

THE GUIDER

VOL XXXI. No. 5.

MAY, 1944

CONTENTS

<i>The Princess Comes Aboard</i>	Page
<i>Empire Training at Headquarters</i>	65
<i>The Commissioners' Page</i>	66
<i>Water Supplies in Devastated Areas</i>	67
<i>Hints on Shoe Repairing</i>	68
<i>Know Your Own Birds</i>	69
<i>Know Your Own Birds</i>	70
TRAINING SUPPLEMENT—	
<i>Guiders' Warrants</i>	71
<i>Equipment for a Trek Cart Expedition</i>	72
<i>Training and Testing—The Patrol Leader's Camp Permit</i>	78



CONTENTS

<i>Readers' Forum</i>	Page
<i>The Camperall Test</i>	78
<i>The Chain Saw</i>	74
<i>Training Notices</i>	75
<i>Lone Notice Board</i>	76
<i>Usher's Dream Comes True</i>	76
<i>Making Friends and Getting Married</i>	77
<i>B.-P. Fund News</i>	77
<i>President Roosevelt Greets U.S. Girl Scouts</i>	78
<i>Headquarters Notices</i>	79
<i>Appointments and Resignations</i>	79-80

THE PRINCESS COMES ABOARD

MANY tributes have been paid to Her Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth, and the Sea Scout Section and the Sea Ranger Section added theirs when Princess Elizabeth, wearing her Sea Ranger uniform, visited the National Sea Scout Exhibition on Tuesday, April 18, 1944, at the London Scottish Drill Hall, Buckingham Gate.

A guard of honour of Sea Rangers and Sea Scouts was drawn up at the entrance. On her arrival Princess Elizabeth was received by the Mayor of Westminster, Sir Percy Everett (Deputy Chief Scout), Mr. Denham Christie (Imperial Commissioner for Sea Scouts), Lady Cochrane (Chief Commissioner for England) and Miss Hopkins (Imperial Commissioner for Rangers).

Preceded by two Sea Scout Standard bearers, Princess Elizabeth and the reception party passed through the guard of honour to the far end of the hall to the ship's bridge on to which she was piped by six Sea Scouts and Sea Rangers. She stood at the salute while the White Ensign was hoisted and the National Anthem played and sung by all present, and during the General Salute, played by a Sea Scout band. It was an inspiring moment to see Princess Elizabeth dressed as a Sea Ranger, standing at the salute whilst hundreds of Sea Scouts and Sea Rangers showed their devotion and loyalty and their appreciation of the honour of her visit. It seemed traditional and natural that one so loved by all should follow the "call of the sea" and join the nautical section of the Ranger Branch when con-

sidering the famous sea history of our beloved Royal Family. Princess Elizabeth afterwards made a tour of inspection of the exhibits of the Exhibition, and was greatly interested in the Sea Scouts' collection of model boats; the actual building of a small sailing dinghy and marine cable maintenance. The Sea Ranger Section had been invited to take part by showing a display of Sea Ranger handwork and activities, and the Princess was particularly interested in this stall and in all the model craft made by Sea Rangers—small buoys for teaching navigation; the History of shipping, illustrated; International Code and the many things made from fancy knots.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH,
Buckingham Palace,
London.

On behalf of all Brownies, Guides, Rangers, Guiders and Commissioners of Great Britain and the Empire, and at their request, I send loyal greetings and warmest good wishes. We are all proud of our fellowship within the Guide Movement and the keenness of Your Royal Highness is the greatest spur and encouragement to us all.

FINOLA SOMERS,
Chief Commissioner.

A gift of a tent and camp equipment is being made to H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth from the Girl Guides Association.

at work re-leathering oars. The stall was shown and explained by Miss Sylvia Clarke, who presented to the Princess the County Sea Ranger Coxswains who had helped contribute to the stall.

The Sea Ranger Section had been fortunate all the week in sharing a corner of the Sea Scout Exhibition, and had had many well-known visitors (who were interested in the Sea Rangers at work), including Prince Bernhard, Admiral Cunningham, Admiral Vivien and Mrs. Laughton Mathews, Director of the W.R.N.S.

On the Saturday the Sea Ranger Section took part in an inter-county boat race from the *Discovery* (Captain Scott's famous ship moored in the Thames). It was a grand bit of co-operation as the Sea Rangers and Sea Scouts each cheered each



H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth passing through the Guard of Honour with Sir Percy Everett.

WATER SUPPLIES IN DEVASTATED AREAS

VERY soon new Guiders who are Overseas Relief Volunteers will be setting out to meet the challenge of devastated Europe. They do not know whether their job will be pre-armistice or post-war; whether they will go out in spring, summer or winter; whether they will be faced with drought or flood; whether water supply conditions will have been to some extent patched up by the Military; whether some sort of emergency scheme will have been put into operation by Water Engineers from this country; or whether— which is more likely—nothing will have developed in their area beyond the blue print stage.

Two things, however, are quite certain. Firstly, that there must be water safe to drink; secondly, that if the water supply in their area is inadequate, or impure, their training, however thorough, will break down in the one first essential unless they possess some elementary knowledge of how, by sterilisation, to ensure a pure emergency water supply for themselves and for those in their care. Let us imagine that the normal piped supply of pure water has been interrupted in a certain area. What happens?

People instantly attempt to draw water from ponds or streams, and something has to be done quickly or there may be a serious outbreak of typhoid fever or some other disease commonly carried by water.

Colonel E. F. W. Mackenzie, O.B.E., M.C., M.B., D.P.H., Director of Water Examination, Metropolitan Water Board, is the recognised authority on Emergency Water Supply. In his view water supply conditions in devastated Europe will differ very little in essentials from those obtaining in devastated London in 1940, except that in London the Metropolitan Water Board was able to provide pure emergency supplies when the piped supply was interrupted, whereas in devastated countries this may depend upon your own knowledge and initiative.

Bacteria in Water.

"Some knowledge of the nature of germs is necessary for the better appreciation of the processes employed for the purification of water," said Colonel Mackenzie, in the course of an interview on this subject. The germs of water-borne diseases which may occur in Europe nearly all belong, as in this country, to the lowest form of vegetable life, and are called bacteria. The bacteria form a very large class and are present everywhere but fortunately very few of them are harmful. Many, indeed, are essential to mankind. For example, bacteria in the soil enable plants to take up their nourishment and without them we should have no crops. They are all so small that they are quite invisible to the naked eye; 8,000 typhoid bacteria placed end to end measure only one inch. In favourable circumstances they multiply very rapidly by simply and continuously dividing into two, and one of them may produce as many as 17,000,000 in 24 hours.

This sounds a great many, but so small are they that tens of thousands can be contained within one drop of water. Another interesting characteristic of bacteria, not always appreciated, is that they do not arise spontaneously from filth or from anything else. In common with all other plants and animals they must have an ancestor and they breed true to type.

A typhoid germ, for instance, can be produced only by a typhoid germ, and can cause only one disease, namely, typhoid fever. All natural waters contain impurities. Many of these impurities are in no way harmful in a water supply and some of them indeed are beneficial.

Others are objectionable. In general dissolved impurities are quite harmless unless they exist in excessive quantity. Some dissolved impurities may indeed be beneficial. Gases, for example, add sparkle to the water, and a water which contains no salts in solution is insipid to the taste. Suspended impurities of any kind are objectionable in water which is intended for domestic use.

It must be remembered that the presence of disease-producing germs is in no way indicated by the physical quality of the water. They are just as likely to exist in large numbers in the clear and sparkling water of a shallow well as in muddy and obviously impure river water. The sparkling condition of shallow well waters may, in fact, be caused by the presence of enormous numbers of germs."

Simple Sterilising Processes

We know, then, that purity of water is not to be ascertained by



Photo: Fox

G.I.S. Volunteers learning to repair a damaged house.

taste or appearance; that the only way to be sure of pure water in a devastated area is to subject it to some sort of sterilising process.

- There are two means available for sterilising water:—
- (a) heat; and
 - (b) chemical disinfectants.

Boiling is undoubtedly the surest means of sterilisation, but this is obviously not practicable for sterilising emergency supplies of water on a large scale. From the point of view of efficiency, ease of application, and cost, chlorine in one form or another is the only disinfectant suitable for sterilising water supplies.

Chlorine may be obtained as proprietary preparations containing 1 per cent. of chlorine (such as Milton or Chlorson); if the bottle is kept stoppered these preparations may be kept indefinitely. It is also readily procurable as bleach powder, from which a 1 per cent. solution can be prepared by making 6½ ounces of the powder into a thin paste and diluting to 1 gallon. After mixing thoroughly allow to settle and decant off the clear chlorine solution. If stored in stoppered bottles and kept in the dark this solution will keep for at least three months.

To purify a small quantity of water add ten drops of a 1 per cent. solution of chlorine to each pint of water. (It is useful to remember that a tumbler holds about half a pint.) Stir well and allow to stand for not less than five minutes. The water will then be safe to drink but will taste of chlorine. This is quite harmless but it is not always easy to persuade people, especially children, of this fact. The taste can be removed by adding one or two crystals of photographic hypo.

An ordinary bucket holds about two gallons. For this quantity of water add two teaspoonfuls of chlorine solution, mix, and allow to stand for at least five minutes. To remove taste, add four or five crystals of hypo; or more if necessary.

This process alone is adequate for sterilising the great majority of well waters. Water drawn from ponds, rivers, or streams, and certain heavily polluted shallow well waters, however, may be extremely resistant to treatment by chlorination for the reason that such waters are liable to contain particulate infective material and that bacteria embedded in these particles are protected from the influence of chlorine. And the very conditions



First aid to broken feet and shoes.

Photo: Fox

May, 1944]

which will bring about the necessity for using emergency water supplies will also be most likely to bring about the introduction of such waters of a greater load of dangerous pollution than is normally present.

Should the only water available contain particles of solid matter it should be strained through a folded handkerchief or similar material before treatment.

Here are three important points to remember:—

(a) Do not add the hypo until at least five minutes after you have stirred in the chlorine. It destroys the chlorine and will not purify the water.

(b) Treat each quantity of water separately. Do not chlorinate water to which hypo has been added.

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

I am enclosing £

District

Company

Pack

NAME

(Mrs or Miss)

ADDRESS

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

s. d. from myself and my

COUNTY TO WHICH ATTACHED FOR GUIDING

DIVISION

DISTRICT

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(c) Do not use any disinfectant other than chlorine for purifying water unless you are sure of your results.

Final Emergency Test

Here is a simple iodine test for use in emergency to demonstrate that sufficient residual chlorine is present in the water.

After the water has stood for not less than the minimum contact time required, and before dechlorinating, add to about one fluid oz. of the water, preferably in a white container which should be reserved for this purpose only, a few crystals of potassium iodide. The crystals will produce an amber colour as an indication that the water has been properly treated provided the yellow colour is quite distinct.

M. L. B.

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.

Cheques and P.O.'s should be crossed and made payable to:

The Girl Guides Association.

Girl Guides.

Ulster Girl Guides.

Welsh Girl Guides.

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.

G.I.S. (B) FUND TOTAL £15,438

HINTS ON SHOE REPAIRING

Tools Required

1 Repairing Last. This should be a combined one with two feet and a very small one which can be used for repairing a child's shoe or for heels of shoes of all sizes.

1 Shoemaker's Knife.

1 Knife Sharpener. This is best made from a piece of wood about 13 in. long, 2 in. wide, 1 in. thick. This should be covered on one side with a strip of emery paper (linen backed) and on the other with a strip of soft upper leather, which should be stretched and tacked tightly to the wood at each end.

1 Shoemaker's Rasp, 8 in. long, with rasp on one side and file on the other.

1 pair Pincers.

1 or 2 sheets Sandpaper.

Brown or Black Heelball.

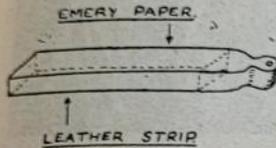
Rivets of various sizes from ¼ in., rising by sixteenths of an inch to 1 in. in length.

3d. Shoemaker's Ink, black or brown.

1 Glazing Iron.

1 Shoemaker's Hammer.

(All these can be bought from a leather merchant.)



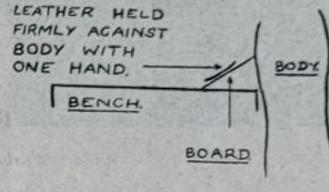
The leather used should be of medium substance and cut from a bend. (For a man's shoe a stouter leather should be used.) To get a piece of leather of the right size a pattern of the shoe must first be made. This is done by placing the shoe on a stiff piece of paper and running a pencil round sole and heel. The pattern can be cut out and reversed to give the outline of the other shoe. A piece of leather 6 in. x 7 in. will do for most ladies' shoes, and 6½ in. x 8½ in. or 9 in. for men's.

To Repair the Shoe

Soak the leather in water overnight, then remove and leave to drain and partly dry. Leather which is too dry or too wet is very difficult to work with. Remove the old soles by prising up the edge with a screwdriver or other flat, blunt instrument, then peel off the rest with a pair of pincers; remove the top layer of leather from the heels in the same way. Cut and shape the soles roughly to fit the shoes, taking care to cut the "waist" accurately to make a neat join. The sole under the "waist" should be skived down to a thickness of 1/16 in. This is best done by placing the sole flat on a piece of board, held at an angle resting between the bench and the body. The knife is then placed as flat as possible on the waist of the sole and small skivings of leather are cut off.

The leather should now be hammered by placing it on the last and hammering it with a shoemaker's hammer, which is slightly round faced. This tightens the fibres and tends to shape the leather to fit the boot. Hammering should not be done too violently or the leather may be damaged. Now place the shoe on the repairing last and place the roughly-shaped sole on to it so that the edge of the old sole is well covered; then tack the sole near the toe with one rivet and fix the waist of the sole with two rivets. Remove the shoe from the last and, holding the new sole closely to the shoe, pare the edge off close to the old sole, cutting upwards and towards you. (Do not cut away from the old sole, or this will pull off the lightly-fixed new one.)

Mark the leather about ¼ in. from the edge (this can be done with the back of the knife) to



act as a guiding line for driving in the rivets. These should be driven in so that they slant slightly inwards towards the centre of the sole and should be about ¼ in. apart. The line of rivets across the waist should also be completed. The edge of the sole can now be closely pared off so that it squares with the old one.

Finishing

Smooth the edge of the sole with the rasp, finishing with a sweeping motion to smooth out all the bumps, then reverse the rasp and, using the file, file out the coarse rasp marks. Finally, sandpaper the edge until it is quite smooth. Brush round the edge of the sole with a brush dipped in ink (black or brown) and allow to dry. Soften the heelball by holding in a gas jet and rub it round the edge of the sole. Heat the glazing iron until it is hot enough to cause a drop of water put on it to "sizzle," then rub the hot iron round the edge of the sole until the heelball has all melted and spread evenly over the surface. Finally, rub the edge with a thick piece of cloth. This must be done very briskly so that the friction is sufficient to melt the heelball and give a smooth, shiny surface.

Heels may be repaired in the same way, but if the heel has been badly worn, a skiver of leather thicker at one edge than the other may have to be inserted between the old heel and the new. This must be fixed on directly to the old heel by one or two tacks and the edges roughly trimmed off before the new heel is placed in position.

Note on Sharpening a Shoemaker's Knife

Keep the knife as flat as possible on the emery paper to keep the cutting edge thin. If the knife is tilted a round, blunt edge is obtained which will not cut leather easily. After rubbing on the emery paper the blade should be rubbed a few times on the leather side of the sharpener; this keeps the edge quite smooth. It is essential that the knife should be kept very sharp during the whole process.



SKIVED PORTION



BAD JOIN



GOOD JOIN



TRAINING SUPPLEMENT

GUIDERS' WARRANTS

Some answers to questions 5 and 6 in each section
THE GUIDE COMPANY

(5) In what ways does the Company show that it is "outdoor minded," or what hope is there of its becoming so?

1. Does the Company use every chance of having its meetings wholly or partly out of doors? It may be possible to have a few minutes for drill and games somewhere else, even if the space is of the barest and not even just outside the room. There may be park facilities or the Guides may be able to get the occasional use of a garden. In addition to this, every opportunity must be taken of expeditions, walks and hikes. And even where this is a difficult business to arrange for the town Company, observation and alertness must be encouraged both indoors and in the limited environment of the streets. There can be certain observation competitions, even if only of traffic details, on the way to the meeting. All this helps to develop that wide-awake alertness which will be so valuable on the rare occasion on which the Company can get away into real country. There are always the stars, too, above even the most congested town area. I can remember one Company which laid the foundations of a real enthusiasm for star-gazing going home from meetings on the top of a tram.

2. Is the test work taught with outdoor conditions always in mind? The tracking signs and the knots even of Tenderfoot work demand this. The substitute material for tracking with and twigs can be imported to show real outdoor things. Stones and grass for Second Class work demand some sort of access, even if it is only occasional, to natural surroundings. Fire-lighting and Nature observation, Scout's Pace and the Health Rules, and even Signalling, indoors towards them, however.

3. Patrol museums and log-books, Nature specimens, good pictures and photographs, even the vanished cigarette card, can help here tremendously so long as it is impressed upon the Company that nothing makes up for first-hand observation of living things. Country Companies can help here by adopting town Companies and sending them specimens, so that some idea of seasonal changes can be taught to town children. The country Guides, too, profit from the arrangement, learning a great deal through finding and preparing the woodcraft boxes.

4. If there is a Company Library, does it contain a nucleus of books that will stimulate interest in outdoor things? The *Out with Romany* series, the *Jungle Books* and Ernest Thompson Seton's make notes on the Zoo Man's or other broadcast talks.

5. Does the Guide use and talk over the Nature articles in *The Guide* and *THE GUIDER*? Does she include Nature stores at Camp Fire sometimes? Does she by her own enthusiasm, by winter preparation for hikes and camp and in every possible way, develop in her Company the idea that Guiding is an "outdoor" Movement. If she has read *Girl Guiding* and *Scouting for Boys* she can have no doubt of this; and she will find in other books by the Old Chief, especially in *Lessons from the Varsity of Life*, plenty of anecdotes and incidents to help her impress it on the children. The Guider's own keenness acts as an incentive to her Guides. If she is really interested, her Company will be interested, too.

(6) What opportunities are there for the practice of the best form of discipline?

1. The best form is self-discipline. How is the company helping the individual towards this? If the Company elects its leaders and they are the right people, the discipline they impose on their Patrols should be naturally accepted. It should here, as elsewhere, be of an encouraging and constructive kind, and neither nagging or "bossy." The leaders will learn their standard from the Guides, and so the Patrol manners, orderliness and neatness of uniform and equipment will usually reflect that of the Guides. Discipline is much helped by self-respect, and this is fostered by attention to all the small details.

2. The right kind of discipline comes easily if everyone is interested, and the enthusiasm of team-work helps it, too. Is the Company interested or bored? Keenness will not last long unless everyone has a part to play. Do the Leaders understand this? Can they devise a job and a small responsibility for even the newest recruit? Are suggestions and, if necessary, criticisms, brought up regularly to the Court of Honour and discussed, and are information and decisions really carried back to the Patrols?

3. As the Company develops, opportunities should be given to the leaders to take certain items with the whole Company, and a Patrol should be made responsible for the running of a game or a competition. Is the response to all the Patrol Leaders good?

How much discipline is the Company learning unconsciously in its woodcraft activities? Are the Guides sufficiently well-disciplined people to be expert fire-lighters? (This needs control, both in choice and arrangement of material.) Are they good at stalking games both indoors and out? Do they organise their own Patrol hikes and enjoy them? (A test of discipline in both Guides and Leaders, this can be.)

Is the Company smart and attentive at drill, and capable of carrying through roll-call drill smoothly and efficiently? This is a good test of discipline. There should be no giggling or unnecessary conversation, because all the Guides should feel they are participating in it all the time, not merely waiting until their turn comes to do a certain part. All pennies should be ready, not left in the Patrol corner, and fetched when required.

Has the Company a pride in its appearance? Does it impose a standard in the wearing of uniform, and is it "not done" among the Guides to appear untidy, or incorrectly dressed?

4. What is the discipline like when the Company is all together? Are whistle signals and orderly beginning and end to the meeting? Are there plenty of enthusiastic noise at the right time, quickly controlled? Are the Company's manners good, to visitors, Guides and Guides alike? Some Guiders would expect the results to be everywhere alike, but it is usually fairly obvious if the tone is good and the right foundation is being laid of a lively, steady, responsible Company.

THE BROWNIE PACK

(5) What is being done to develop in the Brownies a love of and interest in the out-of-doors?

Is it taken for granted that the Pack meets out of doors whenever possible? It should always be the aim of the Pack to have some part of the meeting outside. Guiders, with the Commissioner's help, may be able to explore the local possibilities of borrowing a garden for an occasional meeting, as well as using park facilities, etc.

The country Pack has great advantages here. Expeditions and trails are easy for them; Nature collections can be built up. Six museums arranged, Nature Pow-wows held. The country Pack can be of great service to the town Pack if it arranges to send at intervals boxes of treasures—shells, pretty stones, twigs, flowers, specimens of nuts, etc. This will help the town Brown Owl immensely to encourage an interest in the Nature parts of the testwork. She may have country friends herself who will send along interesting specimens. One town Pack in a most unpromising part of London was thrilled to receive regular parcels from Norfolk containing such treasures as an empty wasps' nest, a handsome dead stoat, exciting cocoons, and so on.

Even indoors, does the Pack play observation and sense games? Is everything done to keep them looking forward to outdoor expeditions and picnics farther afield?

(6) Can I feel that the Pack's discipline is such as will best help towards self-control?

Are the Brownies noisy all the time or only in parts of the programme? Is there a controlled and quiet beginning and end of the meeting? Is there quick response to a few definite signals, and can the Owls achieve silence and attention when explaining a game, so that there are no muddles which will spoil the fun?

Keenness and interest will result in co-operation and self-control. This is naturally far better than a forced discipline. The Brownie age is an age of individualists; has the Prown Owl an understanding of this, and sufficient patience and tact to give individual help, not only to those who clamour for it but also to the shy? Large numbers will, of course, be a handicap here unless the Owls are very expert.

THE RANGER COMPANY

In what ways does the Company show that it is outdoor-minded, or what hope is there of its becoming so?

H.E.S. training should provide plenty of opportunity for outdoor work. Drill is far better taken out of doors, and if there is any space at all suitable outside the clubroom, the experience of certain Companies has shown that the black-out need not be an absolute deterrent, at least when the Company knows enough to be fairly certain of its movements. Other items, however, need a far wider field, and mapping and compass work cannot be thoroughly enjoyed unless the Company can make the effort to get out into the country. Practice in these things and, of course, in fire-lighting will naturally fit into the programme of hikes and camping, and much woodcraft training can incidentally be included. On the Captain's ability to emphasise and stimulate an interest in these abiding things will depend much of the real life of the Company. Efficiency in the H.E.S. syllabus is most necessary, especially for pre-Service training, but it is, after all, only a beginning, and every opportunity must be taken to suggest wider horizons. If frequent outdoor meetings are not possible, and if message-carrying through the streets seems to be one of the few openings available, there will be all the more reason to make every effort to get the Company to camp. Is the prospect kept before the Rangers, and is every chance taken of making plans for the future? The more enterprising kind of holiday calls for much delightful planning, and routes and sites and youth hostels will rouse all the enthusiasm needed for later on.

It will be plain to the Commissioner who visits the Company whether or not the Rangers are beginning to be outdoor-minded from a glance at the programmes, the minute-book, the log-books

THE GUIDER

and the snaps that accumulate. Their attitude will be obvious from their discussions, from their use of occasional holidays, from their practical mapping and from what they may know of weather-lore and the stars for direction finding. If the majority of the Company have been Guides the right interest should already be well grounded. If they have not, the Guider should realise that the spirit of adventure is naturally strong in the adolescent girl, and she should be doing everything possible to foster it and guide it in the right direction.

By what means can I judge whether discipline is of the right sort?
A few minutes' observation of the Company at drill will reveal a good deal. Are the Rangers alert and do they respond quickly to orders? Is the drill steady and controlled? There should be no sign of talking, muttering or struggling for places at the "fall-in." There should be absolute stillness after each movement and a good "attention" position. This disciplined drill will not be attained unless the instruction is good, and the inexperienced Guider will do well to get help from the many experts who are available in war-time. Even if she cannot train the Rangers herself for a time, the discipline of the Company, especially if it contains many non-Guide recruits, will be much helped by really good drill.

Discipline however, goes deeper than this. The appearance of the Company in uniform will be some indication of that self-respect from which it springs. Is the uniform correct and well put on? Is the hair tidy and worn off the tie, and are the Rangers willing to forgo some of the elaborations of hair-dressing in order to be neat and workman-like in uniform? Is there a good standard of regularity and punctuality and no absence or lateness without apology? Are the records for the H.E.S. Test being kept with personal pride and responsibility?

Other things will be obvious to the visiting Commissioner. There

should be that kind of right and unobtrusive discipline which will bring about a happy relation between Guiders and Rangers—a real friendship, that is, based upon easy access and ready contact with individuals. Character-training at this age depends so much upon this right use of personal influence, and the Commissioner will be able to judge something of the tone of the Company in this respect from its attitude to herself.

The ideal of discipline is perfect self-discipline. Are the Rangers being helped to attain it? What is their attitude towards the difficulties and problems, both material and moral, of these days? The war-time discomforts of transport, black-out, cold clubrooms and the shortage of materials provide plenty of tests of self-discipline. The Ranger who is learning something worth-while from her Rangering will be meeting them with sympathy, resourcefulness and a sense of humour, and the kind of person she is will be fairly obvious from conversation with her and still more from contact with her in training and discussions.

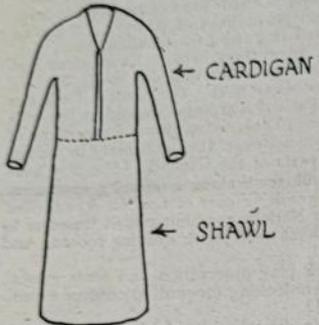
GUIDERS' WARRANT TRAINING

The questions to be answered in the June Training Supplement are:—

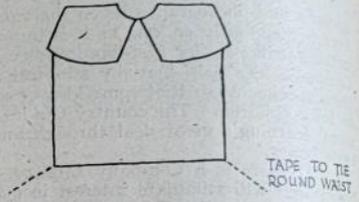
The Brownie Pack: Do I consider that the books are adequate, well kept and properly used? Is the best use being made of the Ceremonial part of Brownie Training?

The Guide Company: Are the Company's books of value from the point of view of training for the Guides; the ensuring of continuity in case of change of Captain; the organising of the District? Is finance on a sound basis? Is there an intelligent use of games in the Company?

The Ranger Company: Is the business side of the Company life promising well? What books are kept? Are funds raised in worthwhile ways? Are they spent wisely, unselfishly? Do I have the feeling, when visiting, of being present, not with a grown-up Guide Company, but with a group which has its own identity as a senior section of the Movement?



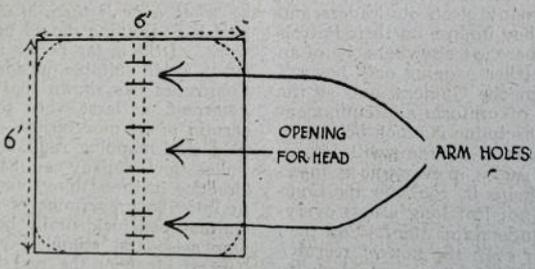
EQUIPMENT FOR A TREK CART EXPEDITION



PERSONAL equipment for a trek cart expedition! Nowadays this certainly is a problem, with shortage of coupons and material, but what satisfaction one gets from having made "something out of nothing" and found it to be equally as good as the thing which before the war we should probably have bought! Fortunately, this kind of "making" is very practicable for trek-carting.

In all equipment it is wise to prepare for the worst weather, and if it comes it will not spoil the trek—in fact, it is almost disappointing to have no rain when one is prepared for it!

For personal equipment, let us start at the top and work down. In addition to a beret, a sou'wester is invaluable, as it does prevent those disastrous drips down the neck, and a scarf, even though one may be trekking in midsummer, is always a good investment. A really waterproof mackintosh or cape is essential, as lightweight mobile camping may not give easy opportunities for drying wet clothes and people. An effective cape, which can also be used as a groundsheet for two, can very easily be made by joining 2-ft. 6-in. x 3-ft. lengths of waterproof material (preferably lightweight) to form a square 6 ft. x 6 ft., with press-studded openings in the seam for neck and armholes. (N.B.—For a person of small to medium height, it is an advantage to round off the corners to prevent them touching the ground.) Comfortable, strong shoes or boots are most necessary, and woollen socks. Another important item of wet weather equipment, if one does not possess a waterproof cape, is a small cape or cover for the rucksac, as few rucksacs are absolutely proof against heavy rain. A cape of this kind can be made rather like an outside sailor collar, but should cover the shoulders, fasten round the neck and tie round the waist, as otherwise it will be little protection in the wind. Such a cape can be made from odd pieces of mackintosh or proofed material which can be bought coupon free. Better still is navy material proofed with linseed oil, when obtainable. Another small item which will serve two purposes is a waterproof apron, which, in addition to being necessary for camp work, also gives protection from rain blowing in or under a mackintosh.



It is most important for the team to appear uniform under all circumstances, and this can be achieved by co-operation in planning personal as well as general equipment.

Bedding is important and should be adequate for warmth and comfort, though light in weight and small in bulk. The ideal, of course, is a down sleeping bag, but these, unfortunately, are practically unobtainable nowadays. A good substitute can, however, be made by using sheep's wool (in some districts it can be collected from fences and hedges, though this takes a considerable time!), which, when well washed and combed, can be made into a very comfortable sleeping bag. An old eiderdown can also be converted very satisfactorily. For added warmth, knitted blankets or shawls are light in weight and very warm when used *inside* the sleeping bag. Old jerseys and shawls are excellent, and a good "sleeping suit" can be made by sewing a fair-sized shawl into a bag and attaching to a bed jacket or cardigan. For greater comfort and warmth, a small cushion, about 12 in. x 8 in., can be made for the hips and another for the shoulders. Kapok down is a good filling for these as it does not easily become damp. All bedding must be packed in a waterproof cover, and it is generally convenient to have pyjamas and sleeping woollies, etc., in the same bundle. This should be transported on the trek cart and the remainder of the personal equipment in rucksacs, the best type of which are those with a frame, but many valuable hints on converting rucksacs to Camping.

the best advantage are given in *Hiking and Lightweight Camping*.

Everything in a rucksac must be packed in its own bag if confusion is to be avoided, and for such things as towels, etc., it is essential for the bag to be waterproof, though, if possible, it is as well for all the bags to be proofed. These can be made from odd pieces of oil-silk, covers, etc., etc.

Endless are the ways in which things can be converted or adapted at little or no cost, to form really useful pieces of equipment, and everyone, from the newest recruit to the most experienced member, can share in the plans for the team.

TRAINING



PATROL
LEADER'S
CAMP
PERMIT

TESTING

Permit Holder

District Commissioner

County Camp Adviser

Date

AND

HAVING suggested just how much can be done beforehand in Company meetings and on Patrol hikes to give the P.L. the necessary experience for her permit test, we have now to consider how best to enable her to complete her training in camp itself. The Company or other camp which she will attend to pass her Pioneer Badge or her P.L. Permit must essentially be one where the Patrol System is a real thing, is worked out to the full and does not exist merely in name. Naturally, every Guide Camp should be run on these lines, but it is necessary to stress it in this connection as no other training ground will do. The ideal is probably a camp run with Patrol cooking and having each Patrol as a self-contained unit. If this is not practicable owing to equipment, or to the fact that the Patrols are not sufficiently trained to try it out, a good Company or District camp can provide excellent training, if it fulfils certain most important conditions.

The Patrol System in Camp. In the first place, the Court of Honour must really run the camp and plan the programme. The Leader will then gain experience in consulting and advising her Patrol. She will have plenty of opportunity of organising her Patrol for each of the jobs required of it, and she will learn in exact detail the routine required in each department, as it were, of camp life—the wood and water supply, the sanitation, the catering and, above all, the cooking of clean, well-served meals. Here, particularly, she will owe much to the training of a really efficient Q.M., who leaves the interesting business of cooking to the actual Cook Patrol, but who shows them the best way to go about it, and how to clean and tidy as they go. The Leader trained in such a way will have opportunity for learning how much the happiness of camp depends upon a well-ordered though not too rigid programme, upon punctual meal times (especially on wet days) and a sufficient rest-hour. She will notice that morale depends a good deal upon these details.

The Leader will naturally learn to take complete charge of her tent—the pitching, airing and general care of it, and the giving attention to its guy-lines at night in all weathers. She will need, too, practical experience of the first aid department, and might be put in charge of it at least one day, calling in her Captain or the first aider for anything she is unable to deal with herself.

Striking Camp is in itself a grand test of organising ability and leadership, and a P.L. who is going in for her Permit should be given an opportunity to take a responsible part in it. She must have that authority over her Patrol which will ensure that the jobs of clearing up allotted to it are punctually and thoroughly done. She will show by the way her Patrol sets about this whether she has a real appreciation of the care of other people's property and whether she can help her Patrol to the last to get the maximum amount, both of value and fun, out of its camp experience.

The Law and the Promise. Last but not least, the Leader and her Patrol will find that camp will test the quality of their Guiding. It would be impossible to enumerate examples of all the ways in which the meaning of the Promise and the Law are clarified and emphasised in camp, but a few outstanding ideas will occur to everybody. Can the Leader carry out all her jobs really well, even those which do not show? Is her Patrol one that is always ready to take on the extra piece of work that may have been overlooked, the extra good turn, especially to other Guides in camp? Has her Patrol a high standard of courtesy to everyone, including its own members? Can the leader both give and obey orders, and will the Patrol obey her orders without question because it trusts her? Does it indeed smile and sing under all difficulties? Has it a real sense of thrift—an honest care of clothes and bedding and food, of salvage and other people's property and time? In fact, is the P.L. really a Guide, with plenty of vitality, plenty of common sense, a touch of humour and a proved ability to lead?

In conclusion, it is obvious that this article, which sets out to talk about training a P.L. for the Camp Permit has been mostly about training the whole Company in preparation for camp, and that brings in one very important point. It is this: a candidate for the test will probably receive additional coaching, but *all the time*, in the course of her ordinary career as a Leader, and before that, as a Guide, she is receiving training for the test. *Scouting for Boys* is essentially different from *Girl Guiding* in that, instead of setting out the girl's training as a series of tests to be passed, it presents Scouting as a way of life to be achieved. If the boy learns Scoutcraft and adopts the Scout's way of living, he will find he can pass the various tests. So with a P.L.; if she has had opportunities for developing qualities of leadership, of knowing and training her Patrol, of learning Scoutcraft and adopting the Scout's way of living, she will find that she has both the technical skill and the qualities of character necessary for a P.L.'s Camp Permit.

P. J. and A. A. T.

READERS' FORUM

It has been decided to open a readers' forum in the Training Supplement. Guiders are invited to send in letters on subjects which will be of wide interest to the Movement, and which are of a thought-provoking nature. Those of most interest will be published from time to time in these pages as space permits and will be answered the following month by the Commissioner for the Branch concerned or by other experts.

Letters should be addressed to the Editor and marked *Readers' Forum*.

14, Riversley Road, Nuneaton.
April 18th, 1944.

To the Editor.

Dear Editor,—I have a query I would like to raise with regard to camping. I hope it will not take up too much of your valuable time to read, it is a point that has bothered me for some time.

Is camping regarded as an essential part of Guide training? If so—why is there so much red tape attached to it?

There must be hundreds of Guides throughout the country who are denied the pleasure of camping just because their Guider does not hold a licence.

Take my own case for example: I am an experienced camper, but do not possess a Licence or Campercraft Badge. My Guides live in a country district and we spend a great deal of time out of doors. Their one cry is "Why can't we camp like the Scouts?"

You see we have a Scout Troup attached to our church as well. My husband is the Scoutmaster.

Well, naturally when the Guides see the Scouts going off at week-ends, etc., they want to know why they cannot camp too.

There is no such red tape attached to the Boy Scout Association. A Scouter may take his Scouts to camp at any time and even a Patrol Leader may take his Patrol (with the S.M.'s permission).

I am sure this is what B.-P. intended for us all.

Surely if a Guider holds a warrant and is capable of running a company and has had experience of camping she should be allowed to take her Guides to camp and live up to the high standard expected?

Of course, we spend whole days out-of-doors, cooking our own meals, etc., but it is not quite like camping, is it?

Another point—how are P.L.s to get any training and experience to enable them to take their P.L.s Camp Permit unless they can go to camp?

As an alternative to camping I thought I would take some of my Guides Youth Hostelling as I have done quite a lot of this myself—but upon looking at Rule 81 (f) I see that unless I hold the Campercraft or Hiker's Badge I am unable to do even this.

It is not very encouraging is it? and makes one wonder if the rest of the Guide training is worth while if one cannot camp as a company. I think this is one of the most important parts of Guiding.

I should be grateful to have your views on this subject, as it is one that interests me very much.

Yours, etc.,

NANCY N. OAKBY,

Captain 2nd Stockingford (St. Paul's Company).

P.S.—I should like to draw your attention to two advertisements in the April GUIDER where Guiders who are experienced campers are asking for licensed Guiders to include their companies in a Guide camp.

N. N. O.

THE CAMPCRAFT TEST

"Have six different plaster casts of the tracks of animals or birds."

PLASTER casts are to amateur woodcraft what heads and stuffed specimens were to the baronial hall. They are the proof of prowess, the evidence of good hunting, with this difference, that they do not regard their owner with glass-eyed reproach.

How simple it sounds!—Have six different plaster casts; and, indeed, the making of the cast is simplicity itself to anyone who has a light hand with a mudpie or a cornflour mould, but the cast is the crowning achievement; the skill and knowledge lie in finding and identifying the tracks. So let us start with some elementary reminders about tracking, lest this ancient art has been submerged in the vague medley of what we once knew as tenderfoots.

Where to Look. If you are hoping to make a cast, look for tracks on the muddy margins of ponds and rivers (waterbirds, watervole, and—if you are lucky as well as observant—otter), entrances to surface drains (weasel, stoat, rat), muddy rides through woods (fox, badger, deer). Round a farm, look along the edges of cart tracks and under the lee of walls and ricks, as mice and rats prefer such thoroughfares to running across the open. A rabbit's tracks are not easy to take, in spite of it being one of our commonest animals, because it frequents dry places and uses regular runs which soon become hardened by the passage of small feet. Although tracks in sand may be clearly visible to the eye, they only give good casts if the sand is fairly wet; sand dries quickly and the edges of the print are soon blurred.

Tracks in snow, though the most fascinating to follow, do not make good casts.

You can sometimes prepare the canvas for your unseen artist by smoothing the sand outside an earth or burrow, or clearing leaves and debris from the bottom of a muddy ditch. Food scattered on a wet, sandy patch may attract birds and possibly other creatures, but it is well not to put too much or the numerous tracks will mar one another.

How to Look. In searching for tracks, look a few feet ahead of you and work facing the sun, as the shadows throw up the track. Early morning or evening light exaggerates the shadows further.

Needless to say, the best tracks are often found when you are not deliberately look for them. Then, oh! for the plaster left at home! for sure as fate a shower of rain or an Army lorry will have passed over that track before you can come again. The only sure way is to keep a "woodcraft haversack" ready packed with the paraphernalia of cast-making, with a tin for specimens and a pocket lens, note-book and tape measure; such a haversack can easily be taken on any country walk whether or not one is expecting to bring home spoils.

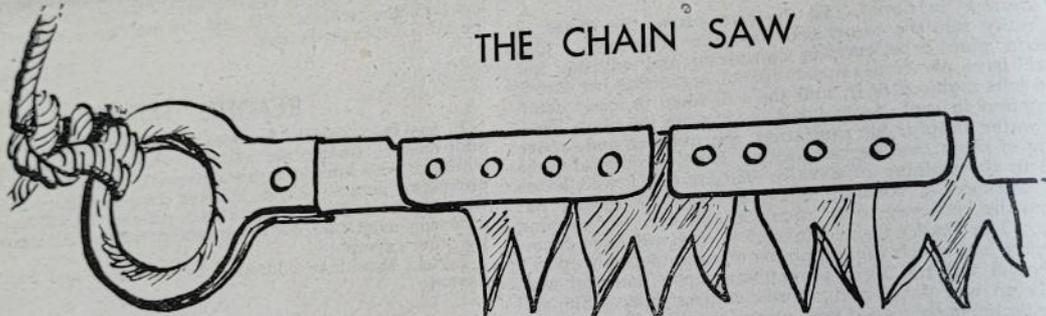
Choose a typical track for your cast, i.e., one that shows toe or claw marks well and in which the foot has not slipped while making the print. Decide by comparison with other footmarks whether you have the print of one foot or whether forefoot and hind foot have overlapped. If possible, take two casts, one of the forefoot and one of the hind foot.

Identification. This comes from practice and is too big a subject to enter into here. Take into consideration the place and the habits of the animal you believe it to be. Study diagrams and descriptions in the various Guide publications dealing with tracking, in Mortimer Batten's *Tracks and Tracking* or J. Chard's *British Animal Tracks*, and for careful analysis of the gait of various animals read *A Beast Book for the Pocket*.

Making the Cast. Having chosen the best track, place round it a few bits of stick to mark the boundary. Remove any loose pieces of leaf or stick from the print. Put some plaster of Paris into an old mug or tin and pour water gradually into it while stirring briskly with a stick. As soon as it is the consistency of thick cream (promug you can still remember what that was like) pour it over the track. Leave it to harden, which will take from three to ten minutes, according to the freshness of the plaster. Meanwhile, clean your mug before it, too, is permanently coated. Dig up your track when set and, if necessary, clean it up at home under the tap. If you want to make a tidy job of it, pare away the irregular capes and promontories round the edge of the plaster so as to leave a shapely oval or circular surround worthy of your model.

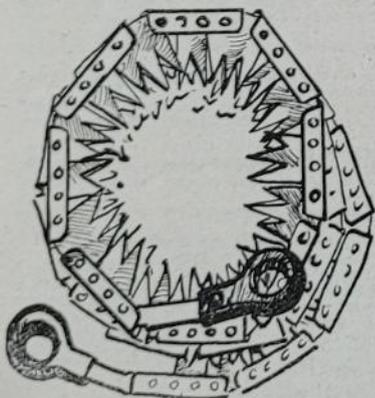
F. M. BOND.

THE CHAIN SAW



Chain saw showing actual size of teeth.

THE saw that will curl up and go in your ruck-sack and usually costs between six and ten shillings. If you have not yet met a chain saw you have missed some fun and also the experience of cutting up a log at your feet or cutting a branch off over your head, with the same tool.



Chain saw curled up.

The saw itself is made up of sections which will uncurl to make a cutting edge of about 27 inches in length. At each end of the cutting edge there is a ring to which a rope is attached. The ropes should be six or seven feet long with a loop at the ends not attached to the saw.

To use the saw to cut through a log on the ground. First a space must be cleared so that the saw itself can move quite freely under the log to be cut. Then the

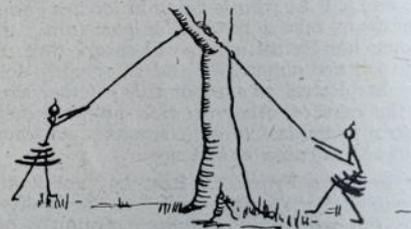
two cutters stand facing each other as far apart as the lengths of rope will allow and holding the rope with both hands. "Over to you,"

and the saw should move backwards and forwards the full length of its cutting surface each move. The cutters do not need to use much strength so long as they keep the rhythm going. When the log is almost cut through the leading cutter will warn the other to hold, or go carefully for the last few moves.

For cutting off a branch one rope will be thrown over the branch and the process described will be repeated but using the saw the other way up.

The advantages of this type of saw are many. It is not expensive, it is quite easy for Guides to use, it will curl up into a circle with a 6-in. diameter, and it only weighs about one pound.

It is not possible to suggest where a chain saw may be procured now, but there are a few about, and it is certainly worth your while to make enquiries if you are interested.



Chain saw in use.

May, 1944

THE GUIDER

WHERE TO TRAIN FOXLEASE TRAINING WEEKS

- May 9th-10th—Brownie and Guide (Intermediate).
- May 10th-23rd—Guide (Advanced) week-end.
- May 20th-June 2nd (Whitsun)—Guide and Ranger (Intermediate).
- June 6th-12th—English Division and District Commissioners.
- June 17th-20th—Ranger Training for warranted Guiders.
- June 20th-30th—Brownie and Guide (Pre-Warrant).
- July 4th-11th—Brownie and Guide (Advanced).
- July 14th-21st—Guide and Ranger (Intermediate).
- July 20th-August 1st—Students.

All applications should be made to the Secretary, Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants, and must be accompanied by a deposit of 5s. which will be returned if withdrawal is made two full weeks before the date of the course. It would be appreciated if Guiders would enclose a stamped addressed envelope with their applications.

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

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

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

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

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

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

WADDOW TRAININGS

- May 20th-30th (Whit.)—Guide.
- June 10th-23rd—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 5s. 6d. per day.

ENGLISH TRAINING

English Commissioners' Week at Foxlease, June 6th-13th.

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

The Sea Ranger Week-end for May 6th-8th has been cancelled.

English Training Week at Headquarters, June 10th-25th.

Guide, Ranger and Brownie training will be held at Guide Headquarters, Monday to Friday, June 10th-23rd, 6.30-9 p.m.; Saturday, June 24th, 10.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m. 10.40 and 6.0-8.0 p.m.; Sunday, June 25th, 2.0-4.0 and 5.0-7.0 p.m.

The trainings will be taken by candidates for the Headquarters Instructor's Certificate. The fee will be 6d. per session. Applications to the English Training Secretary, Girl Guide Headquarters, 17, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope and stating which branch of the training—Guide, Ranger or Brownie you wish to attend and if possible which day or days. Further details will be sent on receipt of the application.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOLS

- I.—LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES. Guide Guiders Course 13—Woodcraft. Wednesdays, May 10th, June 28th, 7-9 p.m., Ash Grove House, Roehampton Lane, S.W.15. (By kind permission of the National Provincial Bank.) Secretary: Miss Peake, London Room, Girl Guides Association, 17, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.
- II.—DORSET. General Training at five centres began on April 24th.
- III.—HAMPSHIRE. General Training at five centres began on April 21st.
- 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.—Began April 25th.
- VI.—MIDDLESEX. Brownie Guiders Course 1.—Began April 13th. 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 Un-warranted Guiders at The Church Hall of the Annunciation, Windermers Avenue Wembley, Nr. S. Kenton Station. Secretary: Miss Bainbridge, 7, Cecil Avenue, Wembley.

- VII.—NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. General Training for eight weeks. Course 1.—From Tuesday, May 2nd, at 6 p.m., at Magnus Buildings, Appleton Gate, Newark. Secretary: Mrs. Butler, South Muskham Vicarage, Newark. Course 2.—From Wednesday, May 3rd, at 6.30 p.m., at West Retford Hall, Retford. Secretary: Mrs. Foskett, Orisall Rectory, Retford. Course 3.—From Thursday, May 4th, at 6.30 p.m., at St. Peter's Institute, Mansfield. Secretary: Miss Witham, 10, Birkland Avenue, Warsop, Notts. Course 4.—From Friday, May 5th, at 7 p.m., at Scout and Guide H.Q., Nottingham. Secretary: Miss Francis, 83, Waterloo Crescent, Nottingham.

- VIII.—NORTHUMBERLAND. In Newcastle. Course 1.—Tuesdays, June 6th-July 11th. Advanced. Course 2.—Wednesdays, June 7th-July 12th. Intermediate. Course 3.—Thursdays, June 8th-July 13th. Pre-warrant. Secretary: Miss Veitch, St. Augustin's Vicarage, North Shields.

- IX.—SUSSEX. General Training. Course 1.—Monday, June 19th-July 24th. Uckfield. Secretary: Miss Spurr, Sanctuary, Buxted. Course 2.—Tuesdays, June 20th-July 25th. Horsham. Secretary: Miss Lewis, 16, Bishopric Court, Horsham. Course 3.—Wednesdays, June 21st-July 26th. Worthing. Secretary: Miss Roddick, 10, Warwick Gardens, Worthing. Course 4.—Thursdays, June 22nd-July 27th. Bognor Regis. Secretary: Miss Staffurth, Kenworth, Nelson Road, Bognor Regis. Course 5.—Fridays, June 30th-July 28th. At Middle Street Schools, Brighton. Secretary: Miss Segre, 10A, York Place, Brighton, 1.

X.—WORCESTERSHIRE. General Training. On Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays, from May 16th to July 4th. Fall particulars from the Secretary: Mrs. Newcomb, Churchill Old Rectory, Spetchley.

COUNTY OF LONDON

Three Lectures on "Stages in the development of the Girl" will be given by Mrs. Wiltsher of the Provisional Council for Mental Health, at Headquarters.

- Friday, May 6th, 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."

SCOTLAND

SCOTTISH TRAINING

It is hoped to hold the usual series of Residential Trainings at Loretto this summer, from August 4th-15th.

At the first week-end (August 4th-8th) there will be two courses of training running simultaneously, with possibly some combined sessions—one on Ranger work and the other on Music and Drama. The latter is meant to help all Commissioners and Guiders, not only those who already know a good deal about the subjects, so counties should try to send a representative if possible. It is hoped to have sessions on the running of Camp Fires, singing and conducting, simple play production, miming, etc.

The second week-end (August 11th-15th) will be devoted to Brownie and Guide work; and from August 8th-11th there will be training for Commissioners.

Further details about applications, etc., will be announced later.

WALES

WELSH TRAINING

Place: The Hostel, Crickhowell, Breconshire.

Ranger.—June 30th-July 3rd. Fee 17s. 6d. Secretary: Mrs. Jenkins, Glengarriff, Griffithstown, Monmouthshire.

Brownie.—July 7th-10th. Fee 17s. 6d. Secretary: Miss Hockin, 10, Grosvenor Road, Sketty, Swansea.

Guide.—September 1st-8th. Fee 32s. 6d. Secretary: Miss Daniell, Pencairg, Llangefui Anglesey.

Place: Radbrook Technical College, Shrewsbury.

CAMPING

COUNTY OF LONDON EAST AREA—CAMPING NOTICE.

Training for Licence and testing for Quartermaster and Camp First Aid: Lower Lodge, Ardingley, Sussex.

19th-30th May, 1944.

All applications with 2s. 6d. deposit to be sent not later than 30th April, 1944, to Miss E. Lawrence, 39, Bishopsthorpe Road, Sydenham, S.E.26.

WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY TRAINING CAMP.

A Training Camp will be held from August 4th-11th, at Malvern Wells, for Camp Adviser Test, Campers' Licence and Quartermaster Test. Fee £1. All applications to be sent to Miss Stephen-Jones, The Abbey, Malvern Wells, before June 30th.

ULSTER

ULSTER GUIDERS' TRAINING CAMP, 1944.

Commandant: Mrs. Hammond-Smith.

The Training Camp will be held at the Ulster Training Centre for Guiders, Knocktarna Coleraine, Co. Londonderry, from 25th-29th May, 1944.

Tests include Camp Adviser, Licence, Quartermaster, and Camp First Aid. It is hoped to include training for novices, to enable them to gain camp experience.

LONES! WHAT ABOUT CAMP?

THE GUIDER

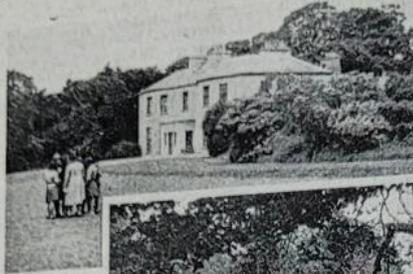
ULSTER'S DREAM COMES TRUE

by
DOROTHY KERR

THE whole spirit is epitomised in a well-run camp and, while it is really urgent that all Guides should camp, it is doubly so in the case of Lones who, of necessity, have to work so much by themselves. For many reasons camping isn't such an easy proposition in these times, but every effort should be made by Lone Captains to get their Guides to camp. The County Camp Adviser will always be willing to give information about camps which are to take place in the County during the season and about County Companies which may be camping elsewhere. It is wise to get into touch with the Camp Adviser early in the season, however, for all camping arrangements have to be made well ahead.

No substitute for camp has ever existed, and one of the chief aims of a Lone Captain should be to create in her Guides such an ardent desire to go to camp as will lead them to make an all-out effort to surmount any obstacles which stand in the way. Of course, contrary circumstances may exist quite beyond the control of the Guide, and, for those so unfortunately placed, a Lone Guide can but make her Company letters as campy as possible and hope that the circumstances in question will have changed before another camping season has arrived. It is sometimes possible to fit these young people into week-end camps, but travelling often takes so much time now that, out of a week-end, little actual time is spent in camp. But one-day hikes can always be arranged. It is most improbable that all the members of a Lone Company would be able to join in a hike on the same day, but it might easily be managed in Patrols. Frequent hikes are a tremendous help towards camping, though they can never bring the thrill that comes of sleeping under the stars.

(More about camp next month)



A DREAM did really come true on February 28th, 1944, when the Ulster Guiders' Training Centre was opened at Knocktarna, Coleraine, Co. Londonderry. For some years the idea of a permanent Centre had been simmering in the minds of certain Ulster Guiders. Then in the spring of 1943 the grounds of Knocktarna were lent for the Licence Training Camp. The Georgian house seemed to brood benevolently on our tents, and the atmosphere of our camp was a very happy one. Here was an empty house with spacious grounds for camping sites—could it ever be ours? After some delay, some fears, the lease was signed and Knocktarna did become ours on January 1st, 1943.

The house had been unoccupied for two years, and though furnished, a great deal of work was needed to make it fit its new rôle. A cleaning party of Guiders was gathered from all over the province—the only qualification needed being that each Guider could scrub, brush, whitewash, do distemping—ability in the carpentry line was no drawback. Judging from the result of their week's labours, any Guide or Brownie who comes into their clutches should be a competent housewife some day.

The house itself is of a type very familiar in Ireland—not too large, and yet with an interior that gives an effect of spaciousness. There are four living rooms and about nine bedrooms. The large basement does not present the same terrors to Guide users as it would the ordinary household. From the walls of staircase and dining-room the family portraits still gaze down on the new tenants—divided from them by so much more than the lapse of the years. The bedrooms are to have the names of the counties of Ulster, the largest one for the province, and, of course, one for Belfast. The

Patrols are to have the names of the ancient tribes of the Six Counties—rather fun to be an O'Cahan of Derry and have as your Patrol emblem the mountain cat, or to be an O'Hanlon of Armagh and sport their lizard vert. Out over the old coach-house is a commodious loft which will be invaluable for sessions. To use a good Ulster expression, "It took a bit of redding up."

The grounds—some 40 acres—extend along the banks of the River Bann. They are well wooded with a variety of timber—plenty of larch and pine, many spreading oaks and beeches. The river is an added attraction for Sea Rangers, and the grounds teem with bird life.

The Ulster Executive Committee was invited to the house-warming week-end. The Centre was officially opened by Mrs. Haughton, County Commissioner for Antrim, in the unavoidable absence of the Duchess of Abercorn, Ulster's Chief Commissioner. Mrs. Moody, Deputy Chief Cr., was present to see the successful culmination of all her hopes and plans. Mrs. Haughton briefly reminded us that the training received at Knocktarna would be most essential to the leaders, who would pass it on to their Guides. We now had our co-ordinating establishment where the character and spirit of Guiding would be taught as well as the technicalities. Our spirit of self-reliance would continue to be nourished there, too. The colours were broken by a colour party manned by Miss McCaw, Commissioner for Training; Miss McKibbin, Commissioner for Rangers; and Mrs. Scott, Secretary to the Knocktarna Committee. The Rector of the parish (Killdollah and Ballyrashane, for those who like Irish names) blessed the house.

During the short ceremony the sun strove rather unsuccessfully for mastery with biting snow showers. But next day, Sunday, the sun shone uninterruptedly, and afternoon tea was taken out of doors. We hope that our first day after the opening will be a happy augury for the physical and spiritual blessing that our new Training Centre promises to Ulster Guiding.

REVIEW

A Day-book of Prayer. Published for the Church of Scotland by the Committee on Publications, 121, George Street, Edinburgh. Price 1s. 6d.

Guiders and the older Rangers and Rovers will find this book most helpful in their own devotional life. It will give Guiders many suggestions as to how to help their companies to a deeper understanding of the First Promise and will prove a fruitful source of inspiration to Rangers and Patrol Leaders in preparing Company Prayers and Guides' Own. It contains daily readings for four weeks with helpful suggestions for meditation with suitable prayers. There are a few others for special occasions. And there are also within its slim, well-bound covers blank pages for one's own notes and prayers.

A most suitable book for a girl or boy about to be confirmed.

CALLED TO



HIGHER SERVICE

OXFORDSHIRE—The Lady Evelyn Mason—died April 3rd, 1944. Divisional Commissioner for North Oxfordshire, 1930-1936. County Commissioner, 1934-1942. District Commissioner for Witney and Woodstock Districts for over 21 years. Many Guiders and Guides, past and present, are mourning the death of Lady Evelyn Mason, who for so many years had been closely associated with Oxfordshire Guiding. She had the deepest affection for the Guiders and Guides in the County, and most particularly for those belonging to her own special districts of Witney and Woodstock. Her greatest joy was to visit the succession of camps held in the park at Eynsham every summer. It is a lovely camp site, and as it is only a short distance from the house, even last summer, when Lady Evelyn's health was already failing, she used to go down and sit and watch the Guiders and Guides, and enjoy with them the beauty and happiness of it all. She radiated friendliness, cheerfulness, kindness and courtesy, and her memory will live long in the hearts of those who had the good fortune to know her and work with her in this great Movement which meant so much to her.

On March 20th, 1944—Ethel Corby, beloved captain of the 2nd Essex Lone Rangers, after a life of service for others.

OVERSEAS CIRCLE LUNCH HOUR MEETINGS

- May (Thursday, 25th)—Speaker, Mrs. Gyi (District Commissioner, Bassein), on Burma.
- June (Thursday, 22nd)—Speaker, Lady Stanley, D.B.E. (late Chief Commissioner Southern Rhodesia), on Guiding and Wayfaring in Southern Rhodesia.

MAKING FRIENDS AND GETTING MARRIED

EVERY rising generation has a right to be introduced to every aspect of grown-up life and of the grown-up world, and to be helped to understand the most important facts about the relationships of grown-up people. The responsibility for doing all this falls on parents in the first place, then teachers, and, thirdly, youth leaders. One of the most urgent and central features of this educational preparation for manhood and womanhood is the right guidance in the years of adolescence and youth in sex relationships and sex knowledge. Such guidance is essential if boys and girls are to know where they are as they go through the exciting experiences of making friends, falling in love, getting engaged, and when the time comes getting married, becoming parents, running a home and bringing up a family.

All Guiders will want to be able to help their Companies in effective and adequate ways in what is often known as sex education, but which really includes every aspect of personal relationships. A considerable amount of experience has been gained in recent years in this matter, especially by Christian youth leaders, and the suggestions which follow are based on Christian conviction and experience.

TRUE PERSPECTIVE

It is essential to understand all that is involved in sex education and relationships between men and women in the setting of the Christian understanding of the world, of human nature, and of society. A useful approach is to realise that friendship with God and friendship with people are the main purposes for which we are in the world. For the Christian, every person counts and is his neighbour. True friendship grows with and always depends on mutual knowledge. This is especially true of the relationship of men and women. It is in the setting of all our characteristics and possibilities that education in sex knowledge should be given.

A further general point is equally important. Knowledge in itself is not enough. We must know how to use this knowledge rightly. The Christian will insist that its use must always be an expression of love and friendship, and never for selfish or self-regarding purposes. The courtesy that is the mark of a true friend and lover will be enhanced with the fuller understanding of our sex nature. It follows that in sex education we should be just as much concerned with all the relationships of men and women within and outside of the home, as with a right understanding and use of sex knowledge.

THE GUIDER

If the Guider is to be of any use in this essential part of her responsibilities she must have an adequate and comfortable grasp of the essentials of sex knowledge herself, and be happily adjusted in her own relationships with men and boys. If she is still doubtful about any or all of the subject she must get her doubts dispersed and her ignorance replaced by understanding before she attempts to help any who are younger than herself. It will probably be found helpful on occasion for Guiders to go through a course of instruction themselves, with the needs of their Companies particularly in mind, as well as their own needs.

THE PARENTS

If we are to help and advise Guides we must have the confidence and co-operation of their parents. It has been found most effective, before a course of talks is given to boys or girls, to have a preliminary meeting of their parents, in order that the purpose and nature of the instruction may be explained, and opportunity for the parents to raise doubts and difficulties. I have always found this kind of meeting increases confidence between parents and youth leaders, and elicits warm appreciation from the parents, who are generally only too glad to have the help of the Guider or the club leader.

THE GUIDES

It is essential that whatever instruction is given to girls, due attention is given to their age and characteristics and education. The process of sex education should ideally begin with the very small child as soon as she begins to talk and ask questions. But very often little or nothing has been done in childhood, and the first knowledge of sex has been acquired in haphazard and furtive ways. Girls of 11 and 12 should be given simple, objective biological information about plant and animal life and the first elementary facts about the origin of the baby, as well as their own physical nature. Girls of 12 to 15 can easily receive more detailed information of physical facts. Girls of 15 and over should be given the kind of course which is outlined below.

Before we look at the kind of course of talks which has been found effective, we must remember that the course in itself will never be sufficient. It must be followed by the personal help which the Guider will realise, as time goes on, each girl may need. Some of the issues raised in the talks, particularly about falling in love, courting and engagement, as well as friendship with boys, will only really come alive with experience. Suddenly the girl may realise that she is experiencing the very thing about which the Guider spoke to

the group some time before. She must be helped to feel that she can consult the Guider when she needs further advice.

A COURSE OF TALKS FOR GIRLS OVER 14

The following course has been found useful after a preliminary meeting of parents and officers with the help of a visiting speaker, if necessary.

1. **Growing Up.**—A general talk on all that is involved in growing up, on friendship with girls and with boys, and on the relationship of sex to everything else in life.

2 and 3. **The Physical Facts of Sex.** This should include an objective account of the physical facts with the help of diagrams and films, such as are used by the lecturers of the Central Council for Health Education. This may be given in one talk but it generally needs two. The creative instinct should be linked with all other powers.

4. **Making Friends.** This should include friendship as distinct from flirting; friendship with girls as well as with boys with special relationship to sex; falling in love and getting engaged. It should show that sex intimacy is intended as the climax of love and friendship in marriage.

5. **Getting Married.** This should deal with Marriage and Parenthood, and the running of a home. It should include the religious and the friendship aspects of marriage as well as the physical and can be usefully illustrated from the Marriage Service of the Prayer Book.

Questions should be encouraged after each talk, and opportunity given to the girls to write down their questions on paper in order that all their doubts and difficulties should be raised. The lecturer will use her discretion in answering the questions and may rightly insist on answering some of the questions in private if the Guide is willing to see her privately.

Books and pamphlets should be used with discretion according to the age and education of the girls, and always after instruction. The Church of England Moral Welfare Council, and the Central Council for Health Education have suitable pamphlets for girls, as well as for boys, of different ages. The literature should be available at the parents' meeting (if any), in order that parents may know what their children are reading. Dr. Herbert Gray's "Men, Women and God" is still one of the best introductions to the subject for girls of 15 and over. A list of suitable books as well as pamphlets can be obtained from the Church of England Youth Council, 69, Great Peter Street, or from the Girl Guides Association Headquarters, as well as further suggestions of lecturers and methods.

It remains to say that from first to last it is important to stress that all our relationships one with another depend always not only on mutual knowledge but also on our ideals of human behaviour. For the Christian this is inspired by loyalty to Christ and his way of life, by loyalty to our fellow members of the Christian Church, and therefore by the loyal fulfilment of our duty to God and to one another.

F. W. T. CRASKE,
Secretary, Church of England Youth Council.

B.-P. MEMORIAL FUND

£95,828

FURTHER GIFTS SINCE MARCH 15th, 1944

	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
England	395	11 7		
Scotland	47	16 0		
Wales	12	15 0		
TOTAL	456	2 7	456	2 7
TOTAL up to March 15th			93,372	10 0
GRAND TOTAL of Fund to Date (April 15th)			93,828	12 7

A VISIT TO POLAND IN LONDON

A FEW of us recently had the privilege of spending the week-end in London as guests of the Polish Scout and Guide Association. The occasion was the reunion of Scouters and Guiders of Poland and Great Britain, who had come to know one another during the sojourn of many Polish Scouts and Guiders in the British Isles in the last four years.



Polish Guides in camp in this country last summer.

The whole week-end was an amazing experience, and it is difficult to describe what a wonderful atmosphere of friendship and unity was created amongst us. Would that more British Guiders could have shared in the hospitality of such charming hosts and hostesses. In a remarkable degree they have caught the spirit of "B.P."—Scouting and Guiding is to them in consequence much more of a "way of life," and its principles form the very basis of their lives; as one Polish Scouter said to me: "It was not until I came to England that I realised that you look upon Guiding as an education for children up to the age of sixteen or so." I must confess this made me realise how much we can learn from our Polish friends of the real underlying value of Guiding, as something infinitely more than "an education for children."

The programme for the week-end was both interesting and varied. On Saturday morning we were taken to the Polish Naval Exhibition. In the afternoon Polish musicians gave us a concert of Polish music and folk songs. After tea we had an opportunity to chat in friendly groups with one another, discussing points of mutual interest. After supper at the Polish Red Cross canteen we adjourned to the Polish Scout Headquarters, where we saw a film depicting the beauties of Poland, much of which, alas, is now in ruins. The evening closed with a Polish sing-song, at which we learnt some Polish songs, the words of which were thoughtfully written out for us phonetically.

On Sunday we were entertained to luncheon at a Polish Club, and in the afternoon we watched a Troop of Polish Scouts at work practising pioneering, first aid, signalling. They also demonstrated some excellent observation games, at which they were expert. After singing some Polish Scout songs to us, our young Scout friends bade us farewell in the traditional national way.

The week-end was brought to a fitting close by the arrival of Madame Malkowska, whose vivid personality inspires all those who have the privilege of meeting her. We spent a most profitable time in discussing ways and means for fostering and extending the very real co-operation that now exists between our two countries.

Reluctantly we turned to our different corners of the British Isles, inspired afresh to go out and put into practice the spirit of friendship prevailing between us, which is indeed the true expression of the fourth Guide Law.

MR. ROOSEVELT GREETES U.S. GIRL SCOUTS ON THEIR 32nd ANNIVERSARY

New York: A message of greeting from President Roosevelt to the Girl Scouts of America on the thirty-second anniversary of the founding of the organisation, was made public recently at the Girl Scouts' National Headquarters here.

"Congratulations and good wishes to the Girl Scouts of America upon the organisation's thirty-second birth-



U.S. GIRL SCOUTS SUPPORT CHINESE ORPHANS

Judith Moy, an American Girl Scout of Chinese descent (left), presents to Mme. Wei Tao-ming, wife of the Chinese Ambassador to the U.S., a cheque for \$7,000 representing 700,000 American pennies donated by the Girl Scouts of America to the Juliette Low World Friendship Fund for the care of Chinese children in the Koloshan Orphanage near Chungking in China.

day. The many former Girl Scouts serving in the women's branches of the armed forces, together with the thousands of present Girl Scouts engaged in vital home front activities, testify to the valuable contribution of your great training and service organisation in time of the nation's need.

"Moreover, your projects in international friendship, in hospitality to Latin-American students and in United Nations relief, testify to the value of Girl Scouting in developing world-minded citizens prepared to deal more intelligently with post-war problems."

The projects for international friendship to which President Roosevelt Low World Friendship

Fund refers include support of the Juliette Fund, through which the Girl Scouts gave more than 28,000 dollars for relief work among the children of Russia, China, Great Britain, Greece and Malta during the past year, and emphasis in Girl Scout troop programmes on the development of understanding and appreciation of the customs and cultures of other nations.

"Hospitality to Latin-American students" refers to a plan under which local Girl Scout troops are serving as hostesses to girl students from South and Central America.

The United Nations relief programme is a nation-wide plan of Girl Scout participation in the collection of clothing, books, foodstuffs and medical supplies for the British, Russian, Greek, Chinese and French war relief societies.

President Roosevelt himself took part in the nation-wide celebration of the Girl Scout birthday Monday, when he received at the White House a record of Girl Scout services since the U.S. entered the war. The record was in the form of a cheque for total hours of service given since 1941, and an attached invoice listing the number of hours Girl Scouts have devoted to war work for hospitals, salvage drives, war loan campaigns, recruitment of women for the Armed Forces and home front activities.

The cheque was the first payment on a promissory note issued by the Girl Scouts in 1941 to the people of the U.S. for "any required number of hours of service."

The Girl Scout Movement in the U.S. was founded on March 12th, 1912, by Juliette Gordon Low, at Savannah, Georgia. Beginning as one troop of eighteen girls, the movement spread rapidly through the U.S., and has now reached a membership of 850,000, of whom approximately 100,000 are adult volunteers. Nearly 3,000,000 girls have had Scout training in the past 32 years.

HEADQUARTERS PANEL OF BOATING PERMIT AND CHARGE CERTIFICATE EXAMINERS (FOR OPEN BOATS UNDER OARS)

The above panel of examiners has been appointed in order to assist Counties where difficulty is being experienced in finding suitable examiners for the boating tests.

Where satisfactory arrangements for the testing of Boating Permit and Charge Certificates are already in existence, these should not be altered.

Sea Ranger Guiders wishing to avail themselves of the services of a member of the Headquarters Panel should apply direct, having first obtained the approval of their District Commissioner and County Coxswain, or C.R.A.

Where examiners are asked to travel to and from the place where the test is to be held, their train fares must be refunded.

Miss A. Hopkins, Midships, Wall Park Road, Brixham, Devon; Miss S. Clarke, Florence Court, Torquay, Devon; Miss B. Bairstow, c/o Girl Guides Association, 17, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1; Miss M. Cooper, Glenwood, 99, Mycenae Road, Blackheath, S.E.3; Miss V. Moore, 32, Kidmore Road, Caversham, Reading; Miss D. Smith, Hart Street, Surgery, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon; Miss Butt, 3, Upper Park Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey; Miss Cowen, Storrs Hill, Dameshill, Woking, Surrey; Mrs. Taylor, High Beeches, Weald Road, Sevenoaks, Kent; Miss Sutcliffe, Rothesay, Bath Road, Bournemouth, Hants; Miss Baty, 19, School Lane, Bidston, Birkenhead, Cheshire.



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

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

5th APRIL, 1944

FINANCE

The audited statement of accounts for 1943 was considered and accepted for submission to the Council for approval on May 4th.

ANNUAL MEETING

It was decided, with great regret, that this year it was not advisable to issue a large number of invitations to the general public. The Council Meeting (members of the Council only) will be held on May 4th.

YOUNG FARMERS' CLUBS

A scheme for co-operation between the Young Farmers' Clubs, Scouts and Guides was considered, slightly amended and referred back to the joint Club, Scout and Guide Committee.

THE DOMESTIC ARTS SUB-COMMITTEE

This Sub-Committee submitted an outline of a scheme for the encouragement of Domestic Arts. The scheme was approved in principle and the committee was asked to consult the Finance Committee.

DIPLOMA'D GUIDERS' CONFERENCE, APRIL 14th

It was agreed to cancel the Conference in view of the Government's request for less travelling.

- NOTICES

EMPIRE YOUTH SUNDAY, MAY 21st

It is hoped that Companies will take part in local Services. The places at the Westminster Abbey Service have been allocated to Rangers and Cadets from London and the Home Counties.

MINISTRY OF FUEL AND POWER

The Ministry urges all members of the Movement to do all they can to save fuel, electricity and gas. The Central Film Library, Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W.7, can supply two Films—"It Comes From Coal" and "Too Easy" (featuring Mrs. Feather), both of which are instructive and well worth showing with other films.

COUNTY SECRETARIES

The notes on "Warrant Testing" referred to in the County Commissioners' Bulletin, March, 1944, are now available for distribution to Commissioners who apply to County Secretaries for Application for Warrant forms.

Errata slips for P.O.R. are also available. County Secretaries should apply for sufficient slips to distribute to all those who have had the 1943 P.O.R. County Secretaries are asked to apply to Headquarters for these notes and the errata slips when ordering other goods to save postage as both are for free distribution.

SCOTTISH GIRL GUIDE HEADQUARTERS SQUARE CERTS

Guiders wanted to take training at the Granton Square Centre, Edinburgh, as Leaders and Junior Leaders for mixed Youth Centres run on Guide lines. Minimum age for six months' training course, 25; minimum age for junior training course of 12 months, 18. Advertised by permission of the Ministry of Labour and National Service under the Employment of Women (Control of Employment) Order, 1943. Leaders are eligible for the Headquarters Provident Fund. Subsistence allowance while in training is given if required. For particulars apply, stating age to Miss Collings, 89, Learmouth Grove, Edinburgh, 4.

NETTLES

Large quantities of stinging nettles are required by the E.C.H. Laboratories, Adelphi, Salford, 3, Manchester. This company is prepared to supply notes on the gathering of nettles, and will pay a good price for them.

AWARDS

Headquarters Instructors Certificate—Brownie.

Miss May Corson, Edinburgh (Games, Singing Games and Ceremonies).

GALLANTRY

Certificate of Merit

Company Leader Audrey Dunham, age 16, 1st Dronfield Company, Derbyshire.

Audrey was walking through Hillsborough Park on a December afternoon when she saw a woman of 74 fall into a boating pond, having mistaken the pond, which was thinly coated in ice, for the frozen grass verge. She immediately jumped into the pond which is 4 ft. deep, and brought the woman on to the bank, where she was assisted by the park keeper. She then went into the pond again to rescue the woman's bag. The report says that Audrey's life was in danger, and that she has been awarded a parchment of the Royal Humane Society.

GOOD SERVICE

Medal of Merit

Miss Joy Brownlow, C.C.A., Westmorland.

Miss Batia Salasnik, Captain 14th Jerusalem Company.

Mrs. Duncombe, Captain 1st Mufulira Guide Company, Northern Rhodesia.

FORTITUDE

Badge of Fortitude

Ranger Irene Halford, 1st Kidlington Cadet Company, Oxfordshire.

Patrol Leader Marjorie Kent, 2nd Edmonton (All Saints) Company, Middlesex.

ENGLISH LAND WORK CAMPS, 1944

The following camps are being arranged:—

Soft fruit picking in July and apple picking in September at Blacklands, Sussex. Forestry in the North Riding, Yorkshire, and in Wiltshire or Somerset from the end of July to the beginning of September, and hop and fruit picking, etc., in Herefordshire in September.

The camp fee will be as low as possible and campers will pay their own fares. (Special rate: single fare for return journey.)

All volunteers must have had some camping experience; everyone must be absolutely fit and prepared for six hours' strenuous work a day.

Volunteers for forestry camps must be over 16 years of age; and for fruit and hop picking camps, over 15 years of age.

Request for application forms, enclosing 1d. stamp for reply may be sent to Miss Usher, Seend, Wiltshire, giving name and address of applicant, name of Company, possible numbers and dates preferred.

Please consult your Captain, District Commissioner and C.A. before applying. No entries will be accepted until the application forms are returned.

Note—July 8th-22nd, Blacklands

English Cadets are specially welcome at this camp. If able to go for a fortnight, they may for one week attend a Cadet training camp, which will be run in conjunction with the fruit-picking camp.

For details of the Training Camp apply to Miss Bubbers, 16, Avon Road, Walthamstow, E.17.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

RETREAT FOR GUIDERS AND RANGERS

Place: House of Retreat, Pleshey, Chelmsford.

Conductor: Rev. Father Edward, S.D.C.

Date:—June 24th-26th.

Fee:—12s.

Enquiries from Miss G. E. Cowmeadow, 39, Church Hill, Loughton, Essex.

JEWISH YOUTH SERVICE

Advisory Council of Jewish Girl Guides

Sunday, May 21st, at the Great Synagogue, Dukes Place, Aldgate, at 3 p.m. The Rev. I. Brodie, Senior Chaplain to the Jewish Forces, will give the address. All Youth Organisations have been invited to attend.

Guiders are asked to notify the Secretary, Mrs. Levine, 74, Higham Station Avenue, E.4, of the number of Guiders, Rangers and Guides wishing to attend the service. Numbers should be sent in not later than May 10th, when detailed information will be sent to all Guiders. The Girl Guide Contingent will march from the meeting place to the Synagogue.

Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, April, 1944.

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM

RESIGNATION

BALSALL HEATH.—Dist. C., Miss B. Fiddes.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

LINTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Gowlett, The Mill House, Linton.

RESIGNATION

EXTENSION SECRETARY.—Mrs. D'Arcy-Irvine.

CHESHIRE

WALLASEY WEST DISTRICT has now divided as follows:—

MORETON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Gayford, Lodore, Coronation Road, Hoylake.

WALLASEY WEST.—Dist. C., Miss P. Roberts, 6, Parkway, Wallasey.

CORNWALL

CAMBORNE.—Dist. C., Miss S. Evans, Greenway, Commercial Street, Camborne.

RESIGNATION

CAMBORNE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Blackwood.

DEVONSHIRE

RESIGNATION

STONEHOUSE.—Dist. C., Miss O. Hulbert.

DORSET

Please note that the Districts in SOUTH DIVISION have now returned to their original names, i.e.—

PORTLAND.—Dist. C., vacant.

WEYMOUTH.—Dist. C., Dr. Charlotte Ward, The Watch by the Way, Overcombe, Preston, Weymouth.

WYKE REGIS.—Dist. C., vacant.

HEREFORDSHIRE

BROMYARD.—Dist. C., Mrs. Brockhurst, Birchwood Hall, Malvern, Worcs.

HERTFORDSHIRE

EXTENSION SECRETARY.—Mrs. Diamond, Fairbourne, Bridgewater Road, Castle Hill, Berkhamsted.

RESIGNATION

EXTENSION SECRETARY (Temp.), Lady (Hastings) Anderson.

May, 1944

THE GUIDER

LANCASHIRE SOUTH-EAST RESIGNATIONS

CHETHAM.—Dist. C., Mrs. Moyley.
 ECCLES.—Dist. C., Mrs. Ball.
 PRESCOT.—Dist. C., Miss H. H. Parkside, Knowsley Park, Prescott.
 ST. HELENS NORTH-WEST.—Dist. C., Mrs. Cave, 21, Moorfields Avenue, St. Helens.
 ST. HELENS WEST AND DISTRICT.—Asst. Div. C., Miss M. H. Pilkington.
 PRESCOT.—Dist. C., Miss E. Evans.
 ST. HELENS NORTH-WEST.—Dist. C., Miss M. H. Pilkington.

LEICESTERSHIRE RESIGNATION

MARKET HARBOUROUGH.—Dist. C., Mrs. M. Woods.
 LONDON
 BREXTON.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss M. Cable, 10, Trinity Rise, S.W.2.
 TALL OAKS.—Dist. C., Miss M. E. Peterken, 21, Bethune Road, N.16.
 TOWER SOUTH.—Dist. C., Miss M. E. Peterken, 21, Bethune Road, N.16.

BREXTON.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss M. Larcombe.
 TALL OAKS.—Dist. C., Mrs. Anderson.
 TOWER SOUTH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Anderson.
 WEST ST. PAULS.—Dist. C., Miss E. Murray.

MIDDLESEX RESIGNATION

LOWER EDWINGTON.—Dist. C., Miss G. Boswell.
 NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
 NORTHAMPTON, EAST.—Dist. C., Miss D. Clark, Charlecot, St. Matthew's Parade, Northampton.

NORTHAMPTON, EAST.—Dist. C., Miss M. C. Hill. RESIGNATION

WHITLEY BAY.—Dist. C., Miss M. A. Appleby, 65, Paignton Avenue, Monkseaton.
 NORTHUMBERLAND
 MORPETH RURAL.—Dist. C., Mrs. Haswell Pele.
 TYNEMOUTH No. 1.—Dist. C., Miss R. Davison.
 WHITLEY BAY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Weatherston.

SOMERSET RESIGNATION

CLEYDON.—Dist. C., Mrs. H. B. Hanson, Verwood, Madeira Road, Clevedon.
 BATH WEST.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss Cadwallader.

STAFFORDSHIRE RESIGNATIONS

LICHFIELD.—Div. C., Miss M. K. Crippwell, The Old Vivarage, Seckington, Tamworth.
 LONGDON.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. H. Hodge, The Vicarage, Alrewas, Burton-on-Trent.
 TAMWORTH.—Dist. C., Mrs. R. M. Thompson, Gwendley, Wiginton Road, Tamworth.
 RUGSEY.—Dist. C., Mrs. B. M. Thomeycroft, Oaklands, Rugeley.

LICHFIELD.—Div. C., Miss E. Hodson. RESIGNATION

RUGSEY.—Dist. C., Miss M. Bamford.
 TAMWORTH.—Dist. C., Miss M. E. Crippwell.
 EAST SURREY
 COULSDON.—Dist. C., Miss M. Gedyne, St. Noot, Woodcote Grove Road, Coulsdon.
 COULSDON.—Dist. C., Mrs. E. Walford.

NORTH SURREY RESIGNATION

ASSISTANT COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Nichols, Ashlands, College Road, Epsom.
 SUSSEX
 THE HILL, BRIGHTON.—Dist. C., Miss M. F. Stokes, M.B.E., 80, Colbourne Road, Hove, 2.

WESTMORLAND RESIGNATIONS

COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. Thompson, Moresby, Ambleside.
 COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. B. Holt.
 LOAN SECRETARY.—Mrs. Stavert.

WORCESTERSHIRE RESIGNATION

BEARBROUGHT.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hand, Orland, Clent, Stourbridge.
 LANGLEY AND OLBURY.—Dist. C., Miss B. Morris, 187, Abbey Road, Smethwick, Staffs.

YORKSHIRE EAST RIDING RESIGNATION

STAMFORD BRIDGE.—Dist. C., Miss D. Rice, 29, St. Olaves Road, York.
 YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING NORTH
 Please note that Airedale District has changed its name to AIREBOROUGH.—Dist. C. as before.

YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING SOUTH RESIGNATION

Please note that FURNIVAL DISTRICT is now known as ATTERcliffe.—Dist. C., Mrs. Wardle-Helpur, St. Albans Vicarage, Coleford Road, Sheffield, 9.

WALES RESIGNATION

SECRETARY FOR WALES.—Miss E. C. Pryce.
 CARDIGANSHIRE
 RESIGNATION
 NEWCASTLE EMLYN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Roy Evans.

EAST GLAMORGAN RESIGNATION

EXTENSION SECRETARY.—Miss N. E. Hockin, 10, Grosvenor Road, Sketty, Swansea.
 ELY.—Dist. C., Miss Braddy, Lamoria, Church Road, Whitchurch, Cardiff. (Transferred from "Temporary.")
 RUMFAY AND TREMORFA.—Dist. C., Mrs. Thomas, Pentire, Ty Fry Road, Cardiff.

MERIONETHSHIRE RESIGNATION

BANGOR.—Dist. C., Mrs. Davies.
 ELY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Traherne.
 RUMFAY AND TREMORFA.—Dist. C., Miss E. Owen.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE RESIGNATION

LLANWELLYN AND BALA.—Dist. C., Miss J. Hartner.
 WELSHPOOL.—Dist. C., Miss de Pulton.

SCOTLAND ANGUS RESIGNATION

EASTERN.—Div. C., Mrs. McCrae Wilson, Hayshead House, Arbroath. (Transferred from "Temporary.")
 EASTERN.—Div. C., Miss J. Shanks.

ARGYLL RESIGNATION

ARRDRISHAIG AND LOCHGILFHEAD.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. MacAlpine, Elm Bank, Arrdrishalg.
 BOWMORE AND BRIDGEND.—Dist. C., Mrs. McIntyre, Ceann Loch, Bridgend, Isle of Mull. (new District in North Division).—Dist. C., Miss J. H. Maitland, White House at Aros, Mull.

AYRSHIRE AND BUTE RESIGNATION

BOWMORE AND BRIDGEND.—Dist. C., Mrs. MacTaggart.
 NORTH CUNINGHAME.—Div. C., Miss H. D. Forman, The Hut, Fairlie.
 DALRY AND GLENGARNOCK.—Dist. C., Miss N. Cochran Patrick.

WICK.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Sinclair. RESIGNATION

ABERDOUR.—Dist. C., Mrs. Elder, Reneville, Aberdour.
 ABERDOUR.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Miller.
 CITY OF GLASGOW
 No. 5 (SOUTH-WEST DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss W. Hall, 67, Glenapp Street, Glasgow.
 S.1. (Transferred from "Temporary.")

RESIGNATIONS No. 1 (NORTH-WEST DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss M. Gourlay. No. 2 (NORTH-WEST DIVISION).—Dist. C., Mrs. Clark. No. 3 (NORTH-WEST DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss B. Carslaw. No. 4 (NORTH-WEST DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss K. Henry.

KINCARDINESHIRE RESIGNATION

AUCHENBLAE AND FORDOUN.—Dist. C., Miss Collie.
 STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT
 KIRKBEAN AND SOUTHWICK (new District in East Division).—Dist. C., Mrs. Blackett, Arbigland, Kirkbean, Dumfries.

PEEBLES RESIGNATION

PEEBLES.—Dist. C., Mrs. Davidson.
 PERTHSHIRE
 EXTENSION SECRETARY.—Mrs. Trevor, Dalshian, Pitlochry. (Transferred from "Temporary.")
 NORTH-WESTERN (new Division).—Div. C., Miss E. Speakman, Dunfallondy Cottage, Comrie.

RESIGNATIONS EXTENSION SECRETARY.—Mrs. Don. ABERFELDY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Haggart. LUNCARY.—Dist. C., Mrs. S. Steel.

ULSTER CITY OF BELFAST

BALLYMACARRETT.—Dist. C., Miss S. Harwood, 7, Oakland Avenue, Strandtown, Belfast.
 KNOCK (new District in East Division).—Dist. C., Mrs. Richardson, 20, Ormiston Crescent, Knock Road, Belfast.
 MOUNTPOTTINGER.—Dist. C., Miss M. Dunn, 28, Wolseley Street, Ormeau Road, Belfast.
 VICTORIA.—Dist. C., Miss G. K. Black, Glen Ebor, Strandtown, Belfast.

RESIGNATIONS POTTINGER.—Dist. C., Miss Benson. VICTORIA.—Dist. C., Mrs. Haire.

OVERSEAS AFRICA

NORTHERN RHODESIA
 WAYFARER GUIDES.—Miss M. Graham Harrison, Minolo Mission, P.O. Box 274, Kitwe.
 WAYFARER GUIDES.—Mrs. A. F. Thom.

BRITISH HONDURAS RESIGNATION

NORTH BELIZE.—Dist. C., Miss N. Hunter.
 BRITISH WEST INDIES
 JAMAICA
 KINGSTON NORTH.—Dist. C., Miss B. M. Drew, 33, Molyne's Road, Half Way Tree, Jamaica.

RESIGNATIONS ISLAND COMMISSIONER.—Miss J. Irwin. ASSISTANT ISLAND SECRETARY.—Mrs. Beaton.

TRINIDAD RESIGNATION

PORT-OF-SPAIN DIVISION has been reorganised into two Districts:—
 EAST.—Mrs. Davis, 1, Coblenz Avenue, St. Ann's, Port-of-Spain.
 WEST.—Dist. C., Mrs. Monsanto, 129, Charlotte Street, Port-of-Spain.

RESIGNATION NORTH-WEST PORT-OF-SPAIN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Gonsalves.

FIJI ISLES RESIGNATION

ISLAND COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Workman, Fiji.
 ISLAND COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Russell.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Wanted, Frame Rucacs, small or medium size.—Turner, 34, Essex Street, Reading.
Would Company camping, include 10 Guides and Guider.—Morey, B.H.M.B., Samuel Street, S.E.18.

Licensed Guider wanted for Company Camp, permanent site, Cumberland; June 24th-July 1st, or any week July.—Lamb, Hayton House, How Mill, Carlisle.
Guide Company wishes to purchase Gold Tenderfoot Badge for presentation.—Box No. 82.

House Matron required, G.F.S. Hostel, Hampshire, as Rest Break for Factory Girls, to help in house and with girls. Willing and interested in work. Knowledge of cooking helpful. Salary and own room.

Young girl required between ages 17-19, G.F.S. Hostel, Hampshire, Rest Break for Factory Girls, to help in house and with girls. Must have definite sense of towards Club leadership for Youth Club.—The Warden, Inveravon, Mudeford, Christchurch, Hants.

TYPEWRITING

43, Oakington Manor Drive, Wembley.
All classes Duplicating Typewriting neatly and accurately executed by Miss Midgley, delivery, moderate charges. Special terms to Guiders.—Alert Typewriting Bureau, 20, Rutland Road, Harrow, Middlesex. Harrow 2608.

All communications with regard to Classified Advertisements should be addressed to Girl Guides Association Headquarters
 Printed by the Surrey Fine Art Press, Redhill, and Published by the Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.