

THE GUIDER

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FROM THE EDITOR'S BIT-BOOK

THE war has brought with it much that is grim, tragic and drab—let us be thankful that it has given us also moments of splendour and colour, moments which lift the heart and carry the mind back to the days of chivalry and romance. One of these moments occurred recently at a ceremony held in Leicestershire, when the Colour of the Pioneer Guide Company in Melton Mowbray were dedicated before a long journey.

The Colour had hung for years in St. Mary's Church, after the 1st Melton Mowbray Company had been disbanded.

After Malta's heroic stand in this war, it occurred to the Captain of the original Company that it would be a gesture of friendship if the Colour was given to the Guides of Malta as a token of admiration for the gallantry and courage of the island. With it goes a Silver Cup, also once the property of the 1st Melton Company, given by the brother of a fine Patrol Leader, in her memory.

Here is an extract from the account sent to Headquarters.

Red, white and blue is the picture of the ceremony that remains in one's mind a memory.

The deep red of the saint's robe in the great north window, the white stone walls of the beautiful old church, the blue of the Guide uniforms, all mingling with the red, white and blue of the Colour borne aloft as they passed from the chancel steps down the north transept and outside into the gleam of newly fallen snow.

We have had to wait a long time before a means of sending the Colour to Malta could be devised. In the worst days we could not ask for even an inch of valuable shipping space for anything that was not a vital necessity. Now that things are easier, the County Commissioner is taking it to London, to

hand it over to Colonel Agius, brother of Madame Denaro, Guide Commissioner for Malta, who is sending it out for us. With it go the good wishes of all Melton Guides and, indeed, of all Guides in Leicestershire, and the hope that it may fly bravely on the free winds of Malta on many Guide occasions and knit ever closer the ties which bind Guides all the world over.

And here is a picture of the grimmer side of war—it illustrates the story of how the 1st North Wimbledon Rangers and the 25th Wimbledon Guides stood by their friends in the day of trouble.

For many months the Rangers have been helping at a home for old people, helping to look after the old people themselves and giving a hand with cooking and cleaning. Then misfortune—in the form of a bomb—descended on the home.

All the next day the Rangers and Guides were at work, salvaging things from the home, finding, where possible, the treasures which are so precious to old age. There was a pathetic incident when one old lady asked a Ranger: "I know you'll help me, my dear; could you fetch me my little brooch?" I left it on the windowsill near my bed."

But the brooch could not be found—even the windowsill was lost.



The Colour of the 1st Melton Mowbray Company before starting the journey to Malta.



Wimbledon Rangers and Guides at work salvaging bath chairs at a home for old people after a raid.

OVERSEAS CIRCLE

The next Lunch Hour Meeting of the Circle will be on Thursday, April 27th, from 1-2 p.m., in the Council Chamber at Guide Headquarters. Speaker: Mrs. John Corbett, Deputy Chief Commissioner for Canada.

THE COMMISSIONERS' PAGE "LOOKING WIDE"

by HELEN S. MAIR

Member of Executive Committee and Chairman of the Rotherham National Association of Girls' Clubs, etc.

MANY different pieces of advice are given to writers of essays and articles. Look after the beginning and the end, and the middle will look after itself. "Let your opening be striking and original, fresh and arresting," or, again, sentences be striking and original, fresh and arresting, from the familiar to the unfamiliar. Proceed from the known to the unknown, from the familiar to the unfamiliar. I propose to accept the last advice.

Perhaps no metaphor is more familiar or better understood in the Guide world than that of "looking wide." The Brownie is asked to help other people every day, especially those at home. She cannot be expected to look very much wider than that. The Guide is left to extend her interests and her help just as far as her talents or her limitations will allow her. She is asked to "help others every day," but the girl of Ranger age is asked "to take her Promise out into a wider world."

In the plans and schemes for the work done in Packs and Companies and Crews the same principle seems always to be there. Our training experts insist that a wide range of interests should be offered to the girls, that the company meeting room should never be the only centre of attraction but that it should be forsaken as often as possible for the excursions into that wider world of nature that surrounds in a grimmer form than one would wish, but still surrounds all cities and towns.

One of the busiest Committees at Headquarters is the one known as the Public Relations Committee. As the name implies, it is concerned with countless matters that are allied to Guiding in one way or another and to other matters of social and national importance with which Guiding should be concerned.

Turning again to the general setting up of Guiding and the plans made at Guide Headquarters during the last thirty years we cannot fail to appreciate all that the Overseas Branch and the International Branch have done to extend and widen the fellowship of the Guide family and in 1928 the setting up of the World Bureau with Lady Baden-Powell as Chief Guide of all the world, put a seal on the world-wide nature of Guiding.

And now in 1944 we are witnessing an intensely eager desire on the part of Brownies, Guides, Rangers and Guiders throughout Great Britain and the Commonwealth to think widely and act widely and they are generously giving money, time and talents in preparation for the mission of relief in Europe, a small share of which is being entrusted to our Guide International Service (British).

So far so good, but—and unfortunately I think that in all honesty we must admit that there is a but, I am going to suggest that it is not Headquarters that does not think widely, or the Trainer and Guide who do not plan their work widely, or the Guides who fail to have wide sympathies, but in great temerity I suggest that it is possible that Commissioners sometimes fail to "look wide" and therefore fail to "Be Prepared" when tackling their allotted share of the work. Their preparation should involve a constant endeavour to look very wide.

The special contribution that the Commissioner should bring with her to her County, her Division, her District, is just this ability to look upon Guide matters in good perspective, to see them in relation to many other matters, to bring to all her problems a mind sharpened by other experiences, softened by large sympathies and widened by knowledge of men and women, of books, of affairs social, political and religious. Not all Commissioners can have all this experience, all this knowledge, but "he that seeketh findeth," and as Cromwell said "A Seeker is the next best sect to a Finder and such a one shall every humble Seeker be at the end"—so that any Commissioner, if she seeks, can find much additional wealth to add to her store of the knowledge of life as it is being lived by those whom she sets out to help.

To come now to a few practical suggestions and observations. It was surely rather significant that in December, 1943, it was possible to find quite a crowd of keen and very capable Commissioners to whom the Education Circulars dated 1939, 1940, 1941, which had had quite a profound effect on the relationship between all Youth Work and the Government, were somewhat in the nature of news. In a sphere of influence such as the Educational Service, which is now openly recognising that all cultural and recreational work done for youth in their leisure hours is education, surely it is important that Guide Commissioners should keep well abreast of every move and this for two reasons; firstly they must know, for the benefit of Guiding itself, what is being thought and planned in this country and in their own locality, and, secondly, they should be able to

contribute a great deal to the local authority from their valuable Guide experience. This experience, gained in the years when Guiding has proceeded with the kind of work that the Government now realises must be done throughout the country, should not go for naught. If the Commissioner is content to go quietly on quite unaware of the general stream of thought, she loses and the locality loses and eventually Guiding itself is the loser for, human nature being what it is, the vigorous, lively organisation working in the public eye, known to and recognised by all as having power will attract others to it. Although numbers are not all important it is obvious that if we feel we have a good thing to offer, as we have in Guiding, then we must be glad when its attractiveness is clearly demonstrated by the numbers who join us whether Guides or Guiders, and when its usefulness and its sound psychological principles are recognised as such by knowledgeable bodies such as the Universities, the Schools, the Board of Education, the Local Authorities and the Youth Councils, and it is the Commissioner who must be the liaison officer.

I would urge therefore, that all Commissioners should feel that it is part of their preparation, their preparedness to know the conditions of the educational service in their locality, to know something of the kinds and types of schools and the methods in use in the class room and especially in the gymnasium and the play-ground. They should follow closely the progress of the new Education Bill and the problems that arise. They should see that in their local Youth Councils they are well represented and the Guide point of view fully understood, and appreciated as it cannot fail to be, if understood.

To turn to other matters. Do Commissioners know if there exists, and if so, where, a Child Guidance Clinic in their area? These ex-

cellent run scientific Clinics prove of incalculable service to many difficult children who are thereby trained to live far happier and better lives because of early and capable treatment. It might be that at some moment such a Clinic would be of great usefulness, not often probably, but the prepared Commissioner would know of the help available if and when she required it.

Some of the reports published by those interested in the work of the Juvenile Courts again provide most illuminating and helpful knowledge of the world which surrounds many of the girls with whom we deal. The Commissioner asks the Guider to whom she gives a Warrant to know the family life of her Guides but the Commissioner herself should know the general, social and industrial conditions of life in her area, the social services available, and, in fact, should be as far as possible a woman of knowledge and experience and, therefore, a woman of power and influence.

How many Commissioners, I wonder, had the invaluable experience of interviewing the girls of 16-18 when they registered? If they were known to the local authority as women of knowledge and experience they should have been used, as indeed they were in many cases. Many very shattering revelations were made during these interviews—revelations concerning home conditions, life in industry, and the attitude of youth to clubs, Guiding, films, dancing, etc., all of which were of great value in trying to understand the problems we set out to solve.

One more point I wish to make. It seems to me essential for a Commissioner to read as many as possible of the new books and articles written about youth work if she is working seriously in this field herself. Just lately I have realised with rather a shock that such books as Dr. Macalister Brew's "In the Service of Youth," Miss Jephcott's "Girls Growing Up" and Miss Edwards-Rees' "The Service of Youth," all vital contributions to youth work, written after much research and investigation are not widely known and read by Guide Commissioners. The joyful surprise shown by some of the eager, more forward-reaching Commissioners is in itself a proof of what I mean. It would appear to be something new and fresh, but surely it should be taken for granted that every Commissioner would read such literature as part of her day to day reading. Such books are rather like the work of a research laboratory to a scientist—quite imperative in the interests of further developments.

My last thought must be one of encouragement. Any effort that this preparation entails will more than repay itself in the pleasure power, and from the realisation that one is trying to live up to the Guide motto "Be Prepared" in that particular niche to which we as Commissioners have been called.

THE MEANING OF CRAFTSMANSHIP

by
H. J. MASSINGHAM

Author of "The Tree of Life"; "Men of Earth"

[Note.—We are indebted to Messrs. Chapman and Hall for permission to reproduce two of the illustrations from Mr. Massingham's book *Men of Earth*—a book which we heartily recommend Guiders to read.—EDITOR.]

It is important that we should try and understand the meaning of craftsmanship because nowadays it is given nearly everywhere a false meaning. If you discuss the rural crafts with adults, you will be almost sure to get one opinion about them. It will be that a handicraft is a picturesque survival from the old days which is full of charm and interest but entirely unsuited to the modern conditions in which we live. You will seldom meet with an opinion which condemns craftsmanship out of hand. Of course, there are people who think like this and they are often people who have a good deal of weight in national affairs. Their idea is that the rural crafts are a nuisance and an obstacle to "progress" and that the sooner we are rid of them, the better. But that is not at all the average view, which is a sentimental one and regards the rural crafts much as a modern family would regard the family album going back to the quaint costumes and attitudes of its grandfathers and grandmothers. And this is more or less the attitude of our museums. The business of a museum is to collect various objects which are dead and gone and the whole point of the specimens displayed in it is that they are dead and gone. People who visit museums may well feel it is a pity that the beautiful things they look at belong to the past and they may even go so far as to make a mental comparison between them and the usually ugly things that are made in our



Tapping in the Bannister splat



The Bodger has made his pile

own times. But the people who go to a museum and think that there is something definitely wrong with the idea that craftsmanship is, as it were, embedded in the past, are very few indeed.

Nevertheless these are the people who are actually seeing the truth and I will try and explain why this is so. First of all, we have to put ourselves into the craftsman's mind, be he blacksmith or carpenter or wheelwright or saddler or furniture-maker or anything you please, and attempt to understand what his intention is in making the object that can now only be seen in a museum. We shall discover at once that his object is not to make a beautiful thing at all but a useful one, a thing of common and daily service to the community to which he happens to be attached. That is to say, he is not thinking of how much he can make out of this object or how he can best sell it nor how to make a charming ornament. It is the museum and our common attitude in going to a museum which have done this and not the craftsman. And so we ought to look upon something a craftsman has made with his hands as an object of utility and not as ornamental at all. If we do see it like this, we are not doing justice to the craftsman. Where, then, does the beauty come in and why is it that a craftsman's workmanship is practically always beautiful? There is more than one answer to this question. One reason is that the work, being made for use, will be durable and durability means that shoddy materials, scamped labour and makeshift methods are avoided. In other words, the craftsman is thinking of how good he can make the object that by the manipulation of his hands and probably hereditary technique is being turned from one thing into another. And if you try to make a good thing which will last, it is as likely as not to be a beautiful thing. Then, again, if he is attempting to make a good and useful thing, he is bound himself to be taking pleasure in and exercising skill upon the object he is making. And if the craftsman were not a skilled worker, he would not be a craftsman, while you should remember that in the old days nearly all craftsmen not only served a long term of apprenticeship in their various trades but more often than not a son or nephew began learning his future livelihood in his father's or uncle's workshop. The old craftsmanship of England was built up out of the family, so that the younger generation was not only educated in the trade of the older but inherited something of the aptitude and rhythm of craftsmanship from that older generation not by practice but by instinct. I know a basket-maker who still uses a basket made by his son when he was only seven years old, and this would have been impossible if he had not come from a basketing family that, as it happened, had been making baskets for 300 years. Skill in a craft, that is to say, is largely though not wholly a matter of inherited tradition. Some objects of craftsmanship, will, of course, be more beautiful than others, and that is because human beings

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themselves differ in their qualities and capacities. But the remarkable thing is that whether in greater or less degree nearly everything made by a craftsman, no matter what it is, from the most humble to the most ambitious, is beautiful without the man or woman who makes it aiming at beauty. The beauty, that is to say, is a kind of by-product of the utility, the skill and the pleasure taken in the work, reinforced by family connections and a craftsmanly tradition.

Now turn to the products of our own age which are no longer made by hands but machines. Not even the most enthusiastic advocate of modern mechanisation could deny that the more ugly than beautiful, day use both in and outside the home are more ugly than beautiful, beauty nowadays being regarded as the speciality of artists who are presumed to be remote from ordinary life. What is still more important, the human labour that minds the machines that make the things is mainly unskilled. This is too modest a way of putting it; actually people like the managing directors of public affairs declare factories and politicians who pronounce on public affairs declare that the actual amount of skilled labour employed in war-time they regard it as one of the very worst, if not the worst, tragedy that has ever befallen the human race. Lastly, these unskilled workers who tend machines have ceased to take pleasure or interest in their daily work. Both common sense and average observation will show you that this is so. For workers whose business it is to look after machines have no control over the things made by machines either in the making or the finished product, and where this control is lacking so will the pleasure be. And you will have noticed that the whole emphasis of modern discussion about work is not the work at all but the leisure from it and the wages in doing it. This is a totally different attitude from that of the past. The Guilds in the Middle Ages, for instance, were as much concerned with workmanship and quality as they were with the conditions of the workers. Also, things are not made nowadays for use (except in war) but for selling purposes and for profit. That is the chief reason why salesmanship and advertisement play so prominent a part in modern civilisation. People have to be induced to buy things that are not made primarily for use, and the general effect is not to satisfy people's wants but to increase artificially their needs, which is by no means the same thing.

You will understand more clearly now why the present represents so sharp a break with the past. One aim and the other aimed at quite different ends, and that is one reason why a craft is now regarded as an antiquity and objects of craftsmanship are collected into museums instead of being used in daily life. And how far back does that past extend in which craftsmanship was the normal occupation of a man's daily life? Not only as far back as history will go but prehistory as well. What reveals prehistoric man is not the shape of his skull but the artefacts that he made, and the interesting thing is that he was making beautiful things when even his body was not the same as it is now, while he drew magnificent pictures on the walls of the caves in which he lived as long ago as twenty thousand years. Therefore, it would seem that what we call the "artistic instinct" is not what it is almost universally believed to be to-day, the special privilege of the few, but the common endowment in greater or less degree of the whole human race. Judge then for yourselves how dangerous it is to deny to ordinary people a natural outlet or expression of this artistic instinct which finds its true home in craftsmanship. There was plenty of strife and warfare in the past but they were on nothing like the scale and magnitude of the strife and warfare of our present age, and though we cannot say that our ancestors were by any means happy or at peace in their lives, what we can say is that they must have been happy and at peace in their work, so long as they could practise that work without too much interruption and in fair conditions. But to-day the men and women who are happy in their work are very few indeed, and so far from machines having eliminated drudgery they have created a drudgery of their own, the drudgery of joylessness and skilllessness, the drudgery of frustration.

Craftsmanship is within the province of us all since it embraces or should embrace every form of work. Michael Angelo was the greatest of craftsmen as he was the greatest of artists but he laboured in a workshop like the humblest of craftsmen, first as an apprentice and then as a master. To cut an ash-bough out of a hedge and make a rough walking stick of it is to belong to the kingdom of craftsmanship with Michael Angelo.



COMPETITION

Lones, don't be discouraged if this is not completed by July 1st, but send in what you have done to your Captains, who will forward it before July 10th to the Commissioner for Lones, Ashleigh, Balmoral Road, Parkstone, Dorset.

SEA RANGERS

Where there is no Sea Ranger Ship available, a Ranger wishing to do so, may become a Lone Sea Ranger; she should be encouraged to attend the nearest Ranger Company, but will gain her sea training by correspondence. (See *R.O.P.*, p. 88.) The Lone Ranger Ship, *Conway*, is open to Lone Sea Rangers of any county which has no L.R.S. of its own. Application should be made to the assistant Commissioner for Lones, The Chase, Sible Hedingham, Halstead, Essex.

CAMPING FOR LONES

Any Lone who has been to camp will not need urging to go again, but there are still many Lones who have never known the joys of camping and are thus losing a valuable part of the Guide training. It is very necessary for all Guides to mix with other Guides for a whole glorious week; and contact with other Guides is a real thrill for those who have to work on their own. They learn to put into use the practical part of their Guide tests in camp; and what fun it is to put up real wash-houses when you have only been able to practise with tiny models.

Lone Captains should make or, better still, get their Lones to make, small model flagpoles, wash-houses, tents, etc., and pass them frequently round the Company. They do help to prepare the Guides for Camp and the teaching of knots, which is never easy by post. So many Lones do not camp simply because there being no annual Company Camp they do not know with whom to go or to whom to apply. If the Captain has a camper's licence she will naturally take her Lones to camp and, if possible, combine with an Active Company; but if not, and she knows no Company which would take her and her Lones, she should get into touch with her County Camp Adviser early in the year. It is no good deciding in August to camp in September, as all sites are booked and all arrangements made months before the actual camp. The Captain should realise how important it is to the camp with her Guides, even if she can only manage the week-end, Camp is a great opportunity for all to get to know one another and the best place in which to try out practical tests, such as knots, signalling, stalking and tracking.

Lone Guides sometimes camp with their old Companies and Active Guides often invite individual Lones to camp with them, in which case it is up to the Lone Captain to see that the Lone knows something about camping before she goes.

Lone Rangers have many opportunities for joining County and Forestry Camps nowadays, so the Captains should get a list of such camps from their C.C.A. and should urge their Rangers to go if it is at all possible.

Lone Sea Rangers should seize any opportunity for going to a sailing and boating camp, and in that way they can get training and testing in practical seamanship, which they should have at least once a year to keep up to standard.

In spite of war-time difficulties, let us try to give each Lone a chance to camp this year, and thus greatly contribute to the building up of her health and character and open her eyes to the wonder and beauty of the simple things of life.

OVERSEAS NOTICE BOARD

A CAMP THAT MIGHT BE

"It might help you to understand our country better if I describe a holiday and camp that I have always hoped could be possible for Rangers, Officers and older Guides. Starting from Georgetown, we travel half a day in the first railway line to be laid in South America, across the Berbice River by ferry and arrive at New Amsterdam. Early next morning we board the river ferry, which will take us 120 miles up the Berbice River. On both banks of the river, sugar estates can be seen, varying from the up-to-date estate of the present day to old and disbanded ones of the Dutch days. After half a day's journey signs of habitation are evident as the ferry hooter is sounded and people in little boats (cornials) skim across the river to receive mail, stores and exchange news. We pass the ruins of the old Dutch capital of Berbice, churches, missions, schools, and even a maternity home. The bi-weekly ferry is the only communication with the coast. We reach our destination after a journey of perhaps 17 hours and spend the night in a Government rest house—actually nothing better than a large shed at the terminus of a cattle trail which leads eventually to Brazil. Next morning we pile all our luggage on to a bullock wagon and proceed to travel 10 miles over prairie land on bicycles or horses to a ranch house which will be our headquarters for a few days. Here we have a good kitchen, a small pool for swimming and washing, and we can make ourselves very comfortable indeed. Daily expeditions on foot or otherwise bring us into contact with many interesting things. An Indian village and a good spot to bathe, a visit to the timber cutting and sawing pit in the forest. Then there are all the different animals and birds to see and hear: foxes, deer and perhaps a Jaguar, the little night bird who says, "Poor me all alone," and is very rarely seen; another bird says, "Who are you?" The baboons wake you early in the morning.

As you can imagine, a very jolly and instructive holiday is possible. On our return trip a camp fire meeting with the Guides of New Amsterdam would be a fitting preparation for the long train journey ahead."

TRAINING SUPPLEMENT

GUIDERS' WARRANTS

Some answers to questions 3 and 4 in each section
Questions applying to all Packs and Companies

(c) Are the Guides and Rangers gaining knowledge and appreciation of Empire and World Citizenship and are the Brownies being interested along these lines?

In the first place, is the Guider herself "Looking wide?" Does she read the Annual Report and the Council Fire, and does she try to encourage her Rangers to read it for themselves or is she herself interested in and co-operating with other youth organisations which are represented locally, and does she encourage her Rangers or Guides to enter in a friendly way into joint activities such as Discussion Groups, Youth Parliaments, etc?

Does she take the opportunities presented by Thinking Day to make the world-wide nature of Guiding more real to her Company or Pack?

The Guider might start to widen her Company's knowledge by beginning at home with a knowledge of its own district, from learning a right use of the telephone and time-tables to mapping the area. The Brownies can begin to appreciate their own neighbourhood even in their "Stop, look, listen" walk. Each Company should certainly know what its fellow-Guides in the same district are doing, and should play its full part in district rallies and efforts of service. That goes without saying; but it is not always so generally appreciated that a certain training in world citizenship may begin with intelligent interest in local events, perhaps through the local Press, and lead on with the Rangers to that responsibility in local government which is so sadly lacking in the women of most town and rural areas.

The Brownies will not really get beyond pictures, games, stories, and songs of other countries introduced into their programme. It may have to be pointed out to them before they even realise that the Pack in the next village has the same aims and the same activities as their own. But they can begin to learn a little that every part of the community depends upon the goodwill of the rest. Who owns the room they meet in, for instance?

The wider interest thus begun, can be stimulated much further in the Guide Company—again in camp-fire songs and stories, in a Company or Patrol map of world Guiding. In normal times pen friends can be found for Patrols or individual Guides to adopt. This may lead on to the Empire Knowledge Badge. The interest should not, however, be confined to Guiding only. Take every opportunity of letting Guides, and, still more, Rangers, meet people from other countries who can give them an outlook beyond their own shores. Encourage the right kind of films, the passing round in the Company of well-illustrated journals such as the *National Geographical Magazine*. Begin to build up, through the natural interest just now in what is happening overseas, for a sustained interest and understanding in other countries after the war.

The Guider will do most for her Rangers in this way by passing on her own enthusiasm. She can help them to get the right books into their Company library. She can begin to plant the right attitude in the mind of the girl who has never been a Guide by the way she teaches the knowledge of the World Flag. She can develop her knowledge through items of badge work such as the Trade Routes. She can begin to direct her enthusiasm, perhaps, towards planning for Ranger visits abroad when the time comes again. But here, more than anywhere, it is the Guider's own vision and wide outlook that will count. If she is narrow, the Company will take the limited view, and a grand opportunity for building towards world citizenship will be lost.

(d) Is the training balanced under the four signposts of Guiding:—

- (i) Character and Intelligence.
- (ii) Handcraft.
- (iii) Health.
- (iv) Service.

The Commissioner will expect to find both balance and continuity in the training. She will want to see the Company programme book, and though it will be excellent to be able to present her with an attractive and well-illustrated Log-Book, with its snaps and sketches

of Company doings, and though she will certainly be interested in well-kept Patrol logs, she would probably be even more interested to discover what plan the Guider has had in mind for her Company and how far she has been able to carry it out. It may help the Captain and Lieutenants to keep a duplicate note-book, with a leaf to be torn out to take to the meeting, and a counterfoil to keep on which to note which items were actually carried out according to plan and which were, for one reason or another, shelved or extended beyond expectation! Not that a programme is meant to be rigidly kept to on all occasions; on the contrary, the Guider must train her Leaders to aim at flexibility within reason and be able to change and adapt as local events and unlooked-for opportunities and weather conditions, and even, to some extent, the mood of the Company, suggest. But the programme book, if faithfully kept, will reveal much, both to the Commissioner and, in retrospect, to the Guiders.

Are the Brownies, Guides or Rangers regular in attendance, and are they getting on steadily with their tests? Is the Guider getting outside help with various parts of them, or is she concentrating mainly on her own pet themes? Is the Guider getting out on her own pet themes? Is there variety in the games and do they help forward all the "signposts," or has the Company or Pack got into a rut with their favourite ones? Does a right use of the Court of Honour ensure that all the children are benefiting according to their needs, or is the programme one-sided in this respect? Is it catering for the backward, the inexperienced or the merely shy, the undeveloped and the precocious—as well as for the normal child with good background and every help at home?

So much for the general balance of the training. What will be the evidence of a right emphasis in each of the four headings?

Character and Intelligence. There must be training both in loyal co-operation and in potential leadership. Is the Captain trusting her

Leaders to teach what they themselves know thoroughly, while keeping in her own hands some training at least in those important aspects of Tenderfoot and Second Class by which she will be able to influence and develop character. Is the Union Jack inspiringly taught? Is "From the Ranger point of view" a reality, to be explored and discussed frankly? Is the beginning and, still more, the end of the meeting made a deliberate opportunity for teaching steadiness and reverence? Are the leaders expected to get to know the background and the needs of each recruit?

Handcraft. Only a few indications can be given of the many opportunities here. Is fire-fighting, for instance, made fun and proved to be of practical use? Are the knots taught well from the point of view of their everyday uses? Is Homecraft intelligently presented and its responsibility emphasised? Is there good preparation for the thrills and the needs of camp?

Health. Both the personal side and the responsibility to the community must be taught—and in many Companies none of this can be taken for granted. Is the new handbook used? Are conditions in the clubroom healthy, and if, as so often, they are beyond the control of the Company, is it aware of the deficiencies and does it try to make them good? The programme book will record inspections, and they should be frequent but unexpected. Do they reveal to the Guiders the steady improvement in individual carriage and turn-out that they should? Is every chance taken of outdoor meetings, hikes, wide games and exercises? Is there enthusiasm for camping and do the Guiders take the trouble to put it before the parents?

Service. This will be considered further in another answer. It will be the test of the value of all the other training, and it must obviously be emphasised and prepared for in all the work and play of the other three headings. The reputation of the Company in its district and in the homes of its members will certainly give the clue to this.

THE BROWNIE PACK

(3) How far is the Brownie Motto being applied in the life of the Pack?

Individual Good Turns are probably best dealt with as a personal matter between each Brownie and the Owl. This age easily and naturally becomes boastful, and rivalry between the children merely for the sake of outdoing one another must not be encouraged. No

THE GUIDER

doubt the spirit of competition will be there, however, and it can be used as a stimulus to the lazy and fostered judiciously between one Six and another.

Begin at the beginning by taking the greatest interest in any good turns done in the home, especially those taken on as a regular job, however small. The Brown Owl, by simply listening and encouraging can do a lot to make all this seem worth while. She will have plenty of opportunity of teaching the Brownies to "Lend a hand" in the Pack meetings, too—in getting the room ready, in tidying up and (much more exciting, but calling for much patience from the Owls) in making charts and apparatus both for the Six and the Pack.

These days there will be frequent opportunities for Pack good turns, some out of doors, some in. The collecting of firewood, fir cones, acorns and hips, and blackberry-picking will suggest themselves in their seasons. Salvage and savings are all-the-year-round activities, and for wet days and winter-time there are simple things to make and knit for local hospitals, clinics and welfare centres. There may be a welcome chance here of co-operation in joint good turns with the Guide Company.

Every child of this age should have a natural desire to please, and a delight in doing things skilfully. See, therefore, that the test-work is really practically taught, so that the Brownie will have the joy of giving deft and trained service.

(4) *Is there real value in the test work?*

The Brown Owl has an ally here in the natural longing of the Brownie to be grown up, and therefore to learn the grown-up way of doing things. Is this desire being used in the right way? Are the children encouraged to like good work and to expect a thorough test?

So much independence and sense of responsibility can be fostered in the Pack. Has the Brownie really been able to get herself ready for the Pack meeting, or has Mother had to be responsible for this? Does she learn to apply what she learns—so that she lays the table properly at home, washes up with some idea of method, cleans her shoes without making a mess of the kitchen, sews on a button so that it stays on?

Use the incidents that come along to give the Brownie real practice under supervision. If there is a parcel to be packed, let her do it, and use the right knot. If there is a grazed knee or a scratched finger, let her treat it under your care.

The Brownie gets as much enjoyment out of a piece of practical work as she does out of mere play: nevertheless, test games will have their part and place in the Pack meeting—not so much for teaching, but for revision and for practice. See that they are fun for all who join in them and that they do not confuse the less experienced Brownies.

THE GUIDE COMPANY

(3) *In what ways is the Company justifying the Guide purpose of service to others?*

Both willingness and efficiency must be trained. The very youngest can be taught that trained service is of far more value than vague goodwill, but no one would wish to damp the enthusiasm of the rawest recruit by suggesting that she was not yet fit to do a good turn to other people! The best preparation for service will be the passing of each test as it comes along, at a really high standard. The best incentive to service will be the tradition and tone of the Company, built up, as it should be, on a fine understanding of the Law and the Promise. Both are the responsibility of the Guider, and in both the example of the leader will count for much. This, then, is a matter that should always be in the forefront of any plans made by the Court of Honour.

From the very beginning of the Guide's life in the Company she should understand and practise the daily good turn, though no one will wish her to advertise it. Does the Guider always realise that she undertakes the same thing? The Company and the Patrol will also, however, want to be responsible for some more ambitious piece of service, and the carrying out of a job spread over some weeks is a valuable training in character. The Guides themselves are often more ingenious and certainly less self-conscious than the grown-ups in this matter of good turns, and it should be the Guiders' job to give advice and help only where it is necessary. There used, a few years ago, to be a complaint among some Ranger Companies that there were not enough suitable jobs of service to go round! No one could say that in war-time. The difficulty will be for the Guiders to see that only as much is undertaken as can be thoroughly carried out.

For the older Guides, there is often opportunity for help, especially domestic help, in hospitals and day-nurseries. Various aspects of "Home Help" will suggest themselves, or can be sought out—shopping for old or sick people or for busy mothers—help with the care of babies and toddlers—garden jobs for so many homes where the menfolk are away and the mothers working. Records of many Companies show plenty of salvage work, and a good deal of messenger service. No Company should have far to go to find the bigger jobs that will require team work. Let the emphasis be from the first on the individual good turn, which should be mentioned at enrolment, and the right foundation will be laid. 365 days in the year multiplied by the number in the Company produces quite an astonishing total! It is for the Guider to introduce the right note of fun and adventure which can help the work along, and to use the special occasions, like Christmas, as a further incentive.

(4) *Are the Guides learning to "Be Prepared"? How?*
First and foremost, by thorough learning and careful testing and

constant unobtrusive revision of the details of test work. But more than this, by the initiative and skill of the Guiders in springing the unexpected on the Company sometimes, and by their imagination in providing that element of surprise that gives a thrill and tests resource. It is so much more easily done out of doors, but it need not be absent for long in the clubroom. The acting of emergencies, the staging of a dilemma, the introduction of an exciting treasure-hunt are obvious examples. And if the Captain or the leaders do not plan it, the weather can often provide the dilemma. How will the Company overcome the difficulties?

Are there plenty of observation games? Are the tracking signs taught and used practically? Are tests devised with an unexpected element, or do they follow a well-worn routine? When the Guiders are going in for a badge test, are they prepared to face different surroundings, other methods, a different procedure, perhaps, from Captain's?

And are they, by these means and others, learning to be quick and adaptable and serviceable members of the community, prepared to face the awkwardness of many situations, the strangeness of other people's points of view, as well as the practical problems of the daily job and the unexpected emergency?

(3) *How far is the Ranger Company a part of the life of the community? Of what service is it to the community?*

This will best be judged by:—

(a) The Ranger Company's co-operation with the Guide Company or Companies in the district.

(b) Its co-operation with other Ranger Companies where these exist in the district.

(c) Its co-operation with other organisations, e.g., through joint lectures, joint social activities (indoor and out), etc.

Some districts have youth committees with representatives from members of various organisations.

(d) The Rangers' knowledge of what is going on in the district, and their interest in the affairs of other organisations.

(e) Their service to the community by taking part in various forms of work—canteens, play centres, welfare centres, helping with Packs and Companies and by individual help in households where required.

(f) The fact that Rangers are learning to realise themselves as part of the community, to turn their thoughts outside the Company, outside the Guide Movement, and to think in terms of the wider world.

(4) *How much of the training is being done (or planned to be done) by the Guiders; the Rangers themselves; people outside the Guide Movement? Are Rangers being helped towards a right attitude to work?*

The Rangers should take part in planning of programmes either through the Company in Council, Court of Honour, Programme Committee or Company Executive Committee.

Guiders may instruct in certain subjects, but it is advisable to invite experts outside the Movement to give courses or sessions. This is to be encouraged even where the Guider feels herself capable of covering most of the H.E.S. work, as it introduces Rangers to different types of people doing different jobs, and so widens their outlook. It will often be found that some of the Rangers are able to give instruction, in which case they should certainly be encouraged to do so, e.g., Rangers studying electricity, Rangers who are expert signallers, Rangers employed in Post Office Telephone Department, etc.

A right attitude to work will be encouraged by good training and testing for H.E.S., by a high standard in certificate work, by the development of a tradition in the Company that nothing slipshod will be allowed by the Rangers, by the training of good taste and appreciation of craftsmanship through talks, demonstrations, visits to exhibitions, etc., and by the relation of all the above through study of the law and through discussions, to the jobs of everyday life.

SECOND CLASS TO-DAY

Must show that she is trying hard to keep the Threefold Promise.

THE clause which stated that a Guide must have "a further knowledge of the Guide Law" is now removed from Second Class, and instead, at the beginning of the whole test, is the sentence "Before being awarded the Badge a Guide must show that she is trying hard to keep the Threefold Promise." It is an important change, as every Guider will realise, because it affects the testing of the "fundamentals," the Guide's ability to begin to put into practice the ideals of Guiding.

Now that they have seen the change, many Guiders have discussed how a Guide can be tested on this point and who is to do it. It is not, of course, something on which a Guide can do a definite test, but there comes a moment when, all the other parts of the Second Class Test being passed, it has to be decided whether, as a person, a Guide is ready to receive her Second Class Badge.

WHO DECIDES THIS?

This responsibility is ultimately the Captain's, but the Court of Honour will also express its opinion and the Guide's own Patrol Leader will, especially, be consulted. The Patrol Leader will naturally bring forward the Guide's name to the Court of Honour when she has passed all the other tests and will give her opinion as

to whether the Guide is ready to receive the badge. This can only be judged fairly by the Court of Honour if:—

- The Guiders and P.L. know the Guide herself, are interested in her and in her progress, and have tried to help her to overcome any difficulties she may be meeting.
- They know her home conditions and background.
- She has been in the Company a certain length of time (otherwise a letter from her former Captain will be needed).

The decision is made within the Company, as with all the Second Class Tests, and not by an outside tester, because it is a test of character and ability and has no absolute standard.

POINTS TO BE CONSIDERED

If the Court of Honour has the necessary knowledge and so can judge fairly, the following points can be considered:—

- Has she developed her good points and improved on them? If, for example, she is a pleasant, friendly girl, is she still as friendly though more efficient?
- Is she trying to overcome her weaknesses? If she is untidy, has she made an effort to be tidy personally and to clear up after meetings, etc.? If she is shy, has she made an effort to forget it, and be friendly? If she is self-assertive, has she tried to control herself and sit quiet?
- In appearance, is she clean and neat, and is her uniform tidy and polished?
- Is she reliable? Does she come punctually to meetings or send a reason if she cannot come? Has she carried out jobs undertaken for the Company or Patrol? Has she kept her daily Health Chart?
- Are her manners good? Does she arrive and greet her Guiders and P.L. with a salute and a smile and say, "Good evening"? If she sees them in the town, does she greet them or look the other way?
- What is her general behaviour at Meetings? Is she co-operative, disciplined, friendly, kind? Is she observant and ready to do the odd job which she sees needs doing? Does she play and work fairly?
- Is she honest, and friendly at school? What is her reputation outside the meeting? When out-of-doors, does she go about her business or pleasure sensibly, or does she waste time, hanging about looking for amusement, "watching the world go by"?

Some Companies have suggested that Mothers might be asked for a note about the Guide's helpfulness at home, but that would seem to me to be unfair, as no two Mothers would have the same standard of helpfulness. I have heard of cases where parents have formed a Parents' Committee and, having found out the standard that is required, have been most helpful, but this is not often possible.

The Court of Honour can consider all the points mentioned and any others they think necessary remembering all the time the Guide herself, her home, and what she was like when she first came to the Company. Has she gone forward enough to receive the badge? If she has, it can be presented on the next suitable occasion, and if not, a few hints from Captain and her P.L. on her weak points may help her to be ready in a short time.

TRAINING FOR THIS TEST

And so the Guide becomes Second Class, but it is all the weeks of work and training on the part of her Guiders and P.L. that have helped her to get there. From the moment she joins the Company, the training is going on and Company tradition is helping her to set her standard. Direct teaching on the Law and Promise play their part too, especially when given by other Guiders through their knowledge of life in the Company, and not only by Captain and Lieutenant.

The Good Turn should be emphasised and practised by every member of the Company from the Captain to the newest Recruit. It is the basis of all training on the Second Promise and can be introduced also when the First Promise and the Law are taught. Some Companies keep a list of Good Turns done, written unobtrusively on the back of a chart to which recruits can go for ideas.

Certain definite practices should, I think, be expected of a Guide and should be taught as part of keeping the first and second parts of the first Promise. She must know, for instance, that citizenship involves obedience to the law, thrift, and respect for the King (e.g., standing at attention when the National Anthem is played) and that she must do all she can to help with the Company's war jobs.

It is more difficult to see how the individual Guide tries to keep her promise of Duty to God. If, through our teaching and through Company prayers and ceremonies, the Guide realises that it is part of being a Guide to say her prayers, to go to worship God, and to learn about Him, as well as to do good turns and help other people, that is surely what is wanted. We may find we have to help the Guide with her ideas about prayer, and perhaps find her a prayer card, but Captains would be able to find out if that is needed when they talk to the recruit before enrolment: We should be able to show her that a Guide just as naturally gets up in time to say her morning prayers as she does to wash, and that it is rather feeble to lie in bed those extra minutes and omit doing so. I personally believe that this is one of the most valuable things we can teach—that a Guide does not go out to the new day to try to live it as a true Guide, without first, even if it is only for two minutes, being still in God's presence.

All these suggestions can only be carried out if we keep the Com-

pany small enough for the Captain and Lieutenant really to know every Guide, and for the Patrol Leaders to have the right training, so that they know what they are looking for in a Second Class Guide. But if this standard is enforced, the Guide who wins her badge at last, after, it may be, a hard struggle over certain parts of the test, will know it means some accomplishment, not only in "doing" but also in "being".

R. M. H.

RANGER CAMPING

HAVE you ever taken to the road with your "home" on a trek cart? If you have, you know some of its thrills, and if you have not, it is a great experience in store. Trekking is one of the real adventures which Rangering offers, and in order to gain experience, a County Mobile Training Camp proved to be the greatest fun and an excellent way of introducing trekking to Ranger Companies.

The route was arranged, farmers interviewed and details planned, care being taken to ensure that at each farm there was some kind of shelter near at hand where we could load the trek carts if it poured with rain, as it is no easy matter to do successfully in the open!

Four teams were formed, consisting of Ranger Guiders and Rangers. Leaders and Q.M.s were chosen and met together to discuss catering and equipment, and the Leaders then contacted the members of their teams, giving a list of rations and equipment to be brought. (Each camper had been asked to state on her application form if she could provide any of the team equipment.)

A "Pathfinder and Surveyor" was required for each team, whose job it was to take charge of the map, and on arrival at the stopping places, to find the water supply and milk, if available. A first aider was asked to arrange the team first aid equipment and to deal with emergencies. An "Equipment Officer" had the job of knowing the team equipment and of being responsible for its safe loading and unloading.

The trek commenced on Whit Saturday afternoon when the campers gathered in teams and pooled rations, equipment, etc. The trek carts were a varied assortment—one of the usual type, one built on an Austin Seven back axle, one two-shafted trek cart and the "pram," which was actually a collapsible and very small trek cart! Each team was an entire unit in itself. The three teams with the larger carts each carried tents, but the "pram" team was to sample sleeping in a barn. All the general equipment and bedding was packed on the trek carts, but personal things were carried in rucksacs.

At 3.30 p.m. promptly the "caravan" set out at five minute intervals, as four trek cart teams together on a narrow lane would have formed a considerable obstacle to any other traffic.

The first stage was little more than three miles, but we found that it had been far enough when it came to unpacking and pitching camp. Each team chose its own site, and it was most amusing as well as interesting to see one team on the opposite hill sitting down to tea before tackling the pitching problem, while another was pitching in earnest and was later seen enjoying a good meal while the other team was still in the throes of settling in! The Leaders met in the evening to exchange ideas and give suggestions, and an invitation was accepted to join a nearby Scout Troop for Camp Fire.

The next day being Sunday, the morning was spent in attending church, exploring, visiting the other teams and cooking dinner, and a fresh start was made after rest hour. Here again the teams differed in organisation, one resting after dinner and another completing their packing before resting.

Again we set off at five minute intervals, with the previous day's last team leading. The next stage of the trip was only in the region of three miles, but as it included a stiff climb on a very hot day, everybody was ready to re-pitch camp by tea time. For this night the "pram" changed hands so that a different team might sleep in the barn. A joint camp fire, with much discussion and comparing notes between the teams, and so to bed.

The following morning all the teams were on the road by 11 a.m. with lunches packed, since the route was the longest—about eight miles—and lay over very hilly, rough country. The weather had been kind until we got to the summit of High Rake, when we had a real storm and had to don mackintoshes. At this point we thought we had lost the "pram" team, but sure enough they had turned up by the time we settled down for lunch! A further excitement was provided by a runaway trek cart which gently pushed two of the team over a stone wall! However, all is well that ends well, and we returned safely to our starting point at 3.30 p.m.

In all, only two days had been spent on the trek and yet it had been possible to include a variety of scenery and experiences. Yes, it had been a Training Camp, and everyone had contributed to the training, from the newest, least experienced Ranger who suddenly produced an ingenious gadget or found out the best way of doing a job, to the old hand with years of experience. Here lies the thrill of trekking—there is always something new to do and to learn, and nobody can ever say they know all there is to know about it.

The whole week-end had been a grand adventure which left us with a renewed keenness to be "out on the road" again—and it had cost us less than 2s. 6d. each!

M. B.

April, 1944]

THE GUIDER

FORAGING FOR FOOD

by
PHYLLIS BOND

TO everyone not hopelessly grown up or impenetrably urban, there is a peculiar fascination in picking things up out of doors: searching, collecting, bringing home to use something one has got for nothing! It must be the latent cave-woman or backwoodsman in us bringing home the spoils of the chase.

Any camper might try to add a relish to the menu by foraging for something not bought in a shop. But she must know what she is looking for. It is no longer necessary to discover by personal experience what is edible and what is not. The Campercraft syllabus points the way:

"Be able to recognise a mushroom and six different herbs."

Mushrooms grow in open fields and grassy places, and do best where horses have been. Do not pick a mushroom growing near a haystack or a hedge. Mushrooms appear in late summer when it is warm but not dry. In its early stage the mushroom looks like a white kid ball pushing up through the grass; presently the "vellum" which connects the outer edge of the cap with the stalk breaks and the cap spreads out in the familiar parasol shape, leaving a ring round the stem where the vellum was attached. This ring is one of the distinctive marks by which to recognise a mushroom, though some other fungi have it, too. The gills are pale pink in a young mushroom, and turn chocolate-brown as it grows older; the cap is silky smooth and peels easily. Rangers who are unfamiliar with mushrooms in their native state should look at, handle and smell them to be sure of recognising them. Most farmers do not object to people picking mushrooms in their fields, but where a notice, "Mushrooms cultivated," is displayed, naturally one would not go.

"Herbs" in this connection may be taken to cover any wild plants whose leaves are good to eat or are used medicinally. Stinging Nettles cooked are very much like spinach, but must be picked while the shoots are young and tender, before the stalks grow tough. (Needless to say, when cooked they do not sting.)

Sea Beet provides another substitute for spinach, and is, in fact, the native plant from which garden beet has been cultivated. Sea Beet grows on muddy sand by the seashore; its general appearance and habit are rather like garden spinach, and the leaves are cooked in the same way.

Some people enjoy bracken tops eaten as asparagus. They must be gathered when they are quite young before the fronds uncurl, but, even so, one cannot help feeling this is rather an acquired taste.

For salad, the young leaves of Dandelion are good eating, so is Cornsalad (Lamb's Lettuce), a plant with inconspicuous lilac-coloured flowers growing in leafy heads. Salad Burnet, though not showy, is an attractive plant found usually on dry pastures. The small, dark, crimson flowers are set in a round green head, the leaves are divided into small toothed leaflets as are wild rose leaves, for this plant belongs to the same family. The leaf has a slight flavour of cucumber.

On chalk you will find clumps of Marjoram growing with clusters of pink flowers on purplish stems. The leaves, and those of Wild Thyme, can very well be used as you would use the garden varieties for flavouring stuffing.

Country Rangers may know of particular plants that are eaten locally, and it is good to keep up local customs, provided there is no fear of a rare plant disappearing. (In some parts the rare Spiked Star of Bethlehem is sold and eaten as "French Asparagus.")

When it is difficult to import medicinal herbs from abroad, our own hedgerow herbs come into their own. During the war Guides and Rangers have done much good work in collecting them for druggists. Some of the most commonly used are the leaves of Foxglove and Comfrey—that tall plant of riversides and moist places whose drooping bell-shaped flowers vary from cream to purple. Yarrow, too, is used, a common roadside plant of the Composite family, with finely cut leaves and flat heads of small white flowers often tinged with pink. Coltsfoot roots are used by druggists. Campers will not find the flowers, as they appear on dry banks in early March, studing the roadside with bright gold, like miniature dandelions on stems clothed with bracts. But after the flowers are over the large leaves appear, their undersides covered with a cottony down, which is found in less degree on the upper surface, giving the leaves a dusty look.

The Latin name of a plant sometimes gives a clue to its use. "Officinalis," so often found as the second name, is derived from "officina," a shop, and denotes that the species was stocked in druggists' shops. E.g., Garlic Mustard, sometimes known as Jack by the Hedge, is *Alliaria officinalis*, and Eyebright *Euphrasia officinalis* was well known as an eye lotion.

P. B.

Wiltshire, acres of thistles were cut, and a field of beans pulled and stacked when it was too wet to get on with the harvest. The camp lasted six weeks, and was attended by about seventy campers, while, at the same time, a forestry camp was organised at Longleat, on the Marquis of Bath's estate. When inquiries were made at Longleat, on the year to know if help was needed again, the answer was: "You cannot send us too many Guides, nor can they stay too long." As fruit-picking and harvest are very dependent on the weather, and must be dealt with when they are ready, it was found more practical to organise forestry camps because this work can be done at any time in the summer and carried on in unsettled weather.

In three years at Longleat, over forty-five acres of conifers have been trimmed. These are being grown for future telegraph poles, and the low branches have to be sawn off to promote straight growth and to let in light and air. More than 130 acres of young plantations have been "reaped." This is hard work because brambles, bracken and saplings springing from the stumps of felled trees have grown up round the newly planted trees, and owing to the war the plantations have not been cleared each year, so that the young trees are often overgrown and hidden, and care has to be taken not to cut them down as well. Besides this, ragwort has been cut on many acres of downland. Over 450 campers have been to the Longleat camps, and as the only sites available near the work have been anything but ideal, their camping capabilities have been well tested.

At Low Dalby, in the North Riding, work for the Forestry Commission has been carried on for seven weeks during the last two summers. A large nursery of seedling trees which are grown for many plantations in the north of England, has been weeded each year. It covers several acres, and the weeding is a back-breaking job, the tiny trees being only a few inches high and usually smothered with weeds. The trimming in the plantations near by is the same as that done in Wiltshire, but it is known locally as "brashing," and most of the trees are being grown for pit-props. At both these camps one of the campers has acted as foreman, looking after the gangs and getting orders from the foresters about the work to be done and the numbers needed to do it, and just over three hundred volunteers have worked there.

In Herefordshire in 1941 two farmers were supplied with pickers, but in 1942 and 1943 only a few volunteers were available in September, when the hops were ready, so they all camped at Thinghill. More than two hundred and forty have camped in Herefordshire, and in three years over 3,800 bushels have been picked and many other jobs done, including apple-picking, burning chaff, potato-lifting, helping to set up the cribs and clearing out the hoppers' living quarters at the end, as well as providing orderlies to help the farmer's wife and, in 1943, sending a Guider to act as full-time book-keeper in the hop yard. One of the interesting developments has been the contact with the other hop-pickers, who, in spite of the fact that in the early days the Guides continued to pick while they themselves were on strike for higher pay, now come to the Guides for first aid or help of different kinds, and the camp invites the children to the camp fires and amuses them in other ways.

In 1943 there was a fortnight's fruit-picking camp in July at Blacklands. The numbers were small, only 34 in the two weeks, because the fruit was ready early in the month and later on all the camp sites were booked for Company camps. Everyone was able to pick every day, as the cooking and camp jobs were taken on by a training camp for college Cadets on a neighbouring site. The campers were fetched each day by bus and went some miles to the Ashdown Fruit Co.'s farm, where they picked hundreds of pounds of raspberries and black currants.

The land work camps are run, as are other camps, on the Patrol System. A Patrol stays in camp to do the cooking and to provide plenty of hot water when the others return, very hungry for their evening meal. Lunch is usually of the sandwich variety, very often taken to the place where the campers are working, and the free time in the evening generally ends with a camp fire. The Courts of Honour plan the week-end programmes, which in 1943 included many practices in map-reading, hut-building, overnight expeditions and other useful training for the many G.I.S. volunteers who went to the camps.

Owing to Labour Exchange regulations, it is not possible to give our services for nothing in these camps. The fees are very low and the greater part of the expenses is paid out of the wages earned. In 1942 the balance of £120 was given to the B.-P. Memorial Fund, and in 1943, by the vote of the campers, £100 was sent to the G.I.S. Fund, a further £20 to the B.-P. Memorial Fund, £7 9s. 4d. to the Merchant Navy, £7 to the Aid to China Fund and £5 each to Dr. Barnardo's and to the Red Cross.

This is but a dull statement of facts and figures, but in the three years since the beginning each camp has already developed a tradition of its own, yet in all of them, in addition to all that camping brings to every Guide, there is a great opportunity of meeting new friends from all parts of the country, the keen interest of hard work and a new job, and each one returns with a wider understanding of the wisdom of the countryside and a deeper love of the land that is our glorious heritage.

SCOTTISH BERRY-PICKING CAMPS, 1944

Two camps will be held this year, in Lanarkshire and Perthshire. Names must be sent in by mid-April, to suit the W.A.E.C.'s new arrangements. The country will be divided in the same way as last year to staff the two groups of camps. Applications through C.C.A.s, or their representatives, who have all particulars.

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April, 1944]

THE GUIDER

WHERE TO TRAIN FOXLEASE TRAINING WEEKS

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

All applications should be made to the Secretary, Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants, and 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. 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 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.

FEES (Except for Christmas Party).

Weekly.	£ s. d.	Week-ends (per day).	£ s. d.
Single room	2 10 0	Single room	8. d.
Double room	2 0 0	Double room	7 6
Shared room	1 10 0	Shared room	6 0
			5 0

For Easter and August Bank Holiday 10-day Trainings.

	£ s. d.
Single room	4 0 0
Double room	3 4 0
Shared room	2 10 0

Grants on Railway Fares.

Where a Guider finds difficulty in attending a training week at Foxlease on account of train fare the following reductions may be obtained:

For return fare exceeding £2 a grant of 5s. will be made.

For return fare exceeding £3 a grant of 10s. will be made.

For return fare exceeding £4 a grant of £1 will be made.

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

Free Places.

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

If a Commissioner feels a Guider would benefit more from a Pre-Warrant training although a warrant may have been obtained by the date of the training week, a note to this effect with the Guider's application will be accepted.

WADDOW TRAININGS

April 28th-May 5th—Guide.
May 26th-30th (Whit.)—Guide.
June 16th-21st—Guide.
July 14th-21st—Guide and Ranger.
August 15th-22nd—Guide and Brownie.

These trainings will be held in the hut and grounds at Waddow. All other arrangements as in a camp, sleeping in tents, etc. Applications, with 5s. deposit and stamped envelope, should be made to the Secretary, Waddow Hall, Clitheroe, Lancs, who will send full particulars. The deposit will be refunded if withdrawal is made two full weeks before the trainings.

Fee 8s. 6d. per day.

ENGLISH TRAINING

English Commissioners' Week at Foxlease, June 6th-18th.

This week is open to District and Division Commissioners on the recommendation of their County Commissioners. County Commissioners are asked to see that those chosen have not had previous Commissioners training at Foxlease. One place for each County will be reserved until April 8th. Other applications from individual District and Division Commissioners applying direct to Foxlease and extra names sent in by County Commissioners will be put on a waiting list until after this date.

Sea Ranger Training

A week-end for the purpose of testing candidates for the Sea Ranger Headquarters Instructors Certificate will be held at Thamesfield, Henley-on-Thames, from Friday, May 6th, to Monday, May 8th. A limited number of Guiders can be accommodated in the house and in tents in the grounds for the training.

Fee: 15s. inclusive.

Applications to Miss D. Smith, Hart Street Surgery, Henley-on-Thames, enclosing 2s. 6d. deposit and stating whether willing to sleep in a tent.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOLS

I.—LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES.
Guide Guiders Course 13.—Woodcraft, Wednesdays, May 10th-June 28th. Time 7-9.
Secretary: Miss Peake, London Room, Imperial Headquarters.

II.—DORSET. General Training.

Course 1.—Mondays, April 24th-June 6th, at Ferndown.
Secretary: Miss Dalgleish, Burnbrae Guest House, Dunsbury Road, Ferndown.

Course 2.—Tuesdays, April 25th-June 6th, at Parkstone.
Secretary: Miss E. Pomfret, Daylesford, Clarendon Road, Broadstone.

Course 3.—Wednesdays, April 26th-June 7th, at Dorchester.
Secretary: Miss D. Meagison, 9, Cornwall Road, Dorchester.

Course 4.—Thursdays, April 27th-June 8th, at Bridport.
Secretary: Mrs. Seward, Wayside, Symondsburry, Bridport.

Course 5.—Fridays, April 28th-June 9th, at Weymouth.
Secretary: Mrs. Gerald Pearse, Coveaway Lodge, Preston, Weymouth.

Please note changes of secretaries. Special arrangements will be made for the courses over Whitsun.

III.—HAMPSHIRE. General Training.

Course 1.—Saturdays, April 22nd-June 17th, at 5 p.m., at Harland Hall, St. George's Road, Aldershot.
Secretary: Mrs. Orange, 14, Jubilee Road, Aldershot.

Course 2.—Tuesday, April 25th-June 20th, at 6.30 p.m., at May Place Hall, Basingstoke.
Secretary: Miss V. Weaver, 27, Bramley's Grange, Basingstoke.

Course 3.—Wednesdays, April 26th-June 21st, at 6.45 p.m. at Porchester Road Schools, Bournemouth.
Secretary: Miss F. Atkins, 21, de Lisle Road, Bournemouth.

Course 4.—Fridays, April 21st-June 16th, at 6 p.m. at Methodist Church Hall, Wymering, Portsmouth.
Secretary: Miss G. M. Barrell, 10, Walberton Avenue, E. Cosham.

Course 5.—Thursdays, April 27th-June 22nd, at 6.30 p.m., at Chamberlayne Road Girls' School, Eastleigh.
Secretary: Miss Bason, Ellington, Taunton Drive, Bitterne.

Please note alterations to the numbering. All these courses will have a break at Whitsun. Fee 6s.

IV.—KENT. General Training.

Course 1. Mondays, May 1st-22nd, and June 5th-12th, at Chatham.
Course 2.—Tuesdays, May 2nd-23rd, and June 6th-13th at Tonbridge.
Secretary: Miss Campbell, Everlands, Sevenoaks.

V.—SURREY NORTH.

Brownie Guiders Course 1.—Tuesdays, April 25th-May 30th at Surbiton.
Secretary: Miss English, 227, Malden Road, New Malden.
Please note change of address.

VI.—MIDDLESEX.

Brownie Guiders Course 1.—Thursdays April 18th-May 18th at Arnos School, Wilmer Way, N.11.
Secretary: Miss E. Cook, 100, Standley Road, N.11.

Guide Guiders Course 3.—Wednesdays, May 10th-June 28th at Harrow, for Warranted Guiders.
Secretary: Miss Mackay, 37, Pinner View, Harrow.

Guide Guiders Course 4.—Wednesdays, May 3rd-June 21st at Wembley for Unwarranted Guiders. The Church Hall of the Annunciation, Windermere Avenue, Wembley, Nr. S. Kenton Station.
Secretary: Mrs. Beer, 7, Amherst Road, Ealing, W.13.
Details to be announced later.

VII.—NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. General Training for eight weeks.

Course 1.—From Tuesday, May 9th, at 6 p.m. at Newark.
Course 2.—From Wednesday, May 3rd, at 6.30 p.m., at West Retford Hall, Retford.
Secretary: Mrs. Foskett, Ordsall Rectory, Retford.

Course 3.—From Thursday, May 4th, at 6.30 p.m., at St. Peter's Institute, Brunt Street, Mansfield.
Secretary: ??

VIII.—WORCESTERSHIRE.

General Training in five centres from May 15th-July 7th.
Secretary: Mrs. Newcomb, Churchill Old Rectory, Spetchley, Worcs.

COUNTY OF LONDON

Three Lectures on "Stages in the development of the Girl" will be given by Mrs. Wiltsher of the Provincial Council for Mental Health, at Headquarters.
Friday, May 5th, 6.30—Brownie Age.
Saturday, May 6th, 2.30—Guide Age.
Saturday, May 6th, 5.30—Ranger Age.
The lectures will be consecutive and it is hoped that Guiders will attend all three if possible. Fee 6d. per session. Application to attend to be made to the London Training Secretary, London Room, Girl Guides Association, 17, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

Campcraft Training.—Correction to March notice. Course 1, Lambeth, should read "South Area."

WELSH TRAINING

Place—Shrewsbury School (by kind permission of the headmaster).
Date—April 12th-18th.
Approximate numbers—200.
Inquiries—Through Counties. OR to The Secretary, Mrs. Grenville Edwards, Kays-holme, Roman Road, Shrewsbury.

Sections will include:—
(1) Ranger Guiders (in three sections).
(2) Sea Ranger Guiders.
(3) Brownie Guiders.
(4) Guide Guiders (in two sections): (a) Unwarranted; (b) Warranted.
(5) A Guiders' Training Camp. (International representatives will be invited).
(6) Commissioners in all Sections.

Representatives from other voluntary organisations and Youth Organisers will be invited to join the Ranger group. It is hoped that a number of Welsh Directors of Education will also visit the Training.

Speakers will include Lady Baden-Powell, Sir Arnold McNair, James Griffiths, Esq., J. F. Wolfenden, Esq., Professor Hughes Perry, Clement Davies, Esq., K.C., M.P., Professor Victor Murray.

Applications. From January 1st-February 20th, on a County Quota (signature of County Commissioner needed). Waiting list open at once to all Guiders, in the order of their application forms being received by the Secretary.

Please Note. At least the first 50 names on the waiting list may feel confident of a place (provided all are not for the same section!).

TRAINING CAMP

Place—Shrewsbury School (by kind permission of the headmaster).
Date—April 11th-18th.

For Guiders who have never camped and others requiring experience for Licence and ribbon.

Note.—(1) County quota as above. (2) Waiting list open, application to Mrs. Michael, Glybri, 837, Gower Road, Swansea.

Testing Camps will follow at Whitsuntide in areas throughout Wales. Details later.

THE GUIDER

EXHIBITION OF HANDCRAFT

Place—Shrewsbury School (by kind permission of the headmaster).
Date—April 19th-18th.
Open to all Counties and Packs in Wales. Entries to: Mrs. Grenville Edwards, Kaysholme, Roman Road, Shrewsbury.
A selection Committee will consider entries, which must be of high standard, and a certificate will be awarded to each Company or Pack whose work is shown.
Handicraft may be the work of individuals or of Patrols. Brownie Packs, Guide, Rangers, and Extension Companies.
North—Records, log books, charts, brownie handicraft, Second Class useful article, Woodcraft or Camping exhibits, Proficiency badge work, Welsh Folk Craft, such as weaving, pottery, carving, iron work, or quilting, are suggestions of the type of thing to send.
Each entry must be labelled for safe return, and the age of craftsman should be added.

SEA RANGER TRAINING

Through the kindness of the Welsh Training Committee, an invitation has been extended to ten Sea Ranger Guides from England to attend the Welsh Sea Ranger Training week to be held at Shrewsbury from April 19th to 18th.
Preference will be given to Guides from Northern Counties, and to those who have attended a Sea Ranger Training. Other Guides may have their names entered on the waiting list.
Particulars of the Welsh Training were published in the January Guider. Application Form from The Secretary, Mrs. Grenville Edwards, Kaysholme, Roman Road, Shrewsbury.

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS RESIDENTIAL TRAINING

A residential Guide and Ranger training will be held at the Grove School, Hindhead, Surrey (by kind permission of the principal), from August 28th to September 4th, 1944.
The sessions will be taken by experienced Trainers and by candidates for the Blue Cord Diploma and Headquarters Instructor Certificate.
Fee will be £1 for the week.
Application enclosing a deposit of 2s. 6d. and a stamped addressed envelope should be made as early as possible to: The Secretary, The Imperial Training Department, The Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

OVERSEAS TRAINING

A training for Empire Knowledge will be held at Girl Guide Headquarters from Friday 21st-Monday, April 24th. The General public in addition to members of the Guide Movement are most cordially invited to attend.

PROGRAMME.

Friday, 21st.
8 p.m.—Talk and Discussion. Professor Vincent Harlow, Rhodes Professor of History to the University of London.
7 p.m.—Supper.
7.45-8.45 p.m.—Campfire.

Saturday, 22nd.
10 a.m.—Prayers.
10.10-12.45—General activities.
1.0 p.m.—Lunch.
2.30 p.m.—India. Mr. Lionel Aird, Director of The East and West Fellowship and former Professor of English at Allahabad University.
4 p.m.—Tea.
4.45 p.m.—Fundamentals of Guiding. Miss M. H. Shanks, Commissioner for Training, Girl Guide Imperial Headquarters.
6.45 p.m.—Supper.
7.30-8.30 p.m.—Films.

Sunday, 23rd.
2.30 p.m.—Spiritual Values Discussion. The Rev. Alan Gray, Metropolitan Secretary, Church Missionary Society.
4 p.m.—Tea.
4.30 p.m.—Guiding in India. Miss Rosalie Hacon, Chief's Diploma, recently Guide Trainer for all India.
6.45 p.m.—Open Session.
8.45 p.m.—Supper.
9.45 p.m.—Guides' Own. Lady Stubbs, C.B.E., Deputy Overseas Commissioner.

Monday, 24th.
10 a.m.—Prayers.
10.10 a.m.—Visit to Imperial Institute. Picnic lunch in Kensington Gardens.
The fee for the whole week-end (including meals) will be 7s. 6d. Visitors to individual lectures will be welcome and for these the charge will be 6d. per head. (Meals: Lunch and supper, 1s. tea, 6d., must be booked beforehand).
For individual lecture only, no application need be made.
Enquiries and applications should be sent to the Overseas Secretary, Imperial Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, as soon as possible.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY RALLY AND CHURCH PARADE

All Catholic Guides, Cadets, Rangers and Guides are invited to take part in the above on Sunday, April 30th. Please meet at Admiralty Arch, 3.30 p.m., and join in the march to the Cathedral for Benediction and March Past.
All particulars to be had from Miss Bonser, 4 Roland Mansions, Rosary Gardens, S.W.7. (Please enclose stamped envelope for reply).

HEADQUARTERS INSURANCE POLICIES

GUIDER'S INDEMNITY POLICY

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

PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND ILLNESS INSURANCE

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

Cover.
The object of this insurance is to cover the moral liability of Guiders for accidents sustained during organised Guide activities throughout the year, including camp, Counties, Divisions, Districts, Companies and/or Packs should insure their total membership on an annual basis. If this is not possible, then the total number attending any one camp may be insured for the period of the camp only, but it should be noted that when insuring for the whole year the rate of premium is exactly one-third that required for camp only.

NATIONAL SERVICE
It has been arranged that this policy shall also cover National Service work done in uniform and approved by the County Guide authorities concerned, with the provision that the cover shall not extend to those forms of National Service which are insured by, or would, but for the existence of this policy, be insured by, which are authorities understood that in no circumstances does this policy cover accidents directly caused by war, i.e., bombing, gun fire, gas, etc. Cover for individual cycling is excluded under the terms of the policy.

RATES OF PREMIUM

Annual Basis. 1d. per head.
Smaller numbers in proportion.
Camp. £1 5s. per hundred i.e., 3d. per head (for the period of camp only).

Application for insurance must be made on one of the official forms to be obtained from the Secretary, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, and no applications can be completed until the premium has been paid.

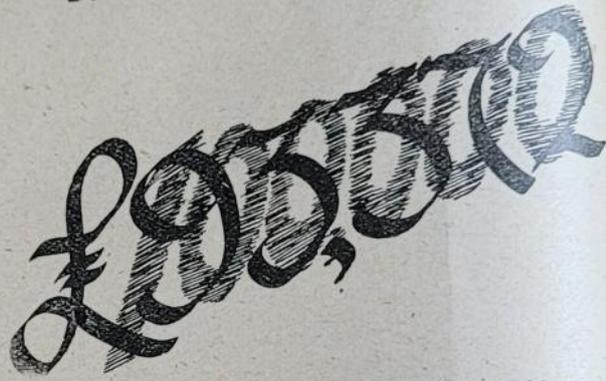
CLAIMS

Headquarters must be notified immediately an accident or illness occurs. Failure to comply with this within seven days may invalidate the claim when made.

A form will then be sent to the applicant to be filled in. This must be returned to Headquarters as soon as possible. All bills and accounts for expenses incurred must be sent in directly the claim is complete, and wherever possible accounts should not be paid until the claim has been passed by underwriters.

Should the question of insurance ever arise when Guiders or parents are arranging payment for treatment, it should be borne in mind that the policy is a private one arranged for the Girl Guides Association, and is therefore on a very limited scale. Its intention is only to cover such expenses as would have been incurred if no such policy exist, and all claims will be considered on that basis. Only if claims are kept as small as possible can the present extremely low rate of premium continue.

B.-P. MEMORIAL FUND



FURTHER GIFTS SINCE 15th FEBRUARY, 1944

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
England	251	6	0			
Scotland	21	19	10			
Wales	3	15	6			
Ulster		15	0			
TOTAL	277	16	4	277	16	4
Dominions and Colonies:						
British Guiana	30	0	0			
Grenada	10	0	0			
TOTAL	40	0	0	40	0	0
TOTAL				317	16	4
TOTAL up to February 15th ...				93,054	13	8
GRAND TOTAL of Fund to date (March 15th)				93,372	10	0

FUND NEWS

We are longing to hear from the Dominions as to how their Funds are going so that we can publish the good news here. The last we heard was from SOUTH AFRICA, to say that by November, 1943, their Fund stood at £2,948 17s. 8d.—a wonderful total!

Two splendid gifts have come from BRITISH GUIANA and GRENADA, as shown above, and we hear that TRINIDAD and TOBAGO have already raised 581.74 dollars.

Our biggest gift since the last statement was £116 from a Division in BRISTOL. Congratulations!

S.O.S.!! For some time we have been holding over a gift of 30s. sent in with a blank donation form. There were two P.O.s—one for 20s. and the other for 10s.—with Post Office stamp "Maidstone." All our efforts have failed to find the donor. Is any Company or Pack waiting impatiently for its receipt and give-lend voucher!?

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ON RAISING MONEY

MONEY raising is a nuisance, a bugbear, an interrupter-of-better-things. Why do we do it? There are various generous bodies in the country who would grant us money if we ask. Why don't we ask and have more time for training? And must we support all these appeals? Money raising is a nuisance, a bugbear, an interrupter-of-better-things. A new speculative building area seven years ago. The Captain up against a very ordinary Company. The Captain up against a problem she had not met before. Those children just could not see why they should do anything for anyone else or for the community. Why not drop orange peel in the road? Someone was paid to pick it up. Good turn jobs could never be done on Saturday mornings—Saturday morning was the children's matinee at the cinema. They expected camp to be made cheap for them, but took 15s. pocket money and wrote home for more. It was not exactly selfishness—they were simply the spoilt product of a spoilt age.

This year that same Company earned £16 by making toys. A great deal of work went into those toys and every penny went to the G.I.S. The Company will scrape along on funds raised by a humble Beetle Drive. (Captain had 'flu, but that made no difference. The Leaders carried on as hostesses and some of the younger ones did the refreshments.) The fact is, the spoilt age of seven years ago has become an age of Service-to-day. Service, generosity and sacrifice. Our children have caught the infection, and it remains for us grown-ups to guide their real into wise channels and, if possible, so to stabilise it that it will become part of their very being and an infection for their children to catch.

That is one reason why money raising—the money raising in answer to some appeal, be it Red Cross or G.I.S.—is more than a nuisance, a bugbear, an interrupter-of-better-things. It is a tangible, visible, understandable form of service with tangible, visible, understandable results.

When the Guides in this same Company (it is a real one, not invented!) are older, some of them will probably join the local Pre-Service Organisation. It is an excellent unit and gives a very high standard of all-round training. The education authority gives the Central School free for parades. The evening institute admits the volunteers free to classes. The Unit Committee has raised nearly £200 to provide the smart uniform. The Youth Council gives grants for all other equipment.

"Funds must be earned by the Scouts themselves, by their work, not by begging." (Scouting for Boys.)

"Each Company must manage its own funds. Its members should earn what funds they require by means of work or performances which deserve money in return. No begging for money is allowed, either for their own or for any other fund." (P.O.R.)

That is the Guide principle, but the other way is terribly tempting. Every Guider needs to have the issue clear in her head so that she is ready when asked why.

"In a word, it develops 'character,' which is more essential THAN ANYTHING ELSE to a lad for making his way in life." (B.-P., of course!)

Here is the second reason why we should tackle this nuisance, this bugbear, and, in tackling it, turn it to good account. It is essential to character training.

So the Guider and the Court of Honour need to do some really serious thinking. How much time should the Company as a whole spend on money raising? Should each Patrol try and raise some on its own? Should they depend on the earnings of each individual Guide—odd-jobbing, perhaps, or gardening?

This, I think, is a recent development in our Movement. I do not remember in the old days that we worked individually and brought our earnings to a common cause. We may have earned part of our uniform and some of our camp money, but it was for ourselves. Now it is for the Court of Honour to decide whether all the Guides' earnings are to go to the pool or, if not, what proportion they may keep. The children are remarkably keen at present to work in this way, and, when they have the cause for which they are working at heart, remarkably generous. Here is an opportunity that we should not miss. The children give their labours happily, but there are several things that we must give them in return. First, incentive. Suppose they are working for the Red Cross: we can show them pictures, read them stories of the Red Cross at work, try and get letters from the men in hospital. Suppose it is our own special effort, the G.I.S.; The Guide and THE GUIDER are helpful with pictures and articles, and perhaps we could get a real, live volunteer to come to a meeting.

Then, secondly, we can put them in the way of congenial work, and help the young ones, who are generally completely tongue-tied, to explain to their employers why they want to earn money. This is an essential point and one that must not be overlooked. If our small things in uniform are going round cadging work, kind people must know why. (If it is for the G.I.S., Headquarters leaflets are useful.)

G.I.S. (B) FUND DONATION FORM

I am enclosing £ s. d. from myself and my

District
 County
 Pack
 NAME (Title as Registered)
 ADDRESS
 (Mrs. or Miss)

COUNTY TO WHICH ATTACHED for GUIDING
 DIVISION
 DISTRICT

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 Secretary, Scottish Girl Guide H.Q., 16, Coates Crescent, Edinburgh, 3.	ULSTER The Secretary, Ulster H.Q., 50, Upper Arthur Street, Belfast.	WALES Miss E. C. Pryce, Crossford, St. Asaph, Flintshire.
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Cheques and P.O.'s should be crossed and made payable to:

The Girl Guides Association, Girl Guides.	Scottish Headquarters, Girl Guides.	Ulster Girl Guides.	Welsh Girl Guides.
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It is important that this form should be carefully filled in as receipt will be made out accordingly, either to sender or District/Company/Pack mentioned.

People are kind to Guides and will find them jobs even if they think it is merely for pocket money, but too much of this sort of thing will do the Movement no good. For the sake of our name, let our friends know that it is in a spirit of service that we ask.

Thirdly, we have here a great opportunity for character training if we make sure that the Guides are giving real value for the money they earn. The question of "wages" is one that can well be aired both at District Guiders' meetings and at the Court of Honour. The fixed agricultural wage is 6d. an hour for 14-year-olds. (Surrey; it varies in different counties.) If the Guides keep this in mind they will tend to be grateful to an over-generous employer rather than call a poorer one "stingy." In any case, Mrs. A. should not be allowed to "Give the poor little thing a shilling for a few yards of garden path semi-weeded. Moreover, if Betty and Mary undertake to do Mrs. B.'s shopping at 10 o'clock on Saturday, they must be on the doorstep at 10 o'clock! Here again the name of the great Movement is in the hands of ten-year-olds.

So, with care, this new development can become a valuable thing. And it certainly commends itself to Captain, as it does not interfere with Company work.

Next to individual effort comes Patrol effort. Our Patrols are supposed to have grown more independent since the war caused a Guider shortage. Certainly before the war the Patrol was little more than a useful unit for games, for elementary teaching and for work in camp. The really enterprising or ambitious Patrol was, to be honest, a rarity; so if money raising is a help towards independence by providing a reason for enterprise, then it is a Good Thing. Again the Guider can help by keeping interest in the cause alive, and she can give sane advice on ways and means. After that she stands back. The sane advice will probably include putting a damper on the too ambitious. An allotment is too unrelenting in its demands, but a single crop, such as lettuces, onions or even tomatoes (if the young are plants which can be begged from friends. Most gardens have a few surplus ones), is perfectly possible. A sale of work, No. But a single stall at some other function, or the Pedlar's Pack system (where the stock-in-trade is carried round to friends' houses. Privately. Beware of the hawking laws). Yes. A 6d. sale is a safe venture since valuable material is not wasted when things go wrong. An all-household stall—mops, kettleholders, dusters, dish cloths (there is no end to the uses for flour bags well boiled till the print disappears!!)—does well these days. The Penny Party, when admission, side-shows, stall, refreshments are all One Penny, is astonishingly paying. Shows got up with 2d. or 3d. admission for all the other Guides in the District are a good venture and fun, and H.Q. lantern slides and films are useful. Whatever it is, the Guider's opportunity for character training is clear. Good work, good value, nothing lawdry. Better a good woolly ball for 3d. than a bulgy woolly lamb for 1s. And again the good name of the Movement is in the Patrol's hands.

The united Company effort—the sale of toys or the pantomime—has, of course, its own value, and for most people its own enjoyment and sense of achievement, but it is undoubtedly this form of effort that has become to so many of us a bugbear, a nuisance, an interrupter-of-better-things. Many Companies rely entirely upon it, and it becomes an annual event occupying the whole of the Company meeting time before Christmas, with extra rehearsals thrown in. It is a pity to have too much even of a good thing. There is a great danger also that the whole of the initiative and responsibility will be borne by the grown-ups.

So let us debunk this bugbear.

1. Have our Company effort when, and only when, we and the Court of Honour really think it good for the Company apart from the money aspect.

Or 2. Stand back ourselves and see what happens when our Patrols take over.

THE GUIDER

[April, 1944]

- 3. Encourage the Bettys and Marys to show initiative on their own—and be prepared to learn more about their individual characters than we should ever have learnt in a month of rehearsals!
- And 4. Send THE GUIDER or *The Guide* any idea that works, for others to copy.
- And 5. Remember when we begin to get that interrupter-of-better-things feeling that "Our aim is

CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT TOWARDS HAPPY CITIZENSHIP
through natural rather than artificial means.
—(B.P. in the Foreword to *Girl Guiding*.)

Having pulled that sentence to pieces to see what it is made of, let us see if money raising by the simpler methods doesn't fit the bill.

As the Guider goes to press the British Guide International Service Fund total is

£11,841

KEEP IT UP!

GUIDE INTERNATIONAL SERVICE. (BRITISH) TRAINING CAMPS

It is hoped to hold the following training camps:

June 30th-18th, in Kent.
End of June, in Derbyshire.
August 20th-28th, in Lake District.
September in the Eastern Area.
September-October, possibly in Scotland.
Application for all G.I.S. training camps should be made to the Secretary at Headquarters through the volunteers C.C.A.
Fuller details of these camps will be in the April GUIDER, and it should be understood that these are always liable to alteration.

BOATING

(The following rules are for Sea Rangers. If Guides or Rangers wish to take part in any boat training, these rules also apply to them.)

1. A Sea Ranger, before taking part in any boat training, shall be able to swim 50 yards and also be able to float and tread water for ten minutes, using both methods alternately, while dressed in ordinary clothes. (This need not apply to inland waters or ponds, which are less than four feet deep, but applies to sea, river or lake.) It is necessary to have a health certificate before training for boat racing.

2. A Guider or Sea Ranger must be provided with a Boating Permit or Charge Certificate before taking charge of any vessel for training Sea Rangers. Forms can be obtained from Imperial Headquarters. Examiners for Boating Permit, Charge Certificate or Boat Annual Certificates must be approved by the District Commissioner or Local Association and County Coxswain (or C.R.A. where there is no Coxswain). If possible, these examiners should be recommended by the Commodore of the local Yacht Club, Sea Scout Chairman or Sea Scout Cadet Officer.

3. A boat shall only be taken over for ownership by Sea Ranger Crews when the Boat Certificate issued for this purpose has been completed. (Forms from Headquarters.)

4. A boat shall only be used when properly manned in accordance with the Boat Certificate, and in charge of a Guider or Sea Ranger holding Boating Permit or Charge Certificate, or an experienced person holding equivalent qualifications who has been approved by the District Commissioner or County Coxswain.

5. Sea Rangers under the age of 16 may not take part in any boat training without the written permission of a parent or guardian. When Rangers are in uniform, hats should be worn while boating in public places.

BOATING PERMIT

The candidate shall only be considered when recommended by her District Commissioner (for Guiders) and her Captain and District Commissioner (for Sea Rangers) as possessing the personality to take charge of a crew.

For open boats under oars

The candidate must:—

- Be able to maintain good discipline in the boat, understand proper procedure to be taken to prevent accidents, and the standard of efficiency and courtesy expected of Sea Rangers afloat.
- Be able to:—
 - Row a boat single-handed.
 - Row a boat with others.
 - Acting as cox:—
 - Know boat orders and use them decisively.
 - Steer a boat under oars.
 - Manoeuvre a boat to pick up a man overboard.
 - Bring a boat alongside a vessel and landing stage.
 - Moor a boat securely.
- Use the following knots:—Reef, bowline, clove hitch, fisherman's, sheet bend and round turn and two half-hitches.
 - Throw an unweighted line 12 yards.
- Know the general rules for meeting, passing and crossing other vessels.

- Know the sound signals given by vessels within sight of each other.
- If boating near a port or harbour, know any local rules and regulations.
- Know the beacons, buoys, landmarks and leading marks within the limit of her Boating Permit.
 - Know the local tides, currents, reefs, weirs, locks, ferries and any other hazards to navigation.
 - (for river) Know the etiquette concerning the navigation of locks, yacht club races, regattas, etc., which she may meet in her prescribed area.
- Perform Schafer's method of artificial respiration and resuscitate and treat the apparently drowned.

Candidates must have attained the age of 16.

(For Sea Rangers) Permission to boat must be obtained from the Captain for and on the day on which boating is to take place. The crew may not exceed five in number, including the cox; these should all be members of the same Sea Ranger Crew, and should all be reasonably efficient oarswomen.

The boat used must be of a type with which the Permit Holder is familiar, and the Captain (whether she holds the Permit herself or on behalf of her Crew) is responsible for seeing that the boat is manned with a proper number in accordance with the type of boat.

The Permit must only be used must be strictly limited by the examining area in which it may be used (i.e., County Coxswain, District Commissioner, local boatman nominated by District Commissioner).

CHARGE CERTIFICATE

For open boats under oars

The candidate must:—

- Hold the Boating Permit.
- Be able to scull over the stern of the boat.
 - Anchor a boat.
- Use the following hitches and bends:—Rolling hitch, fisherman's bend, double sheetbend, running bowline.
- Be able to instruct in the theory and practice of rowing and instil smartness into a crew.
- Know the steering and sailing rules for steam and sailing vessels.
 - Know the lights carried on vessels under way, sailing vessels, fishing vessels engaged in fishing, large steam vessels and small vessels; vessels towing and at anchor; special vessels (pilots, tugs, cable ships, ships not under command).
 - Know the fog signals used by steam and sailing vessels.
 - Know the distress signals.
- Know the meanings of the different buoys in use under the "Uniform System of Buoyage."
- Have a knowledge of weather signs and the meaning of gale warnings, and be able to make a reasonably accurate forecast of weather conditions.
- Carry and be able to use a compass.
- Know how to rig a towing line and the precautions to be used when towing or being towed.
- Perform one method of life-saving and release, 20 yards.

CHARGE CERTIFICATE

For open boats and decked vessels under sail

The candidate must:—

- Hold Charge Certificate for open boats under oars.
- Be able to sail a boat, tack, wear, make and shorten sail heave to.
- Sail away from and pick up moorings in various states of wind and tide.
- Be able to manoeuvre a boat to pick up a man overboard.
- Know how to use anchors and ground tackle.
 - Be able to heave the lead.
- Have a working knowledge of the Admiralty chart for the waters where the Charge Certificate allows sailing to take place.

BOATING LICENCE...

For Warranted Guiders only

- Hold Charge Certificate for open boats under oars, or for sail.
- Hold R.L.S.S. Bronze Medal, or Lifesaver Badge.
- Be able to signal in Semaphore up to the standard of Signalling Transmitter Certificate.
- Know the International Code of Signals, and the use of the International Code Book.
- Submit a written paper if required.

The candidate must be prepared to be tested on part or all of the Charge Certificate syllabus, either for open boats under oars, or, if the Boating Licence is for sail, for boats under oars and under sail.

The candidate will be expected to take charge of a crew in various types of boats, both heavy and light, under varying conditions. She must show that she understands her responsibility for ascertaining local conditions before taking a crew rowing or sailing in a place that is new to her.

Holders of the Boating Licence may boat in any waters.

N.B.—Applications to be tested should be made through the County Coxswain (or, where there is no Coxswain, through the County Ranger Adviser) to the Sea Ranger Commissioner for her country, c/o Headquarters, who will be responsible for nominating examiners and arranging the test.



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.

MISS, 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 6d. per month (which includes postage). Post free for a year 5s. Foreign and Colonial, 5s. post free.

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

8th MARCH, 1944

APPOINTMENTS

Assistant Commissioner for Music—Miss Chater.
 International Commissioner—Mrs. Mark Kerr was appointed for a further year.
 Commissioner for Camping—Miss Thompson was appointed for a further year.
 Assistant Commissioner for Rangers for Wales—Miss Eirwen Owen.
 Commissioner for Cadets for England—Miss Bubbers.

ANNUAL MEETING

The date of the Annual Meeting was fixed for May 4th, at Imperial Headquarters.

BOATING RULES

Amended Boating Rules were approved, see page 62

JUNIOR QUARTERMASTER CERTIFICATE

The following syllabus was approved:—

- (i) Make a menu for eight people for three days, and draw up a list of necessary stores and kitchen equipment.
 - (ii) Know the essentials to be observed in the storage of food, care of utensils and organisation of washing up, disposal of refuse and care of grease pit.
 - (iii) Prepare, cook and serve a meal which must include vegetables; a fish, meat, cheese or egg dish, a sweet and hot drink.
 - (iv) Be able to answer questions on the food values of the dishes chosen.
 - (v) Make a camp fire place and a wood pile.
- The tester to be nominated by the C.C.A. A Cadet or Ranger who had passed this test would be exempt from the Quartermastering clause of the Campract Certificate.

NOTICES

"MAKE DO AND MEND" POSTERS

The Public Relations Department of the Board of Trade, Millbank, S.W.1, will have posters for free distribution shortly. Please write to them direct if you can help with distribution.

HERB COLLECTION

E.G.H. Laboratories, Adelphi, Salford, Manchester, require large quantities of dried stinging nettles. They will send full details on application.

EMPIRE YOUTH SUNDAY, MAY 21, 1944

There will be a special service in Westminster Abbey at 6.30. Tickets for this service will be allocated to the Headquarters of each organisation. No places will be available except by ticket.

BOARD OF EDUCATION—CANTEEN FACILITIES FOR YOUTH CLUBS AND CENTRES NATIONAL MILK COCOA

The Board have arranged with the Ministry of Food for supplies of National Milk Cocoa to be available for young people under the age of 18 in any local youth organisation which has been licensed as a catering establishment under Administrative Memorandum No. 323, including the pre-service training organisations. Forms of permit to purchase and full instructions for obtaining supplies may be obtained from the local Food Office, together with instructions for preparing the beverage.

National Milk Cocoa contains a high milk-content, giving first-class protein, which is particularly needed by adolescent boys and girls, especially during the winter months. The Board and the Ministry trust, therefore, that authorities will give the widest possible publicity to the availability of supplies of National Milk Cocoa amongst youth organisations in their areas that have obtained catering licences and will encourage the organisations to take full advantage of them.

CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE

On February 23rd, on duty, as a result of enemy action—Winnie Willmott, beloved Brown Owl of 14th Fulham Pack, Captain of 14th Fulham Guide Company and Central Fulham District Secretary. Much loved by us all in the Division.

AWARDS

LIFE SAVING

Silver Cross

Guide Margaret Ure, age 13, 137th Glasgow Company

Margaret's mother was pouring water from a kettle into the tea pot when her apron caught fire. Margaret tried to beat out the flames by wrapping her coat round her, but this was unsuccessful and she pulled the blankets off the bed and wrapped them round her mother who by this time was fainting on a rug in front of the fire. Margaret's brother, age 8, ran for a neighbour who arrived after the flames had been put out; there was also a small sister age 2 running about the room at the time. Margaret acted alone, without any consideration for her own safety; one of her fingers was burnt. Margaret then ran for a doctor, who dressed the mother's burns before sending her to the Royal Infirmary, where she has since been nearly three months.

GALLANTRY

Certificate of Merit

Patrol Leader Doris Green, age 15, 5th Monton Company, South East Lancashire.

On June 4th, 1943, the bus in which Doris was returning home from Manchester skidded and overturned; one person was killed and seventeen injured. Doris extricated herself, uninjured, and when the ambulances arrived she was found assisting the injured, which she continued to do until the casks were removed to hospital. The Ambulance Officer reported that she had "rendered them a great

service, and that it was felt that she should receive some recognition for her work in which she upheld the proud tradition of the Girl Guides Association."

GOOD SERVICE

Beaver

Miss Gertrude Foreman, Division Commissioner for St. Marylebone, London.

Certificate of Merit

Miss E. M. Carroll, Captain 1st Withington Company, S.-E. Lancashire.

FORTITUDE

Badge of Fortitude

Patrol Leader Barbara Defillipis, age 14, 1st Brockley Hill Company, Middlesex.

EAGLE OWL DIPLOMA

Miss Portmore, Cornwall.

HEADQUARTERS INSTRUCTOR CERTIFICATE

Guide

Miss Melvin, Glasgow—Signalling; Drill and Ceremonial.

Miss Robertson, Glasgow—Tenderfoot; Woodcraft (Nature).

Miss Turner, Glasgow—Camp Fire.

Bronzie

Miss Anderson, Glasgow—Mime; Storytelling.

Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, March, 1944.

ENGLAND

BRISTOL

BRISTOL EAST.—Div. C., Miss F. M. Sheppard, 10, Fitzroy Road, Chester Park, Bristol.

RESIGNATION

BRISTOL EAST.—Div. C., Miss B. Lambert.

CHESHIRE

CHESTER SOUTH.—Dist. C., Miss M. Godson, 1st Floor Flat, 11, Cambrian View, Chester.

OFFERTON AND WOODSMOOR.—Dist. C., Miss W. Thompson, 509, Buxton Road, Hazel Grove, Stockport. (Transferred from Temporary.)

RESIGNATION

CHESTER SOUTH.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss M. Robinson.

CORNWALL

RESIGNATION

SOUTH CORNWALL.—Div. C., Mrs. Stewart.

DERBYSHIRE

COUNTY SECRETARY.—(Temp.), Miss E. Martin, Parkholm, Buxton.

DEVONSHIRE

ASSISTANT COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Murray, 5 Carlton Hill, Exmouth.

HONTON.—Asst. Div. C., Miss D. Page, Westerland, Redwood Road, Sidmouth.

PAIGNTON.—Dist. C., Miss B. Hughes, Hook Hill Cottage, Brixham Road, Paignton.

RESIGNATIONS

ILFRACOMBE.—Dist. C., Miss K. Williams.

PAIGNTON.—Dist. C., Miss J. M. Cobham.

ESSEX

STANSTED.—Dist. C., Mrs. Reynolds, Avenue House, Stansted.

RESIGNATIONS

GRAYS.—Dist. C., Mrs. E. C. Taylor.

NEWPORT.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Deaconess Chapman.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY (FINANCE).—Mrs. Hedley, 2, Ashford Road, Cheltenham.

HAMPSHIRE

BOURNEMOUTH EAST.—Div. C., Miss E. M. Habershon, Leas Court, Cliff Drive, Canford Cliffs, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST.—Asst. Div. C., Miss M. Brumell, 86, Richmond Park Avenue, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH WEST.—Div. C., Miss E. M. Habershon, Leas Court, Cliff Drive, Canford Cliffs, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH WEST.—Asst. Div. C., Miss G. D. Pitman, Bloxworth, Branksome Hill Road, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH NORTH.—Dist. C., Miss K. Harding, 34, Porchester Road, Bournemouth.

RESIGNATIONS

BOURNEMOUTH WEST.—Asst. Div. C., Miss G. Saye, J.P.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST.—Dist. C., Miss E. Ruddock.

BOURNEMOUTH NORTH.—Dist. C., Miss M. Brumell.

BOURNEMOUTH SOUTH.—Dist. C., Miss E. Habershon.

BOURNEMOUTH SOUTH-WEST.—Dist. C., Miss H. Martin.

HEREFORDSHIRE

RESIGNATION

BODENHAM, WELLINGTON AND MARDEN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Taylor.

KENT

CORRECTION.—Please note that Miss Hayne, Dist. C. for Tunbridge Wells No. 1 has not resigned as shown in the March GUIDER, but is on leave of absence.

EXTENSION SECRETARY.—Miss E. B. Blair, 69, Manor Way, Beckenham.

RESIGNATIONS

EXTENSION SECRETARY.—Miss T. Stevenson.

ASSISTANT EXTENSION SECRETARY.—Miss E. Blair.

NORTH-EAST KENT.—Div. C., Miss V. Watkins.

LANCASHIRE NORTH-WEST

ASHTON (new District in Preston Division).—Dist. C., Miss Proctor, St. Stephen's Vicarage, Broadgate, Preston.

LANCASHIRE SOUTH-EAST

ECCLES.—Div. C., Miss S. H. Clarke, 118, Gilda Brook Road, Eccles.

SHAW.—Dist. C., Miss E. M. Herd, 8, King's Road, Shaw, Oldham.

RESIGNATIONS
OLDHAM SOUTH-WEST.—Dist. C., Mrs. Poole Smith.
PEEL PARK.—Dist. C., Miss K. N. Ollier.
LANCASHIRE SOUTH-WEST
LIVERPOOL NORTH-EAST No. 8.—Dist. C., Miss H. Kenyon, 128, Gartwoyle Road, Liverpool, 15.
LIVERPOOL NORTH-EAST No. 7 (new District in Liverpool North-East Division), Dist. C., Miss T. McLean, 8, Eaton Gardens, West Derby, Liverpool, 12.
LIVERPOOL NORTH-WEST No. 2.—Dist. C., Miss V. Reid, 16, Rosedale Avenue, Great Crosby.
SOUTHPORT.—No. 1.—Dist. C., Miss M. Baillie, 6, Sandringham Road, Birkdale, Southport.
 Please note that **WARRINGTON** Division now contains the following four Districts:—
WARRINGTON CENTRAL.—Dist. C., Miss J. Kerr, 51, Knutsford Road, Warrington.
WARRINGTON EAST.—Dist. C., Mrs. Neeve, Heanfield, York Drive, Grappenhall, Warrington.
WARRINGTON NORTH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Maines, 7, Fitzherbert Street, Warrington.
WARRINGTON SOUTH.—Dist. C., Miss A. Grounds, Rose Villa, Grappenhall Road, Latchford, Warrington.
RESIGNATIONS
LIVERPOOL NORTH.—Div. C., Miss S. M. Stoddart.
NEWTON.—Div. C., Mrs. Whalley.
SOUTHPORT No. 1.—Dist. C., Miss J. Watkins.
WINWICK AND CROFT.—Dist. C., Miss J. Watkins.
LEICESTERSHIRE
ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss M. Bland, 93, Holmfield Road, Leicester.
RESIGNATION
ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. R. B. Thompson.
LONDON
HACKNEY WEST.—Dist. C., Miss W. Rest, 48, Waterhall Avenue, Chingford, E.4.
SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss M. MacDonald, Red Cross House, 20, Queens Gate Terrace, S.W.7.
 Please note that **HACKNEY SOUTH** Division now contains only two Districts:—
EASTERN SOUTH HACKNEY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Wilcox, 12, Butterfields, E.17.
WESTERN SOUTH HACKNEY.—Dist. C., Miss F. Fry, 10, Randall Avenue, N.W.2.
RESIGNATIONS
HAMSTEAD.—Div. C., Miss Faraday.
ST. PANCRAS.—Div. C., Mrs. Lloyd.
EAST ST. PANCRAS.—Dist. C., Miss O. Hetz.
FOREST GATE.—Dist. C., Miss Spackman.
GREENWICH PARK.—Dist. C., Miss N. E. Lewis.
HACKNEY AND KINGSLAND.—Dist. C., Miss Woods.
NORTH HOMERON.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Crompton.
NORTH STEVENY.—Dist. C., Miss A. G. Holman.
MIDDLESEX
TEDDINGTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Warren, 80n, Broom Road, Teddington.
RESIGNATIONS
EALING.—Div. C., The Hon. Mildred Lowther, O.B.E.
HARROW TOWN.—Dist. C., Miss F. Dean.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE SOUTH.—Div. C., Miss M. Hill, 11, Sandhill Close, White Hills, Northampton.
RESIGNATION
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE SOUTH.—Div. C., Miss B. M. Smyth.
NORTHUMBERLAND
RESIGNATION
ASHINGTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Cullen.
SHROPSHIRE
SHEREWSBURY TOWN WEST.—Dist. C., Mrs. F. W. T. Goolden, Carysfort, Kingsland, Shrewsbury.
WHITTINGTON AND WESTON RHYN.—Dist. C., Miss Clayton-Jones, Hardwick Hall, Ellesmere.
RESIGNATION
SHEREWSBURY TOWN WEST.—Dist. C., Miss L. Lunt.
SOMERSET
RESIGNATION
CLYVEDON.—Dist. C., Miss M. Brand.
STAFFORDSHIRE
 Correction: Please note that Miss Hickman, Brabourne, Godsall, Wolverhampton, has not resigned as Dist. C. for Seisdon, as listed in the February GUIDER.
WALSALL.—Asst. Div. C., Mrs. G. Harvey, 12, Mellish Road, Walsall.
GNOSALL District has been transferred from Stone Division to Stafford Division. Dist. C., Mrs. Kemp, High Onn Manor, Church Eaton, Stafford.
TETENHALL.—Dist. C., Miss M. Burd, Laneside, Oaken, Codsall, Wolverhampton.
RESIGNATIONS
RUGELEY.—Dist. C., Miss D. Dean.
WALSALL CENTRAL.—Dist. C., Mrs. Booth.
SUFFOLK
RESIGNATION
FELIXSTOWE EAST.—Dist. C., Mrs. Brittain.
WEST SURREY
HAMELTON.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss D. Bush, Vale House, Hyde Stile, Godalming.
RESIGNATION
HAMELTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Horstmann.
WARWICKSHIRE
SOLIHULL.—Asst. Div. C., Mrs. Wakefield, 82, Viceroy Close, Bristol Road, Birmingham.
ARDEN.—Dist. C., Miss A. E. Jarvis, The Bungalow, Umberslade, Hockley Heath.
RESIGNATION
ARDEN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Wakefield.
WESTMORLAND
KENT VALLEY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Stavert, Holme Moss, Endmoor, nr. Kendal.
RESIGNATIONS
KENT VALLEY.—Dist. C., Miss M. Heaton.
KENT VALLEY.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Bagot.
WILTSHIRE
 Please note that in future—
CRICKLADE District will be known as **CRICKLADE AND ASHTON KEYNES**.
STRATTON AND STRATTON ST. MARGARET District will be known as **HIGHWORTH AND THE STRATTONS**.
RESIGNATION
RAMSBURY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hughes.
YORKSHIRE EAST RIDING
RESIGNATION
NORTH-WEST HULL.—Dist. C., Mrs. Borcham. (Called to Higher Service.)
YORKSHIRE NORTH RIDING
NORTHALLERTON AND WENSLEYDALE.—Div. C. (Temp.), Miss H. Russell, Elmscott, Northallerton.
YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING NORTH
SPEN VALLEY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Taylor, Bankfield, Cliffe Lane, Cleckheaton.
RESIGNATION
DEWSBURY A..—Dist. C., Miss E. Armitage.
YORK CITY
ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY (FINANCE).—Miss L. M. Steele, 32, Severus Avenue, York.

WALES
ANGLESEY
HOLYHEAD.—Dist. C., Miss L. Edwards, 63, Station Street, Holyhead.
RESIGNATION
RHOSNEIGR.—Dist. C., Miss V. MacFall.
BRECONSHIRE
COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The Lady Glanusk, Glanusk Castle, Crickhowell, Brecon.
RESIGNATION
COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The Hon. Mrs. Cooper.
CARDIGANSHIRE
NORTH CARDIGANSHIRE.—Div. C., Miss M. Williamson, Tynygog, Brynmyr Road, Aberystwyth.
SOUTH CARDIGANSHIRE.—Div. C., Miss P. Pilditch, Glanafon, Gwbert-on-Sea.
RESIGNATION
 Please note that **CARDIGANSHIRE CENTRAL DIVISION** has been disbanded; and **LAMARVA** District has been transferred to South Division.
CARMARTHENSHIRE
RESIGNATIONS
EXTENSION SECRETARY.—Miss M. Joynson.
LONE SECRETARY.—Miss M. Joynson.
LLANDILO.—Dist. C., Mrs. Nicholas.
CENTRAL GLAMORGAN
COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. R. E. B. Rees, Ashfield, Merthyr-mawr Road, Bridgend.
WEST GLAMORGAN
SWANSEA VALLEY.—Div. C., Mrs. G. Bellingham, Glais House, Glais, Swansea Valley.
SWANSEA CENTRAL DISTRICT has divided as follows:—
SWANSEA CENTRAL.—Dist. C., Miss N. Laverton, 7, Lon Mafon, Tycoc, Swansea.
SWANSEA SOUTH.—Dist. C., Miss Wolf, 24, Bryn Road, Swansea.
RESIGNATIONS
PORT TALBOT.—Dist. C., Mrs. Powell.
SWANSEA CENTRAL.—Dist. C., Mrs. Michael.
PEMBROKESHIRE
RESIGNATIONS
PEMBROKESHIRE NORTH.—Div. C. (Temp.), The Lady Lewis.
TENBY.—Dist. C., Miss K. Wallis.
SCOTLAND
CLACKMANNANSHIRE
CLACKMANNAN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Manson, The Firs, Clackmannan.
CITY OF DUNDEE
COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Miss Mackie-Whyte, 10, Glamis Drive, Dundee.
RESIGNATION
COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Miss E. Sharp.
FIFE
 Correction: The appointment of the Assistant County Secretary mentioned in the February GUIDER should read as follows:—
ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. Douglas McIntosh, 89, Balwearie Road, Kirkcaldy.
INVERNESS SHIRE
LONE SECRETARY.—(Temp.), Mrs. Gooch, Castlehill House, Inverness.
LANARKSHIRE
STRATHAVEN.—Dist. C., Miss C. Gray, Overlea, Lethame Road, Strathaven.
RESIGNATION
STRATHAVEN.—Dist. C., Dr. Catherine B. Wilson.
STIRLINGSHIRE
RESIGNATION
STIRLING BURGH CASTLEHILL.—Dist. C., Mrs. McEwen.
ULSTER
CITY OF BELFAST
BELFAST EAST.—Div. C., Mrs. Britton, 85, Kings Road, Belfast.
RESIGNATION
BALLYMACARETT.—Dist. C., Mrs. Britton.
OVERSEAS
AFRICA
KENYA COLONY
KISUMU.—Dist. C., Mrs. Williams, c/o D.C.'s Office, Kisumu, Kenya.
RESIGNATION
KISUMU.—Dist. C., Mrs. Fergusson.
LEEWARD ISLES
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS
RESIGNATION
ISLAND SECRETARY.—Mrs. Elmes.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED
Wanted, Toadstool for Extension Brownie Pack. Brownies prefer to pay for Toadstool.—Eckstein, 28, The Boltons, London, S.W.10.
School Company would like to join another for camp, first week of summer holidays, war situation permitting. Guider experienced camper but unlicensed.—Write Edginton, St. K. Therine's School, Heatherton Park, Taunton.
Would any Company camping this summer within reasonable distance Workshop, consider taking 8-10 keen Guides. Experienced but unlicensed Guider would accompany them part of the time.—Mrs. Mowat, Friar's Gate, Firbeck, nr. Workshop.
Urgently Wanted, Union Jack and Company Colour.—Full particulars to Miss Machin, Hykeham Hall, Lincoln.
FOR SALE
For Sale, Black's "Good Companion" Tent, Trio model; green. £1 10s.—Apply M. Barwell, L.C.C. Farm, Hutton, Preston.
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 8d. each. Obtainable from Imperial Headquarters.
THEATRICAL
"The Masque of Empire".—Hugh Mytton's world-famous Guide play. The beautiful costumes of the Empire Society for this play are still available from 6d. to 1s. each. See book of play (price 6d.), obtainable Headquarters. "In love are Empire's firm foundations set."
Shadow Plays by Hugh Mytton.—"Christ Love," the Christmas Story with Carols. Simple, beautiful and effective. "Ug-Ug, the Ogre," and "King Canoodlum," two humorous plays with magical surprises and peals of laughter. No words. Just a lamp and a sheet, with your shadows as actors. All "properties" cut from brown paper. Ideal for long evenings in home or hall. Books, with full instructions, 1s. each, from Imperial Headquarters.
TYPEWRITING
Typing and Duplicating orders promptly and efficiently executed by Miss Midgett, 43, Oakington Manor Drive, Wembley.
All classes Duplicating Typewriting neatly and accurately executed. Prompt delivery, moderate charges. Special terms to Guiders.—Alert Typewriting Bureau, 20, Rutland Road, Harrow, Middlesex. Harrow 2608.