

Miss Bush.

Matilda



NOVEMBER, 1941.



Your next Best Friend...

FOR the friendship of a mother there is no substitute . . . but even a mother's love cannot be completely adequate unless it is based on something deeper than sentiment. In the difficult days to come, your child's "next best" friend will be a bank book . . . the tangible sign of your desire to safeguard the future. Whether you have much money or very little, weekly payments into a Savings Bank account quickly build up a shield which will protect your child against humiliation or complete dependence on others. Open a Savings Bank account this week. You will never regret it.

★ COMMONWEALTH
SAVINGS BANK ★
OF AUSTRALIA

OVER 4,000 BRANCHES AND POST OFFICE AGENCIES IN AUSTRALIA

CHRISTMAS TREE APPEAL.

Here is some further information about the Tree !!

Lady Dugan will open the Exhibition in the Mural Hall at the Myer Emporium at 3 o'clock on Friday, 21st November.

So that everyone will be able to see the work that is being done by the Guides, and realize what the money will be used for, it has been arranged to transfer the War Appeal work from 60 Market Street to the Mural Hall for the week that the Tree is to be there. The 4th floor room at Market Street will be closed, and all the spinning, cutting-out, tacking, packing etc. will be done at the Mural Hall. All the finished garments - and we hope that there will be lots of them - should be taken during that week direct to Myer's, and anyone wanting wool or material may get them from the Guide workers there.

We are also arranging to have Mannequin Parades of Guides and Brownies each day, so that the people will see what the clothes will look like when worn by the little British children to whom they will be sent.

We hope that as many Brownies and Guides as possible will come in uniform to the Mural Hall at Myer's to see the Tree.

C. W. Rogers,
Secretary.

“Matilda”

An Official Treasure Bag of Guiders' Information for Guiders of Victoria, Australia.

Price, 3/- per year. 4/- Posted. Single Copies 6d. each.

Editor: Mrs. GUY BAKEWELL, 4 Stoke Ave., Kew, E.4.

Contributions should reach the Editor not later than the 18th of each month.

VOL. XVIII.

NOVEMBER, 1941.

No. 5.

LIGHT UP THE CHRISTMAS TREE FOR THE GUIDE WAR APPEAL

The question of continuing the Guide War Appeal was discussed at the Commissioners' and Guiders' Conferences, and at both it was unanimously decided to carry on as at present. To do this more funds will be needed in the near future to enable us to order wool and flannel in the new year.

At Least £1500 Will be Required

It was suggested at the Guiders' Conference that Districts, Companies and Packs should be free to arrange their own methods of raising money, but that the appeal should be primarily one of direct giving. In order to make the method of direct giving attractive to Guides it was suggested that we have A CHRISTMAS TREE, and that whenever a sum of money was given to the appeal a symbol should be hung on the tree and a light should be lit.

The details have not been finally arranged yet, but it is hoped that the tree will be able to visit Metropolitan Divisions to receive their contributions before it goes to the Mural Hall at the Myer Emporium, where it will remain, through the courtesy of the management, from November 21 to 28, and where everyone will be able to see it and add to its lights.

Will Everyone Help to Make the Tree a Wonderful Sight?

The more money, the more the tree will blaze with colour, and the more clothes there will be for the children of England and the men of His Majesty's minesweepers.

START NOW, so that when the tree comes to visit you you will have something for it.

Country Districts have been left free to arrange their own details, and could either have their own trees and send their money to be hung on the tree, or make any plans to suit their own local conditions.

—SIBYL CHAUVEL, State Commissioner.

GUIDERS' CONFERENCE

The State President (Lady Dugan) was accorded an enthusiastic welcome when on September 27 she opened the 14th Annual Conference, at which many Guiders had their first opportunity of meeting her as State President. Lady Dugan said when she visited country towns she was always glad to meet members of the Guide Movement, and paid particular attention to neatness of uniforms, which stood for so much. Guiding was of

national importance, and was a training in patriotism, self-discipline and preparedness in times of emergency. She commended all members of the movement on the high standard of efficiency in their war work, and expressed the opinion that we should continue this very necessary work. Lady Chauvel, State Commissioner, led the discussion as to the type of war work to be undertaken in the future, which resulted in a recommendation being sent to the Executive Committee that we should continue to make clothes for children in Great Britain and comforts for seamen. In order to finance this work a system of direct giving was advocated.

Guide Week: A recommendation to be sent to the Executive that for the next year we co-operate with the Boy Scouts in celebrating Guide Week to coincide with Thinking Day, although the month of February is perhaps not very suitable for many obvious reasons.

Five warranted Guiders were elected to the State Council, viz.: Mesdames B. Morison, Thomas, McGrath, Misses McLeod and Brand.

Guiders' own service was held on Sunday, September 28, at which Miss D. Ross, Commissioner for Rangers, gave a most thought-provoking talk on leadership, in which she showed the difference between a leader and a commander. The former influences where the latter dominates; the former gets personal response where the latter demands automatic obedience; the former uses creative power with people where the latter uses power over people.

Four fundamental principles for good leadership are:—

1. Sense of direction and ability to read sign posts.
2. Physical energy, which must not be misapplied. There should be a rhythmic output and intake.
3. Faith in living things and human beings.
4. Integrity. We must know ourselves and clarify our motives.

Leadership is hard work and not easily come by. A useful sign post is: Is God in what you are doing?

—O. G. M. KNIGHT.

GUIDERS' COMMITTEE

The next meeting of the Guiders' Committee will be held at Guide Headquarters on Friday, 7th November at 8 p.m., and new members of committee are requested to attend. The new committee takes office in November each year, and it is very important that divisions send their representatives to this meeting.

GUIDING IN INDIA

Victorian Guides should take a particular interest in what is going on in the Guide Movement in India, for two Victorian Guiders, Miss Edith Purnell and Miss Dell Hayman are acting as trainees there. Miss Purnell in Hyderabad, and Miss Hayman in the United Provinces.

Guiding started in India in 1911 and at first was confined to children of European or mixed parentage. However, now Guides in India number more than 41,000 and little Indian Guides are learning to camp and join in all the varied activities in "purdah" however, have their meetings in tents which Guiding offers. Those girls who are doors or in an enclosed space.

Out of the £48,000 raised by the Empire Guide Gift week last year, India contributed £835. Companies are doing Red Cross and A. R. P. training, and collection of waste products plays a big part in their war effort.

It is good to know of the interest in the world beyond their own threshold which is being aroused in these Indian girls, who have led such circumscribed lives in the past.

Guiding has done much to break down prejudices and racial ill-feeling in India, and as the younger generations grows up the good training given by the movement will become increasingly visible.

EXCERPT FROM A.R.P. BULLETIN, 1941

The Red Cross Society has acceded to the request of the State Emergency Council that it undertake the task of training personnel who will be available in emergency for the staffing of auxiliary hospitals, hostels and food kitchens to be established by municipalities in the reception areas of the evacuation scheme.

Guiders who are willing and able to volunteer for such service if evacuation becomes necessary are asked to join up with the local Red Cross Emergency Company and to undergo any courses of training which they may need to equip them for the work they are willing to undertake.

Most towns in Victoria have Red Cross Emergency Service Companies, who are receiving training in first aid, home nursing, mass catering and child management, and it is pointed out that the services of many persons with training in nursing and mass catering will be required.

"SEEING" STARS

October has come, bringing in her train the summer constellations. In a semi-circle round the sky from the east to the Southern Cross are some of the brightest constellations which ever appear in the sky.

The first, which is in the north-east, is Taurus the Bull. It consists of a V, at the tips of which are two white stars which are the horns, while the red star at the base is the bull's wicked red eye. Down below the V and out to the right are two quite bright white

stars splayed out, which are the bull's forefeet. To the left of the V lower down the sky, but not as low as the feet is a cluster of tiny stars known as the "Seven Sisters" or the Pleiades. They are very easy to find, and you might find it helpful to get them first and then pick up the V and the stars which make the feet. You should see seven stars on a clear, moonless night. In and about the V is another cluster of stars known as the Hyades, but you need field glasses or a small telescope to pick these out.

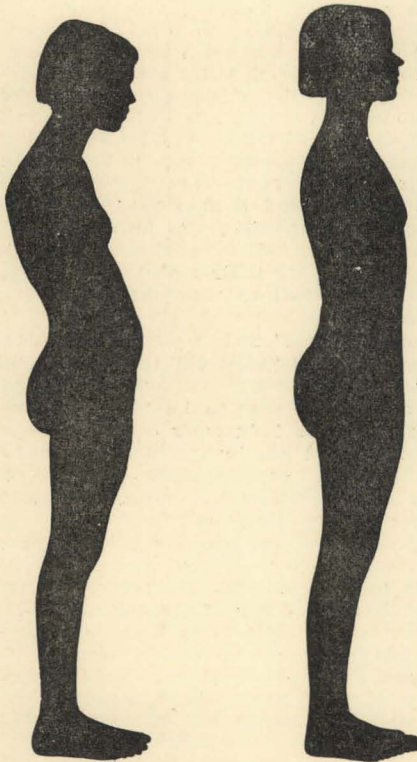
Next to Taurus and round in the east is Orion the Hunter. You will find the "pot" or "saucepan" easily; you can't mistake it, an outside in pots with handle attached. Now this is really Orion's belt, the handle being his dagger. Orion is falling head first down the sky, hands outspread towards the horizon, his belt is in the middle of his body of course, so look for four stars, two above and two below the belt, making a rough square, with the belt and dagger in the centre. The lower two are Orion's hands, the red one being Betelgeux. Now, exactly opposite Betelgeux, taking a diagonal line from it through the "pot," you will find the blue star at the other end of the square, which is one of Orion's knees. The blue star is Rigel. If you can beg or borrow field glasses look at the dagger and belt through them and you will see the famous nebulae, one of the largest in the sky. Orion was a great hunter, and when he died Jupiter put him, the bull which he was chasing and his dogs up in the sky, so right beside Orion—in the centre of the space between east and the cross—you will find his big dog, Canis Major.

Canis is easy to find as long as you remember that he is upside down. At his head is a tremendous blueish white star, very white and shining, and the brightest star in the sky, so you simply can't miss it. It is known the world over as the "dog star," Sirius. In a straight line along to the right are two smaller stars, one marking the end of the dog's back and the other his tail. Now out up the sky from the end of the back you will find two more faint stars which mark his paws on the hind legs, and out from Sirius, almost level with these two, you will find another two stars to make the front paws—and there you have a perfectly good dog.

There are many stories about Orion. If you look between the bull's horns and Orion's knees you will find first an odd-shaped oblong followed by a curving line. This wee thing is the hare Lepus, who became terrified at the barking of the dog and the bellows of the bull, so ran to Orion's feet for shelter. Another story says that Orion was always chasing the Seven Sisters, and to save them from him Jupiter put them up in the sky. Still another story has it, that although he was brave and a mighty hunter Orion was very boastful, and said that he could kill any animal on earth. Jupiter was so angry with him that he sent a scorpion, a humble creature, which stung the great hunter on the heel and he

died. Then remorseful, Jupiter put them all up in the sky and Orion has hunted the Scorpion ever since, but to this day he has never been able to catch him, for as Orion rises in the east the Scorpion, like a gigantic question mark, curls down to the west (S.W.), by the side of the Southern Cross. The higher Orion gets the lower the Scorpion sinks, until it sets by the time the hunter is properly up.

—M. B. FOWLER.



"POSTURE" IN THE SECOND CLASS TEST

We all know the expression, "An upright, honest man," but how many of us have considered even for a moment the connection between his posture and his honesty? Nevertheless, the connection is there.

Take the opposite—"He had a hangdog look." Stand in front of a long mirror, and try to achieve this unenviable result while standing in the best position you possibly can. An interesting experiment, but the thing just can't be done—try it yourself.

Many years ago our great-aunts and grandmothers—even the mothers of some of us—were taught deportment at school. They were taught to walk with a book balanced on the head, to sit upright on a hard chair, neither

allowing the shoulders to stoop nor leaning the elbows on the table, and to spend some time each day lying on a back board. Unfortunately, not so much was known of health and hygiene as to-day, and though we still have some beautifully upright elderly ladies of that generation, far too many of the young girls "went into a decline," or suffered from anaemia and other preventable ills.

Following the age of deportment came the age of school gym. This was closely modelled on what has come to be known as the "Swedish system," developed by Pier Henrik Ling about 1813 for use in the Swedish army. The system was transferred bodily to English (and later Australian) schools, and was administered in half-hourly doses two to three times a week. Great stress was laid on keeping the shoulders back, the finger tips stretched well down, the knees pressed back and the feet at right angles to each other. This strained unnatural position was the starting point for many exercises, and the main aim seems to have been to get a class working perfectly together. On dismissal the children, if they thought about it at all, found little applicable to their daily life in what they had learnt.

Unfortunately this state of affairs exists in far too many schools to-day. The physical education teacher is frequently untrained, or badly trained, and the periods set aside for physical training are too few to be of any use. For example, a child of eleven in a secondary school has two half-hour periods per week in a class of 60.

How can the Guide Movement exert itself to rectify this state of affairs by using the posture section of Second Class to its best advantage?

The first essential is that Guiders should have a clear idea of what good posture involves, should strive to attain it themselves at all times (and not only when in uniform), and should train their eyes to pick out bad posture wherever they see it—on safety zones, in shops, at work and in church.

What are the essentials of good posture, and what are the main variations from these, giving poor or inefficient posture?

Beginning with the FEET. These, both in standing and walking, should be parallel. (In standing attention, as in company drill, the heels are together, and the toes slightly turned out.) The weight should be carried well forward on the balls of the feet, as in preparing to run. It is important that the weight should be carried equally on both feet. Habitually standing on one leg with the other knee bent is a frequent cause of curvature of the spine—a difficult deformity to hide in these days of backless bathers and revealing evening silhouettes!

The KNEES are kept straight to avoid the "weak-kneed" expression, but not forced back.

Probably the most frequent faults, and most difficult to correct, are those occurring about the HIPS or pelvis. Either the hips and tummy are allowed to sag forward, giving a corresponding sway back in the upper part of the body, or the hips are forced back, bringing the waist forward, as in the exaggerated and incorrect position of attention. Correct position of the hips is taken with the tummy muscles drawn in and the "tail" flattened to make it as inconspicuous as possible.

Going up a little further we meet the SHOULDERS. These should be well back, with the arms hanging easily at the sides and shoulder blades flat against the back, not sprouting like wings at right angles to it.

How many of our Guides poke their heads forward? The HEAD should be carried proudly erect, pushing up with the back of the head and making a long neck.

To summarise: a plumb line dropped through the lobe of the ear should fall through the point of the shoulder, the hip joint and just in front of the bone on the outer side of the ankle.

A good test for posture is to stand leaning against the wall with the heels some six inches from it. Relax forward from the waist. Raise the body slowly, "unrolling" the spine against the wall till it touches all the way up, and standing as tall as possible. Walk forwards a few steps, then back again, and see if the back still "fits" the wall.

For correct sitting our watchword should be sit back. Have the whole of the thighs supported, and the feet on the floor. If there is a back to the chair lean against it. For writing pull the chair well in under the table and lean forward from the hips—don't sit on the edge of the chair and curl up over the work. This is the reason why individual chairs and separate desks are so much better than the old type of desk and seat joined together, where the child had to fit into the desk, no matter what her size or build.

In sitting on the floor—the most natural position for children—the posture tends to look after itself, and is helped rather than hindered by frequent change of position (wriggling).

In walking the heel should be brought down first, and the feet kept parallel. The job of the big toe is to push off from one foot to the other, while the action of the calf muscles is to give spring to the walk. It is for this reason that country dancing is such excellent exercise.

In walking some part of one foot is always on the ground, while in running there is a period where both are off it. The stronger the push off, the faster will be the movement.

In conclusion I would quote from one of our most distinguished Australians, the late Sir Colin Mackenzie—"Man, the most intelligent of all animals, is the most erect."

—J.U.B.

TAKEN ABACK AND TOUCH AND GO How the Sea Gets into Our Talk by Oscar Parkes.

For a few hundreds of years the parlance of a vast seagoing and coast-wise population in this island has been gradually percolating into general usage until nowadays we all use dozens of words and expressions which had their origin at sea, but have now "swallowed the anchor" and take their turn with those culled from ring and field.

Here is a sentence containing eight nautical terms. How many do you recognize?

"They were taken aback when the mainstay of the family went on strike and lost his berth, as being hard up it was touch and go whether they could carry on to the bitter end."

A ship was "aback" when through neglect or a shift of wind her sails were blown against the masts and ceased to give any headway. And the "mainstay" is the stoutest rope in the rigging and the forward support of the mainmast. To "strike" is "to lower" and a ship used to strike her colours when the flag was lowered as a sign of surrender. Ashore workmen adopted the term in "striking their tools" which soon became abbreviated to "striking" and going to strike."

A ship's "berth" is her position at anchor in a roadstead, and "hard up" the order to put up the helm to windward and run the ship off before a squall; hence to be "hard up" means being unable to hold one's own any longer to windward, and so—by inference—short of cash. "Touch and go" explains itself—a ship is said to touch and go when she scrapes over a shoal without actually stopping.

When a ship was carrying a great press of sail, the order to "carry on" meant that it was not to be reduced, while the "bitter end" which sounds like the dregs of a nasty drink refers to the inboard end of a cable which turned round the "bitts"—two strong timber uprights in the fore part of the ship. When a vessel is dragging her anchor and the cable is payed out to the "bitter end" it means that no more can be let go if the hook does not hold.

When you say you do a thing "on and off" you are using the term which denotes that a ship in turning to windward comes in with the land on one tack and stands out to sea on the other—she is then standing on and off.

And when the ship turns from one tack to another she is "put about"—although cook says "she was put about" without appreciating her naval phraseology. Nor when the chairman refers to his casting vote does he realize that to "cast" is to turn the ship's head in a required direction.

To "edge" is to luff gently toward a ship to windward and "edge away" to increase your distance while "cut and run" is an old sea term meaning to cut the cable and run off before the wind out of trouble, without waiting to get up the anchor.

A "logger-head" was a lump of iron with a long handle which when heated was plunged into the pitch pot to melt it. So when men came to "logger-heads" on the lower deck they had very effective weapons to hand. After a seam was caulked with oakum it was "payed" with pitch,

and the "devil" so-called, being the upper out board strake on the hullside was the hardest seam to pay. Hence the meaning of the full phrase, "The devil to pay and no pitch hot" meaning a doubly difficult job. In the same way, anyone 'between the devil and the deep sea' had nothing between himself and Davy Jones. But "to sound" has an obvious naval origin—the use of a lead-line to find the depth of water round a ship, we use it in a proper sense when we talk about "sounding" anyone to find out their opinions.

In these sober days "three sheets in the wind" has gone out of fashion, but it meant someone not quite drunk whose movements were unsteady or uncertain. A ship would be three sheets in the wind when she was so near the wind that the "sheets" or ropes attached to the lower corners of the three chief sails were all shaking.

When you say, "I gave him the slip after all," you are not using the word "slip" in its usual sense as a short slide, but in its nautical meaning of letting the end of the cable run out quickly after it has been buoyed to avoid getting up the anchor. This was usually done to escape an enemy when taken unawares.

"Reaches" in the Thames are stretches of water which could be used for a long tack, and so to "over-reach" meant sailing longer upon a tack than was necessary. A seaman would say "He held on too long and over-reached himself—should have tacked sooner."

We use the word 'trice' in two senses—to tie up securely and "in a trice" to perform an action quickly. Its origin afloat combines the two meanings as "to trice up" was to make something secure and then to hoist quickly.

"Trim" is used in referring to a ship's seat on the water—when she is "well trimmed" her ballast is not making her draw too much water fore or aft. We mean the same when we talk about someone or something as "being in good trim" or in getting something trimmed down or made level.

And, of course, "not enough room to swing a cat" meant a cat o' nine tails and not poor pussy—but everyone knows that these days.

"Braces" are the ropes used to turn the yards across the masts, and they were "braced up sharp" when they were as nearly pointing fore and aft as the rigging allowed. Hence the "braces" you wear, and your feeling "braced up." And "aloof" comes from the order "keep your luff" when a ship was wanted nearer the direction of the wind, which became "keep a luff" or 'aloof' and so to keep away from the wrong course.

And I will pipe down on "chock o' block." When a rope was too big to pass through the pulley or block, this was said to be choked—hence a choked block became "chock o' block" or filled up.

So much for a few of the shore-going sea terms. And is there any other source from which so many works and phrases have been culled?

From "THE NAVY."

434 Gore Street,
Fitzroy, N.6.
17/10/41.

Dear Matilda,

I was very interested to hear that once again a subject for discussion at the Guiders' Conference embraced the first part of the Guide Promise. That it has been discussed again is promising, because it shows that we are aware of the need for a deeper spiritual outlook in Guiding; but that no definite decision was reached is rather depressing, because it shows that we have not faced up to the personal issue.

Christianity is both a personal and corporate thing—personal in that it must come from within ourselves—corporate in that our Christianity affects those with whom we come in contact. It stands to reason that in so far as we bring God into Guiding we bring our relationship towards Him into it too. It seems to me that it is not so much "tackling the first part of the Promise" as living it—and letting our Guides see that we live it.

It should not be necessary to teach Christianity or religion in a Guide Company so much as showing our Guides how to apply it. In our laws we have in summary form the teaching of Jesus Christ—truth, goodness, kindness, love, obedience, purity. Can we not teach these laws from a spiritual point of view rather than from a merely ethical point of view.

When we think of our Promise I think we need to think of its practical application in our daily lives, rather than any theoretical teaching. Guiding can be part of our religious life if we wish to make it so, and if we wish to face up to its implications. We can only give the Guides that which with have within ourselves—and perhaps it is that which prevents us from coming to any definite decision as to what we should do about the Promise—because we are not quite sure what it is that we have to give.

Yours sincerely,

ELIZABETH ALFRED.

THE FIRST PROMISE

To make the discussion on this subject at the Guiders' Conference of the greatest use we might all exchange suggestions and experiences through the columns of "Matilda" from time to time.

The Promise is personal to each one, and each Guide may be at a different level of knowledge and thought. This is the situation with which we must deal, and it makes one of our difficulties when time is too limited to speak individually, and yet we know that general talks may not reach every one in the most helpful way.

To meet this we could give to each Guide, before or at her enrolment, prayers, thoughts of her relationship to God, ideas for purpose of life and habits of living, to keep and use for herself. Some books may be found and

some cards with prayers and thoughts, but in most of them there are at least some words which Guides would not understand. Usually each Guide will need to collect and perhaps rewrite for her own Guides, so if we can share with one another what we find and find that our Guides can really use, we shall all help one another.

"The Meaning of Prayer," by Fosdick, has some beautiful and simple prayers; here is one—

O Lord our God, grant us grace to desire Thee with our whole heart; that so desiring we may seek and find Thee, and so finding may love Thee; and loving Thee may hate those sins from which Thou hast redeemed us. Amen.

Anselm, 1033-1109. From "The Meaning of Prayer," by Fosdick.

This makes "duty" alive and inspiring.

—G.H.S.

Here is another prayer suggested as suitable for Guides (Editor)—

All through this day, O Lord, let me touch as many lives as possible for Thee; and every life I touch do Thou by Thy Holy Spirit quicken, whether it be through the word I speak, the letter I write, the prayer I breathe or the life I live. Amen."

"MATILDA" SUBSCRIPTIONS PAID.

June.—14th Geelong Co.

July.—1st Bendigo Co., 1st Nagambie Pack, 1st Colac Co., 1st Berwick Co.

Sept.—2nd Mildura Co., 1st Nyah District Co.

RANGER CONFERENCE

The 1941 Ranger Conference will be held on Saturday, November 8th at The University of Melbourne from 2.30-9.30 p.m. Tea will be served at the Cofeteria at a cost of not more than 1/6 per head, or Rangers may bring their own and have it in the grounds.

The Rangers' Own will be held the day after the Conference (Sunday, 9th November, 1941) at the Melbourne Church of England Girl's Grammar School.

TEACHING

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

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

In what way well we tend to tackle teaching at the beginning? I imagine that instinct (or memories of the schoolroom) will lead us to instruct. That is, we learn, or check our knowledge of, a certain subject. We then gather the Guides round

us in a more or less attentive group and tell them the things we know. If not an easy proposition, it is at least a clear-cut one. Certainly, in the short view, it is the way that demands the least labour from the teacher. Unfortunately, it is also the hardest and most uninteresting for the pupil. How can we learn better methods?

The first answer is: Read *Scouting for Boys*; re-read *Scouting for Boys*; keep on reading *Scouting for Boys*. In the book we meet our Founder, who has been classed as an educational genius.

We find it is *Education* that he recommends. that is, drawing out of the ability and common sense latent in the individual. If we use the book as it should be used, as a text-book for continual reference, we shall discover a hundred there *are* points in the test work where it is our Guides will cheerfully educate themselves. Yet there *are* points in the test work which it is our job to instruct in fundamental technique.

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

"*Edire(s)*"

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

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

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

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

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

Examination. This should not take place till some time after the demonstration. It is best

carried out by someone other than the original instructor. The standard set should be high. To accept slovenly work is to belittle the importance of the goal for which you demanded the effort. It is to write down your own sense of values and the tradition of the company. To set a high standard infers a complimentary opinion of the intelligence of the examinee. Children appreciate and respond to this attitude.

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

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

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

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

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

TEACHING CHECK CODE-WORD IN USE

*Illustration as Checking, Teaching of
Union Jack and Reef Knot*

Union Jack

Reef Knot Explanation

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

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

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

Demonstration

Show separate crosses. Demonstrate (with equipment) manner of their combination to form early and present Union Jack. Bandage a patient, finishing bandage with reef knot, ends tucked in tidily, etc.

Imitation

Provide recruits with cloth or paper of suitable sizes. Let them make crosses and Union Jacks. Have Union Jack, etc., in clear view for comparison. Compare recruits' Union Jacks with each other's and with company flag. Give lots of time. Avoid any sense of speed for competition. Recruits provided with bandages to bandage each other. Try out knots with limbs in various positions. See who is best knotter. Avoid speed.

Repetition

Give recruit some book or card to refresh her memory during week. Also coloured chalks. Ask her to bring drawings of flags' knot. Repeat above. Demonstrate tying of tie and ask recruit to put it on, tying ends on her neck with reef knot.

for next meeting.

—THE GUIDER.

SIGNALLING

Do you remember the thrill of a secret language as a child—a language which no one outside your own particular "gang" could understand? Did you belong to such a gang and use such a language? A language in which you added an extra syllable to the beginning and end of each word and jabbered away in a manner that was Greek to the uninitiated. This is always a thrill to a child, and surely the Morse

Code should mean something of the same thing to a Guide? A language which she, and other people who know its secrets can use over a distance and by means of which they are able to converse intelligently with a friend.

There are companies in which Morse does mean something of this to the Guides, with the added feeling that they are learning something which may be of real use one day. Who knows, for instance, when a trained signaller may be required to flash a message of direction to an aeroplane—as was done with headlights at Albury at the time of the centenary—or as the semaphore message sent by the Scout after the sinking of the City of Benares.

Then, unfortunately, there is the other side of the question, and we see companies where the Guides find Morse dull and uninteresting, something to be learnt up simply to pass a test. In these cases surely there is no doubt that we as Guiders have failed very badly. Have we really introduced it to the Guides in an exciting manner? A language to be used over distances, flashed from window to window with torches at night, buzzed from room to room, or sent by flag from hill to hill during a hike? A girl of Guide age is a logical individual, and what practical use is it to anyone simply to signal in a Guide hall where it would surely be better, both quicker and easier, to send the message by word of mouth? That being the case why bother to learn the code?

Morse is essentially a language which depends on rhythm to be correct. From earliest days and amongst the most primitive tribes we find such rhythm languages, messages sent by means of smoke signals, drums or tom-toms. Morse is simply our modern equivalent, a now almost universal international language. In teaching Guides we have not always made full use of this rhythm. That is one great disadvantage of the International method, it has done away with dependence on rhythm. No Guide who knows only this method is a really proficient signaller. This being the case cannot we encourage them to make use of some other method for their Second Class? The modern way of teaching, as used by Air Force and civilian instructors, is to learn the code by sound; and, as such authorities consider this to be the best method, should not we find it worth while trying with the Guides? The advantage is that a much greater speed is attained in reading the code. Instead of talking of dots and dashes they speak of "dits" and "dahs"; the former, except when coming at the end of a symbol (that is a letter) being abbreviated to di'. Thus we have Ack as di' dah; Beer, dah di' di' dit; Charlie, dah di' dah dit; etc. Get the Guides to sing these symbols over and over to themselves until they know the correct sound and rhythm. A dah is really three times the length of a dit, but at first should be lengthened still more, later on the speed can gradually be increased by shortening the dah until it gets back to its proper length. Never make a break in the middle of a letter, that would upset the rhythm, but for elementary signalling allow long pauses between each symbol.

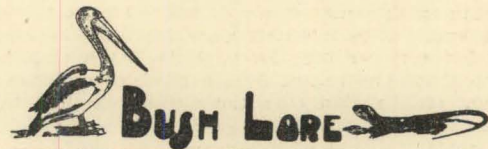
Encourage your Guides to practice by singing the symbols to themselves from bill boards,

hoardings, and advertisements as they go about their daily jobs; let them tap the letters out with feet or fingers, or suggest to Court of Honour hat a buzzer might be purchased from company funds. Get on to flags and lights, really use the code, and you will find the company becoming thrilled and interested. Then, and not until then, will signalling take its rightful place in the minds of the Guides, and every second class badge will be the insignia of a capable signaller.

S.M.M.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

- "Adventuring," South Australia.
- "Bandeirantes," Brazil.
- "Girl Guide Courier," Western Australia.
- "The Victorian Scout."
- "The Waratah," New South Wales.



Editor: Ina Watson.

"The fact, the meaning of the fact, and the wonder and beauty of the fact, these are the three elements in every full observation of Nature."

Regent Honeyeater

Guiders living further north in Victoria will well know this handsome bird, but it is quite an event when it comes close to Melbourne, more so when it consents to build a nest and rear a family. When I heard that a family was being reared at Wattle Park, I set out without delay to pay a courtesy call. Sure enough the mother bird was firmly ensconced on the small nest, built about 10 feet up in the crutch of a small limb. Looked at from the back the underpart of the tail and wings looked almost yellow enough to be a canary. Father bird was sitting with a tit-bit for her, just at the back of the tree. His patience was remarkable, and he sat for a long time motionless, then decided it wasn't worth the risk of feeding her, so swallowed the grub himself. It was a splendid chance to see his black and gold beauty. These birds are very common in the flowering gums along the Bendigo streets.

Echidna

The same day two small boys came along very excited, with a battered bucket, in which they had a spiny anteaer. They had found it in an adjoining suburb, and were very thrilled to have a specimen to take to school, where they had been hearing about it. I learned an interesting fact about these funny little things the other day. When the female is due to lay her eggs a fold of skin develops in the abdomen, which deepens into a pouch in which she deposits the eggs when laid.

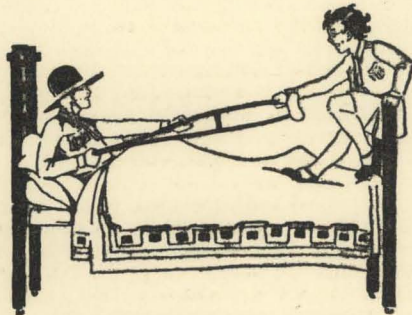
When the eggs hatch in the pouch the milk is secreted by the ordinary sweat glands of the skin, it just oozes through and is lcked up from the skin by the young echidnas. This and the platypus are the only eg-laying mammals in the world.

Colour Scheme

That same afternoon, while admiring a lovely specimen of mesembryanthemum (pig-face to you!), in colour soft creamy yellow, there alighted on the flower a butterfly, the upper wings white with a few black spots, and when it folded up its wings the undersurface was the exact yellow shade of the blossom. We could see its long, dark tongue probing down to the heart of the flower for nectar.

Worms

While on the colour of yellow, have you seen any of those worms which are a bright yellow? They are Planarians, and have their mouth in the middle of one side instead of at one end. They are cannibals and live on the earthworms, killing them by darts which are forced out from their mouth with slime, these penetrate the body of the earthworm. Nice little things!



Editor: SYDNEY FOOTT
AN EVENT IN THE HISTORY OF
2nd HEIDELBERG (AUSTIN)

It was very strange—there was no noise from Ward 14 on the night of September 30. Eight Guides, all bright and shiny, were about to welcome the District Commissioner, and the rest of the ward was behaving with due (and most unusual) solemnity. It was a great occasion; three Guides were to receive their Second Class Badges and two were to be invested as Patrol Leaders, and the third as Patrol Second.

These were the first Second Class Badges to be won since the Company came out of recess some 18 months or more ago. One Patrol is particularly proud of their P.L., who cannot use her hands at all, and for whom many of the tests had to be adapted (although none were omitted or made easier).

As well as Miss Maling, the Guides had another visitor, Miss Embling, who was the first Captain of 2nd Heidelberg. The Company

was thrilled when she brought some snapshots of the old Company meetings, which started in 1928. There was also a framed letter from Lady Baden-Powell, and a large photograph of her taken when she visited the hospital.

Company meeting started with colours and inspection, taken by Miss Maling. Then came the proud moment—Miss Embling presented the Second Class Badges. A competition followed, in which everyone imagined themselves being evacuated, and having to recognise the other Guides by their badge, their country's flag or their State badge.

To get the right atmosphere for the investiture all lights in the ward were put out, and a camp fire lit (built in cob-house fashion, with red crepe paper and torches). Then everyone sang their favourite songs—Down Yonder, Dampier, Eliza Jane and the Long Long Worm (by Miss Embling's special request). Then the Indian Tribe came home again from their hunting and surprised their visitors by ending with shouts of "Rhubarb and soda water bottles."

As Miss Maling was lighting the big blue candle in a lovely brass candlestick, representing the flame of Guiding, Captain told the Company the words of the Polish International Song. With due ceremony the Patrol Leaders and Second made their promises and received their stripes. Each had a big yellow trefoil, with a candle on each leaf, and as they renewed their promise "to do their duty to God and the King, to help other people at all times, and to obey the Guide Law" Miss Maling lit each candle.

With the nine "promise" candles lit from the flame of Guiding, all that could be seen were shining badges and bright shining eyes belonging to Guides who really feel that they are part of the chain of Guiding.

The National Anthem was sung, with everyone at full salute, the colours run down the flagstaff and the Company meeting was over.

For a few moments the visitors talked with the four Guides in the respirator ward, and then went on to meet the six Guides in Ward 10. Edith Pulz and Miss Embling interested and amused us all with their memories of 2nd Heidelberg in 1928. Then a wild scurry to get out of the ward before lights out—the close of an eventful evening.

—"AGANTRA."

POST BROWNIES

The Post Brownies are asking you for something—if you happen to take the "Woman's Pictorial" would you save them the cover pictures please? You could either leave them for the Post Brown Oil at Headquarters or post them to her—Mrs. Stevens, 27 Oak Street, Hawthorn. THANK YOU!

BROWNIES

Every now and then the Brownie Library appears in the news. Sometimes the occasion is the acquisition of new books, and sometimes it is an appeal for a book to be returned. This little library is kept in a cupboard in the Meeting Pool at Headquarters, and it is available to all Guiders who wish to borrow. All the books are very neatly bound in brown linen, and this work has been done for years by a sympathetic friend outside the movement. Borrowers pay one penny each time, and this money is enough to cover replacements and occasionally to buy a new book.

The books are divided up into groups and numbered. There are stories, games, singing games, handicrafts, plays, &c., so that a glance in the index book makes it easy to locate a wanted book in a moment. All that remains to be done is for the borrower's name to be entered in the book provided. The librarians have noticed that some persons have taken volumes and omitted to put their names in the book. This is a very sad blow for the library unless happily the books return within reasonable time. Books which are missing without leaving a clue are listed below:—

"Brownie Games and Brown Magic," by Rhys Davids.

"Brownie Games," by A. M. Knight.

"Songs from 'When we were very young'," by A. A. Milne.

"Spring Songs with Music," by Cecily Mary Barker.

Brownie Song Book, "Action Songs."

"The Rainbow Cat and Book of Other Babies," by Rose Fyleman.

"Stories to Tell the Children," by S. Cone Bryant.

"Sandman's Fairy Stories."

"Peter Pan Picture Book."

"Toymaking from Odds and Ends."

"Handwork" (Cardboard modelling).

RULES

The following paragraph is taken from the March number of the "Guider."

Alterations to the Book of Rules:—Brownie Team Badge: It has been decided that this badge shall be withdrawn. Brownie Proficiency Badges, rule 32, page 32: The sentence, "Only Golden Hand Brownies may gain Brownie Proficiency Badges," should be added before "All Brownie Proficiency Tests must be dealt . . ."

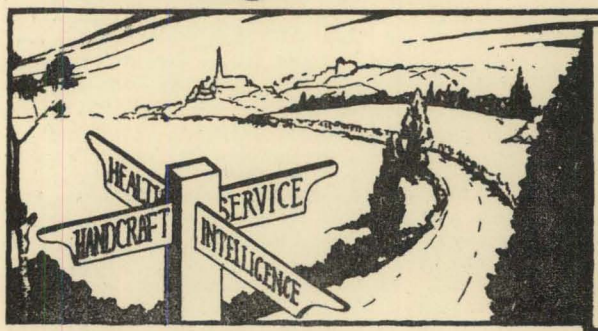
Conference

A full account of the Brownie Branch Annual Meeting and Conference Session held on October 30 will appear in this column of the December "Matilda."

Fair

News of the success of the fair held on October 18 in Mrs. Broadhurst's garden will be reported. This was in aid of the Guide War Appeal and Brownie Cottage Funds.

The Sign Post



Editor: Marjorie Nicholson

Strength is success. Strength to be, strength to do, strength to love, strength to live. It is not happiness, it is ont amusement, it is not content. These will come, but they are not the object.

—EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

What games can we play? Are you looking for something new? Below you will find games on—nature, compass, morse, and first aid.

BLOTCH

Space: Meeting Place.

Equipment: A box of crayons and an outline drawing of a bird or flower for each P.L.

Procedure: The members of each patrol go one at a time and look at the original or a colored picture of the object outlined and report the location of the various colors. The leader follows their directions in coloring her outline. The finished pictures are then held up for the vote of the company. The patrol having the best likeness of the object wins the game.

SUN DIAL

Space: Large room or out of doors.

Ground Marks: A circle with the North indicated on it.

Formation: Players outside circle.

Procedure: The Captain tells a long story, frequently bringing in "one o'clock," "four o'clock," etc. At the mention of the time, the girls rush to the place on the circle where they think the sun would be at that time. The first to reach the right place stays until all the hours are filled. At the end of the story, the players on the hours score points (previously agreed upon) for their patrols.

Variation: The Captain may ask questions such as: "What time do we have our Company meeting?" "What time do you have dinner?" "What time does the sun set?" "Where is the sun at 4 o'clock?"

CODE CARDS

Space: meeting place.

Equipment: Set of cardboard letters of the alphabet and corresponding letters in morse code.

Formation: Patrols in corners with the code letters spread at one end of the room and the alphabet letters at the other end.

Procedure: At a signal, everyone goes and picks up a letter and then runs to the other end of the room to match it with the code letter. Both letters are taken back to the patrol corner for the P.L. to check before going after a second pair.

Finish: The patrol having the largest number of correct pairs in a given time wins.

TABLE SETTING

Space: Meeting place.

Equipment: Four sheets of paper, box of crayons, tube of paste, menus and two pairs of scissors for each patrol.

Procedure: Each patrol in its corner is given 10 or 15 minutes in which to set a table with the above material.

Finish: Points are given for originality and correctness.

KEEP ON! KEEP ON!

A patrol is sent from the room, while the rest of the Company choose an accident to be acted. When the patrol is recalled, the accident is acted and they must give first aid. As they work, the remainder of the company, knowing the accidents, sing "Keep on, Keep on," to any well-known tune, loudly at first and becoming softer as correct treatment is given.

GUIDE OFFICE HOLIDAYS

The Guide Office and Equipment Depot will CLOSE on December 24 at 6 p.m. and will RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1942.

—M. E. BUSH.

GUIDE SHOP

The Guide Shop will have the following articles for sale for Christmas shopping:

Christmas Cards.—Many of these are from overseas, and there are also Australian designs, two for Guides and one for Brownies.

These are now obtainable and the prices will be 3d., 4d., and 6d.

Calendars.—We hope to have attractive designs of the Guide House made into calendars for sale. Prices of these will be 1/6.

Guide Propelling Pencils.—Price 3/-. These are standard pencils of Guide blue with the Guide Badge stamped in gold on the side.

Diaries.—The complete resume of the 1942 diaries was given in the October Matilda. These are now ready, prices being 1/3 and 1/6.

Story Books.—Prices from 3/6 to 4/-. These are the usual Guide and Brownie story books by well-known authors from overseas. These have not yet arrived but we are expecting them at any moment. They make very attractive Christmas presents.

Compasses.—3/6. These are now very scarce but we have been able to obtain this new supply, and we have found them very reliable.

Writing Pads and Envelopes.—With Guide Badge and attractive designs on the writing paper.

We may be able to get other things for Christmas such as attractive cover for that well-worn book Policy, Organisation and Rules. Further notices will be given in December Matilda.

GUIDE OVERALLS.

We have reached the stage where material for the time being is no longer obtainable from England, and we are looking round for new sources of supply. We have been able to obtain new types of material and unfortunately there will have to be an increase in the price of material. We will have two qualities available for the present, the cheaper quality being 3/-. and two more expensive qualities at 3/8 and 3/11. These materials are quite good in both quality and colour and, if anything, a better quality than the one we have been stocking. Because of difficulties in obtaining material we ask our clients to be helpful in accepting the goods we have been able to obtain for them.

Owing to the increase in cost of material and the uncertainty of supply, we have decided that in future we will not be able to sell ready-made overalls for two reasons, that when made up they will be far too expensive for our average client, and also by not making into uniforms we are able to make the most of the supplies available.

The majority of our clients make their own overalls, but should parents find it impossible to do this, it may be possible for Companies or Districts to obtain the services of one person who would be willing to make up overalls as a voluntary service or at a small cost.

C. BROADBENT.

PACK HOWLER.

Brownie: Oh, Brown Owl, when are we going to have another picnic to the Encyclopaedic Hospital?

Camping and Training

Elaine Moran

Holiday Suggestions for Patrols

During the six weeks of school holidays, most Guides are free to plan their own activities and make up their own amusements from the time they get up to when they go to bed. What an opportunity for them to do some of the things that they are longing to get on with but have not the time for during term.

Here are some suggestions to pass on to the Court of Honour for discussion in Patrols:—

1. Each member of the Patrol to practise throwing the lifeline for 10 minutes every day. If there is only one lifeline available to the Patrol, this could be passed round and each Guide keep it for (say) three days.

2. Each Guide in the Patrol who is not going away, to make a map of her neighborhood which can be traced or copied, and every day fill in one thing personally visited by herself. Street names, fire alarms, water hydrants, railway stations, post offices, etc., etc., can all be added. After the Company resumes, the individual maps of the Guides can be copied on to one big Patrol map covering the mile area round the Headquarters.

3. Every Guide in the Patrol to practise estimating heights, weights, distances, time, number. Each Guide to choose two each day, keeping a note of (i) original estimation, (ii) correct answer checked after making estimation, (iii) date, which will help to give an idea of progress.

4. Every Guide in the Patrol to run a mile Scouts Pace each day. This will keep the Second Class Guides up to standard, and help the Tenderfoots and Recruits to be ready for the test.

5. Every Guide who is near swimming baths to swim every day. Those who cannot swim to learn during the holidays. Those who can, to swim 50 yds. at least, every day. All others to aim at swimming 50 yds. by the end of the holidays.

6. Every Guide in the Patrol will keep a weather diary. Each night and morning she will write down on one page what she thinks the weather will be, and what signs make her think so. Later she will write down on the opposite page what the weather actually was. After the Company resumes, the Patrol will have a big store of weather lore from which to compile a list of weather signs.

Guiders' Training Week

This will be held at the Guide House from 27th December to 3rd January. Training will be given to Guide and Brownie Guiders. Fee 25/- to 30/- according to numbers. Fare, rail 5/9; bus 1/3. Guider in charge Miss E. Moran. Brownie Training Miss A Searle. The programme is being planned in conjunction with that of the Patrol Leader's Training Week and it is hoped that Guiders who are sending Patrol Leaders will come themselves to the Guiders' Training Week.

Patrol Leaders' Training Week

This will be held at the Guide House from 17th to 24th January. Fee 22/6. Fare, rail 3/10; bus, 1/3. Guider in charge Miss S. MacLeod. There has been some misunderstanding about the age of the Patrol Leaders eligible to attend this Week. "Be not more than 15 years of age on July 1st 1941" meant that Patrol Leaders could have their 15th birthday on 1st July 1941, but should not be even one day more than 15 years on that date.

Patrol Leaders applying for the Training Week should: (1) Be Second Class; (2) have at least one year's Guide Service; (3) be not more than 15 years of age on 1st July 1941.

Applications

Application Forms for the Patrol Leaders' Week are obtainable from Miss Macartney at the Guide Office. Please send stamped addressed envelope.

Applications for both Training Weeks should reach Miss B. Macartney, Guide Office, 60 Market St., Melbourne, C.I. not later than 21st November 1941. Five shillings deposit should be sent with applications; this will not be refunded if withdrawal is made later than three weeks before the beginning of the Training. If rail ticket is required from Melbourne at concession rates the money for this must be sent too.

Open Week Ends

The following dates are announced for Open Week-ends at the Guide House in 1942. They are subject to cancellation should the week-end fall in school or public holidays.

Applications should be sent to Miss Harrison, 126 High St., Glen Iris, S.E.6. Fee of 6/3 for each person must be sent with application. Fee will not be refunded if withdrawal is made later than one week before the beginning of the Week-end concerned. Feb. 20-22; Mar. 6-8; 20-22; April 3-5, 17-19; May 1-3, 15-17; June 5-7, 19-21; July 3-5, 17-19; Aug. 7-9, 21-23; Sept. 4-6, 18-20; Oct. 2-4, 16-18; Nov. 6-8, 20-22.

Combined Camps

Applications for the Combined Guide Camps at the Guide House in January closed on 16th Oct. The Camps were fully applied for.

GUIDE HOUSE GROUNDS AND GARDEN

There will only be two more working bees this year—November 29 and 30, and December 6 and 7.

The former will be a large one, and we hope to overhaul camp equipment as well as the ordinary maintenance work around the place. Would all those wishing to come apply to Miss C. Broadhurst, Girl Guides Association, 60 Market Street, Melbourne. The fee will be 10/- if you come on the afternoon train on Saturday and 10/9 if you come on the morning train. This includes everything. When making your application please enclose 8/3, which includes the money for your concession fare and 2/6 deposit for food. State also if you will be going on the morning or afternoon train.

—CLARA BROADHURST.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Minutes of meetings of the Executive Committee of the Girl Guides' Association, Victoria, held at the Guide Office, on September 17 and October 2.

September 17:

Present: Lady Chauvel, Mrs. Faulkner, Mrs. Bakewell, Mrs. Littlejohn, Mrs. Robinson, Misses Cameron, McKellar, Ritchie and the Secretary.

Agreed: That the annual balance sheet be accepted.

That it should be emphasised that Guide belts should be paid for by the Local Association or Company.

That we should ask the Federal Secretary to tell the other States that in regard to the Gold Cord Test the wording of the by-law is that "a practical test will be arranged by a Diploma'd Guider" and that it was not necessary for the test to be actually taken by a Diploma'd Guider.

That we should renew our group subscription of £1/1/- to the Youth Hostel Association.

October 2:

Present: Lady Chauvel, Mrs. Faulkner, Mrs. Blackwood, Mrs. Bakewell, Mrs. Edmondson, Mrs. Fairbairn, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Robinson, Misses Cameron, Moran, Ritchie and the Secretary.

Agreed: To accept the recommendations from the Guiders' and Commissioners' Conferences to carry on with the Guide War Appeal as at present for the Association's main war effort, and to make an appeal for funds.

That no convener of the Guide House Committees shall hold office for more than two consecutive years; that the Commissioners for Camping and Training shall be ex-officio members of the Guide House Committee.

To send a letter of congratulation and good wishes to Miss Sybil Irving on her appointment as Controller of the A.W.A.S.

That alterations to the Victorian Supplement to Policy, Organisation and Rules as drawn up by the Sub-Committee be approved.

That messages of sympathy should be sent to Mrs. F. J. Rae and Mr. H. Officer.

Reported: That the five Commissioners chosen as Committee members by the Commissioners' Conference were Mrs. Dann, Miss D. Gillett, Miss D. Holtz, Miss N. Maling and Mrs. J. W. Springthorpe, and by the Guiders' Conference, Miss L. Brand, Mrs. McGrath, Miss S. MacLeod, Mrs. B. Morison and Mrs. Thomas.

That Miss Margaret Shaw had agreed to be Treasurer for the Guide House Committee.

That £17 had been received from the Walter and Eliza Hall Trust as the second instalment of the grant for 1941.

Routine and financial business was transacted.

—M. E. BUSH.



*"Quality you
can TASTE!"*

BROCKHOFF'S

"Oven-crisp" **BISCUITS**

B 325

SHELTER

It is easy enough to take cover when it rains—if you happen to be near cover.

The best "cover" from life's rainy days is a bank account. **BE INDEPENDENT!** Build yours up in the—

STATE
SAVINGS BANK
OF VICTORIA

221 BRANCHES — 387 AGENCIES
Head Office, Elizabeth Street, Melb.
N. R. WILLIAMS, General Manager.

WARRANTS AND REGISTRATIONS

Brown Owl: 1st Hartwell, Miss L. Thomas.

Tawny Owl: Nyah District, Miss M. Harris.

Captain: 7th Ballarat, Mrs. Walker; 11th Ballarat, Miss R. Jackson; 1st Broadford, Miss G. Frazer; 1st Gormandale, Mrs. S. Missen; 3rd Northcote, Miss J. Lawrence.

Lieutenant: 9th Hawthorn, Miss M. Smeeth; 2nd Sunshine, Miss E. Bradshaw.

Ranger Captain: 2nd Caulfield District Rangers, Mrs. O. Knight; Northcote District Rangers, Miss F. E. Batten.

Company: 1A Ballarat.

CANCELLATIONS

Brown Owl: 1st Warrnambool Pack, Miss B. Quinton.

Captain: 4th Ballarat, Miss M. Blake.

GUIDE OFFICE HOLIDAYS

The Guide Office and Equipment Depot will **CLOSE** on 24th December, at 6 p.m., and will **RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, 12th JANUARY, 1942.**
M. E. BUSH.

**YOUR CREDIT
IS GOOD—
USE IT AT**

Christies Pty.
Ltd.

★ FURNITURE ★ CARPETS
★ LINOLEUM ★ RADIO
★ PLAYERS ★ PIANOS
★ SPORTS GOODS

TRADE IN ■

Your old furniture, player piano or radio will be accepted at its full present day value as part payment on any new requirements. Trade in and save at Christies.

Christies Pty.
Ltd.

96 ELIZABETH STREET
Central 4526.

214-218 BOURKE STREET
Central 8022 (3 lines)