



Girl Guides
of Canada
Guides
du Canada

History of Guiding

The Girl Guide Movement started in England in 1909. Robert Baden-Powell, a British Army General recently returned from the South African Wars, had written a series of articles on scouting based on his experiences there. These were published in an English boys' magazine. Boys started practising scouting on their own and in 1908 the Boy Scouts were formed. By 1909 Scouting had become so popular that a rally was held at the Crystal Palace in London. Eleven thousand boys turned up. Great astonishment was caused by a group at the end of the long parade—girls! While their brothers had been busily occupied with Scouting, these girls had been copying them, usually in secret. Girls at that time were expected to be *ladylike*, doing needlework and art. Their place was definitely in the home, not outdoors dressed in outlandish costumes, practising stalking, tracking, first aid, stopping runaway horses and rescuing people from burning buildings! Both their mothers and the general public were shocked and horrified at the girls' escapades and appearance—skirts hiked up, wearing Scout hats, carrying stout broomsticks, hung about with whistles, knives and enormous haversacks decorated with large red crosses.

These daring girls pleaded with B-P to be allowed to join the Scouts. He agreed to help them but said that they would be *Girl Guides* and have Patrol names of flowers or birds, not wolves! He asked his sister, Agnes Baden-Powell, to help him with a girls' organization and she became the first President of the Girl Guides. Working together, they produced *Pamphlet A* and *Pamphlet B*, outlining program ideas and badges for the girls. Later, an adaptation of B-P's *Scouting for Boys* was published: *The Handbook for Girl Guides or How Girls Can Help to Build Up the Empire*. This remained the standard manual for many years.

Visitors to Britain observed the value of Guiding for girls and took the idea back to their own countries. By 1910 Guiding had started in Canada, Denmark, Finland and South Africa. Within the next two years it spread to Ireland, Holland, Sweden and the United States.

In 1912, Baden-Powell married Olave St. Clair Soames and when he was later knighted for his service to his country, she became Lady Baden-Powell. She was our first and only World Chief Guide. Olave was a great help to B-P in his work for Scouting and Guiding. They visited Canada several times, the first visit being in 1914. B-P died in 1941. After the Second World War was over Lady Baden-Powell began traveling again, visiting her "family" all over the world. Her last visit to Canada was in 1970. She died in 1977 at the age of 88.

The Development of Guiding in Canada

The two pamphlets A and B, were sent to a Scout leader in St. Catharines, Ontario. He gave them to Mary Malcolmson who organized Girl Guides there. This was the first Canadian Company to be officially registered; their registration is dated January 1910. A park in St. Catharines was named for Mary Malcolmson and an historic plaque there signifies the importance of the start of Canadian Guiding. Other Companies were registered later in 1910: Toronto, Moose Jaw and Winnipeg. The First Toronto Company held the first-recorded Girl Guide Camp in Canada on the banks of the Credit River in June of 1911. The fee was \$2.00 per girl—and anxious mothers visited every day!

The Movement spread quickly to all Provinces during 1910 and 1911. Newfoundland's first Guide Company was established in 1918 although the Province did not become part of Canada until 1949.

Agnes Baden-Powell received so many requests from Canada to form Guide Companies that she suggested the formation of a Dominion Committee to look after Guiding here. Lady Pellatt, one of the members of this Committee, was appointed Chief Commissioner in 1912. Many Guide events were held at her home, Casa Loma, in Toronto. It is now a tourist attraction with a special Girl Guide display.

In 1917 the value of Guiding was recognized by the Canadian Government with an Act of Parliament approving the Constitution of the Canadian Girl Guides Association as it was then known. The name was changed in 1961, again by Act of Parliament, to Girl Guides of Canada-Guides du Canada.

Salvation Army

When the Salvation Army adopted Guiding as part of its program for girls in 1937, it became officially associated with our organization. The Army disassociated itself in 1998 but continues to offer a form of Guiding to its girls.

Guides franco-canadiennes

Les Guides Catholiques du Canada (secteur français) became members of Girl Guides of Canada in 1962. This organization of French-speaking Roman Catholic girls was originally active only in the Province of Quebec but gradually developed a small membership in other Provinces as well. They had their own program, uniform and administration, but acknowledged our Chief Commissioner as the head of Guiding in Canada and had membership in the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts through Girl Guides of Canada-Guides du Canada. They changed their name in 1992 to Guides francophones du Canada, and in 1995 they became officially affiliated with us as Guides francocanadiennes. In June 2006, the official affiliation between GGC and GFC was discontinued.

Companies and Packs on Foreign Soil (CPFS)

In 1953 at the request of the Canadian Government, Guiding was extended to Canadian Forces Bases in Europe as Companies and Packs on Foreign Soil. (At that time, Brownie Units were called Brownie "Packs" and Guide Units were known as "Companies.") It was felt that this would ease the transition back to Canada for the daughters of Armed Forces personnel. Each year, by courtesy of the Department of National Defense, Trainers visited the bases to train Guiders. More recently CPFS Units have been formed in countries where groups of Canadian families are located temporarily by virtue of private industry transfers, for example, Saudi Arabia. At one time there were 1,200 girls and Guiders involved in the Units of CPFS; and Units have been registered in Russia, England, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Chile, Nigeria, Belgium, Sardinia, Germany, France and Yugoslavia. CPFS celebrated 40 years of Guiding on foreign soil in 1993. Chief Commissioner Marsha Ross visited Units in West Germany that year to attend their special celebration events.

In 1972 the CPFS Pin was developed to recognize the special status of these groups. It consists of the NATO Star with a maple leaf superimposed in the centre. The Potentilla was chosen as its Flower in 1989. It was chosen because potentilla is found in all Canadian Provinces and Territories. CPFS acquired the status of a Province in 1984; however with the withdrawal of the military from Germany, the number of Guiding Units was significantly reduced. In 1994 CPFS gave up Provincial status and became part of the National International Department.

Today, Units are formed only if Canadians cannot belong to local Units of Guiding due to cultural barriers, language differences or extremes of distance. In WAGGGS Member Countries permission must be obtained to open Canadian Units. Girls participating in CPFS follow the same program and regulations as girls in Canada. They wear the same uniform and earn the same badges.

Girls and Guiders returning to Canada from CPFS Units share their experiences and spread the word about our Guiding Units around the world.

Headquarters/National Office

Our first headquarters was established in 1912 at 20 College Street, Toronto, Ontario. After using a succession of rented rooms and houses, we built our own headquarters at 50 Merton Street, Toronto, financed through the sale of "square inches" at 10 cents each to Members and friends of Guiding. The two-storey building was opened in 1962 and just nine years later, a third storey was added to accommodate the rapidly growing Movement.

Branches

Guiding's programs are designed to be flexible and inclusive. Provincial Advisers for Girls With Special Needs are able to assist Guiders in suggesting appropriate adaptations.

Sparks

Sparks are the newest Members of Guiding in Canada. These five-year-olds were given their own branch in 1988, although they didn't get their name until 1989. Now they are five- and six year-olds and have a flexible program based on themes and wear bright pink T-shirts. Sparks promise "to share and be a friend."

Brownies

Brownies were the first Branch of Guiding. Little sisters of Guides began to tag along with the older girls and probably became a nuisance. One early story tells that two babies were taken to camp by their older sister. During 1914, girls eight to 11 years of age were gathering into groups called "Rosebuds"- a name which adults thought sweet but which the girls didn't like. Their program and uniform were closely modelled on those of the Guides. It took about a year to change the name to *Brownies*, based on the English folklore of little people doing secret good turns. Baden-Powell suggested the name and wrote the first *Brownie Handbook* that was used for many years in Canada as well as the United Kingdom.

How Brownies started in Canada is not known, but it probably much the same way as in England. As early as 1913 a Toronto paper mentioned "tiny girls of seven" being entertained at Casa Loma. These early Brownies seem to have been part of the Guide Companies, as a Rosebud Patrol. By 1919 the name Brownies had become official in Canada. The first Pack to be officially registered was the First Hanover (Ontario) Pack, April 22, 1920. A Canadian *Brownie Handbook* was published in 1965, and later developed into *The Brownie Program: For Fun and Adventure!* that we know today. The age range of Brownies in Canada has changed, first eight to 11, then seven to 10, and now is for seven and eight-year-olds. Brownies wear an orange and white tie with their uniform.

Guides

The Guide program is designed for girls nine to 12 years of age. Their program is based on three levels of Challenges: Encountering, Exploring, and Discovering, in four Pathways: My Community, My Outdoor Environment, My Horizon and My Future. Camping and interest badges are also a big part of the Guide program. Guides wear a blue and white tie on their basically blue uniform.

Pathfinders

The second newest branch of Canadian Guiding, Pathfinders began in 1979 as a result of extensive research into the changing needs of Canadian Girls. The age group of 12 to 15 was identified as needing a different program. Frequently, Guide Companies had started a Senior Patrol for this age group. Pathfinders wear a green and white tie with their uniform. Their name was chosen from the writings of Baden-Powell who described pathfinders as those who could find their way in a strange country. The original program has been changed in 1985, as a result of a survey of hundreds of Members and a National conference of Pathfinders and their Guiders during that year. In 2004, another

program revision has started with the new program to be launched in the summer of 2005.

Senior Branches

The Senior Branches is comprised of girl Members aged 15 to 17+. There are three Senior Branches: Rangers, Cadets and Junior Leaders. Each has its own program, but together, all Senior Branches now have a Core Program to complete as well. Completion of all Core Program Challenges and all the Challenges in her choice of the Ranger, Cadet or Junior Leader programs earns a Senior Branches Member the highest "girl" award in Canadian Guiding: The Chief Commissioner's Gold Award.

Rangers

By 1916, the original Guides in the United Kingdom were beginning to outgrow the program although they did not want to drop out completely. At first they formed groups of "Senior Guides." Various other names were suggested but Baden-Powell again resolved the situation by suggesting "Rangers." This occurred in 1920 and at about the same time, two other groups were established: Sea Guides, later Sea Rangers; and Cadets (leadership training for girls who wished to become adult leaders). Air Rangers started in 1945. In Canada these groups have become known as the **Senior Branches**.

The first mention of Senior Guides in Canada was in 1913, but by 1920 they were known as Rangers. There were also Sea Rangers wearing a distinctive type of naval uniform, and later Air Rangers. In 1971 all were merged into one group known simply as Rangers, all wearing the same uniform. For many years Ranger age was 16 to 21, but in 1979 it was changed to 15 to 17+ with some flexibility in the upper age limit. The Ranger program has varied from a very structured one to completely unstructured with many activity options, designed to help young women "look wide" as B-P urged. A National Ranger conference was held in 1971 to introduce a major program change and in 1983 another conference designed a new program. An implementation conference for this program was held in 1984 for Ranger Guiders, Advisers and Trainers. 1998 saw the latest Ranger program revision.

In 1971 a new type of handbook, *Vistas*, was published, concentrating on program methods rather than content, reflecting the unstructured program introduced at that time. A highlight of this was the concept of ISPPE—**I**nvestigate, **S**elect, **P**lan, **P**articipate and **E**valuate—now a popular training method in Guiding. The 1984 program book outlined a wide variety of program options. The latest revision of the Ranger program is in the 1998 *The Senior Branches Program: Adventure and Independence!* book. It brings back a Core program and offers a wide range of other activities.

The colour traditionally associated with Rangers is red. With the merger of Air and Sea Rangers into the general Ranger branch, the colour was changed to pale blue. Then, in 1983, by very popular demand, red was reinstated and Rangers wear a red and white tie with their uniform.

Junior Leaders

By 1973, a new development in Guiding was evident: Junior Leaders, as they called themselves. These girls, between the ages of 15 and 17+, are helpers in Spark, Brownie and Guide Units. There had never been a set program for Junior Leaders until 1998 when they were included in the new Senior Branches Core Program, but they could always and still may work on appropriate parts of the Ranger or Cadet programs if they wish. They are recognized with a Junior Leader blue and white tie.

Cadets

Very early in the history of Guiding, in both Great Britain and Canada, a need was recognized to provide leadership training for older girls so they might become Guiders. At first these groups were known as Cadet Corps. A Unit of this type appears to have been in existence in Canada as early as 1911. Cadet Units usually existed in girls' schools and colleges. From 1927 to 1939 Cadets were part of the Ranger branch. A National Cadet conference was held in 1974. At the request of the girls, their tie was changed from the traditional white to a yellow and white scarf, similar to those worn by other branches at the time. A Pin in the form of a gold letter "C" was also approved at this time, to mark the completion of the Cadet program. Cadets wear a yellow and white tie.

For many years the Cadet program, although based on a common purpose, was determined by the individual Unit. When major program and age changes were introduced in 1979, there was a move to integrate Cadets, Junior Leaders and Rangers more closely. The concept of "HUB" (Home Base Unit) was introduced to indicate a common program base offering the three types of interests. This later evolved into the Senior Branches, a collective term emphasizing the unity of this age group within Guiding while allowing each girl to maintain her chosen identity as a Cadet, Junior Leader or Ranger.

Lones

As did other aspects of Guiding, Lones started in Great Britain with a Guider writing to girls who lived too far from a community to join a Unit. The earliest record of a Lone Guide Company in Canada is 1916. Some Lones were quite alone while others were able to form Lone Patrols if there were not enough girls for a Company. Lones have flourished at various times in all Provinces, often helped in the past by such groups as Sunday schools, post caravans and by the railway school cars working in isolated areas. One Province even had a radio broadcast for Lones and for a short time there was a National Lone Newsletter. There are Lone Brownies, Guides, Pathfinders and Senior Branches in most Provinces across Canada. The success of Lone Units usually depends upon the ingenuity and creativity of the Guider in preparing Lone letters, which take the place of regular meetings.

Guiding for Members With Special Needs

There have been various names for this group of Members (Handicapped, Extension, Girls with Disabilities) and Advisers assigned to work with them. In 1983 a handbook was published jointly with the Boy Scouts entitled *Youth with (dis)Abilities*. At one time there were entire Units of girls with special needs, but now these Members attend the Unit most convenient for them. The Guide program book is available on audiotape and in Braille.

Link

Link is an extension of Guiding, providing a way for young women to retain their contact with the Movement at the time when they are too busy with education or new careers to be active as active leaders. Link started in 1966 and was called "Trefoil" until 1977 when its name was changed to avoid confusion with the Trefoil Guild. A Link Pin was introduced in 1979. This group has a bi-annual (Spring and Fall) newsletter.

Trefoil Guild

Enrolled Members who are not active as leaders maintain contact with Guiding and Guiding friends through the Trefoil Guild. In 1993 they were officially given the colour purple to be their distinguishing colour. This very active group of women over 30 has a National Adviser, an annual newsletter and a national conference every three years.

Program

The program of the Girl Guides has always been designed to reflect the Vision, Mission and Principles of the Movement. The Vision and Mission have been worded differently at various times, but the intent has always been to develop good citizenship. Originally called the "Aim", it was updated in 1985. The 1997 revision to update the wording was called the "Mission" and the "Vision" was added as a separate entity. The 1997 "Principles" are the revision of the previous "Objectives."

Mission

Girl Guides of Canada-Guides du Canada is a Movement of girls and women that challenges members in their personal development and empowers them to be responsible citizens*.

Vision

Girl Guides of Canada-Guides du Canada, the organization of choice for girls and women, makes a positive difference in the life of every girl and woman who experiences Guiding so she can contribute responsibly to her communities*.

** most recent update implemented in 2005.*

Principles

- Guiding is based on the ideals of the Promise and Law.
- Guiding develops personal values and well-being, self-respect and respect for others.
- Guiding promotes fun, friendship, adventures and challenges through new experiences.
- Guiding celebrates pride in accomplishment.
- Guiding develops leadership and decision-making skills.
- Guiding teaches practical skills and teamwork.
- Guiding gives service.
- Guiding values the natural environment.
- Guiding develops an appreciation of Canada and its diversity.
- Guiding fosters cultural understanding and knowledge of the global community.
- Guiding actively supports the worldwide sisterhood of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts.

In the first years of Guiding in Canada we used the British program, handbooks and *Policy, Organization and Rules*. By 1925 we published a supplement to *POR*. Gradually, our own distinctive program evolved, more suited to Canadian circumstances. This has undergone several changes over the years, to keep it relevant and up-to-date. *POR* originally contained all the details of the girls' program but the girls' program was published separately in 1974 as *Guiding for You*. In 1965, handbooks for girls were published, later becoming program books for each branch.

Uniform

Our first uniform appears to have been the choice of each Company, often a navy blue skirt, white "middy" blouse and a Scout hat. Variety was introduced with cords indicating achievements draped around the shoulder, and plumes, feathers or cockades indicating rank, on the hat. As the Movement developed uniform became standardized. Uniform has changed frequently to keep up with current styles and fabrics. Hats varied from the earliest Scout type to a hard navy blue felt with a stiff brim to soft berets until they finally disappeared as part of the uniform in 1979.

For Guides, the uniform for Guides has always been a blue dress, varying from one-piece to two-piece, with skirt or culottes. Ties have changed from a folded triangle in Company colours to a red, white and blue scarf, to the present blue and white tie. Brownies have always worn a brown dress, varying between one- and two-piece, although in Saskatchewan they wore white dresses and no ties. Brownie ties were originally dark brown triangles, folded in the same way as the Guides', then changed to a nylon scarf of orange and white, and, finally, an orange and white tie. Older girls' uniforms varied from being the same style as the Guides', with a distinctive coloured tie, to recent contemporary uniform choices which are more like those worn by adults.

Adult uniforms have changed from a very military style suit to a one-piece dress, to a more feminine type of suit. Uniforms introduced in 1987 were navy and white and offered a choice of separate pieces, included a striped skirt and blouse, and a suit. Enrolment Pins were at first very large brass pins. Later they became much smaller. The change in the Movement's name in 1961 brought about a change in the Enrolment Pins and a further change occurred in December of 1984, reflecting the new logo adopted at that time.

Today, the girl and her family make the choice of uniform from a wide selection of pants, shorts and T-shirt or sweatshirt, or dress or skirt.

Leadership Training

For many years Canadian Guiders were dependent on British Trainers for leadership training. By 1924 we had developed our own Trainers, tested by visiting British Trainers. In some instances, the Canadian Trainer travelled to Britain for the final test. Often these were held at Foxlease, the English training centre.

Early training sessions concentrated on program skills such as drill, knotting, lashing, fire building, hiking and camping. More recently emphasis has been placed on leadership skills: program planning, communication, management and the intrinsic values of Guiding.

A *Leadership Development Plan* was introduced in 1968, outlining training requirements for Guiders, Commissioners and Trainers. A Major component of this Plan was the Maple Leaf Course established in 1954. The importance of leadership training was recognized by

the National Council in 1981 with the approval of a small maple leaf-shaped pin to be worn in uniform indicating the completion of each stage of the Plan. After lengthy research the Plan was refined and enlarged in 1984 and published for the first time in a new adult publication *Opportunities—Adult Leadership Program*. At this time also, the Camp Leadership Certificate program was incorporated into the *Leadership Development Program* (LDP) as it was now known. *Opportunities...* became part of *POR* in 1987. With this edition of *POR* the requirements for the Training Certificate and National Training Diploma were published for the first time. The LDP is regularly updated to reflect current trends in society and supported by the *Trainer Development Program* (TDP), introduced in 1996. The TDP was designed to ensure the consistent training of Trainers across Canada yet be flexible enough to recognize provincial differences.

A Camper's License was first introduced in 1923. A Brownie Pack Holiday License was also introduced and was later redesigned as the Residential Camping Certificate. There was also a Campcraft Certificate for those under 21 and a Quartermaster Certificate. As a result of two National Camp Advisers' conferences and much research, including a national survey of Camp Leaders, all camping qualifications were combined into a new Camp Leadership Certificate and launched in 1983.

A variety of resource materials for Guiders has been published in Canada to replace the original handbooks written by Baden-Powell. A set of 15 small booklets, *Fundamentals for Brownie Guiders* and *Fundamentals for Guide/Ranger Guiders*, was published prior to 1960. These were later incorporated into *The Guider Handbook*, covering all branches. A *Commissioner Handbook* became part of a more comprehensive book, *Administration in Guiding*, published in 1983. In 1986, *Training in Guiding* was published to assist Trainers, Advisers and District Guiders.

Between 1993 and 1997 these publications were revised and re-written and issued as a series collectively known as *A Guider Handbook*; there are five volumes: *For Commissioners and Other Administrators*; *More Fun and Challenge for Guide Guiders*; *A Guider's Resource on Junior Leaders*; and *Going It Alone*. The revised *Training in Guiding* was published separately in 1997.

Promise and Law

The new Promise and Law were the result of a two-year survey/research/discussion process that included input from Members of all ages from across Canada. The World Association approved the revised Promise and Law in 1994.

Promise

I promise to do my best,
To be true to myself, my God/faith* and Canada;
I will help others,
And accept the Guiding Law.

**Choose the word God or the word faith according to your personal convictions.*

Promesse

Je promets de faire de mon mieux,
d'être fidèle à moi-même, à mon Dieu/ma foi* et au Canada;

je m'efforcierai d'aider les autres
et d'accepter la Loi guide.

**Employez le mot Dieu ou le mot foi selon vos convictions personnelles.*

Law

The Guiding Law challenges me to:

- be honest and trustworthy
- use my resources wisely
- respect myself and others
- recognize and use my talents and abilities
- protect our common environment
- live with courage and strength
- share in the sisterhood of Guiding.

Loi

La Loi guide m'invite:

- à être honnête et digne de confiance
- à utiliser mes ressources avec sagesse
- à me respecter et à respecter les autres
- à connaître et à utiliser mes talents
- à protéger notre environnement commun
- à être forte et courageuse
- à partager la solidarité du mouvement guide.

Canada and World Guiding

Not long after Guiding was established in Canada, we began to make contacts with Guiding in other countries. Canada sent 35 delegates to the First International Camp held in England in 1924.

When the World Association was formed in 1928, Canada was a charter member. Sarah Warren, then our Chief Commissioner, was elected to the World Committee. Since that time, our contribution to the World Association has increased through financial support and the service of Canadians on the World Committee and its subcommittees. Three former Chief Commissioners, Nadine Corbett, Mary Nesbitt O.C., and Barbara Hayes O.C., have served as Chairman of the World Committee. Another Chief Commissioner, Winnifred Kydd, became Director of the World Bureau. Canadians have been Chairmen of World Conferences in the USA (twice), Brazil and Japan.

The formation of the Western Hemisphere Committee during World War II brought added responsibility for Canada. Former Chief Nadine Corbett was the first Chairman. Another former Chief Commissioner, Reta Currah, was appointed to this position in 1987; Deputy Chief Commissioner and National International Commissioner Marie McLean in 1993. Other Canadians have been appointed to the following Standing Committees: Our Chalet Committee, Western Hemisphere Committee, Our Cabana Committee, Finance Committee, Constitutions Committee and Pax Lodge Committee. In 1957 Canada was host country for one of the four World Camps celebrating the Baden-Powell Centenary. This took place at Doe Lake, the Ontario Provincial camp. Other camps were held in England, Switzerland and the Philippines, each with Canadian delegates.

Special Events in Canadian Guiding

The 21st anniversary of Guiding in Canada was celebrated in 1931 with special ceremonies and services of thanksgiving.

The Golden Jubilee Year, 1960, was a busy one. Golden tulips planted the previous autumn bloomed all across Canada as a token of appreciation for support of the Movement. There were hundreds of birthday parties and each Province held a Jubilee Camp with girls from other Provinces and the United Kingdom. The Canadian Government issued a commemorative stamp in April of that year.

The Diamond Jubilee, 1970, was celebrated with a National birthday party during which Members simultaneously reaffirmed the Promise across the country by means of a national radio link-up. "Carousels" (travel and camping events) were held in each Province.

Sixty-five years of Guiding in Canada were celebrated by "Guiding on the Move" in 1975. Over 1,000 girls and Guiders travelled to various parts of the country by foot, car, train, bicycle, boat and plane, visiting Members in other Provinces. On Thinking Day over 4,000 people visited National Headquarters for the first National Open House.

In 1985, Canadian Guiding marked its 75th anniversary. *Celebration* was published, recognizing the contribution Guiding and its Members had made to Canada. Thousands of community projects were carried out by girls' Units. A commemorative stamp was again issued.

National and International Camps

Our first National camp was held in British Columbia in 1927. The next was in New Brunswick in 1939. Another took place near Ottawa in 1952. In honour of Canada's centenary in 1967, a National Heritage Camp was held on Morrison Island in the St. Lawrence River (Ontario). Guests representing countries of Canada's ethnic origins were invited.

Our National camps usually had some guests from other countries, but our first truly international camp was held in 1977 in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. Twenty-six countries were represented.

Echo Valley '88 held in Saskatchewan saw 3,000 girls and Guiders camp together. Forty countries sent campers to Canada.

An international camp, called Guelph '93 was held just outside Guelph, Ontario in 1993. 3,000 girls and Guiders experienced "Living in Harmony" for 10 fun-filled days. Including Canada, 40 countries were represented.

In 1999, another international camp was held in four separate locations across Canada and was called "Canadian Mosaic '99." The Camp's theme was "Footprints in Time." In total, 4,500 girls and Guiders camped together.

Notable Dates

- 1910 • First registration of a Canadian Company
- 1911 • First Guide camp held
- 1912 • Lady Pellatt became first Chief Commissioner
- 1917 • Canadian Council of Girl Guides incorporated by Act of Parliament
- 1925 • First Canadian supplement to *POR* published
- 1927 • First National Camp, Victoria, BC
- 1928 • World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts founded; Canada a charter member
- 1937 • Salvation Army became associated with Canadian Girl Guides
- 1938 • La Federation des Guides Catholiques de la Province de Quebec became part of Canadian Girl Guides.
- 1939 • National Camp, Rothsay, NB
- 1939 • Western Hemisphere Committee formed
- 1945 • Canadian World Friendship Fund established
- 1952 • National Camp, Ottawa, ON
- 1953 • Companies and Packs on Foreign Soil began
- 1957 • B-P's Centenary, World Camp in Ontario
- 1960 • Golden Jubilee of Canadian Guiding
- 1961 • By Act of Parliament, name changed to Girl Guides of Canada-Guides du Canada
- 1962 • National Headquarters built in Toronto, ON
- 1965 • Age groups revised: Brownies 7 to 10; Guides 10 to 14; Rangers 14 to 18
- 1967 • National Heritage Camp, Morrison Island, ON
- 1967 • Yukon and Northwest Territories became a joint Provincial Council
- 1968 • National Outdoor Workshop
- 1969 • Operation Outlook, honouring retired Chief Commissioner Henrietta Osler held in Northwest Territories and Newfoundland
- 1970 • Diamond Jubilee
- 1971 • First National Ranger conference
- 1972 • 21st World Conference held in Canada
- 1973 • Girl Guide Room opened at Casa Loma, honouring first Chief Commissioner, Lady Pellatt
- 1974 • Yukon and Northwest Territories became separate Councils
- 1974 • National Lightweight Camping Events
- 1974 • First National Cadet conference
- 1975 • "Guiding on the Move" celebrated our 65th anniversary
- 1977 • International Camp held in Cape Breton, NS
- 1979 • Pathfinders began
- 1979 • Burkina Faso well project started
- 1983 • Dial '83, an event for adults emphasizing the importance of support teams for Guiders
- 1984 • Commonwealth Chief Commissioners Conference
- 1985 • 75th anniversary of Guiding in Canada
- 1988 • New uniforms approved
- 1988 • Echo Valley '88 International Camp, SK
- 1988 • New branch formed for five-year-olds; named Sparks in 1989
- 1990 • *Water for Tomorrow* program started
- 1992 • Guide program re-write approved
- 1992 • Guides Catholiques changed to Guides francophones du Canada
- 1992 • Spark/Brownie re-write process started
- 1993 • Guelph '93 International Camp, ON
- 1993 • Renewed Promise and Law approved by National Council
- 1994 • Renewed Promise and Law approved by WAGGGS

- 1995 • 85th anniversary of Guiding in Canada
- 1996 • 29th World Conference held in Wolfville, NS
- 1996 • Camp Blomidon held in conjunction with World Conference
- 1998 • 10th anniversary of Sparks
- 1999 • 20th anniversary of Pathfinders
- 1999 • Canadian Mosaic '99 International Camp, YU, MB, ON, NB
- 2000 • 90th anniversary of Guiding in Canada

Further References

- *All About Us: A Story of the Girl Guides in Canada 1910-1989*
- *Let's Try It: Ideas and Skills* (Volumes 1 to 3)
- *Policy, Organization and Rules*
- *Fact Sheets:*
- Lady Mary Pellatt
- The Three Baden-Powells: Robert, Agnes and Olave