material is available.

Or Models of a sleigh from empty match-boxes and oddments. These can be painted and finished later and given as presents.

Or Each Six sits in a ring, one Brownie with a sheet of paper and a pair of scissors. At a given signal she starts cutting out a polar bear. The signal is repeated at short intervals and each time the paper and scissors are passed on to the next Brownie who continues cutting out. When all have had one or two turns the game ends and the models are judged. (If scissors are not available the paper may be torn into shapes instead. This may be adapted to drawing polar bears, sea lions, huts, etc.).

Hunting the Reindeer

This is an adaptation of HAWK OVERHEAD. The Brownies become reindeer and are told that a great hunter, Paavo, catches all reindeer he can for their antlers. The deer gallop about until the leader of the herd gives a warning when they must all freeze. Paavo comes out from behind the trees, catches any reindeer he sees moving and takes their antlers. (Spills or twigs). Then the game continues.

Polar Bears

The bear goes into his cave and crouches with his back to the Pack. Brownies creep up asking, "Are you hungry, Mr. Bear?" The bear growls "No," but when he says "Yes" all run for their lives, and those caught are taken into the cave. A line should be drawn outside the cave; anyone not brave enough to get over the line would be useless as a bear stalker and will fall out of the game.

The Laps Went Over the Iceberg

Pack skip round singing.....

The Laps went over the iceberg,
The Laps went over the iceberg,
The Laps went over the iceberg,
To see what they could see.

Brown Owl. "And what do you think they saw?"

Each Six acts a scene to illustrate what they saw on the other side of the iceberg.

Ending

To finish the visit all the Brownies could gather in a "hut" and sing a carol which they had learnt specially beforehand for the Queen of the Laps. Then GOODBYE, all get in the sleigh, shut their eyes and return home.

GUIDE SECOND CLASS TO-DAY

WOODCRAFT

SECOND Class to-day has several new alternatives in the Woodcraft test. Paragraph 3 of the Intelligence section now reads:—

"Recognise twelve living things in their natural surroundings to include any of the following: animals, birds, fish, insects, reptiles, trees, plants or constellations. Discover by observation something of interest about each; OR

"Contribute six interesting notes made from personal observation to a Patrol Nature Log Book; OR

"Keep an individual Nature Log Book containing at least fifteen interesting entries made from personal observation; OR

"Stay alone for half an hour in the open and afterwards report on anything she has seen or heard or smelt."

A Guide can choose for her test any one of these, so here is a chance for the keeping of notes for those who enjoy it, for listening and reporting sounds for those who find them more exciting than sights, and of helping with something for the patrol for the keen book-keeper, being alone for the Guide who sometimes enjoys it.

The object of the test is what it always has been:—

- (a) To train a Guide to use her senses in order to discover what is going on in the natural world around her.
- (b) To widen her interests.
- (c) To interest her in order that she may perhaps find a hobby for herself for all her life.
- (d) To give her some direct contact with Nature through which she will be gaining training in patience and self-control.
- (e) To make her want to go out of doors.

The Guide's part remains also what it always was, to lead a Guide on her way to the test by:—

- (a) Stimulating her interest in out-of-door things;
- (b) Training her in alertness and observation;
- (c) Leading her to discover for herself;
- (d) Giving opportunities for practice in moving quietly;
- (e) Helping her to knowledge.

Training for the Test

The test presents different problems to the town and the country Guider, but there are one or two points which will, I think, be helpful to them both:—

1. Start in the Guide's first weeks as a recruit to give her the idea that Guides are people who look around and see what is happening, that this is part of "being prepared."

2. Take every opportunity in the light evenings and the summer months of being out of doors. Be out as much as possible in winter, too.

3. Always be interested in anything the Guide brings or tells you about; "not knowing" does not matter, but showing genuine interest and desire to learn is of first importance.

If you are a Guider in the country or in a small town:—

1. Go out. Make it a habit all the summer and whenever possible in winter, especially when meeting on Saturday afternoons.

2. Give the Guides definite, outdoor things to look for during the week and to bring to Company meetings. Bring things yourself. Set challenges for the week, such as the largest leaf, the smallest feather, something of which she does not know the name.

3. Connect up all parts of woodcraft:—Stalking and tracking, fire-lighting, naming plants and trees, Introduce them into tracks and trails.

If you are a Guider in the city:—

1. Meet out of doors in summer whenever you can; go out even if there is only a school playground or a street. One can do grand stalking in a street, using people as camouflage.

2. Bring specimens to Company meetings in order that the Guides may learn names, choosing, when you can, trees, flowers and shrubs they can find for themselves if they look.

3. Play feeling and stalking games in a dark clubroom. (Young Guides who are likely to be frightened can be paired off with older ones.) Prepare in every way you can for the outdoors expeditions you hope to make.

Testing

The work put into the test by the Guide, the knowledge gained, the training in patience, self-control and ability to do something alone which she has acquired, should be noted by the Captain when she is testing this section of Second Class. A Guide should have gained in character as well as knowledge in order to pass, and the standard will vary, as every other part of the Second Class Test does.

It can, of course, best be tested in camp; so we should try to find time to do it there whenever possible. But the new clauses do mean that the overworked Captain of a large company can test by seeing Log Books and reading notes; and that it is not necessary for her to walk round parks or fields alone with a Guide to find "twelve living things in their natural surroundings." Therefore, it is more possible to test thoroughly and well. She must, of course, be sure that the notes are the Guide's own and made from what she has seen and heard and not from books, and this can be checked up by questions on time and place of the notes. Genuine interest and enjoyment should be a natural outcome of her discoveries.

A specially planned hike, not a cooking one, at which Guides can do the recognition test or the collections, or make notes which are afterwards copied in Log Books, is another good way of testing. The half-hour in the open alone could be done then, too. But don't take a raw, untrained Guide for such a hike, when every other member of the party is busy doing her test, or she will return disheartened, having "seen nothing."

The Guide who can go with a friend of her own age alone to a park or playground, or into the lanes or woods, and make her own notes, is doing what is the best test of all, because she is doing it in her own way and time, but this is not possible for every Company.

If worked out in this way, Guiders should find the new tests useful, easier to work and giving scope for individual thought, choice and effort in this, the most fundamental and individual of all parts of Second Class.

R. M. H.

A ROVER GOES TO WAR

This is the story of a Rover who went to war.

A Rover living at Orpington, in Kent, joined the Royal Air Force, and in due course was sent overseas to Iraq. He was the only member of the R.A.F. station who belonged to our great Organisation. That, however, did not worry him; what *did* worry him was the number of boys and girls out there who had nothing to do. "Now, this cannot be," thought the Rover, so he organised a Scout Troop. Then he thought about the girls, and organised a Guide Company, too!

Well, it's one thing to run Scouts when you are one and know about them, but it is quite another thing to run Guides when you don't know about them and their ways. So, this enterprising young man wrote home

to his Scoutmaster, asking if he could get a Ranger or a Guider to send him details of how to run a Guide Company. One of the Rangers, also of Orpington, obliged, and so began the alliance between Rover and Ranger. The Rover got on so remarkably well that he soon had five Scout Troops and seven Guide Companies formed; also a Rover Crew made up of R.A.F. boys. He had 126 Guides in all, with no uniform but what they could improvise themselves. From photographs sent home of them marching to church, one can see how smart they are. Their ages are from 10 to 17 years.

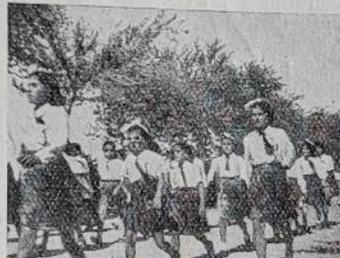
The care of the Guides has now been handed over to three Nursing Sisters, but not before our Rover friend had got a hundred ready for enrolment. His name is Alfred Haggatta, and his mates call him by that lovely name of "Aggy." Don't you think this a very good effort on behalf of the Guide Movement? I do.

M. Wood (*The Ranger*).

P.S.—The Rover Crew are all going to write to Rangers, and so strengthen the bond between the two Movements.

WHERE TO TRAIN

—see page 195

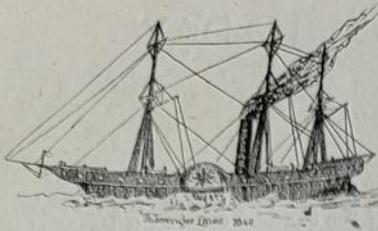


The Guides



and Scouts on their way to church.

THE GUIDER



A SHORT HISTORY OF SHIPPING

THE use of steam came in very slowly indeed, as the public, then, as now, were distrustful of new inventions. It is even related that the farmers complained that the noise and smell of the river steamers turned the cows' milk sour!

As early as Queen Anne's reign the steam engine was proving quite a useful servant, though a poor thing in comparison with James Watt's inventions of 1769. It was at this time that the use of steam began to be considered in relation to ships.

One or two experiments with steamboats were made as early as 1670, but no definite progress was made, and, though Watt was asked to adapt his steam engine, with its double-acting cylinder and condenser, to the driving of ships on the sea, he refused. It was left to a Frenchman, in 1783, to build a paddle-boat driven by steam and, though this vessel certainly did travel by steam, it was not a great success.

In 1790 John Pitch, of America, had a steamship travelling on the Delaware River, near Philadelphia. This small boat used steam-propelled oars in-tead of paddles.

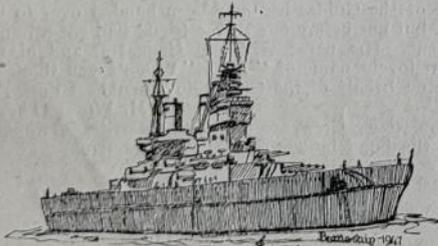
Scotland was the pioneer of steamship development in the United Kingdom, and, in 1802, the *Charlotte Dundas* was built to tow barges through the Firth of Forth and Clyde Canal. This craft had a stern paddle-wheel, not used in England now, though it is still popular in America for river traffic, as it only needs two feet of water, and the paddle can be enclosed to protect it from weeds found in shallow rivers. Unfortunately, it was found that these steam-propelled craft gave too big a wash and therefore, although they were highly successful in towing barges, they caused the canal to be useless in a very short time, and horses are still generally used for the work.

Henry Bell, also a Scotsman, interested Nelson very much in his suggestions for the use of steam for the Navy, but the authorities would have nothing to do with his plans, and he tried abroad instead. Robert Fulton, in America, was doing a great deal of experimental work with steamships in 1800, and the American Government sent him to this country to discuss the subject with Bell. Fulton saw and was greatly impressed by the performance of the *Charlotte Dundas*, and straightway started experimenting, first on the Seine in France and then in America. The result of his work was the building of the *Clermont*, the engine of which was made in Birmingham. The *Clermont* was the first really successful steamship.

In 1812 Bell built the *Comet*, which ran on the Clyde, and from this date steamships progressed steadily, though very slowly, as the old seamen were most distrustful of this new invention, and for many years sails were always carried and used first and steam as a last resort. Gradually the sea captain would enter and leave port under steam. His prejudice was finally overruled by the competition between trading companies, to whom speed and punctuality meant so much.

In 1819 the steamer was constantly used for river traffic and short voyages, but it again took time before they became popular for ocean journeys. Right up to the time of the American Civil War our battleships resembled those of the beginning of the 19th century. The Admiralty slowly began to use steam for the smaller vessels, but continued to use paddies, which were easily damaged by enemy fire. Brunch's discovery that iron ships, screw-propelled, were far more efficient, eventually led to the building, in 1852, of the *Agamemnon*, the first screw line-of-battle ship.

New inventions came quickly now, such as the gun turrets turned by steam, the very low-lying craft, offering little mark for the enemy fire, and the armour plating carried well below the water-line, which



have all continued to be improved up to the wonderful battleships of all kinds used in the present day.

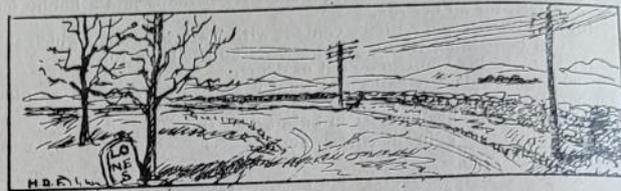
The British Government had begun to realise the value of a regular mail service between America and Great Britain which did not take a month or even six weeks, as did the mails carried by the brigs. They therefore issued an advertisement, asking for tenders, and it was in 1833 that Samuel first started his steamship service for them. For about twenty years all the ships were built of wood and all had paddle wheels, but in the 'sixties great changes took place. The paddle wheel gave place to the screw propeller and all the ships were built of iron.

The passenger and mail services were improving wonderfully, and many of our well-known shipping firms began their work at this time with paddle steamers. There are many famous ships to be found among their fleets, which sailed to all parts of world. The history of these firms is a tale of struggle and set-back, but also of courage and foresight which are surely the heritage passed down to us from the earliest days.

Steadily improvements have been made, and ships are now largely driven by motor rather than steam. The number of types of craft have grown enormously as the need has arisen for specialised work, as performed by refrigerator ships and cargo vessels of all kinds, dredgers, tugs, lightships, train ferries and salvage vessels, to name but a very few of them.

It is perhaps difficult, when we see a modern liner or battleship, to realise that without the initial adventurous spirit and curiosity of some man many thousands of years ago, we might still be cut off from other countries, and would certainly not benefit in the innumerable ways we do by the work of our seamen, to whom we owe so much.

THE END



LONE NOTICE BOARD

LONE GUIDE COMPETITION, 1944.

A CHALLENGE TO ALL LONE GUIDES.

A record of this competition must be kept in a note-book by each Lone Guide whose name, age, rank, date of enrolment and whether she is Tenderfoot, Second or First Class, should be stated on the first page. Captains are asked to countersign this and add the name of the Company.

Prizes will be given for the best Company effort, the best Patrol effort and the best individual effort.

The competition opens on January 1st, 1944; notebooks and entries must reach the Guides' own Captains by July 1st and Captains must pass these on to the Commissioner for Lones by July 10th.

THE COMPETITION.

1. Every Lone Guide must try to do a Secret Good Turn for seven consecutive days; if she fails on any one day, she must start again as from the first day. The Good Turns are to be entered in the note-book with dates.

2. Every Lone Guide is to get up ten minutes earlier than usual for one week (and try to go to bed ten minutes earlier during that week), and spend the time in the open air, practising Scout's pace, skipping or ball-throwing. Dates and times of rising and of going to bed to be entered.

3. IF A TENDERFOOT—EITHER (a) Make a fire out of doors, using not more than two matches, and cook on it. Note who gave permission for fire-lighting, kind of wood used, type of fire built, type of site chosen, the kind of food cooked and how it tasted, the time taken from arriving at the site to the eating of the meal.

OR (b)—Go for four walks of at least three miles, noting the routes and what seen on each occasion; draw a rough sketch map of one of these routes.

IF A SECOND CLASS GUIDE—EITHER (a)—Practice, of if possible, pass the First Class Hike, noting fully all details.

OR (b)—Walk two miles in thirty minutes and arrive in good condition (this to be signed in the note-book by a responsible grown-up); draw from memory a sketch map showing an intimate knowledge of the neighbourhood and its essential services, within a radius of one mile from a point chosen by the Guide.

4. Make a useful gadget with square-lashing and use it; draw it in the note-book, saying how it was made, for what and how long it lasted.

Tie a packer's knot in thin string, fix it neatly in the notebook with name and use written below.

Learn five knots previously unknown (from Tenderfoot, Second Class or any Guide knot book). Captain to test these and sign the book.

(Continued on page 187)

OUR FIRST GUIDE RALLY

FIVE hundred miles from the railway at Brokenhill, N. Rhodesia, a Guide Company steadily grows. When all are present there are sixty Guides and fifty Sunbeams. Mother Sun is glad when only forty Sunbeams turn up, for then there are no sad hearts for lack of a uniform. Shining brown bodies dedecked in green and gold, and smiling, happy faces are veritable sunbeams as they flip about all over the place. They are as keen as mustard. Every day is a thrill to them, but the greatest thrill came with an invitation asking us to attend the Guide Rally at the Copper Belt.

Everyone wanted to go, but how could we when we lived so far away and the journey was long and expensive? Nevertheless, we wove fairy tales and pretended we were not disappointed when eight P.L.s were chosen to represent the Companies.

There was feverish excitement when the chosen Guides were sent home to get their parents' permission. They had many miles to walk. Quickly they returned, and while they ground 30 lbs. millet into flour, they sang joyously. Beans for relish were collected in the cooking pots, and dresses were washed and ironed. All their possessions they tied in their blankets. Complete with bundles on their heads and holding aloft the Union Jack and Company Colours, they mounted the mail lorry, and with a great cheer they set off on the great adventure. It was their first adventure into the big, civilised world. The first night they slept in a tin shanty and thought it grand. Rather than wait two days for the mail connection, they boarded a smelly petrol lorry, which took them a further 110 miles on their journey. After a walk of four miles they arrived at Chitambo, looking very dusty indeed; so a good part of the next day had to be spent scrubbing bodies and heads and washing clothes. The day following, they mounted the ox wagon and, riding in state, they reached the main road and rejoined the mail lorry.

Edward, the coloured driver, took the girls under his wing and looked after them well. "Can you get us to the railway by 6 a.m. to-morrow?" we asked him. This, we knew, meant setting off at 3 a.m. "I'll get you there to-night if you wish, but it means an extra ninety miles. It will be dark and cold and you will get hungry," he said. "Never mind, let's go on," we chorused.

By the wayside we halted so as to allow a convoy to pass us, rather than become enveloped in their dust. We cheered them on their long journey north. It was cold and dark when we completed the 500-mile journey, but, alas, the only hotel didn't cater for African girls, so they slept on the lorry with a tarpaulin over them. A goods train soon meandered along. The girls stood rigid, awestruck. "Is that a train? Is that the sort of thing we travel on to-morrow?"

The train was bewildering and confusing. "Is this our house" they asked when shown their compartment. They stood by the window spellbound with wonder, and thought that their eyes were playing tricks. It was early evening when they arrived at Nkana, and walked the four miles to Mindola, where the District Guide Commissioner presented them with six loaves and meat. Never before had they seen so many loaves of bread, and weren't sure what to do with them. Captain came to the rescue and cut one in slices, and soon they were munching the new fare with evident relish.

Having washed and eaten, they set off to explore the white city. Rows and rows of white houses looked like a field of mushrooms to them. Was it possible not to get lost in this vast place, where all the houses were the same? they asked each other. Bewilderment and homesickness were soon forgotten when, suddenly, there appeared forgotten relations and friends from the old home, all thirsting for news. There was much shaking of hands and many "thank you's" as each friend presented her gift of food.

Suitors came, too, eager for marriage, but these we had to chase away.

The waiting days were filled in with sewing new ties and headbands, visiting friends, shopping, and practising knots, songs and sketches. Saturday was the Great Day, when from all over the Copper Belt there came excited African Guides, who tumbled out of buses in their eagerness to get to corners and change. Soon the eight Companies, complete with banners, marched on to the field. Headbands and ties of red, pink, salmon, green, blue and yellow, interspersed with the green and gold of the Sunbeams made a lovely rainbow effect, adding more colour and life to an already bright scene. Our modest Company of eight from the wilds felt shy and timid in the Grand March Past, for this was the biggest gathering of Africans and Europeans they had ever seen. Soon shyness was forgotten, and with zest they entered into the various competitions.

Everyone was amused at the Baby Bathing demonstration performed by one Company. First a doll was bathed in African fashion, which looked as if it were a piece of dough being kneaded and not a doll being bathed. After this, a live African baby was bathed in European fashion. The baby gurgled at everyone. There were great cheers when the Company lifted their basins, etc., and sped to their

corner. Singing games and Country Dancing, an Obstacle Race and other competitive games were loudly applauded.

The great gathering concluded with the repetition of our Promise in various dialects, and the singing of the Bantu and British National Anthems. The Camp Fire was the largest our girls had ever taken part in, and mercifully they had lost their shyness. From the adjoining compounds there came nine lads carrying tiny lamps, which made a kind of halo around us. The moon beamed upon us as we danced and sang, bull frogs croaked loudly, insects squealed and the whole bush world went gay also.

The Commissioner said she couldn't in fairness give marks, for the talent of each Company was so good. What a grand medley it was when Taps was sung in English and other languages. Repetition of the

Lord's Prayer was an appropriate finish to our happy day. For the Guiders there was a short Communion Service on Sunday morning. Later there was a Church Parade, when Company Colours were dedicated. Cameras got busy after church, and then came fond farewells.

We were about to depart, when the mother of our most backward Guide appeared with a bundle. First, she presented the two Captains with a sixpence apiece, saying: "A little parting gift for you. Sorry I've no fowl to give you. Please give these clothes to Dolly." We thanked her, saying how much Dolly would love to receive a parcel. Poor Dolly thought she belonged to no one because she was a coloured girl and her mother had forsaken her.

With bundles on our heads and in our hands, and joy in our hearts, we left the great city and turned our faces homewards. At Ndola station we had a long, weary wait. The night was inky black and cold; so draped in blankets or coats we huddled together on our bundles and pretended we were neither cold nor afraid. Immediately the train arrived we scrambled in, pulled out our bunks, and went to sleep; but, alas, at 2 a.m. the guard's voice was heard saying: "Time to rise, girls. Next stop is yours!" Shivering with cold and staggering with sleep, we managed to jump down and retrieve all our luggage. Until dawn the girls had to share a tin shanty with a hundred Africans.

Soon Edward's lorry appeared. He presented them with firewood, saying he knew they would be feeling cold. A fire was lit and breakfast cooked, and then we boarded the mail once again. The first night we spent at a Rest House, where there was no accommodation for African girls, so Edward suggested that the girls share his one-roomed house—he sleeping on the bed and they on the floor! In the middle of the night there came a knocking at the door. "I want my sister," the voice said. "Go home," Edward replied, "these girls are all my sisters, so you can't have one."

The next morning we reached Chitambo road end, and found the oxen wagon and two bicycles awaiting us. In another hour we reached Chitambo, where many years ago Dr. David Livingstone had died. Here we spent a happy week. A camp fire was held the last night. It was supposed to be for girls only, but curious schoolboys thronged the yard and joined in the revels. They were amazed to see an African girl taking full charge and acting in many of the scenes. This was something new to them, and they were amazed and very surprised that there were no hitches. The happy evening concluded with Vesper and Prayer in Cibemba.

Once again we boarded Edward's lorry, and two days later reached Lubwa, thrilled to be home again. In relating all our experiences, we realised afresh what a grand sisterhood the Guide Movement is and how much it is helping in the development of the African girl in the backwoods. The two Captains felt exceedingly grateful to Headquarters, whose generosity had made the Rally a possibility for us.

RUTH SERVICE,

Lubwa, Chinsali, N. Rhodesia.

LONE NOTICE BOARD—(Continued from page 186)

5. From something old, make an article useful to others; describe it in the notebook and send to the Captain if possible.
6. Own a pocket First Aid case; be prepared to treat simple cuts, burns and fainting; know how to treat for shock and how to stop severe bleeding. This must be passed by the Captain or her nominee who should test the Guide's First Aid and the case she is using, and sign the notebook.

IN ADDITION—one member of each patrol must make a Nature Log, to which each member must contribute at least six interesting statements made from personal observation, one of which is to include notes on everything seen, heard and smelt during any fifteen minutes spent alone in the open air. It is suggested that, for another, the patrol should study the stars, taking one constellation in particular and noting its position throughout the six months.

CHRISTMAS

"The British Guide International Service . . . young women in training for post-war relief work . . . They are going to serve in the occupied countries, going out to feed the thousands of starving children. The need is desperately urgent. We must take to the suffering not only material but spiritual aid. These people have been crushed and broken."

COMMENTS OVERHEARD.

AFTER four years of war, are these people crushed? We know that the swastika flag disfigures most of the map of Europe, but do we know—at what moment has it ever been announced or tacitly admitted—that the peoples of the occupied countries have accepted defeat, have gone over to the invader, have contributed in any way to his triumph, his ease of body or spirit? They have been insulted by the Nazis; let us beware lest in our thoughts we also insult those whose courage, determination and obstinate sense of humour have inspired the world.

There is a great danger ahead, which, if it is not checked, may go far to wreck the success of any relief work we may hope to do. That danger is sentimentality. If we sentimentalise the situation in Europe we had better stay at home and leave the "oppressed peoples" to fend for themselves unhindered by our blunders. If, on the other hand, we have that clarity of vision which enables us to recognise facts as they are, without distortion; if we can rid ourselves of that attitude of mind which runs to pious platitudes, the chances are that the practical contribution we have to offer to those experienced people who are adepts in hardship may be of real value to them. It is essential that we keep that thought before us, whether we are volunteers accepted for work in Europe, or home front workers backing the Teams by our prayers, our work, or our money. Would not that be a better attitude of mind for all who work for the G.I.S.? It is only in that spirit that we can hope for success.

In giving, then, to the British Guide International Service Fund, let us try to wipe out the picture we may have formed of "the poor children in Europe." Let us replace that picture with another. It is the portrait of a Nazi soldier who, all night, has stood guard over a National Monument in order to prevent flowers being placed upon it in commemoration of a national feast day. With the dawn he sees that monument—covered with flowers. A miracle has not occurred—unless it be the eternal miracle of childish resilience—those flowers were placed there by the hands of "oppressed" children, who had crept up while the Nazi sentry stood on guard. Another picture—a garden in the capital of an occupied country, a garden reserved only for the use of Nazis. During the night large notices have been hung outside the entrance: "OUR ZOO." Or think of a note received by a Scouter from one of his boys who has been captured: "The day before yesterday I counted sixty-four strokes before I fainted. Yesterday I could only count twenty-eight. To-day I have lost all my teeth. But never think that I will tell them anything." A few days later that boy's mother received notification that her son had died in the prison camp.

Crushed and broken? Is it for us to restore to them a self-respect which they have never lost? I think not. It seems they may have something to teach us.

If any volunteer finds herself

tempted to think of the children of Europe as pathetic little mites pining away in meek suffering, let her, for her own sake and the sake of the whole expedition, consider the feelings of that Nazi sentry. Let her find her way soon to the nearest slum and let her try to cope, single-handed, for a day, with children who, since birth, have been face to face with grim reality. That slum will be quite a good preparatory school for the University of Suffering which is Europe. In that University she will meet some children who are too weak for devilment—but children, once safely past the crisis of illness, recuperate quickly. The spirit which upheld them throughout the hungry years will not fade. Rather, it will goad them to undreamt heights of mischief, and the native wit of the mid-European is a far more rapid "flashing" thing than even the British sense

of humour. Authority, to a child, is just Authority, whether it be British or Nazi. As such, it is a thing to be defied. Let relief workers, of any organisation, beware!

Let them not only beware. Let them remember that that spirit is not a thing for censure. It is the motive power of their own work. It is the lightning of that spirit, flashing through the war clouds which hide Europe from our view, which is the inspiration of all our efforts. That spiritual strength and courage which has made the victims of Nazi oppression into victors in a world struggle, is the force which keeps us going under difficult conditions when we are in training for the campaign of peace. It is the determination which carries us forward to raise the great G.I.S. Fund after three other large funds have been produced by the Movement. The spirit of those people is an active force in the world to-day, its infection has spread to the free countries, to places where no bomb has fallen, to homes which have never known discomfort, to sheltered families who have never experienced danger. Everywhere people are awakening to the need, are comparing their own lives, under war-time restrictions and rationing, with the life of the average person in Europe. They are feeling that something must be done. They are eager to do their share of giving—and at present the only obvious gift they can possibly make is money.

There is another gift, however, that we can all make. We can give our thoughts, our understanding, our prayers. We can think with the mind of the hunted; put ourselves, mentally, in the place of those whom, for the time being, we can reach in no other way. We can imagine what it must feel like to be them, not only at present, but for years to come, while the aftermath of war still lingers, and they must of necessity be dependent for so much upon the charity of foreigners. We can see to it that that charity is imbued with the real spirit of love, that in it there is no hint of patronage, but only the courtesy of fellowship. Our prayers will, in this way become real, lit with the flame of the spirit. Our enthusiasm will be such that we will be enabled to overcome all difficulties. Our spiritual gift will be the driving force behind the tangible gift of money.

The British Guide International Service has been called one of the biggest co-operative jobs which the Movement has ever taken on. We should realise that that co-operation extends outside British Guiding, even beyond our world-wide Movement. It is only part of a vast plan—the plan of the Universe. The people of Europe have an equal share in it, without their gift of courage and endurance, their spiritual gift of suffering and sacrifice, we should be powerless.

Nearly two thousand years ago three Kings set out on a journey to a village, a tiny hamlet of which the King of that country said: "A very squalid little village. It is not usual for kings to be born in such a collection of mud-walls and sheep cotes." This Christmas the fifth Christmas of the war, there will be many such squalid little villages a lot nearer home than Bethlehem. There will be many babies born to sorrow. Do you remember the words of the King Caspar, in Dorothy Sayers' play "Kings in Judea?" Introducing himself and his companions he says: "We are Magi—humble searchers after the hidden wisdom."

Later in the same play, speaking of the Child born that night, the second King says he will be "The greatest of warriors; yet he shall be called the Prince of Peace. He will



The GUIDE INTERNATIONAL SERVICE



The future depends on them.
Their future depends on you.

G.I.S.(B.) Poster No. 1, price 6d.

G.I.S. (B) FUND

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Donations should be sent to:

ENGLAND
G.I.S.(B) Fund Sec.,
The Girl Guides Association,
17-19, Buckingham Palace Road,
London, S.W.1.

SCOTLAND

The Scottish Girl Guides Association,
16, Coates Road,
Edinburgh.

Cheques and P.O.s should be crossed and made payable to:
The Girl Guides Association.

It is important that this form be made out accordingly, either to

PILGRIMAGE

WE NEED £250,000
WE HAVE 1,000
WE KNOW £249,000 IS ON ITS WAY
Has Your Contribution Started Yet?

NOTICES AND FIXTURES

G.I.S. Leaflets are free, but if they are given or displayed to the general public, the last paragraph on the last page must be deleted owing to the Government ban. Owing to paper restrictions, we cannot send out an unlimited supply of these leaflets, so will be grateful if Guiders will only order the smallest number required.

BRITISH GUIDE INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

A series of lectures for G.I.S. Volunteers will be held at Imperial Headquarters, 17, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1, during the winter months. Each lecture will be complete in itself, and it is hoped to repeat the series in one week-end, February 19th-20th.

Fee: 6d. per lecture. Payable at the time.
Time: 6.45 p.m.

SYLLABUS

1. December 6th Major Carter, "Relief as it has worked out in this war."
2. December 13th "Occupational Therapy and Rehabilitation Clinics."
3. December 20th Dr. Koestler "The Psychology of Invaded Europe."
4. January 10th Dr. Munro "Results of Bad Food and Drink."
5. January 17th Dr. Munro "Care of Volunteers' Personal Health."
6. January 24th Miss Fox "Practical Relief Work."

WEEK-END—
FEBRUARY 19th-20th.

A GENERAL NOTICES PAMPHLET TO READ

Hatred Makes Fools, by W. McG. Eager. Published by Youth Council on Jewish Relations, Bloomsbury House, London, W.C.1.

This pamphlet is worth reading as a help to better understanding. Some strong points are left out, the strongest being the purity of a religion chosen of all others to be the nucleus of Christianity.

Another point missed is not the seeing of ourselves in others, but the seeing of God in all of us—surely a greater vision.

This pamphlet would be useful to Discussion Groups as a subject for debates. M. H.

SQUARE CENTRES

These Youth Centres now have official recognition by Imperial Headquarters as a development of Guiding, and Centre Leaders are eligible for membership of the Headquarters Provident Fund. The work is being carried out in three Centres in Scotland, and is attracting girls and boys not hitherto attached to any Youth Organisation.

The Scottish Executive Committee propose to extend the scope of this work, and with this in view are training Leaders at the Square Centre, Granton, Edinburgh. Two trainees have already been appointed as Leaders at Methil and Coatbridge, and other trainees are required so that Centres may be started in different parts of the country.

The Square Centre has received the approval of the Scottish Education Department both in its training and in its work with the boys and girls. A grant of up to £2 a week towards expenses in training can be given in order to allow Guiders to resign from their present employment if necessary.

Will Commissioners forward the names of suitable Guiders who wish to take the training to Miss Greta Collins, 39, Learmonth Grove, Edinburgh, 4.

The GUIDE INTERNATIONAL SERVICE



Put your shoulder to the wheel!

G.I.S.(B.) Poster No. 2, price 6d.

be victor and victim in all his wars, and will make his triumph in defeat. And when his wars are over he will rule his people in love."

They brought three gifts to Bethlehem, those Kings of long ago. Let us take them as our leaders now, who wish to serve humanity and God. The first King brought Gold. He leads the procession of free peoples whose gift of love takes the material form of labour and money. The second King brought Myrrh, the symbol of sorrow, following him come the thousands whose sacrifice and suffering are their gift to the King of Peace. The third King brought the gift of praise, the Frankincense of the spirit. His followers are all those who have triumphed over pain and tragedy, who are looking beyond their own lives and generation, beyond, even, their own nations, to the ultimate, eternal values. His followers are also those who have forgotten self, whose lives are one great gift, whose first thought is ever for their neighbour. His followers, in fact, are those who, having travelled far with the Kings of Gold and Myrrh, have almost found the hidden wisdom.

We are all a part of the same eternal plan. We have all our gifts to bring to Him who was victor and victim, who triumphs in defeat, who rules by love. Each one of us has a gift to bring to Bethlehem, whether it be Gold or Myrrh or Frankincense. For us, this year, perhaps for years to come, Bethlehem must be the shattered villages of Europe. We are all searchers after the hidden

wisdom. Let us remember, also, that in Dorothy Sayers' play, the Baby "stretched out His little hand and grasped the bundle of Myrrh."

MARGARET TENNYSON.

A LETTER FROM THE APPEAL SECRETARY

Dear Guiders,

This is just to tell you that I am very busy watching My Bantam's egg changing. I am delighted to be able to say that it has definitely become a pullet's egg by now. In other words, the Appeal Fund has just touched the £1,000 mark, at the end of its first month of existence, which I find very heartening.

It is very interesting to watch its evolution, and I think you may like to see some of the letters that have accompanied the donations.

Here are extracts from some of the letters:—

"I send the enclosed with my very best wishes and prayers for the G.I.S. Our head office divide our income tax by twenty-four weeks, so we have two weeks spare at the half-year. I thought it was a good idea to send it for the Fund instead of keeping it for myself."

"Please find enclosed as a kick-off from my Company for this Fund. You will hear from us from time to time as our various efforts bear fruit."

"We have been making kettle-holders, hair bands, mats and calendars, so that we can sell them to get more money for the G.I.S. We hope you will accept it with our love and every good wish for you success. At six o'clock we all think of you and your members and pray for them. We call it the G.I.S. minute." This was signed and written by the Brownies themselves by each Six and Brown Owl, for whom a special space was kept."

So you see, my correspondence is never dull.

Sincerely yours,

MAUD TRAVERS,

Appeal Secretary.



DONATION FORM

d. from myself and my

COUNTY TO WHICH ATTACHED for GUIDING

DIVISION

DISTRICT

ULSTER

The Secretary,
Ulster H.Q.,
50, Upper Arthur Street,
Belfast.

WALES

Miss E. C. Pryce,
Croesfordd,
St. Asaph,
Flintshire.

payable to:

Ulster Girl Guides.

Welsh Girl Guides.

Carefully filled in as receipt will be
 District/Company/Pack mentioned.

THE CHIEF GUIDE'S VISIT

THE Chief Guide, was going round the county and she could not get to our Division till after it was dark so we had to be indoors to welcome her. As the largest available hall only held 400, each of the five Districts sent one-fourth of their total numbers, Brownies, Guides, Rangers, Cadets and Guiders. In each case one-fourth of those who came were Brownies.

There was a special Ceremony of Welcome followed by the Chief Guide's talk and then a Camp Fire Programme, but the part the Chief Guide said she liked best was "The News Flash." We wanted to give a picture of our Division and the sort of things we are doing, so each District, according to its size, was given a quota of "News Flashes," and each came with a team of announcers who had rehearsed their news flashes.

(This worked quite well although we were only able to rehearse all together for half an hour before the show, and although there was no room in the hall for us to move about, but only to sit or stand where we were!)

We were all sitting on the floor of the hall, with some visitors in the gallery behind us and the Chief Guide, the County and Division Commissioners sitting on chairs facing us.

Then the Chief Announcer said:

"This is the Mid Blankshire News and these are Brownies, Guides, Rangers, Cadets and Guiders giving it."

The Chief Announcer then called the name of each District in turn and, as their name was called, the District team stood up and gave their news as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

We are the largest District and have 22 Companies and Packs in the town and surrounding villages.

BROWNIES.

*We had revels in a garden
One afternoon in June,
And went in search of butterflies,
And sang a merry tune;
And then we planted tiny trays
With buds and flowers fair,
So that the fairies who were watching
Could come and linger there.*

*What could thirty babies do
With screaming colds, and even 'flu?
They only had three hankies left
And of all comfort were bereft,
'Till Brownies made them forty-eight,
And so relieved a sorry state.*

*We are the Prisoners' friend,
And with the money to us paid
For the things we've made,
Parcels and comforts send.*

*Brownie tests are not forgotten.
Plaiting, health rules, sewing a button,
Folding clothes and making tea,
Bandaging cuts and grazed knee;
Nine have won their "Golden Hand,"
Others the "Bar" which makes the stand.*

GUIDES.

One new Company has been formed during the year, and there is room for more if Guiders were available.

We have formed a District Patrol Leaders' Council. The Council has helped with packing and unpacking camp equipment; has planned Leaders' trainings; organised District sports, and arranged tea for the Brownie Revels.

With the Rangers, the older Guides took part in a Youth Rally and gave a display of tent pitching and team games.

War service of various kinds has been undertaken, messengers supplied for the W.V.S.; Red Cross and Blood Transfusion; Guides help in Nursery Homes and every evening in the Hospital.

160 Guides representing 13 Companies have spent a week in camp. The first Guide Patrol Camp was held this summer, the Leader gaining her Patrol Leader's Camp Permit.

During the summer holiday a number of Guides helped on farms, and recently assisted at the County Land Army Rally by providing 30 gallons of boiling water for tea.

Patrols of Guides helped look after and amuse children at the Hospital fête on August Bank holiday, while their parents enjoyed the sidehows.

A village Company and Pack raised £28 for the Prisoner of War Fund by a sale of work.

Badge and test work has been carried on throughout the year and we are hoping that some First Class badges will soon be completed.

RANGERS AND CADETS.

We serve on the local Youth Council and have taken part in a Music and Drama Festival with other Youth Organisations.

A new Ranger company has been formed in a village and is working hard at the Home Emergency Service.

We have had week-end camps all through the summer, transporting our kit by trek cart. One week-end we found ourselves in the middle of army manoeuvres with a gas attack just the other side of the spinney.

Many of us are helping with Brownie Packs and Guide companies, YOUNG GUIDER.

Sixteen Guiders are away on National Service and we are carrying on in their absence, but we look forward to the day when they will return and we shall be able to extend Guiding in the District.

SECOND DISTRICT.

We are the smallest District with a Company and Pack in each of two villages.

GUIDES.

The District carries on in spite of difficulties. Sixteen-year-olds are running a Brownie Pack and acting as Lieutenants.

The Ranger Company is closed now for lack of Guiders, but Rangers used to act as messengers on all Civil Defence exercises.

Some of us have helped to collect salvage and rose-hips.

Two Guiders from the district had a lovely time when they met the messengers from all the other Districts in the county and sent off the pigeons to the Chief Guide.

Almost every guide in the district hiked, 4 to 6 miles each way to St. Albans in July to take part in the Pilgrimage.

THIRD DISTRICT.

We have received many evacuees, amongst them business firms which have brought us the welcome help of several Guiders from other counties.

GUIDES.

One Company knits socks for the Navy and so gain knitters badges.

Guides have acted as messengers at A.R.P. Control since 1939.

We have monthly P.L. Trainings run by the Cadet Company.

In our District we have Guides from Czechoslovakia, Austria, and an ex-Vootrakker Guide.

Guides manned a stall every evening for a fortnight for the Salvage Drive.

Nearly 50 per cent. of the District Camped this year.

One of our Cadets has achieved the starting of a Cadet Company in a London Training College.

We have 21 Guiders, Cadets and Rangers now serving in the Forces.

Five Companies have been started or re-opened since September, 1939. Another School Company opens shortly.

One Company is running an allotment.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Our District includes X and Y as well as Z which has grown very much bigger and now has some large factories for war supplies.

GUIDES.

Of 64 Guides 36 went to camp this year.

Guides from our Company have provided orderlies for domestic work in the Red Cross Auxiliary Hospital every Saturday and Sunday for two years.

The area of the District has been widened by our Company, which was started this summer. We now have 12 enrolled Guides and 14 recruits.

Twenty-one years ago next month the first Guides were enrolled in our company.

BROWNIE.

And our newest recruit is the daughter of one of those first Guides.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Several schools have been sent to us during the war, and we have been glad to welcome many of their pupils as Guides, we have had good times together and shall be sorry when they return.

BROWNIES.

We have collected over 3,000 cotton reels for the salvage.

GUIDES.

We have acted as messengers at A.R.P. posts.

Most of us had the greatest fun riding in lorries helping to collect 16,000 books for the book drive.

We very much enjoy helping in Day Nurseries.

Some of us went to harvest camps, and many of us helped picking up potatoes.

We produced a Nativity play last Christmas and this year we hope to do "The Marvellous History of St. Bernard."

Camp was a great success this year and some of us are trying now for our Pioneer's Badge.

We made lots of toys for the Red Cross Sale and many of us passed our Toymaker's Badge.

RANGERS.

We have built five emergency cooking-stoves in different parts of the town.

We cycled to Cambridge and spent a very happy time in the Ranger Hut by the river, lent us by the Cambridge Rangers. On the way home we were asked by some American soldiers to lend them a can opener, and in return they gave us a tin of pineapple.

B.-P. MEMORIAL FUND

THE STORY OF THE MEASURE STICK

By CAPTAIN MARTIN THORNHILL, M.C., F.R.G.S.



* "Still Rolling In—What Will the New Year Bring"

FURTHER GIFTS SINCE OCTOBER 15

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|--|----------------|-----------|----------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| England | 350 | 11 | 6 | | | |
| Scotland | 44 | 13 | 9 | | | |
| Wales | 4 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| Ulster | 6 | 18 | 0 | | | |
| TOTAL | £406 | 15 | 3 | 406 | 15 | 3 |
| <i>Dominions and Colonies:</i> | | | | | | |
| Mauritius | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Nigeria | 14 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Zanzibar | 8 | 10 | 3 | | | |
| TOTAL | £42 | 10 | 3 | 42 | 10 | 3 |
| TOTAL | | | | 449 | 5 | 6 |
| TOTAL up to October 15th | | | | 91,172 | 6 | 10 |
| GRAND TOTAL of Fund to Date (Nov. 15th) | £91,621 | 12 | 4 | | | |

THANK YOU, LANDWORKERS

Many Guiders, Rangers and Guides all over Great Britain have given us their earnings from various land-work camps they attended. Other helpers at such camps, where our members have been looking after them, have made contributions to the Fund as a way of expressing their thanks. Here is a letter we received the other day:—

"Dear . . ."

"At the English Land-work Camps this summer, the campers each voted for the object to which they wished the balance of the camps to be sent, and a good many have chosen the B.-P. Memorial Fund, so I have much pleasure in sending you a cheque for £20.

Yours etc."

*Our artist suggests a 1d. fine for anyone who fails to spot the mistake in picture!

CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE

Julia Salmon, late District Commissioner of Old Oak District, Hammersmith Division. Julia Salmon was known throughout the County of London as the Organiser of the annual All London Swimming Gala. She was herself a keen swimmer and an enthusiastic member of the Mermaid Swimming Club. She gave generously of her time and energy in the service of her County.

On November 10th, 1943, A.C.W.I. Hilda Muggleston, who has been killed while on duty. She was Brown Owl of the 1st Mytholmroyd Pack in the Hebden Royd District of the Calder Valley Division, and a Ranger, aged 25 years.

On November 2nd, 1943—Miss L. Ashby, District Commissioner, Central Croydon District Guides. A very loyal Guider and friend.

BEHIND the Patrol Staff, normally part of the equipment of a Guide, lies an intriguing story. Its near-last chapter was written when the foot-rule or yard-tape came to the workshop or workbasket of practically every man, woman, boy and girl.

But the final chapter—surely—is the truly staggering revelation that no less than 5,000 separate gauges are required to produce the component parts of a certain wonderful machine used in the war effort. In this advanced mechanical age, precision measurement has become so essential that the little piece of steel in one gauge block is actually capable of measuring fits and clearance equal to 1/1500th the thickness of a human hair!

In fact, high precision has reached a stage beyond which it is difficult to imagine any further development. Or so we may honestly believe. But so, no doubt, believed the craftsmen of yesterday, when trade and building were first practised in real earnest, and man felt the want of well-defined standards of measurement.

Ancient Egypt devised the Cubit. Probably it was thought to be the perfect measure, though it was the first unit of measurement ever used. It equalled the length of a man's forearm from elbow to middle finger tip; varying in different persons, the average was 20 inches.

For smaller reckonings men used a Palm—the average width of an open palm at the fingers' base (about three inches). When building and other plans began to be drawn to scale, the need of a still smaller unit gave birth to the Digit—breadth of a finger, or about 1/4 inch.

An "average" measurement was good enough when a little bit more or less didn't matter overmuch. But when competition became keener, traders cried out for measurements that were fixed and unvarying. If Simon, the paper merchant, sold his customers 20 inches of parchment to the cubit, while David could only stretch his forearm to a maximum of 19 inches, the public—could you blame them?—took their custom to the more fortunate Simon.

And so—some time later—arose the lawful yard. By royal decree Henry I fixed it as the distance between his nose and the end of the thumb of his outstretched arm. Wooden rules were constructed, and these ever since have conformed to the gold-studded bronze bar of the British Standard Yard at the Standards Department of the Board of Trade. You can see duplicates on the north side of Trafalgar Square and other parts of London. The same bronze tablets portray the foot, stabilised two centuries later from the length of an average man's foot; and the inch, from three barleycorns placed end to end.

Time was when England's prosperity was measured by the acreage under the plough. But farmers had no gauge by which they might allot this portion of land to wheat and that to barley. So, one Sunday morning in the late 16th century, as black-coated and steeplehatted worshippers filed devoutly out of church, they found a Government official awaiting them, armed with a long pole. Laying it on the ground, he bade sixteen men line up sideways beside it. From this odd but historical little Sabbath morn ceremony grew the legal Rod, and farmers and landowners blessed a usually high-hat Government for a fleeting moment of parental solicitude.

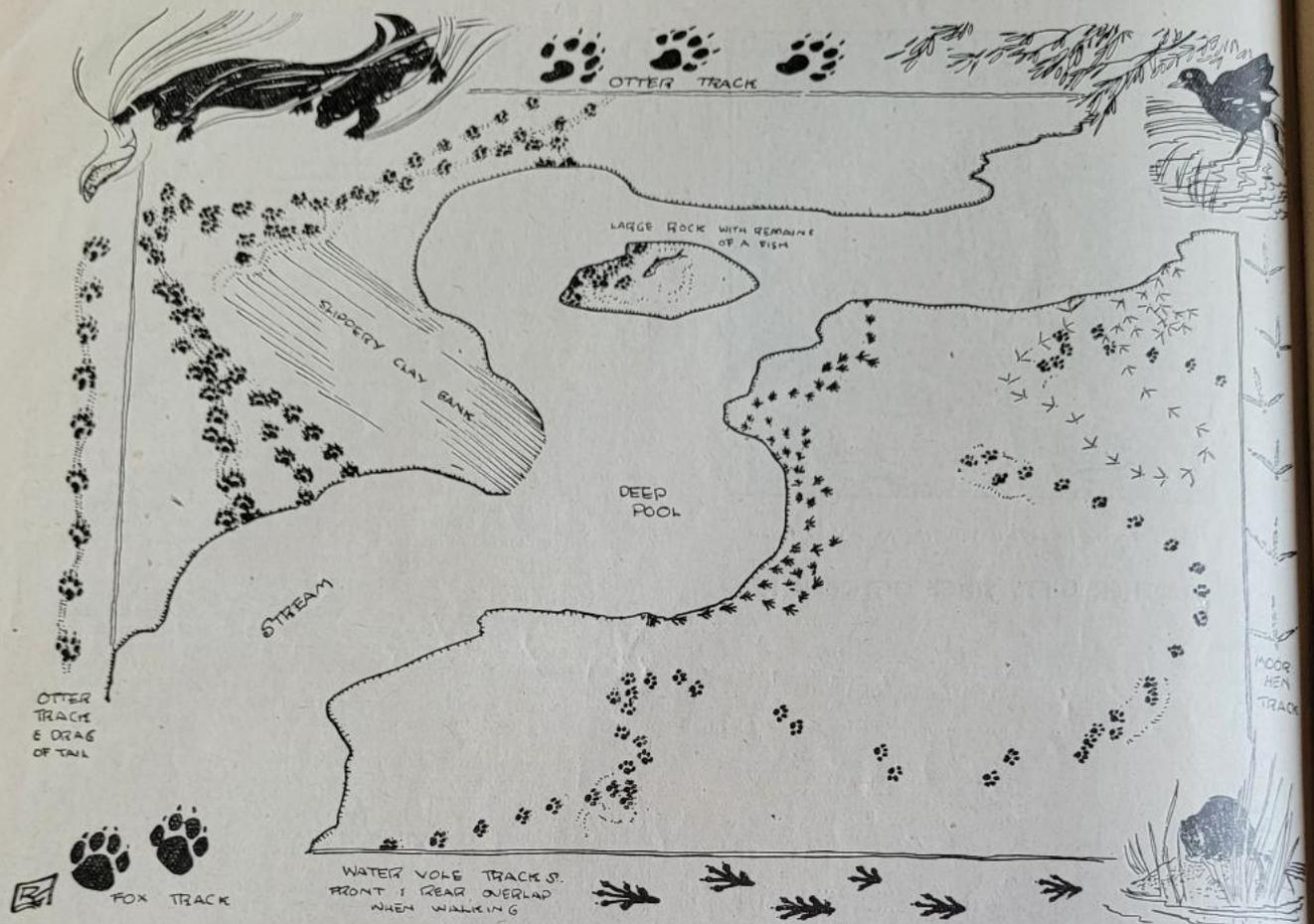
Seafarers long ago thought out their own mensuration. Cables and fathoms are almost as old as the salt water they are used to measure. A cable's length is 100 fathoms. And a fathom being six feet—based on the space to which a man could extend both arms—a cable length equals 600 feet. To be precise, 606.97 feet—roughly 1.1/7 land miles.

Even to-day some measures are still misleading, perhaps deliberately so. The modern trader's bunch, spray, head, dozen, though convenient and profitable—for the seller—can be a snare and a delusion to the buyer. Somebody at last tumbled to this, and there was an attempt at reform, by ordering certain fruits to be sold by weight, not by the dozen.

But sticks. When these came into their own as a ready-to-hand measuring medium, they served—and still serve—an extraordinary variety of other uses. They are easily the most interesting item among Guide equipment. For men have carried sticks since the Flood. The long staves of those times later gave place to cudgels, and then, in higher circles, to the sword. But when swords were no longer carried, long, slender sticks became the vogue. Women used them, too, adorned with coloured ribbons, which love-starved cynics styled "love-knots."

These were followed by the various types in more modern use—types that fulfil a hundred separate functions, and not always to walk with. Shepherds' lambing crooks, drovers' canes, shinty sticks. West African chieftains' staves of high office in priceless malacca, with head symbols of carved ivory, silver or gold. Some sticks have been credited with supernatural powers. Doctors would carry gold-headed canes, supposed to safeguard them from infection. A stick may play the double rôle of walking-stick and sports gun, or serve as ear trumpet, cigarette lighter, medicine case, spirit flask, or even as lightning conductor. When the first silk came to Europe from China, it was smuggled through the Customs in hollow walking-sticks.

WHAT HAPPENED HERE?



And as you contemplate the simple but multiplex uses of the Patrol staff, it is interesting to give a passing thought to some of the strange metrics of other lands. In Canada and the U.S.A. a robust human weighs, not twelve stones, but, like a sack of potatoes, 168 lb. The size of a horse is reckoned as so many pounds weight instead of so many hands in height.

Some Oceanic tribes measure everything and everybody by fingers and hands. Five fingers are one hand, fifteen fingers three hands. Twenty fingers, naturally enough perhaps, are not four hands, but one man, forty are two men, etc. And that is as far as arithmetic goes in the South Sea islands—simple, happy land!

SOLUTION TO TRACK TALE No. 4

The village poacher set out from his cottage one winter night carrying his gun and followed by his dog. As he approached the scene of his operations he paused, listening and looking behind to see that no one was following him. He climbed over the fence, dropping on the far side (deep heel marks); his dog leapt over (four pads close together). Inside the clearing by the edge of the wood he turned to examine a rabbit snare; found it tangled up, the ground trodden, the rabbit missing, and, to his trained nose, a strong scent of fox. Reynard had robbed the snare (an easy prey) and had returned trotting with the rabbit's hind legs dragging along the ground.

Disappointed, the poacher picked up the snare, leaving small hole in the ground, turned along the edge of the wood, closely followed by his dog, and again hesitated, either from nervousness or caution (the dog sat still behind him). Satisfied that all was quiet, he entered and walked beneath the trees, looking up into the oaks, searched for roosting pheasant, whose tracks are shown coming into the wood and ending where it flew up to roost. The straight tail and dark

lump of the bird's body against the night sky soon gave it away; one shot, echoing far in the silence, brought the bird down. The poacher dropped on to his right knee, seized the bird with his right hand, holding his gun in his left, rested his butt on the ground as an added support (mark of butt, hence we know he started out with a gun). His dog also sprang for the bird from his position behind the poacher when the shot was fired.

Again he stood a moment listening, made off at once, treading lightly and cautiously, got through a hedge; here he paused, said something to his dog and ran for home.

What happened to the dog? The poacher sent it home by another way to create a diversion; you'll see the tracks coming in at the end.

When the shot was fired it was heard by the gamekeeper who was prowling about at the other end of the wood. He dashed in the direction of the sound, but arrived too late, stood a moment considering, and retraced his steps out of the wood, knowing there would be no more trouble that night.

A BOOK FOR CHRISTIAN YOUTH LEADERS

"*Christian Leadership in the Service of Youth.*" "A Statement by the Youth Department of the British Council of Churches." (Student Christian Movement Press, Ltd.) Price 6d.

Here is a small book which will greatly repay study and which may be recommended to Guides of all denominations who are seeking help as Christian Leaders of Youth, in fact much that it contains is excellent advice to any Leader, be she Christian or not. Everything in it is realist and relevant and calculated to remove misconceptions. The authors face the fact that much Church life, as we know it, does not appeal to Youth, being "petty, uninspiring and irrelevant," but they contend that the Church in Europe, "under fire," is worthy to recapture the allegiance of the young. There follows a statement as to the true nature of the Church, followed by a clear summary of the work of a Christian Youth Leader and the "brass tacks" of how to tackle the work. Many wise things are said about the need to develop the whole person and of our responsibility as leaders, to the whole community. The book concludes with a section on the training of leaders. There is an appendix on subjects for discussion and a list of useful books.

A PAGE FROM A COUNTY COMMISSIONER'S NOTE-BOOK

C. Co. Conference. I.H.P. Oct. 27 '03

Campfire Senior: Speaker. Mr. Street. Players and Singers: Junior Staff, I.H.P. Trained by Mrs. Andrew (London County Music Advisor, Mrs. Peake (do Drama Advisor.) Mrs. Haultley

Introduction (M.S.) Man early discovered power of imagination - it often takes shape of will in emergency: evolved Art as method of disciplining and training imagination, as discipline and training of body and will work without it. Storytelling, prayers, songs became necessities of life. Still are. Example in world was today's result of ideal man's work. Must help children think for themselves. Books, plays, songs often do this better than lessons.

Mission of artist to interpret life as it is not as it appears to be. 'full of sound and fury' but significant 'something'. Great possession to be able to appreciate an art even if you can't practice it.

War has shown us more dependant on Art than we thought - Queues today are not for 'Cui Cui Cui' but for Symphonies at Albert Hall. Art is fashionable. Children are imitative - therefore now is time to bring it to them. Form of spiritual education nothing else can give.

The Machinery

County Music & Drama Advisors (to operate with Coms: advise on choice of material and standard of performance)

Campfire Instructors
Storytelling Instructors
(appt. & tested A.H.P.)

Campfire leaders
(County appt.)

(Imp. Foster interest in people of other Counties by singing their songs)

Greenleaves (pub. Guide supplement obtainable A.H.P.)

(Chosen' song - can be sung with descent. Encourage descent - because singing them too loudly)

Pi Esclamore (pub. Guide supplement)

(Also 'chosen' song. Can be spoken in chorus - mimed - acted. Encourage Guides choose own medium and evolve own presentation)

Bridgroom for Mrs. Hole (little stories to tell. P.H. Lee. Harrop)

(Fable spoken & acted. One person tells story, actors come from campfire outside to speak dialogue. Excellent introduction to acting for inexperienced)

Twelve Days of Christmas (Country Ballads Songs & Poems: Book II: and Whitaker's pub. Carvers)
(Sung & danced in rhythmic mass form building up to tableau at end. Very suitable form for both children and campfire. Encourage own interpretations. Many cumulative songs lend themselves to similar treatment)

(N.B. Standard of public performance must be raised. Good intentions not enough)

Programme of Campfire Entertainment

(not specimen campfire: collection of items showing what can be done)

(Sung, sung together (Graded Rounds & Games: little Jack Horner (Novello's School Songs: Mark where the Bee (Graded Rounds))

(Imp. of contrast when singing group of rounds. Don't stop at rounds - they are introduction to part singing)

(Red Men (Imp. at present. Wait for new leaflets)

(Action in action songs not enough - must have action as well: eg 'Red Men' - unpop. fast-depicted rhythmic form: 'Gallop quickly' - earthy fear & excitement; encourage children to make own interpretation of mood of songs)

Smugglers' Song (Kipling)

(Spoken with soli & chorus. Excellent campfire activity for unmusical. Chorus poems with strong rhythm & colour. Kipling good. Also 'Peacock Pie' (data base) encourage poetry speaking for sheer pleasure - enriches and enlarges imagination)

The Boy that was Scared o' Dying (A.T. Stinson)

(No campfire complete without story. Find possible candidate for story-telling instructor for County. Imp. to choose story to fit audience and occasion)

hullaby (Brahms. Campfire leaflet No. 11)

My true love hath my head (Harzels. Canon: obtainable but not at A.H.P. at present. Watch for new leaflets)

(All children can learn to sing in parts. Encourage at campfires. My true love very popular with Rangers)

Dura (Mrs. Packer (Tune: Kent County Hymn Book. No. 90)

(3-part round. Possible alternative to 'Taps' when day is not done)

Taps (Campfire leaflet No. 1)

(Sung in 3 parts. Check up on singing of 'Taps' in County - time men incorrect - also sung too fast)

N.B. Consult County Com of Honor about appt. of Music & Drama Adv at once.

MAKE TRACK YOUR

COLLECTING the tracks of birds and wild animals is one of the most interesting and instructive forms of collection that anyone can take up.

It enables you to read signs on the floor of the countryside in a way that books could never do. Furthermore, the making of casts of footprints of the wild allows you to have a permanent record in plaster of the traffic leaving its mark on the roadside, in the fields and on the brookside. You can take home something which will fascinate you and enable you to recognise birds and animals by their feet!

For the outdoor or field work, a few boxes, a small spirit lamp and a tin can, along with some paraffin wax, are the only necessities. Having got together these simple things we can set out on our search for suitable tracks to collect.

The "collecting" is done as follows. First the spirit lamp is lighted and then the wax, which is just candle grease, is put into the tin can and held over the lamp until it has melted. The melted wax is then carefully poured into the footprint which it is desired to copy, and allowed to set. When it has become quite hard the wax cast is carefully removed with the point of a knife and placed in a small box, such as a pillbox, a number of which should be carried for the purpose.

When using wax for taking impressions, make a little ridge encircling the footprint you are after, so as to keep the molten wax from running all over the place, especially if the ground be not quite flat, and see that your wax disc is not too thin and liable to break at the slightest touch. You must, too, exercise great care in getting up the hardened wax from the earth or wherever you are taking a footmark, and care must be taken in carrying these wax casts home.

If the tracks are those of a bird there will be two records to make, while in the case of rabbit tracks there will be four to copy.

Having arrived home with our casts, we set about reproducing the marks from which they were made. For this part of the process, some plaster of Paris is mixed with enough water to make a mixture—not too thick—and this is poured into a tin lid; a round tobacco tin lid is ideal for the job. The wax casts are then laid on the surface of the plaster and the whole set aside until the plaster has hardened, after which the wax may be removed by placing it in an oven for some time and picking it out when it has softened slightly. When the wax is removed the plaster will be found to have an exact reproduction of the footprints on its surface.

If the tin lid containing the plaster cast is lined inside with wax before being used, the cast can be removed after it has hardened and the lid can be used again.

The finished cast should be given a very thin coat of some fine varnish to render it durable.

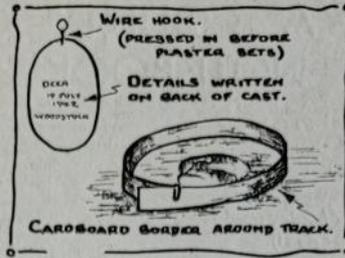
Another good method of making casts is, instead of first taking a wax model and impressing it in plaster when you get home, you pour liquid plaster of Paris into the footprint itself, thus obtaining a permanent model, not only of the footprint, but of the underpart of the foot which made the print. And with this model you can amuse yourself later, reproducing on a tray of sand the footprint picture you originally saw.

It is a good plan to take up both methods, and thus have a double collection—one of permanent records of tracks, the other of the actual feet. Each, of course, has its own special interest and you have, as it were, both sides of the picture.

To make these plaster models from the footprints out of doors is quite simple. All you need is a bottle of water, a tin for mixing—a small toffee tin is suitable—and some plaster of Paris. The mixture should be of a liquid disposition, so that it will filter into all the depressions made by the footmark. If it is too thick, you will get a poor model, lacking in valuable detail. You will soon get used to making it the correct consistency and enough of it, for the job on hand.

It is a good thing to practise on artificially-made footprints at first so that when you do find a nice one you won't spoil it for want of a good mixture. Do not make the mixture until you have found the footprint, as it hardens in a few minutes. When you have poured the mixture on to the footprint, make the disc of plaster as symmetrical as possible, and if the ground is very rough and you want a smooth cast, level it a little around the footprint. Personally I prefer, where possible, a cast showing the natural roughness of the ground.

Leave the cast in the ground for a little while; actually five minutes is long enough for it to get hard, though it is best to make



By
LESLIE E. WELLS

COLLECTING HOBBY

doubly sure and not be in a hurry in case the underpart, especially when on wet ground, may not be ready for removal. To remove the cast, dig well underneath and lift carefully, leaving the cleaning process, that is, removing the adhering soil or sand, until later, as one must be very careful not to chip off the parts of the model.

Impressions left in sand, clay or mud, frozen snow or any soil which is not actually oozing with water, will give quite sharp casts, and even water-logged tracks can be

taken if the immediate surroundings are carefully drained. The searching for the signs that tell you of the passing or the tarrying of some bird or little animal takes hold of you, and you are like the stoat that hunts the rabbit. Your eyes are glued to the ground and you miss no chance of finding a footprint, and you thoroughly enjoy the search.

The gap in the hedge for a hare or a rabbit, the bottom of the ditch for a pheasant, the black ooze at the pond's side for a moorhen, the sand in the little bay where the brook bends for marks of small birds that come to drink, the soft mud beneath the bushes that overhang the streams where the water-rats scamper to and fro, the mole-hill top for a crow's footprint, the entrance to the fox's lair, the rabbit's burrow, the rat's hole in the hedge bank are all likely spots to give you models for your wax or plaster.

Not until you start having a shot at this form of tracking would you guess that a nice clear footmark in the mud could give you such a thrill of satisfaction, especially as you have seen hundreds of such marks on your rambles before. Often the impressions tell you more than you have noticed, the liquid plaster or wax finding out the little extra indentations that are not visible at first sight to you.

A day's ramble in the country with hours spent in searching for these tracks and footprints is a day most delightfully spent. You may get only a few impressions during the whole day or you may get a lot—much depends upon your efforts and whether you have what I call seeing eyes and whether you are a good tracker. Some will be good and some not, yet you may stumble across something that you may prize very much—the impression of some very uncommon bird or animal or some delightful picture in plaster of a little gathering of footprints all together, and yet each one distinct. You will find it quite exciting, too, when the wax or plaster has hardened and you turn it up, wondering what sort of copy you have secured. It is something like the interesting anticipation you get when developing a negative of a picture you are anxious should be a good one.

Golden opportunities are given for taking plaster models when the snow is frozen, for then it is so much easier to find the tracks, though searching for them on soil calls for much keener observation and more effort and gives much more fun and satisfaction in their discovery. Only when snow is on the ground does one realise the extent of the traffic that goes on in the wild by day and night. There are millions of footprints you never see in the ordinary way, but snow will disclose in a day what you would perhaps never discover in a lifetime. And these snow tracks you can read so easily; they tell you so much at a glance. You can go all over again the wanderings of a bird or animal that is probably far away and, what is more, take the picture home with you.

A collection made on these lines will be a joy to its owner, and will also be of great value in training in habits of observation, while the knowledge of wild things which is gained is a reward in itself.

OVERSEAS CIRCLE

On Sunday, January 16th, at Girl Guide Headquarters,

The Right Hon. Viscount Bennett, P.C., K.C.,
formerly Prime Minister of Canada, 1930-35,

will speak on Canada and show a film. 2.30 to 4.30.

A certain number of places will be available to non-members, and will be allotted in order of application, which should be made as soon as possible to the Overseas Secretary, Imperial Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1, enclosing a stamped and addressed envelope and 6d. in stamps for tea. (This will be returned if place is not available.) (Sugar and milk cannot be provided, so bring your own if you take them in your tea!) Circle members will receive the usual notification later.

THE GUIDER



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

MSS., photographs and drawings cannot be returned unless a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed. No responsibility can be accepted by the

Editor in regard to contributions submitted, but every effort is made to ensure their safe return should the necessary postage be enclosed.

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

"The Guider" is sent direct by post from Imperial Headquarters to any part of the United Kingdom at the rate of 5d. 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 12th NOVEMBER, 1943

BUSINESS

APPOINTMENT

Mrs. Locker—Island Commissioner for St. Helena.

POST-WAR PLANS

Forward policy and post-war plans were considered.

GENERAL POLICY

It was agreed that in future the Association should concern itself more widely with matters affecting the general welfare of youth and if desirable should take official action.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' BULLETIN

Arrangements are being made to issue a bulletin to County Commissioners three times yearly, giving information on newly formed Organisations, and matters under consideration by Headquarters committees.

SCOUT AND GUIDE STANDING COMMITTEE

As a result of the Scout and Guide Commission a Standing Committee has been formed, to consider questions affecting both Associations.

The Chief Scout has approached the Ministry of Town and Country Planning setting down the needs of both Associations.

COUNTY BADGES

It was agreed that where metal County badges are unobtainable, cloth County badges may be sewn at the base of the cockade on Guiders' hats.

COMMISSIONERS' DISTINGUISHING MARKS

There seems to be some misunderstanding about the notice which appeared in the GUIDER for November. The ruling is that a new Commissioner may, on appointment, wear the appropriate uniform, with the exception of the cockade. The cockade may be worn when she receives her Warrant.

AWARDS

GOOD SERVICE.

Medal of Merit.

Miss Brittan, District Commissioner for Maseru, Basutoland.

Blue Cord.

Miss B. Wells, Glamorgan.
Miss M. Pilkington, S.W. Lancs.

Green Cord.

Miss Howarth, S.E. Lancs.
Miss V. McCaw, Ulster.
Mrs. Scott, Ulster.

HEADQUARTERS INSTRUCTOR

Miss Bamford, Ulster. (Additional subjects—First Aid and Knotting).

WHERE TO TRAIN FOXLEASE TRAINING WEEKS

| | |
|--|--|
| Dec. 28th-Jan. 4—Weish Instructors. | Jan. 28th-Feb. 4th—Brownie, Guide and Ranger (Pre-Warrant). |
| Jan. 7th-14th—C.C.A.s. | Feb. 4th-28th—Spring Cleaning. |
| Jan. 16th-25th—Guide and Brownie (Intermediate). | Feb. 28th-Mar. 7th—Guide (Advanced). |
| Mar. 10th-14th—London Commissioners (week-end). | July 14th-21st—Guide and Ranger (Intermediate). |
| Mar. 17th-24th—Ranger and Guide (Intermediate). | July 25th-1st August—Students. |
| Mar. 28th-April 4th—Brownie (Advanced). | August 4th-15th—Guide and Ranger (Intermediate). |
| April 6th-17th (Easter)—Brownie, Guide and Ranger (Pre-Warrant). | August 18th-25th—Instructors (England). |
| April 21st-25th—Woodcraft (week-end). | August 29th-Sept. 5th—Guide (Advanced). |
| April 28th-May 5th—Music and Drama. | Sept. 8th-15th—Woodcraft. |
| May 9th-16th—Brownie and Guide (Intermediate). | Sept. 19th-26th—Guide and Ranger (to be classified later). |
| May 19th-23rd—Guide (Advanced) week-end. | Sept. 29th-Oct. 3rd—First Class week-end. |
| May 26th-June 2nd (Whitsun)—Guide and Ranger (Intermediate). | Oct. 6th-13th—Brownie and Guide (Pre-Warrant). |
| June 6th-13th—English Commissioners. | Oct. 17th-24th—Guide (Intermediate). |
| June 16th-20th—Ranger (Advanced) week-end. | Oct. 27th-Nov. 3rd—Ranger (Intermediate). |
| June 23rd-30th—Brownie and Guide (Pre-Warrant). | Nov. 7th-14th—Commissioners. |
| July 4th-11th—Brownie and Guide (Advanced). | Nov. 17th-24th—Guide and Ranger (Pre-Warrant). |
| | Nov. 28th-Dec. 5th—Brownie and Guide (to be classified later). |
| | Dec. 22nd-28th—Christmas Party. |

For particulars regarding Free Places, Railway Grants, Fees, etc., please see THE GUIDER for January, 1943.

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. It would be appreciated if Guiders would enclose a stamped addressed envelope with their applications.

It is very much hoped that the Chief Guide will be at Foxlease from December 4th-6th.

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS TRAININGS

A training will be held at Imperial Headquarters from Tuesday, December 28th to Monday, January 3rd.

The sessions will be from 9.30 to 12.30 and 1.30 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Monday for Guide and Ranger Guiders. On Saturday the training hours will be from 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 a.m. and on Sunday from

2 p.m. to 6 p.m., and on both these days there will be sessions for Brownie, Guide and Ranger Guiders. Cadets may attend Guide and Brownie sessions.

The training will be taken by experienced Trainers, and by candidates for the Diploma. The charge for the course will be 5s.

Guiders should bring sandwiches for lunch because Headquarters Restaurant cannot cope with additional numbers, but a hot drink will be provided.

Guiders wishing to attend should send in their names in writing, enclosing 2s. 6d. or 3s. to The Secretary, Imperial Training Department, Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

IT WILL NOW BE NOTED THAT THE WEEK-DAY SESSIONS ARE FOR RANGER AND GUIDE GUIDERS, NOT ONLY FOR GUIDE GUIDERS.

OVERSEAS GUIDING

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

A training for Commissioners, Guiders, Cadets and Rangers will be held from April 21st-26th, 1944, the purpose of which will be to promote the further knowledge and understanding of Empire conditions in their relation to Guiding. The training will be of special interest to those planning to live overseas after the war.

Further details will appear in the January GUIDER.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL

The English Training Department in conjunction with County Training Committees have made the following arrangements for the Easter Term. Full details are not in all cases available yet; they will be advertised in the January GUIDER.

Requests for application forms should be sent, accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope, to the Secretaries responsible for each branch. The fee for each course is 5s., unless otherwise stated, and 1 Guider should enrol for the whole course. Guiders are particularly requested to send in their applications at least one week before the beginning of each course. All courses are open to Guiders from other counties who will be welcomed if there are places available.

I. LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES.

Ranger Guiders, Course 4. Mondays, January 31st for six weeks.

Guide Guiders, Course 10. Pre-warrant and 1st year Guiders, Tuesdays, February 1st-March 21st.

Guide Guiders, Course 11. 1st Class Course, Wednesdays, February 2nd to March 22nd.

Brownie Guiders, Course 6. Warranted Owls, Thursdays, February 3rd to March 23rd.

Brownie Guiders, Course 7. Pre-warrant and first year Guiders, Fridays, February 4th-March 24th.

Secretary:—Miss Peake, London Room, Guide Headquarters, 17/19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

II.—EAST SURREY.

Guide Guiders, Course 1. Mondays, January 24th-March 13th, Croydon.

Secretary:—Miss J. Jordan, Saxby, Witherby Close, Croydon.

III. MIDDLESEX.

Guide Guiders, Course 1. Pre-warranted, Fridays, January 14th-March 3rd. North Harringay School, Falkland Road, Harringay, from 7-9 p.m.

Guide Guiders, Course 2. Warranted, Thursdays, January 13th-March 2nd. Arnes Grove School, Wilmer Way, N.11, from 7-9 p.m.

Secretary:—Miss E. Cook, 100, Stanley Road, N.11.

IV. HERTFORDSHIRE.

Centres at St. Albans, Barnet, Watford.

V. YORKSHIRE, W.R.S.

Details not yet arranged.

VI. DERBYSHIRE.

From the beginning of February to end of March.

Secretary:—Miss J. Warren, 9, Morleston Street, Derby.

VII. S.E. LANCs.

Details not yet arranged.

Secretary:—Miss N. Bentley, 31, Wigan Road, Bolton, Lancs.

EXTENSION GUIDERS' TRAINING WEEK-END

The Extension Committee for England is arranging a Training Week-end to be held at Imperial Headquarters from 11 a.m. on Friday, January 7th to 4.30 p.m. on Sunday, January 11th. Fee for the weekend (including lunches and teas) 10s. The trainers will include Miss Mathews, Commissioner for Training for England, and Miss E. Hartley, Commissioner for Music for England; there will also be specialised Extension Training.

Guiders are asked to send in their names to the Extension Secretary at Headquarters as soon as possible; if they are not able to attend the whole training, or they have been to an Extension Training recently, their names will be put on a waiting list till December 20th.

SCOTTISH TRAINING

Very great difficulty is being experienced in finding suitable accommodation for the residential trainings planned for the Christmas holidays, and it is much regretted that it is still impossible to say where these will be held.

If nowhere can be found—the first two in Glasgow and the last one in Edinburgh, non-residential ones instead of the making of plans if Commissioners and Guiders who wish to attend any of these trainings will send in their names as soon as they can after reading this. If there are insufficient entries, some of the dates may have to be cancelled. Applications, accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope, should be sent to the Secretary, Miss F. M. MacLeod, Dalvey, Forres, Morayshire, from whom further details can be obtained. The closing date for entries is December 20th.

Proposed dates are as follows:—

GUIDE and BROWNIE TRAINING, December 30th-January 4th.

SPECIALISED TRAINING (Drill, signalling, etc.) for Ranger and other Guiders. January 4th-January 7th.
 COMMISSIONERS' TRAINING, January 7th-January 11th.
 Will Ows please note that at the first week-end there will be Brownie Training taking place at the same time as the Guide Sessions, so that each branch may receive as much help as possible in its own subjects.
 If space is limited, Guiders who have attended a central Scottish training recently may have to have their names put on a waiting list, and those who have never been to a training of this kind are particularly asked to come to one of this series.

Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, November, 1943.

ENGLAND
BIRMINGHAM
 ALL SAINTS.—Dist. C., Miss M. Case, 98, Fitzroy Avenue, Harborne, Birmingham, 17.
 KING'S NORTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Waterman, 15, Maple Road, Bourneville, Birmingham, 30.
RESIGNATION
 KING'S NORTON.—Dist. C., Miss M. Bulmer.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
 ETON (new Division).—Div. C., Miss Simpson, East House, Wraysbury. Containing the Districts of—
 ETON (transferred from Slough Division).—Dist. C., Miss M. B. Morris, Brookside, Beveney, Windsor.
 WRAYSBUARY (new District).—Dist. C., Miss Simpson, East House, Wraysbury.
RESIGNATION
 ETON.—Dist. C., Miss Simpson.
CHESHIRE
RESIGNATIONS
 CAPENHURST.—Dist. C., Mrs. Richardson.
 OFFERTON AND WOODSMOOR.—Dist. C., Mrs. Williams (née Lund).
 WIREVAL NORTH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Guy Colbridge.
CUMBERLAND
 MARYPORT.—Dist. C., Mrs. Grieve, Dearham Vicarage, Maryport.
RESIGNATION
 MARYPORT.—Dist. C., Miss N. Chance.
DEVONSHIRE
 COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Vernon Ledger, 2, Argyle Terrace, Plymouth.
RESIGNATIONS
 SOUTH MOLTON.—Asst. Div. C., Mrs. Quicke.
 AXMINSTER.—Dist. C., Mrs. Newman.
 BRAUGHTON DISTRICT has been disbanded.
DORSET
 SOUTH DORSET.—Div. C., Miss L. M. Lockhart, Oakhurst, Broadway, nr. Weymouth.
RESIGNATION
 SOUTH DORSET.—Div. C., Mrs. Malim.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE
 MID-Forest of DEAN.—Dist. C., Miss J. G. Dawson, 6, Woodside Street, Cinderford.
 TEWKESBURY.—Dist. C., The Hon. Mrs. Healing, The Priory, Kemerton.
 WINCHCOMBE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Linder, B.A., A.K.C., the Vicarage, Toddington.
RESIGNATIONS
 MID-Forest of DEAN.—Dist. C., Miss R. Pentland.
 SOUTH FOREST of DEAN.—Dist. C., Miss C. Pentland.
 TEWKESBURY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hoppert Sheppard.
 WINCHCOMBE.—Dist. C., The Hon. Mrs. Healing.
HAMPSHIRE
 LONE SECRETARY.—Miss E. M. Jeffreys, Matley House, Lyndhurst.
RESIGNATIONS
 LONE SECRETARY.—Mrs. Michell.
 STOCKBRIDGE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Wilkinson.
HEREFORDSHIRE
 ASSISTANT COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. GUV Trafford, Penraig, Goddrich.
RESIGNATION
 ASSISTANT COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Miss E. Armitage.
KENT
 MIDWAY.—Div. C., Mrs. Cunningham-Graham, Commodore's House, Royal Naval Barracks, Chatham.
 OLD BEXLEY.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. J. Waistell, Brewery House, Bexley.
RESIGNATION
 TUNERIDGE WELLS NO. 1.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Grasby.
LANCASHIRE, NORTH-EAST.
RESIGNATIONS
 NELSON.—Div. C., Mrs. Pemberton Nelson (called to Higher Service).
 BARROWFORD, BLACKO AND DISTRICT.—Dist. C., Miss E. Road.
LANCASHIRE, SOUTH-EAST.
 BROOKLANDS.—Dist. C., Mrs. Batty, Stanton Green, Cecil Avenue, Sale.
 PATRICROFT.—Dist. C., Mrs. Wragge, 24 Cecil Road Eccles.
LANCASHIRE, SOUTH-WEST
RESIGNATION
 LIVERPOOL, NORTH-WEST NO. 2.—Dist. C., Miss E. A. Armitage.
LONDON
 ST. MARYLEBONE.—Div. C. (Temp.), Miss G. Foreman, 17a, Acol Road, West End Lane, N.W.6.
RESIGNATIONS
 HAMMERSMITH.—Div. C., Miss G. Foreman.
 ST. MARYLEBONE.—Div. C. (Temp.), Miss N. Ralli.
 BROMLEY-BY-BOW, SOUTH.—Dist. C., Miss E. Blackmore.
MIDDLESEX
RESIGNATION
 TEDDINGTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Gaffyne.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
RESIGNATION
 NORTHAMPTON, SOUTH-WEST.—Dist. C., Miss P. Nix.
NORTHUMBERLAND
RESIGNATIONS
 COQUETDALE.—Div. C., Miss N. Fenwick.
 TYNEMOUTH.—Div. C., Mrs. A. McConnell (called to Higher Service).
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
 COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. Foskett, Ordsall Rectory, Retford.
SOMERSET
 BRIDGWATER.—Dist. C., Mrs. Paley Lynam, 88, Durlough Road, Bridgwater.
RESIGNATION
 BRIDGWATER.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hunt.
STAFFORDSHIRE
 LONE SECRETARY (Temp.).—Miss K. M. Walker, The Elms, Wergs, Wolverhampton.
NORTH SURREY
 MOLESEY.—Dist. C., Miss M. Williams, 3, Weston Avenue, Thames Ditton.
RESIGNATION
 MOLESEY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Blad.
WEST SURREY.
 EGHAM.—Dist. C., Miss K. E. McFarlane, St. David's School, Englefield Green.
 FRENESHAM.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hofman, Rosemead, Churt.

RESIGNATIONS
 EGHAM.—Dist. C., Mrs. MacDonald.
 FRENESHAM.—Dist. C., Mrs. Bowers.
SUSSEX
RESIGNATION
 HAYWARDS HEATH, SOUTH.—Dist. C., Miss M. J. Webber.
WARWICKSHIRE
 KINETON.—Div. C., The Hon. Mrs. Cardiff, Armscote House, Shipston-on-Stratford.
WESTMORLAND
 EDEN VALLEY, NORTH (new District).—Dist. C., Mrs. Wild, Warcop Hall, Warcop.
 EDEN VALLEY, SOUTH AND LUNESDALE HEAD (new District).—Dist. C., Miss H. S. A. Dent, Flass, Maulds Meaburn, nr. Penrith, Cumberland.
RESIGNATION
 APPLBY.—Dist. C., Miss H. S. A. Dent.
WORCESTERSHIRE
RESIGNATION
 INKBERROW.—Dist. C., Mrs. Morris.
YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING, NORTH
 BRADFORD, EAST.—Div. C., Miss M. Haigh, 6, Bullroyd Avenue, Allerton Road, Bradford.
 MIDDLETON.—Dist. C., Miss M. M. Lee, 8, Wensley Grove, Leeds, 7.
 OSMONDTHORPE.—Dist. C., Miss M. Whitterton, Crag View, Adel, Leeds, 5.
RESIGNATIONS
 BOLLING.—Dist. C., Miss M. Haigh.
 OSMONDTHORPE.—Dist. C., Mrs. R. Braime.
YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING, SOUTH
 FURNIVAL.—Dist. C., Mrs. C. N. Wardie Harpur, The Vicarage, Coleford Road, Sheffield, 9.
 MANOR.—Dist. C., Miss E. Watts, 19, Grange Crescent Road, Sheffield, 11.
RESIGNATION
 FURNIVAL.—Dist. C., Miss E. Watts.
WALES
ANGLESEY
 COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss Daniell, Penraig, Llangefni, Anglesey.
RESIGNATION
 COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. R. R. Davies.
CAERNARVONSHIRE
 COUNTY SECRETARY (Temp.).—Miss Lynton Vicars, "Penrallt," Albert Drive, Degannwy.
FLINTSHIRE
 The Districts of FLINT and MOLD and BUCKLEY have amalgamated as follows:—
 FLINT and MOLD.—Dist. C., Miss H. M. Blease, Pen-y-wern, nr. Mold.
 FLINT and MOLD.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Gray, Lower Soughton, Northop.
SCOTLAND
ABERDEENSHIRE
 FORGUE AND DRUMBLADE (new District in Central Division).—Dist. C., Mrs. Fuller, Maitland, Frenndraught House, Huntly.
RESIGNATIONS
 EASTERN GARIOCH.—Dist. C., Miss E. Betty.
 TURRIFF AND CUMMINSTOWN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Grant Duff.
CLACKMANNANSHIRE
RESIGNATION
 CLACKMANNAN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Crouther Gordon.
DUNbartonshire
 COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. Alexander-Sinclair, Auchentertie, Bowling.
CITY OF EDINBURGH
RESIGNATIONS
 COUNTY SECRETARY (Temp.).—Mrs. R. Crawford.
 HAYMARKET.—Dist. C., Mrs. R. Crawford.
CITY OF GLASGOW
 No. 6 (EAST-NORTH-EAST DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss M. Wilson, 115, Craigpark Drive, Glasgow, E.1.
RESIGNATION
 No. 6 (EAST-NORTH-EAST DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss I. W. Tervit.
INVERNESSSHIRE
 COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. Gammell, Fasgadh, Newtonmore.
RESIGNATION
 COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. Thomson.
PERTHSHIRE
 EXTENSION SECRETARY (Temp.).—Mrs. Trevor, Dalshian, Pitlochry.
WIGTOWNSHIRE
RESIGNATIONS
 COUNTY BADGE SECRETARY.—Mrs. Mensing.
 MOCHIRUM AND DISTRICT.—Dist. C., Mrs. Mensing.
ULSTER
CITY OF BELFAST
RESIGNATION
 WHITEWELL.—Dist. C., Miss E. Hazelton.
OVERSEAS
WEST AFRICA
SIERRA LEONE
 ASSISTANT COLONY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Benka-Coker, c/o. The Secondary School for Girls, Freetown.
BRITISH GUIANA
 ASSISTANT COLONY SECRETARY (FINANCE).—Mrs. Nobbs, B.A., 287, Church Street, Georgetown, Demerara.
RESIGNATION
 NEW AMSTERDAM.—Dist. C., Mrs. Linley.
ST. HELENA
 ISLAND COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Locker, St. Helena.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Experienced shorthand-typist needed in Publications Department at Imperial Headquarters. Must be over call-up age or otherwise exempt. Preference given to a member of the Movement. Salary according to ability.—Apply Secretary to Publications Department, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.
 Young Doctor's Wife (husband Foreign) requires well-spoken girl, assist with small daily kindergarten. Live as family.—Geary, Whitefriars, Chessington, Surrey.
 Intelligent girl, leaving school, required to train under Mother as Children's Nurse. Happy, comfortable home in country.—Coates, Coleshill, nr. Amersham, Bucks.
 Evacuated girls' school, 1 hr. London, urgently needs domestic help in any capacity. Guider willing to take charge of school Company welcomed. Please write fully.—Box No. 77.
 Companion-help required. Officer's wife, two small children. Modern house, Norfolk. State salary required.—Box No. 78.
WANTED.
 Camp Flagpole, 10 ft., jointed, halyards, etc.—State price, full particulars. Captain, The Pantiles, Sea Lane, Rustington, Sussex.
 (Continued on page 183)

All communications with regard to Classified Advertisements should be addressed to Girl Guides Association Headquarters.
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