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THE LOYALTIES OF LIFE

by
M. HALL

THE Law—we all know it, we have amassed delightful and excellent stories to illustrate it, some of us have collected relevant poetry. That is all to the good: not only have we found splendid examples, but we have thereby exercised our ingenuity and increased our knowledge of the classics, of general literature, both prose and poetry, and encouraged our companies to do the same. To inculcate a love of fine stories, finely expressed, is to open a new world to many, and to do a work which cannot be over-praised.

But—it is not enough. There is a danger that the Law may be represented in the minds of our Rangers and Guides by heroic happenings bearing little relation to our present-day lives. Amongst other definitions of "law," the dictionary gives "established usage." Can we rest assured that the Laws are actually a matter of "established usage" in our own lives or that we are putting that idea before our companies? For some it is easy to be glib and perhaps sentimental over the Laws; others shirk beautiful stories or even teaching at all.

What do we aim at when we present the Laws? What is our own reaction to them? Do we deal faithfully with each? I believe a lot of us are horribly muzzy-minded, and give shockingly little time to their consideration. Yet we have no shadow of right to get on with any. She will, of course, increase her knowledge and deepen her understanding with each year of her Guide life (more shame to us if she doesn't!) but I maintain that the Law is the foundation of everything else. Make the recruit aware of its vital import while you teach her to tie knots that will be useful and help others: to make the salute,

and to understand the Union Jack, with their significant symbolism of duty and friendship; to know the tracking signs which may some day prove as valuable as they are exciting.

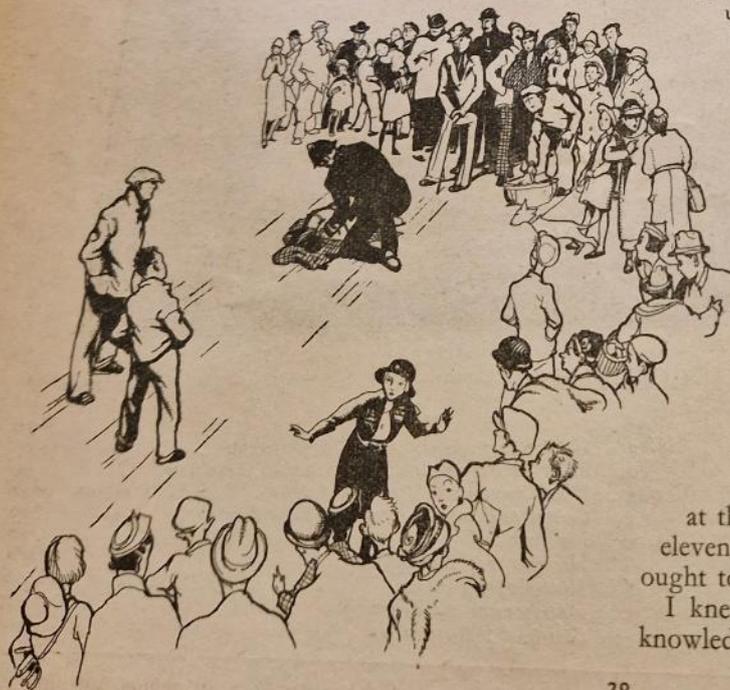
The Law is not an appendage to the nineteen badges grouped under Character and Intelligence, the twenty-four under Handcrafts and Professions, the fourteen under Physical Development and Strength, or the six under Service for others. Ability in any or all of these should arise out of our determination to keep it as well as we possibly can.

I am convinced that we should think out the Laws and teach them from this angle, making it clear that they are for the established usage of every day. Let our Rangers and Guides look for instances within their own experience; and gradually we can tell the heroic tales of other days, and show how we are carrying on a great tradition of loyalty, service and fellowship. The Ranger or Guide who has learnt that her honour means she can be trusted to post a letter, deliver a message or feed the rabbits, will better understand and appreciate the stirring story of Regulus returning to prison, torture and death at Carthage, rather than urge Rome to accept the Carthaginian terms. Tennyson's *Revenge* can be read and revelled in, after the company has realised loyalty to be a matter of daily concern involving thoroughness and reliability in school or business, and kindness in speech and thought. Before that, it may only produce a sensuous thrill and pleasure leading nowhere. The Ranger or Guide who has learnt to be loyal in such every day circumstances, and in the duties of citizenship (e.g., keeping the local byelaws with regard to litter and the rule of the road), will take heart from Sir Richard's loyalty to his sick men.

A little maid from a distressed area was recently working at a hospital far from home. She did her work unusually thoroughly and sent home more than half her small earnings every month. Most of the maids left, so long were the hours, and so low the wages, and Eva was repeatedly urged to go too. "What would Sister do with only two maids in the home?" she asked, and stayed. She and Sir Richard Grenville follow the same tradition.

There is high romance in the story of Thermopylæ, none in the daily training which made it possible. From seven years old, Spartan boys were schooled in the strictest discipline ever known, and their fame has rung through the ages. Few modern children take instant obedience for granted, and they cannot fully appreciate the gallant Three Hundred till we have shown them its importance. The other day a spoiled child of nine was whiningly getting her way from her mother, at the expense of several people's comfort. Said her eleven-year-old Brownie cousin to me, "That child ought to have learnt obedience."

I knew of a Guide who had a wonderful theoretical knowledge of the Law. Her company met on Saturday



afternoons, and though she was the only servant, her mistress always made it convenient for her to attend. This had gone on for months when I met the mistress and she asked me, "Do you think it is really necessary for her to spend two hours every Saturday morning getting her uniform ready? I can never afford another Guide maid."

Was it the fault of the Guide or her Guider? Do we make it absolutely clear that the Ranger who arrives late at her job or slacks at it, the Guide who keeps on quarrelling or shirks her homework, the Lone who does not send on the Letter for days, are all breaking the Laws that they have promised to keep?

In camp not long ago, a Commissioner was discussing with some Guides which Law each found the most difficult. One remarked, "Well, I think the eighth, because people would think you very hard and unkind, supposing you had just lost your best friend and you went about singing." Being a woman of understanding, the Commissioner was able to explain the real meaning of that Law, and to comfort the child, whom she found to be a waif from a Home; she had no relations at all, and was feeling terribly lonely, for her only friend had just gone out to service. The little Guide had thought much about the Laws and was doing her best to keep them, but no one had helped her to understand them.

Our Guides can be very gallant. Take this case which happened last month. With great effort a shy, undersized thirteen-year-old Guide passed her First Class. When she arrived at her meeting one night, she was looking even whiter and more wizened than usual. "Captain," she said, "I don't think I've been much good."

"What have you been up to?" asked Captain.

"Well, there's been an accident and I saw a woman lying in the road with a policeman kneeling beside her. Captain, I said to myself I'm a First Class Guide, and I went up to the policeman and said "Can I do anything?" and he said, "No, thank-you, miss; just keep back the crowd, will you?" and I don't think I did it very well; and Captain, if I hadn't been in uniform, I don't know if I'd have gone up at all."

Picture that child trying to hold back a growing crowd in a busy street, really scared, but sticking to it because she was a Guide. Can you have a better example of the third Law in action?

Here is the story of a girl whose trustworthiness is entirely due to her becoming a Guide in the Home where she spent two years on account of having committed petty thefts. On leaving she went into service and found herself wanting to take apples, cake, sugar. She asked her mistress if she might wear her badge on her apron; when she felt tempted, she touched it and said to herself, "I'm trusted, I'm a Guide." The mistress took a real interest in her struggles, and the girl stayed there till her marriage; her temptation has been overcome to her great thankfulness.

Courtesy needs much practical teaching. This autumn my County Commissioner gave us some shattering examples of what she called "inappropriate manners." Quite often the Guides did not mean to be rude, but they had not realised that a manner permissible with each other is unsuitable with older people, at tests or on parade. Often, too, Guides do not grasp that punctuality is an essential part of courtesy and, incidentally, of thrift.

We Guiders must give teaching—absolutely straight and to the point, not wrapped up in sentiment or lost in a haze of beautiful words, but seen as an affair of stark, everyday life, for me, for you, for each Ranger and Guide. You can't get round the Laws; they are definite, practical, fundamental; they are not a matter of mere accurate recitation or sentimental tales; they require thought, contemplation and acting upon by each individual; they are part of the loyalties of life which, you will remember, Queen Mary described as all being included in loyalty to God.

Above everything, their standard is so high that without the help of God, the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit, we cannot hope to

keep them. Unless we make that clear, we are shirking our first and most solemn obligation, the promise to do our best to do our duty to God, whom "man was created to praise, reverence and serve."

Are we doing our best? Are we putting God first?

"Yesterday is dead—
Forget it!
To-morrow does not exist—
Don't worry!
To-day is here—
Use it!"

PHYSICAL TRAINING ORGANISER.

In May, 1938, the Girl Guides Association received a grant from the National Fitness Council, thus providing for the appointment of an Organiser for Physical Education. Miss Seaman, who was appointed, is a fully trained gymnast and also a Diploma'd Guider.

The first few months' work were necessarily of an experimental nature in order to ascertain what was needed by the different Branches of the Movement and the best ways for co-operation in the Fitness Campaign. Miss Seaman's services are now available for all parts of England and Wales, and it is hoped that many Commissioners will make good use of the offer and arrange for Training Sessions for their Guiders. All the travelling expenses are borne by the grant. No one need feel that they cannot afford to ask for help.

Training sessions and courses are arranged especially for Guiders and deal with Physical Activities for Brownie, Guide and Ranger programmes including Daily Dozens, Folk Dancing, Team Games, Swimming, Health Rules, etc. Sessions are also held for Rangers, Patrol Leaders, Extension Companies, etc.

Information will be given regarding:—

1. Training Courses held by the A.S.A., C.C.R.P.T., E.F.D.S., N.C.G.C., etc. (See THE GUIDER, January).
2. Bursaries for Guiders or Rangers wishing to undergo training for Recreative Physical Training.
3. Grants for extension of Physical Activities by the National Fitness Council (including grants for improvement of halls, permanent camp sites, etc.).

Advice will be given on the subject of Demonstrations of all types of Physical Activity. Short talks at Conferences and Sessions at Training Camps will also be undertaken.

Please apply for further information to, The Secretary, Training Department, Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

MEIKU—AN INDIAN RANGER

"OUR people are all fools, Madam," said Meiku to me in decisive tones during a company discussion. I felt half inclined to agree with her, or to agree that at any rate she had some justification for her remark. Her people are the Haran Shikaris, or Deer Hunters, one of the criminal tribes of the Bombay Presidency. Her own family have been living for some years now with the gang who live in the Industrial Settlement, at Hubli. Their hereditary trade is deer hunting, and blackmailing the villagers for food, and they used to wander about from place to place. One woman said:

"We were no better than the animals: as the deer run before us, so we ran before other men."

After twenty years in the Settlement they are settling down to live the life of the ordinary Indian villager, and a new generation is growing up, who, like Meiku, regard the older generation as "Fools."

Just over a year ago a group of girls who have left school used to come to me once a week for games and singing, and began to pester me to become Guides. Some of them were Guides at school and they would persist in calling themselves "Night Guides." At last I gathered them together and said that as far as I could see it would be impossible for them to be Rangers (which I explained was the equivalent of Guides for big girls) because one special thing about Rangers was that they must do service to others.

"How can you serve others when your caste rules won't even let you go and help a sick woman in the next hut to yours if she is not a relation? Till you are willing to face the abuse of your caste and do this I cannot think of your being Rangers; it would be a farce."

I left them to talk it over till next week. They then came and said:

"We are willing to give help and to make *congee*, tea or coffee, but please do not ask us to wash her *sari* just yet. We may come to it later."

I was much impressed with this and at their honesty in saying that they could not yet agree to washing the clothes. I then put them another test.

"Rangers are supposed to be responsible people who, if they say they will come at 6.30 come at 6.30, instead of half an hour or three quarters of an hour late, like you are doing. Let's see if you can turn up punctually."

Sure enough they all came up to time next week, and then rather took my breath away by saying that as Monday was a holiday they wanted to buy some oranges with their money and go and give to the sick in the Municipal Hospital. This was entirely their own idea; I had never suggested it as a way of service. Sure enough they turned up on Monday with the oranges and they were all looking so brushed up and neat and happy. We went down to the hospital and gave to the very poor ones which the nurse pointed out. I felt that they really were beginning to understand something of the spirit of Guiding and that we might adventure on starting a Ranger company. So next time they came there was tremendous excitement because they were each given a sheet of paper and taught how to draft a pattern to their own measurements, and finally given the material, and each one cut out her own jacket. But we were rather taken aback when we realised that some of them had never used pins or scissors before.

However, by the end of the session each was the proud possessor of a white jacket cut out by herself to her own measurements.

So the new Ranger company was started, the first in the Settlement, with Meiku as one of the leaders. She has a great influence over the other girls and can be a power for good or bad, whichever appeals to her most strongly. Fortunately, Rangering has caught on, and the company set by girls ignorant folk of her tribe, so that they are simple and ignorant folk of her tribe, so that they are willing and eager for their girls to join the company. Opportunities for service have been one of our difficulties since the company began. There are many things that an English girl could do that would be scandalous to an Indian girl even to think of doing. Also, we had to turn their thoughts towards service of every sort. For generations their hand has been against every man, and every man's hand against them. As witness this suggestion for service that was brought forward in a company discussion:

"If we found a dead body in a field, we could bury it!" When it was suggested that the police were the best people to deal with the case and should be informed, they were thoroughly scared. They had never considered the police in any light but as enemies!

Meiku is a tall, handsome girl, and when we acted a Pageant of famous women, she gave a beautiful performance as Ruth. Some time ago it would have been thought scandalous for girls of Ranger age to perform in public, but when we suggested it this time there was no hesitation or shyness. Rangering is beginning to teach them that there is a difference between true womanliness and stupid diffidence. A number of our Rangers work in the big cotton mills here, and Meiku is one of them. It is hard work, but the pay is good and many of the girls prefer it to early marriage and housework. One day there was an accident. A man cut himself badly, fell and fainted. All the surrounding workers ran away at the sight of blood, and of course no woman would be expected to go near a man however badly he was hurt. But Meiku remembered her Ranger promise, and her first-aid practice. Here was a real chance of service. She sent someone running for water, with a piece of waste cotton mopped up the blood, and bandaged the wound with a piece of cloth torn from that which was tied round her lunch. Then she went and fetched a young man who is a Scout to carry the injured man outside. It was an act to be proud of, but we were more proud of the modest and unassuming way in which she spoke of it afterwards.

Life for Indian girls of Meiku's class and type is not easy, and they are all the more handicapped by their criminal ancestry, and backward relations. They have to work, and work hard, and live under conditions where it is not easy either to keep clean, or to keep straight. It has been said both that "Guiding is for all types of girl," and "Guiding is not for every girl." Our experience here with criminal tribes' girls proves that Guiding has a great deal to give for any girl, and is helping to turn these people from half-savage wanderers to respectable citizens, ready to take their part in the making of the New India. Meiku and those like her are leading the way.

THINKING DAY

FEBRUARY 22nd

BROWNIE WAYS IN OTHER LANDS

GREETINGS and all good wishes to our Chiefs on their birthday, from all Brownies and Owls, and greetings, too, from Brownie to Brownie and Pack to Pack all over the world. How are we going to celebrate this world-wide Thinking Day? Perhaps with the company who are no doubt planning something special, but if, for one reason or another, this is not possible then we can have a very special meeting to mark the occasion for ourselves. So many packs are of the opinion that Brownies only exist in this country, and what a chance this is to tell them of Brownies in other lands, and to help them to realise the international side of Guiding. Talk it over in Pow-Wow the week before, and ideas will not be slow in coming.

Perhaps each Six will choose a country and decorate their corner with suitable pictures, and then act or draw a scene in their chosen land. Perhaps they will dress up as Brownies (details of uniforms will be found in the *Guide Painting Book*, price 9d. from Headquarters) or in National dress, and though it will not be possible to obtain all the "properties" one could wish for, the pack will be completely satisfied with the result.



Waiting to Begin. French Jeannettes at Summer Revels.

Test work in other countries differs slightly from ours, though the underlying principles are the same. Why not try for once some of the things other Brownies learn.

In Holland for example, a Brownie practises hopping not only the figure eight but other figures and letters as well, and for another of her tests she must be able to count money and give the right change. Indian Bluebirds clean brass and wash clothes for their Recruit test, and they become most expert at lighting fires in the open, as do also the Brownies of Jamaica.

Perhaps the pack will choose to become Bluebirds for the evening. Each Six named after some local Bird. From Burma come the following Six rhymes which



Dance during the Revels. (Jeannettes)

are sung in the Fairy Ring :

"We are the Mynhas hop and jump
Never sulk or have the hump."

"When you are feeling dull or sad
Let the Bul bulbs make you glad."

"We are the Pigeons coo coo coo
Can we lend a hand to you?"

Or perhaps they will just be themselves, and include in their meeting some special ceremonies, a game or two played in some other part of the world; and at Pow-Wow a story, possibly a song, and some pictures of other Brownies to look at will help them to realise that they are part of a Movement which is indeed world-wide. Below are a few suggestions which might be included in such a programme.

Pennies.—A large trefoil is drawn on a blue background. The Brownies in turn step forward and place their pennies, well polished for the occasion, round the edge of the trefoil so that it is outlined in "gold." The pennies are then sent to the Thinking Day fund.



Polish Brownies in National Dress.

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"Pow-Wow,"
1st Hunters' Hill, New South Wales.

Polish Handcraft Game.—Each Six follows a trail at the end of which is a packet containing various brightly coloured cardboard shapes with which they make a design using all the shapes given. Each Six has an identical packet, and after a given time the designs are compared.

Buying a Dog (Holland).—Brown Owl has a dog which she wants to sell. Each Six has some cardboard money which the Sixer shares out between the Brownies in her Six. Brown Owl calls the price of the dog and the Brownies run up with the money. The first Six to arrive with the right amount gets the dog.

LET'S GO OUT!

"But how can we?" says Town Brown Owl, "There is nowhere to go except into the street."

That is true enough, but is it always a reason for not going out?

One pack I knew in a poor part of London used to meet a full half hour's walk from the nearest Park, yet throughout the year they spent at least ten minutes of each meeting out of doors, on adventure bent. Only rain could keep them indoors, and by the end of a few weeks they were using their eyes and ears, and even noses, to make new discoveries among their familiar surroundings.

As a rule the adventures were carried out in Sixes, with Brown Owl, Tawny and Pack Leader each in charge of a Six to prevent the Brownies from being run over in their excitement. To begin with the Sixes were given definite objects to look for, but later they produced ideas of their own. Here are some of the things they did:

Colours.—Each Six was sent out to look for as many colours as they could see. On their return they found in their corners a box of six coloured crayons, and each Brownie drew something which she had seen with one of the crayons. The results were passed round in Pow-Wow for the others to identify and discuss.

Treasure Hunt.—Each Sixer was given a list of objects such as, Green door, Pillar box, Apples, Brown dog, Shiny door bell, etc., and took her Six out to look for them. In Pow-Wow they told where the things were seen.

This particular game can be developed in all sorts of ways, and the *Nature Discoverer's Notebook* (price 4d. from Headquarters) contains many ideas a Brown Owl can adapt to suit her locality.

Noises.—The Sixes stood at given corners for five minutes and listened for sounds of all kinds. The first time the Owl in charge wrote down the noises as they were noticed, but later a memory test was added, and the Brownies compiled their lists on their return.

Stars.—One dark evening Brown Owl took the pack to look for the Great Bear. Afterwards, with the help of sticky paper stars (bought for a few pence) they made a Great Bear on a sheet of paper. Brown Owl then drew in the Bear, to show how the constellation got its name. Another evening they did the same thing with Orion (see *Scouting for Boys*, pages 69-70).

Trail.—Rice or lentils made a trail which was easily followed, and left no mess as the birds soon cleared it away.

Gardens.—During the early spring each Six "adopted" a garden. The gardens were very small in that neighbourhood, but the Brownies went each week and peered through their "own" fence to see if anything new had appeared. They kept Garden notebooks and drew pictures of snowdrops, daffodils, sparrows, and even stones which they saw.

Beauty Quest.—Between meetings the pack kept a lookout for beautiful things and told about them, or brought feathers, flowers, pictures, etc., to show in Pow-Wow.

There never was any attempt at "teaching Nature." When the children's interest was aroused they were encouraged to look in books for information. But the distorted ideas a child may get were demonstrated one day when the pack had an excursion to the Zoo.

They reached the Hippo's pool, and when a large creature with bulging eyes and an outsize mouth put its head out of the water, the smallest Brownie piped up,

"OO, look Brown Owl! Them's frogs, ain't they?"

So Brown Owl decided that training by observation of the shop windows, houses, sky, people, etc., which surrounded them was better for the Brownies than too much instruction in things they might never see. The result was that when those Brownies went for a picnic to one of the Parks they knew how to use their eyes and made most exciting discoveries.

K. HALL.



"They made the most exciting discoveries."

THE RANGER STAR TEST

GROUP VIII

BOOK-LOVER, OR ANY ART AND/OR CRAFT BADGE.

Read two books from Book Lover Badge—Perform five country dances—Tell a story for not less than three minutes—Teach something in the company (e.g. handicraft or a game)—Make a scrap- or log-book containing some original work—Conduct a sing-song.

"Thanks to kind friends who took care of my breeding. And taught me betimes to love working and reading."

Such, one hundred and sixty years ago, were the sentiments of Sarah Bampton, a nine-and-a-half-year-old sampler-worker. Curious sentiments for one so young—"taught me *betimes* . . ." ("*betimes*" indeed, when the teaching had taken place before Sarah was ten!). Curious, too, that a child of this age should have felt this sense of gratitude: indeed, one can't help wondering if she really did, or if she only worked what she was told to work, expressing the sentiments of her "kind friends" rather than her own! But most of us, at a much later age naturally, have felt thankful that we "love working and reading." It is not too much to say that most of us find life very much the happier for these interests, and that, for many of us, times of difficulty and even moments of tragedy are easier to bear if we have an interesting bit of work or an absorbing book to which to turn for relief.

Can one teach such interests, though? Much as one would like to share them, isn't it true that while certain people both read eagerly and enjoy using their hands without any urging at all, other active young things have neither inclination nor patience to do either? Can we, while avoiding the evil of setting both types at an early age to embroider sentiments which might be true or equally well might not, ensure that later on as many as possible of our Rangers will share with Sarah Bampton, and with us, the love of working and reading?

Reading can be so many different things not only to different people, but at different times to the same person—



Elizabeth Fry.

From the portrait by George Richmond illustrating Elizabeth Fry, Quaker Heroine, by Janet Whitney (Harrop).

a narcotic, a refuge, a refreshment, a saving change of air a mental exercise, an education, a spur, an ecstasy, and temporarily, a form of complete satisfaction. Occasionally it is abused, but generally, it is used to the very great enrichment of life. Indeed, if a

Fairy Godmother were drawing up a list of desirable Christening Gifts—a balanced list under suitable headings (if, indeed, Fairy Godmothers are ever as businesslike as this, and one is inclined, from the results in fairy tales, to think *not*) then, when she reached the section marked "Cultural," a Love of Reading would probably be the most satisfying and the most lasting gift that she could bestow. What is so particularly satisfactory about it is that while other loves—a love of travel or a love of motoring for instance—may be agonising because of inability to satisfy them through lack of means or lack of opportunity, a love of reading can always be satisfied.

So though we are mere Guiders and not Fairy Godmothers at all, let's do what we can to develop in our Rangers this invaluable love of reading.

How to start then?—how to arouse interest in some, and to develop and guide it in others? Start by going to extremes. Don't, in this instance, steer a middle course. Either work gradually *from the known to the unknown* or fly to the opposite extreme and *startle into interest*. For the first method, when the Ranger *does* already read, find out what she likes and why. She may, of course, be reading wisely and profitably, but however flimsy, futile, or positively bad her taste is, don't condemn it wholesale straight-away, but when you know what it is that she enjoys, try to give her that particular form of satisfaction through a rather better medium, as a step to a better type of book altogether. She may be reading lurid murder stories in a search for thrill and excitement. Find something for her better written, but, if possible, equally exciting, and then introduce her to the best thrillers that you know. These, after all, are enjoyed by the most learned and the most

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intelligent of men. If she reads absolute rubbish that needs no mental effort at all, but stuff with no real harm in it, then try to find something equally easy to read, but again well-written, and if possible, something with enough interest to carry her along rather quickly. Once she trusts your choice of books and has found that she can probably be ready to try anything you suggest, and you can help her to experiment until she finds she can get pleasure from all sorts of books that she used to think would be "too difficult." If she is quite obviously choosing her books because of the love interest, and choosing them badly, then lend her a good but light novel, a real love story, and after that suggest that she should experiment with some of the books that are included in Book Lover's Badge. But make ladders always. Take her step by step from what she already likes to the books you want her to enjoy. Don't make her attempt to make a wild leap from the Penny Dreadful to the Classic, or she will miss her footing and lose ground.

To arouse interest in those Rangers who really don't read and don't much want to, have you ever tried any of these methods:

1. Make a collection of picture postcards, portraits of both writers and interesting people, and of photographs cut from papers. You can use them to make the Rangers find answers to such questions as these:—

(a) "Amongst these faces are a King, a criminal, a man condemned to die, a philanthropist, a poet, and a famous writer of nonsense. Can you decide which is which, and would you like to know more about any of them?"

(b) "Would you trust any of these people? With which of them would you leave your children if you had to go abroad and couldn't take them with you?" (Elizabeth Fry, if her portrait is included, is invariably chosen, and a few well-chosen extracts from her *Life* by Janet Whitney make the Rangers compete for first chance to read the book. It proves an introduction to many discussions afterwards, too.)

(c) "Of these four men, to which would you go for advice?—and which would be the most entertaining companion? Here are their biographies, so you can find out if your judgment was right or wrong."

(d) "Here are a scrap of poetry, a short story, and an exciting moment from a Play. Here, too, are the photographs of the men who wrote them. Can you decide who wrote which? Would you like to read more by any of them?"

2. The best starting point with some companies is this: "Here is something that I have enjoyed enormously. Will you try it? And in return, will you tell me what has given you most pleasure lately, and then we can discuss them both." All of these are beginnings from which the Ranger can work her way onwards to the Book Lover's Badge.

Now here are two ladders, as they were actually completed, rung by rung. A Ranger who was experimenting with colour very bravely but very unsuccessfully, in her embroidery and in her own clothes, was attracted by two pictures in a discussion illustrated in much the same way as the discussions on reading that have just been described. The pictures were Van Gogh's *Landscape with Bridge* and Oskar Kokoschka's *Tower Bridge in London, 1925*. Both she found "so exciting and so satisfying." From them she worked out colour schemes, first for her work,

then for clothes, and finally for a room. It may seem a descent from the sublime to the ridiculous, but it was also an ascent from the terrible to the tolerable, and it led, for her, to a very great pleasure in looking at pictures, and to a much more intelligent use of colour.

Then in a Club run by a Guider, one girl used to drop in every evening, not to join in the activities but simply to use the looking glass in the Club—a very good one—to see that her make-up was satisfactory, and to re-apply lip-stick with great care and exactitude, before going off for the evening. One day she looked with mixed interest and scorn at the efforts of one of the Club girls to paint a pottery bowl. "I believe I could do that better," she said. The Club-leader asked her to try. From the first she was absorbed and very neat-fingered, and eventually she spent hours in the Club, turning out the best pottery painting they had ever produced. So that with handcrafts, as well as with reading, to work from what people can already do to something better seems to be a sound plan.

If Rangers choose, for this section of the Ranger Star, to take an Art or Craft Badge instead of Book Lover, they have a very wide choice, and if they want information or guidance they have both the relevant chapter in *From One Ranger to Another*, and the *Book List for Rangers and their Guiders* to help them. Ranger Guiders can do a lot to help by taking their Rangers to see really good work in Museums and Exhibitions. Sometimes boxes of work can be borrowed or hired from good Needlework Guilds and from Women's Institutes, and *A Picturebook of English Embroidery* in 6d. parts (by post 7d.) from the Victoria and Albert Museum can be recommended. If a very company wants actual full-sized designs to trace, a valuable possession is *A Portfolio of Designs for Embroidery* by Joan Drew, price 5s. It is published by Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd., Parker Street, Kingsway, W.C.2.

As for the six short alternatives, if she should choose to take that section of the group, the Ranger will naturally pick out the one that appeals to her, and the Guider is unlikely to be expected to do more than give advice, and to criticise in the preparation for the test. But here is this to be said—any young Guide could, with practice, do five out of the six alternatives here (to conduct a sing-song is certainly not within everyone's ability). Consequently, for this group of Ranger Star a really high standard should be aimed at. The books should be read with real understanding and appreciation. If the dances are chosen they should be really well danced. The story should be a good story—and well enough told to grip the attention of the hearers. The Handicraft or game should be *taught*—taught so that it is mastered, not just demonstrated. And the scrap or log book—apart from the essential touch of originality—should be such that it can be either preserved or given away with satisfaction and with pride.

Poor little Sarah Bampton, aged nine and a half, there is no doubt at all that many many hours must have been spent in putting these thousands of tiny stitches into her sampler. It is to be hoped that her love of working and reading were genuine when she was older, whatever they were in May, 1778, and that they brought much happiness into her life.

Rangers will not have to make the initial effort that she made. This section of the Star Test is not difficult, and Guiders and Rangers alike will almost certainly enjoy the preparation for it. It is equally certain that few

Rangers will finish it without, like Sarah, at least beginning "to love working and reading."

COUNTY RANGER ADVISERS.

Pembrokeshire: Miss Wallis,
Applerce Cottage,
Tenby.

Somerset: Miss Sandys,
Maddison's Farm,
Long Road,
Taunton.

COUNTY SEA RANGER CONSWAINS.

Gloucestershire: Miss Lyons, J.R.S. *Formidable*,
Alderley Grange,
Wotton-under-Edge,
Gloucestershire.

Shropshire: Miss E. Townsend,
The Hill,
Knighton,
Radnorshire.

Surrey East: Mrs. Janson Potts, J.R.S. *Victory I*,
Elm Close,
Kingston Hill,
Kingston-on-Thames.

Denbighshire: Miss Moyes,
Pentre Mawr,
Gwaynynog,
Denbigh.

GUIDE WEEK

The following are some suggested activities for Guide Week publicity. Would Commissioners let Headquarters know if they expect to have a shop window for propaganda during Guide Week? The Publicity Department hopes to plan a suggested lay-out for shop windows, and has enlisted professional help. If a simple decorative plan is evolved, it may be possible to give Commissioners information as to how and where the required materials can be obtained and displayed. Such a plan would be greatly simplified if it were known how many shop windows were likely to be used. It is not intended that Guide equipment should be shown, but that effects such as seen at exhibitions be used to show Guiding activities.

It should be understood that a shop, unless already a registered trader, cannot stock or sell our goods if there is already a trader in the town with a contract from us.

Socials.—That every District should entertain the local authorities, and as many influential people in the District as possible during that week, especially those not already interested in Guides.

Entertainments.—These could be given in connection with the social.

Posters.—Counties to buy special cheap posters that are to be brought out by Headquarters. These posters can be put in shop windows and every Guide should put one in the window of her home. A smaller-size may be brought out suitable for putting in the back windows of cars.

The Press.—That all local papers should be approached and asked to give space to Girl Guides during that time.

Good Turn.—That every Company or District should try and perform some particular Good Turn.

Badge.—That all Guides should wear their Tenderfoot badge in a prominent place during the week, and be in uniform when possible during that time.

Tree Planting.—Guides might have special tree planting ceremonies.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THIS GUIDER SHORTAGE.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—First may I congratulate THE GUIDER on its new cover! I wondered what exciting new paper my Newsagent was delivering, and when I found it was my old friend THE GUIDER I was very backed. As our friends across the Ferring Pond would say, "It's swell!"

Then I notice, on reading the contents, that the Guider shortage is still a matter for worry. And on that subject I would like to raise a few points.

1. Do Commissioners and those who have the organising, expect people to come to them and say, "Please, I want to be a Guider?" Do they ask the likely sort of people? I'm raising that point because I have just found a Lieutenant by the simple means of asking a likely sort of person. She said "Yes," right straight away.

2. Do Guiders realise that they are not always the best advertisement for Guiding? We have grown to expect to see a trefoil worn on the coat collar of a masculine untidy sort of person with unbecoming clothes and a shiny nose. It comes as a very pleasant surprise to see a well dressed, well groomed woman wearing a trefoil. I know for a fact that the latter type of Guider rarely wears her trefoil out of uniform, because she doesn't wish to be classed with the former type by outsiders.

3. Do people know what Guiders are, and do? When they see Guides, they are generally marching. If it isn't a church parade it's a rally. Marching. The one thing that is least important to us is the thing we show the public. We need some good publicity. People say "Oh, you're a Guider? Yes. Jolly good thing, Girl Guides." And that's all. If you said to them, "What do Guiders do?" they'd look a bit blank and then say brightly "Oh, they march." Then maybe they'd have another think and say, "They camp." You might get as far as "Aren't they supposed to be like Scouts and do 'one good deed a day?'"

4. Guiders are snobs! By saying that I fully expect to get all sorts of things about my ears, but I stick to it! Often the cause is shyness, but it has the same effect. In a movement that professes friendliness it is rather ludicrous that a stranger is left standing—alone, till somebody performs a few introductions. I've seen it happen time and again.

In self defence I would like to say I am not a newcomer grouching. I wear a twelve year service star which I am about to change for a thirteen.

And to balance the other side of the scales I must add that Guiding has introduced me, personally, to some absolutely tophole people, "First class!" folk of whom the Chief would approve.—Yours, etc.

G. CORBYN,

Captain, 21st Lowestoft G.G. Company.

OUR ARK.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—We shall be very grateful if you will kindly allow us to tell your readers that "Our Ark," the new World Hostel, is hoping to open its doors to visitors this February—At last.

There have been great delays in getting the alterations and decorations completed, but now the end is in sight and we are looking forward eagerly to the day when "Our Ark" receives its first party of guests. It will be open to members of the British Girl Guides Association as well as to people from all parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and from foreign countries. Enquiries and applications for rooms should be addressed to: "The Warden," Our Ark, 11, Palace Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

The charges are reasonable and range from 4s. 6d. a night for a single room with breakfast and bath (or 3os. a week to include supper and meals on Sundays) to 2s. 6d. a night (or £1 a week) for a camp bed in a room to be shared with 5 or 6 others.

Visitors will be most welcome and can be shown round any day between 11-12 o'clock or between 3-4, or at any other time if the Warden be notified in advance.—Yours, etc.

KATHARINE FURSE,

Chairman, World Hostel Sub-Committee.

ELIZABETH FRY,

Vice-Chairman, World Hostel Sub-Committee.

LONES GO TRAVELLING

MANY Lone companies have just completed some delightful voyages. Being Lones these voyages have had to be taken on paper, and very careful records have been kept so that others may enjoy the travels as well.

In other words the Lones have had a competition. They have one every year and last year's (which has just been judged) was originally meant to be an International one, but since it started it seems to have developed into a National one as well.

A company entering had to choose a country where there were Guides, and then set to work to find out all they could about the country—its history, natural history, art, music, literature, industries, customs and costumes, and, of course, its Guides, and finally to get in contact with the country.

This competition was designed to arouse interest in other countries, and judging from the results it has gone a long way towards achieving its object.

A large table in my house is smothered with large books, small books, thin books and fat books—books with gaily painted covers, books with needlework covers, and books with restrained and dignified covers. Books about Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Denmark, about Lithuania, Finland, Holland, France and Poland, about India, South Africa, Scotland and England. The last two having been chosen by companies overseas.

There have been forty-one entries from England, Scotland, Eire and Overseas, and you may imagine that judging such a variety has not been an easy job. I can assure you that the judges came very near requiring ice and wet towels for their fevered brows! They spent hours quite enthralled with the books. All are profusely illustrated with lovely pictures and photographs, and in some cases charming sketches of the flora and fauna, and attractive little cellophane bags containing a piece of linen to show that this is one of Switzerland's manufactures, or the top of a match box to show an industry in Sweden, and so on.

The books are brief guide books to the countries and I can tell the contributors that I have spent hours reading them. At one moment I make up my mind that I must go at once to explore France, the next it is Finland, and then I think "No, I *must* go first to Switzerland, but what about Norway, Denmark?" and so on and so on, each country has been made so alive and fascinating.

PUBLICITY.

We wonder how many Districts and Divisions are in really close touch with their local papers, and encourage reporters to come to their Guide functions? The other day a Guider told us she had been to a Local Association meeting in a county other than her own. She happened to ask beforehand if the press had been invited to attend.

"Oh, no," was the reply. "We never think of asking them to this sort of thing. Would they be at all interested?"

"Of course they would," replied the Guider. "Anyway, ask them, and see; they needn't come if they don't want to."

The upshot was that the local paper sent a representative and gave the Guides a half page write-up.

DO remember this—your very best channel for publicity is your local paper. You want Guiders, don't you? Of course you do—everybody does. Very well then, through your papers let everybody in your neighbourhood know all about Guiding and just what you are doing. In this way you are much more likely to attract the grown-up girls to join as Guiders than by letting your activities be known only among the few who are already with you.

THE EDITOR.

The prize in the Ranger Section is to go to two companies, the 3rd Hertfordshire and the 2nd Essex. Both sent in entries on Switzerland, and both were so good that it has been impossible to make one better than the other!

The 5th London Company came a close second with an entry on India. Though this is not the winning entry it deserves special mention for the country chosen is so vast that it is impossible to deal adequately with it in the space of one book, yet a vast amount of information has been collected.

Following these three came the 1st Cheshire on Sweden, 6th Somerset on Poland and 2nd South West Lancs on Norway—all these companies got 80 per cent. or over.

In the Guide section the winners are the 1st Shropshire with an outstanding entry on India.

In the Overseas section the 1st Transvaal Rangers are the winners with a charming entry on Holland, and the 4th Wellington Guides also with an entry on Holland.

The Overseas entries were judged separately this time because we realised that the time we had given them did not allow the same facilities for obtaining information or getting in touch with the country chosen as the companies in Great Britain had.

I want to say that the standard of the entries far exceeds anything I had expected, and I must congratulate all the Rangers and Guides who contributed to the competition on the immense amount of information they have collected. I do hope that the interest which has been aroused will not drop, and that the contacts made with the Guides in the countries will deepen and lead to very real friendships.

If this competition has awakened interest in, and a

desire for, knowledge of other peoples we shall have achieved something worth having and something which will have far-reaching results.

I am asking that the winning entries may be left in the Library at Headquarters for a short time as I am sure Rangers and Guides will like to see them.

This is just about the time we announce our yearly competition. Well, we are not going to have one this year. We feel that after last year's the companies would like a rest, and we think that they should have a year without one in order to have a peaceful time to get down to badge and test work, and to enable them to contribute a lot towards their Company Letters.

Good Guiding to all Lones in 1939.

A. T. CHITTY,
Commissioner for Lones.

THE LINK IN YOUR HAND

by
E. HARTLEY

ONCE upon a time, a Guide dreamed, and this was her dream. She was standing on an open hillside. By her, in white robes torn and stained, and with a broken sword in her hand, stood Peace, and together they looked down into the valley. There all was shouting and confusion. Men, women and children ran aimlessly in every direction, and, running with them, whispering in their ears and urging them on into a panic of fear, went the black demons of Greed, and Slander, Suspicion and Hatred. In the East, at the far end of the valley, the sky was alight with a lurid glow, and, in her dream, the Guide knew that from that direction a frightful danger was approaching.

She turned to her companion. "What is it? What is going to happen?"

Peace replied: "The Giant War comes."

From the valley below crept up a cold breath of fear and the wailing cries of children.

"But you must do something!" cried the Guide.

"After all—you are Peace."

Peace looked at her sadly and sternly. "I have no strength apart from the people," she said, "But there *you* might do much."

The glow in the sky became more intense, and there was a distant thudding of guns.

"I?" cried the Guide, astonished. "What can I do?"

"That link in your hand," said Peace (the Guide looked down and saw that she was holding a shining golden link) is the first in the chain of friendship, the only chain strong enough to bind Giant War and hold him prisoner."

From the east came flashes of fire.

"There is just time," said Peace, "if you go now, and quickly."

For a moment the Guide hesitated, then "Yes, I will go," she said. "What am I to do?"

"Go down into the valley and summon your sister Guides," said Peace. "Each one, as she comes, will bring a link for the chain."

She raised aloft the hand that held the broken sword, and the Guide saw, in place of the sword, a flag on which a golden trefoil shone on a blue ground.

"This will protect you," said Peace, and, kneeling on one knee, the Guide received the flag. Then, clutching it and the golden link, her talisman against the evil which was approaching, she turned and marched bravely down into the valley.

It was very quiet now, but there was no repose in the quiet. The people had fled and were in hiding, but the air was heavy with a sense of frightened anticipation. The glow from the

East had spread and covered the whole sky, and through it lightning cracked and played. The Guide felt lonely and afraid, but she whispered to herself:

"I must have faith in my power to help." Then holding aloft the flag, she turned to the North, to the South, to the East and to the West, and each time she cried with all the strength of which she was capable: "Guides of the world—unite!"



THE GUIDER

Her voice sounded small and thin, but as she spoke, silver trumpets rang out and, instantly, there came the sound of hurrying feet which grew louder and louder as a great company of Guides ran into the valley, calling greetings to each other, and shouting the names of the countries from which they came. France—Canada—Norway—Sweden—the Guide recognised the green uniforms of the American Girl Scouts—Belgium—the Netherlands, with Java—Indian Bluebirds, in saris—Brazil—Poland—Guides from tropic countries, flashes of white, and sped by—China and Japan, running hand in hand, and everyone carried a shining golden link which, joined to the next, formed a chain, long and strong enough, one would have thought, to hold any Giant captive. But Giant War is stronger and more terrible than any other force for evil in the whole world and, as the last Guides came together and added their links to the chain, he strode suddenly into the valley, clothed in armour, but with his visor up so that men might tremble before the mad glare in his eyes. Seeing the Guides confronting him, he paused and roared: "Who are you, and what do you want with me?"

Unafraid, the Guide whose dream it was stepped forward, David to his Goliath, and challenged him.

"We are the Guides, and we forbid you to pass!"

At that the Giant broke into wild laughter.

"Guides? Pah!—children. What can you hope to do?"

"Bind you with this chain of friendship," cried the Guide, and at a signal from her, the shining chain was held aloft, coil upon coil.

The Giant looked at it, and a strange thing happened. He began to tremble so that the plates of his armour clashed together. But it was not for long. Suddenly, he increased in stature, and grew more terrible. In his eyes was an insane gleam of triumph.

"Folly! Folly! Folly!" he snarled. "How can such a chain hold me? Friendship for your own comrades is not enough. That is my challenge to you, O Guides. Answer it!"

For a moment the Guide was afraid, and then she seemed to hear the voice of Peace speaking to her, and the words she used were familiar ones. "Remember!" said the voice, "a Guide is a friend to all."

At that the Guide stepped forward and smiled into the distorted face of Giant War.

"We accept your Challenge, O Giant," she said, and turning again to the North, South, East and West, she cried:

"Friends! Wherever you are, Whoever you are—whatever your race or creed—we need you! Come and help us bind the Giant War. Come and work with us for the Peace of the World."

This time, even before she had finished speaking, there came a noise of hurrying feet, louder than the last, and into the valley swept a vast crowd of girls, not only from the countries from which Guides had come, but from all the other countries besides—from Germany, from Russia, from Italy, and from Spain. As they ran they shouted greetings to each other, and each one carried in her hand a shining golden link for the chain of friendship.

Then it was that the Giant was really afraid. In his heart the flames of hatred died down for there was no fuel with which to feed them, and as, when a fire is quenched, only ashes remain, so it was an empty and unresisting hulk which they bound with the chains they had made. At

once the red glow faded from the sky, and in its place the sun soared high. Everywhere bells began to ring, and people sang hymns of thankfulness to God. By the bound and helpless figure of Giant War, Peace appeared, in shining white robes, with the flaming Sword of the Spirit in her hand, and, in the hush which fell upon them all as they looked at her, the Guide who dreamed stepped forward, and knelt again on one knee.

"The work was well done," said Peace. "Remember—each link is a promise, and only while each promise is faithfully kept will the Giant War remain a prisoner. May you never, by thought, word, or deed, weaken the links which bind friend to friend, company to company, and country to country throughout the world. I charge you! See to it that the chain of friendship is never broken!"

She stooped and touched the flag, and it shone with such glory that the Guide bowed her head—and awoke. The dream was over, but in her heart the charge remained. "See to it that the chain of friendship is never broken."

WHAT IS FREEDOM?—continued from page 49.

We in this country enjoy freedom because our fathers won it for us. They knew its supreme worth. To us they bequeathed it as a sacred trust to be held and handed on to generations still unborn. Yet even to-day, in our very midst, voices bid us be faithless to that trust; they would have us betray the wise valour of our forefathers. Against them let us keep watch and ward, banding ourselves together as free men and free women, ready to stand unafraid for freedom, for truth, and for peace.

No Peace Without Freedom.

There can be no true peace either for ourselves or for other nations save in and through freedom. There can only be a servitude to some absolute master who would impose upon us and the world what Kipling called "long-forgotten bondage, dwarfing heart and brain." President Woodrow Wilson spoke wisely when he said there could be no peace unless the world were "safe for democracy," since democracy, rightly understood, is the political form of individual freedom. And his ideal of a League of Nations was that of a League of Free Nations resolved to curb and withstand the armed violence of war, which is intolerance in action.

Hence we who love freedom must cherish this ideal, working for peace through freedom and upholding freedom as the strait and narrow, albeit the hard and hazardous, path to peace. The goal will not be reached by shrinking from sacrifice or by cowering before the foes of freedom. Peace, international and social, which is something more than an absence of strife, will be the greatest human conquest, for it will be the winning of a chance for individuals and for nations greatly to serve each other and mankind in brotherly helpfulness.

SPANISH FLECHAS.

With reference to the article entitled "As Seen Somewhere in Spain" in the January GUIDER, owing to a misinterpretation that has been received, the Editor wishes to point out that there are no "Girl Guides" in Spain, and that the reference at the beginning of this article to English Rangers is only intended to convey that the "Flechas" wear a uniform very like our Rangers.

WHAT IS FREEDOM?

by

WICKHAM STEED

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IN the life of nations and of individuals there are moments when what they have taken for granted as something beyond dispute is challenged or its value denied.

This is such a moment in our lives, both as individuals and as a people. The worth of our freedom is challenged; and in more than one great foreign land the worth of freedom itself is roundly denied.

So we are driven back to ask what freedom may be and why it is worth having and holding.

Kipling, in one of his greatest poems, "The Old Issue," called freedom "Leave to live by no man's leave, underneath the law." He meant freedom to live in a community or society under laws freely made and willingly obeyed. He did not mean freedom for everybody to act upon every whim or impulse without caring whether or not hurt might thus be done to others.

In a community or society there can be no such thing as absolute freedom. All social or political freedom is relative; that is to say, it depends upon respect for the rights and the good of others as well as upon the respect of others for our own rights and good.

This distinction between what is absolute and what is relative goes to the root of all things social, political, and mental. It is the real reason why those who would be free must reject absolute governments, absolute ideas, and absolute control over men's minds.

The Claim of the Individual.

The claim of a free individual in a free society is not that his notions should prevail, but that he shall have as much say in public or social affairs as any one man can have if all are to have it and yet live and act together.

A society is free when its customs and laws leave scope for individual thought and personal action; when it restricts only those forms of freedom which, were they unrestricted, would prevent others from enjoying freedom. Political freedom does not consist in getting everybody to think the same thoughts and to act in the same way. It carries with it the right to speak and to write freely upon public affairs—a right which is at once a safeguard of personal liberty and of progress in knowledge and in action—and the duty of tolerating opinions which many, perhaps the majority, may think wrong. If the members of a society or the citizens of a country tolerate opinions they do not share; if they refrain from breaking the heads or putting into prison people who think otherwise than themselves; if they seek to convince by argument and persuasion, they recognise that human minds may honestly differ, and that it is safer for opinions to be "aired" and measured one against the other than that a single opinion should be imposed upon all by force or constraint.

This is the case for freedom of thought and freedom of speech. It is sometimes said that societies or nations ruled by an absolute authority, able to enforce its will, are stronger than those in which differences of view may hamper united action. This claim is the very issue which

confronts the free nations (sometimes called "the democracies") in the world to-day.

Test of Sacrifice.

I think this claim unsound, though I agree with Lord Baldwin that unless the "democracies" can voluntarily show at least the same degree of cohesion and readiness to bear sacrifices as is enforced upon countries under absolute Governments the "democracies" may go under. But I am convinced that attempts to override differences of outlook and forcibly to enthrone one fallible human judgment as beyond criticism is in itself a confession of weakness, of fear lest free thought and free speech show infallibility to be woefully fallible.

The case for freedom is that while all political truths are relative—that is to say, dependent upon circumstances—certain relative truths may, by the common consent of free minds, be accepted as the soundest working rules in human affairs. Such common consent is the safeguard of strong liberty. The weak are those who allow their individual judgments to be overridden or who seek to escape from the worries of life by taking refuge in some absolute doctrine or in submission to some absolute discipline of which the acceptance spares them the burden of individual responsibility. Only societies made up of sturdy individual minds can be truly strong. Their strength is elastic, not rigid, and when they act by common consent they are invincible.

Among the most noxious doctrines which the foes of human freedom seek to spread is that "the State is an Absolute," that it and its "leader" have rights superior to those of the community of individuals in whose name they act. Against this doctrine Count Coudenhove-Kglergi, the well-known founder of the "Pan-Europe" movement, vigorously protests in his new book, *The Totalitarian State Against Man*. His doctrine runs:—

Man is a creature of God.

The State is a creature of man. . . .

Man is an end, and not a means.

The State is a means, and not an end.

The value of the State is exactly the value of its services to human beings; in so much as it serves to develop man it is good; so soon as it hinders the development of man it is evil. . . .

The Very Life of the State.

The greatest living Italian philosopher, Benedetto Croce, says truly that freedom is the participation of individuals in the life of the State. It is the pouring into political life of what is best in us—our feelings, the truths we think, our active faith, our ideals. He adds:—

This freedom is not opposition to the State, an offence to its majesty, but is the very life of the State itself—unless we are ready to suppose that the blood circulating and renewing itself continually in our veins is lawless agitation against the sovereign calm of our physiological organism.

(Continued on page 48).



Sycamore. Joan Wilks

OUT-OF-DOORS IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH THINGS TO SEE, FIND AND DO

by
JOHN EMERY



Beech. Joan Wilks

NOW that winter has entered upon its losing battle with spring we must be ready

to get out of doors on the very first fine day, to look for the earliest signs of spring, and make the acquaintance of those wintry things before the opportunity passes, and we have to wait a whole year before we can see them again!

So wrap up warmly and wear your stoutest shoes and away with you into the country or, if you live in a town, to the parks, so as to be with Nature at her lowest ebb, just before the returning tide of spring floods through all living things.

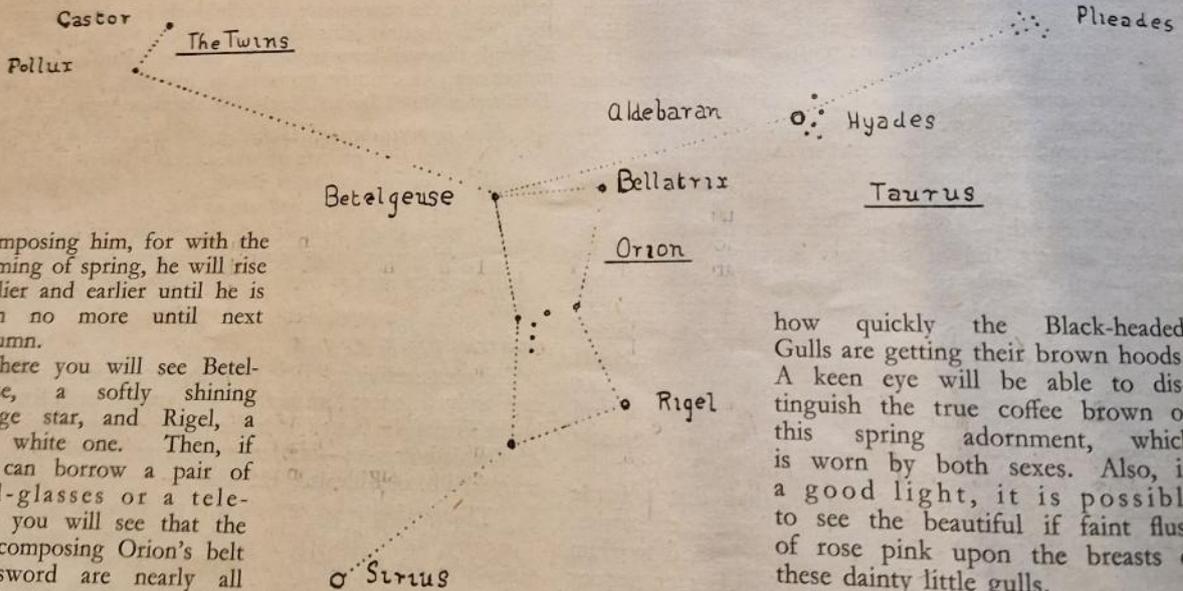
Take a last look from your window tonight. Look towards the south where the mighty constellation of Orion, the Hunter, stalks through the sky, with his hound, Sirius, trotting at his heel and baying green and red fire in the frosty air! Learn to know Orion and the stars

Also the flaming green nebula should not be missed.

Stars are graded according to size by astronomers; the largest, such as Sirius, are known as stars of the first magnitude, while smaller ones are said to be of the second, third or fourth magnitude. A large star that appears smaller than it really is, owing to its dull red appearance, is Aldebaran in Taurus, the Bull. It lies just above Orion's head, and is quite easy to find owing to its smouldering glow.

Close above Aldebaran you will find the Pleiades, a cluster of minute stars that glimmer like spider's eyes. If you have very good sight you may be able to see as many as thirteen separate stars in this cluster. Anyway, it is quite good fun trying to count them with the naked eyes.

Now is the time, if you live near the coast or even in a town that has a river or park lakes, to note



composing him, for with the coming of spring, he will rise earlier and earlier until he is seen no more until next autumn.

There you will see Betelgeuse, a softly shining orange star, and Rigel, a hard white one. Then, if you can borrow a pair of field-glasses or a telescope you will see that the stars composing Orion's belt and sword are nearly all double stars, many of which are of a lovely violet hue.

how quickly the Black-headed Gulls are getting their brown hoods. A keen eye will be able to distinguish the true coffee brown of this spring adornment, which is worn by both sexes. Also, in a good light, it is possible to see the beautiful if faint flush of rose pink upon the breasts of these dainty little gulls.

A good competition at this time of the year when flowers are scarce is, when out hiking,

Southern Sky:
February 8 p.m.—March 6 p.m.

to see which patrol can find the greatest number of different flowers in a given time, or in the course of the hike. The species to look for include red and white dead netties, chickweed, groundsel, ground ivy, lesser celandine, winter aconite, snowdrop, butterbutt, coltsfoot and early primroses and anemones.

Again, patrols may be sent out to bring back some two or three definite objects in the shortest possible time. Simple things should be selected, such as rushes, dock leaves and the round marble galls of the oak, and specimens might be shown at the commencement of the contest. Each patrol will feel confident of being able to bring in the required objects in the minimum of time, but all will be surprised how difficult it is to find these things when it comes to the test.

Upon another occasion Guides could be sent out alone or in pairs to bring back the longest hazel catkins. These super lambs-tails should be sought in sheltered spots where the spring sun can warm the bushes without the risk of cold winds withering the fluffy blossoms. This is a real test of woodcraft, and contains very little element of luck. A keen watch should be kept for the little female catkins of the hazels which spread their tiny purple thread-like tassels to catch the precious pollen as it falls from the ripest of the more showy of the male blossoms. The best catkins are often to be found in a hollow, but not too close to water, for the hazel very much objects to getting its feet wet, and prefers to leave the margins of ponds to willows and sallows and other such sloppy folk!

Then for those Guides who own bicycles, a hike awheel is one of the very best ways of spending a free afternoon. A bicycle makes a glorious stalking horse for Nature students for it is much easier to approach wild creatures awheel than afoot. The chaffinch in the road, and the covey of partridges just over the hedge will not fly away for any cycle! But for a pedestrian they seem to entertain the most wholesome respect. Having approached some interesting bird or animal, do not dismount, for they will surely fly away. Better far to ride past and then turn and pass again. In that way, really close glimpses of the wildest of our wild folk may be obtained.

For the town Guide, early spring with its snow and scarcity of natural food can be the best time of all to make the acquaintance of birds that would not normally visit the town garden, such as skylarks, rooks, gulls and redwings and fieldfares. To attract these wildlings, the food supplied, be it soaked bread, fat of any description or seed,

should not be placed upon the bird table or in any confined space, but should be scattered upon the lawn, in the most open part of the garden well away from overhanging trees. For all of these birds are ill at ease in a garden, at least, at first. Even such shy species as hawfinches and goldfinches may be attracted in this way.

At the time of the bird's spring moult, many feathers are shed, and may be found lying upon the ground or floating at the edges of ponds and lakes. The best of these should be kept and sorted into groups which should be compared with those known to belong to certain birds. In time it is possible to make a really attractive collection of feathers by comparison with which stray feathers can be identified with the utmost certainty. The best way of keeping such a collection is to get a large scrap book and take a page for each bird, pasting the feathers in neatly, under the following headings:—Sex, wing, tail, contour feathers and down. Such a book, if carefully and accurately made, would become one of the company's proudest possessions.



Rose Hips



The Black-headed Gull

After a little experience in Woodcraft it will be discovered that while one Guide will excel at seeing, another will have remarkably keen hearing, while yet a third has a sensitive nose, and can tell whether a rabbit's burrow or a fox's earth is occupied, merely by *smelling!* It is rather a good idea to divide the Guides into "sense" units, that is to say, to create units composed of "eyes," "ears," and "noses" and send them out to find out and report news of the world of trees and fields. The "sense" unit sending in the best report would be the winners. The reports could be either written or spoken. The latter is recommended as it helps to improve self-expression.

Finding out which Guides possess a particularly keen sense is quite an interesting hobby for the really keen Guider, and a few hints in this direction may not be unhelpful. To find the Guide with the keen hearing, take the company on a country, or park, hike and look for the child who carries her head inclined downwards and slightly to one side. She will almost certainly have her mouth *open*, and the desire to tell her to breathe through her nose should be resisted, for her mouth is open for a purpose, and when she is at home or in town, it will be closed normally. No, mouth breathing may be bad, but it is silent!

The quick-sighted one will be glancing continuously from side to side, and will have her mouth *shut!* While the Guide with the hunter's nose will carry her head tilted slightly backwards, with eyelids drooping and expanded nostrils.

Picking out the senses correctly can be a fascinating pastime, and will help the Guider to a better understanding of her charges.



Turkey Oak.

Joan Wilks

SKELETON PROGRAMMES

by
A. M. MAYNARD

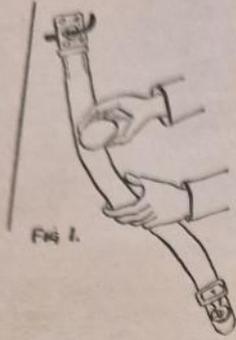


Fig. 1.

FOR the sake of clarity and economy of space, these programmes are written in telegraphic form, and deal only with the main themes of the Guide meetings.

Books referred to:—

- "G.G."—*Steps to Girl Guiding*, by Lord Baden-Powell, 6d.
- "G.D."—*Letts' Guide Diary*, 9d.
- "A.B.C."—*An A.B.C. of Guiding*, 9d.

Every patrol should possess the first two books and two triangular bandages, which can be made from a yard of calico.

PROGRAMME I.

INSPECTION.

On Polish—Badges—Belts and Boots.

Taken in patrols under a good light. At the order "Guides, display belts," they hold them stretched out. "Display badges," show badges front and back. "Display boots," front, and about turn to show the heels.

GOAL. To produce a company of expert polishers.

PLAY IDEA. Shops—displaying their wares.

DEMONSTRATION.

Badge Cleaning. When new, badges require liquid brass polish* and an old tooth brush.* Later, silversmith's rouge* and friction. Hold the badge by the pin and rub it on an old piece of felt* or carpet. Finish on chamois leather or the inside of soft leather.*

Belt Polishing. Hang an old cracked belt up. Clean off old polish with methylated spirits*. Rub it with mahogany heel-ball* (1d.) to fill in and dye the cracks (Fig. 1). Rub on a little polish—dark tan Cherry Blossom (2½d.), Kiwi (4d.), or Propert's* (6d.). Then rub hard with the handle of an old bone tooth brush*. (Sadlers use a rib of beef, cleaned but not boiled.) Finally, lay the belt flat and polish with a light, fast stroke, using an old stocking pad.*

Boots. Do not use a bone on boots, as they are generally made of calf, and boning lifts the surface. To give a final gloss, get a Guide to cross her knees and hold one foot up while an old stocking* is see-sawed across the toes (Fig. 2).

These are the secrets of the trade—be mysterious, enthusiastic, and successful in your demonstration.

Failure is generally due to a dirty surface, dirty brushes or dirty cloths.

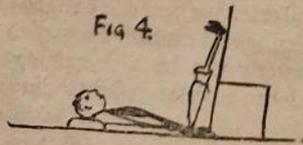


Fig. 4.

IN PATROLS (15 min.)
Belt, Boot and Badge polishing, and display.

BREAK GAME.

GOAL. Alertness—control—fun.

Silent Drill (A.B.C. page 45). (5 min.)

Game—last man to fall in correctly at each order falls out. Patrol with no one out, wins. (5 min.)

FIRST AID.

In Patrols.

Practice of arm slings and ankle bandages. (G.D. p. 50.) Leaders bring up a sample of both for Captain's criticism before instructing their patrols.

Common Faults.

Sling too low below waist line, also allowing hand to dangle.

Foot not firmly supported at right angles.

Captain and lieutenant prepare patients for a car accident.

No. 1.—Driver in mufti. Broken right wrist (held stiff and hand turned in).

No. 2.—Cut on temple (rouge line to chin, holds up stained handkerchief), pale face (powdered). In front seat, leaning forward, dazed but not unconscious.

No. 3.—Injured ankle, swollen (wool under stocking), bruised knee, swollen.

Captain's warning. "Don't over act, try to think it's real, call out if moving hurts you, shiver, but be helpful.

Settle who you are, where you live, and what happened, and then send the driver into the hall."

Captain calls Guides together for final instruction in the use of the triangular bandage. During this time, enter stranger, supporting right hand, in evident pain. "Please, we have had an accident; is there anyone here who can help us?"

Captain's warning to Company. "This is not a rag, or a dumb charade. Don't rush the patients; find out from them which movements hurt least.

The Leader of the Swallows will take charge with her patrol first. The others will watch; if they see a big mistake, they speak and carry on; and so on."

Correct Procedure. Someone 'phones 999—Police.

No. 2 treated first, supported under armpits to Hall. Bleeding stopped by pad and bandage. Reclining, with attendant to apply digital pressure over pad if necessary.

No. 3—Ankle bandaged, foot supported and at rest. Leg supported during removal from the car (Fig. 5).

No. 1.—Arm in sling



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

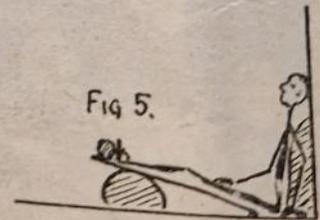


Fig. 5.

THE GUIDER

supported by pillow, or padding, bandaged on (Fig. 3). All patients made as warm and comfortable as possible. Hot drinks for 1 and 3, but only sips for No. 2.

Leaders now each speak with one patient and write down message they would send to Doctor, Garage, Ambulance, Police, or whatever they have decided to do.

Correct Procedure. Telephone patient's own doctor to go to her home, giving short, clear account of patient's symptoms, not a diagnosis. Take patients to their own homes in another car.

A TRUE STORY.

Once a young parlourmaid left the hostess's brother standing in the hall instead of showing him into the drawing-room. When asked why, she said, "I always go by their boots!"

RECRUIT'S QUESTION.

"Why are we called Guides?"
She finds the answer in "G.G.," pages 10, 11, 12.

NEXT WEEK.

Each patrol tries to find the best motto for the month; these will be voted on, and the one chosen printed by the company artist and hung up.

The inspection will be on marching abreast.

PROGRAMME II.
INSPECTION.

GOAL. To march well out of doors.

1. Patrols under their Leaders' orders march abreast up the room, about turn, and back again. Captain criticises.

2. Patrols practise down some quiet street. (A.B.C., page 43.)

3. Patrols return for final competition. Company votes for the best.

Correct. Heads up. Easy swinging step. Rank straight. Test by holding a rope in front of them.

BREAK GAME.

"Spot the Stamp."

GOAL. Training in observation and control.

Captain or Lieutenant has a postage stamp* affixed to her person. They walk once up and down again between two ranks of Guides. At the order "point" those Guides who spotted the stamp point to the place on their own person. Leaders count score.

FIRST AID.

GOAL. To deal methodically and efficiently with common wounds.

Play Idea. Surgery outpatients.

Demonstration. How to prepare for the casualties.

Spread a towel* or clean newspaper* as tablecloth. Make antiseptic solution from Dettol* or other antiseptic, in bowl*. Add water from boiling kettle* if possible. Make newspaper container for

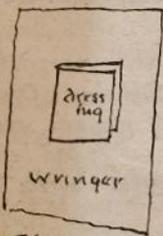


Fig 8

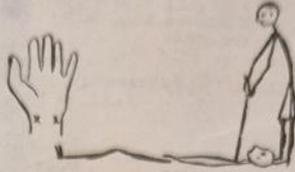


Fig 6

dirty swabs, as for paper cup, G.D., page 43. To stand it turn out the corners (Fig. 7). Roll up sleeves and scrub hands with soap* and brush.* Cut wool* into small swabs, and old linen* rags into dressings.

Lieutenant and a Guide tear a yard of old calico* into strips, 1½ to 2 inches wide, and roll into neat hard bandages, secured by safety pins*.

Captain shows how patient should be seated—in comfort; how no swab is redipped in solution after use, or dressings fingered unnecessarily—*asepsis*.

Dressings are placed in a cloth and wrung out of the solution (Figs. 8 and 9), removed by a corner and placed over the wound, covered with oil silk* or oilproof-paper*, wool* and bandage.* If it is wrung out of boiling water it is called a *fomentation*; if not, a *wet dressing*. In both cases it helps nature get rid of the germs.

Captain gives out material to leaders.

In Patrols. Leaders prepare their corners, while Captain prepares the patients. One wound to every two nurses.

No. 1. Patient tripped over camp frying pan, scalded her ankle (*rouge**), and grazed her knees (*rouge* and dirt mixed and rubbed in).

No. 2. Chopping meat, she chopped her thumb slightly, and the chopper fell and cut her stocking, grazing her ankle (poison from meat and stocking (*rouge*)).

No. 3. Fell carrying a kettle, scalded her foot and grazed both hands (*rouge*).

Patients are treated in patrol corners, while Captain (as doctor) inspects the cleanliness of each wound, i.e., all *rouge* removed, before the dressing is applied. Orders strong tea* or bicarbonate of soda* for burns, to be applied the same way as the lotion (never oil or grease or iodine, it prevents healing later).

A TRUE STORY.

A County Commissioner some years ago went into a bank where she was not known to cash a cheque and offered a reference. The bank manager said, "Madam, your badge is sufficient." Explain cashing cheques.

RECRUIT'S QUESTION.

Write what our duty to God means in two sentences. (G.G., page 21.)

PROGRAMME III.
INSPECTION.

GOAL. Importance of personal appearance.

PLAY IDEA. Captain says, "Guides, you are my committee; to-day we are going to choose a reception secretary."

Company and Captain stand one end of the room. A

patrol in turn at the other end. Each member advances alone, salutes Captain, hands her a note and retires.

Captain discusses tidyness, carriage, style, smile.

Company chooses secretary by vote.

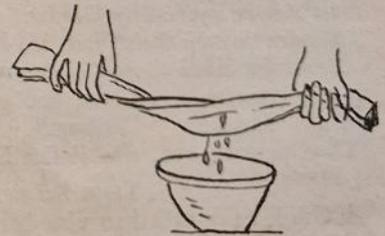


Fig 9

THE GUIDER

BREAK GAME.
 "Fishes." Four Guides join hands as a net and try to encircle and catch fish. Those caught join the net in the centre, and so on till all are caught.

FIRST AID.
GOAL. To deal with severe bleeding.
PLAY IDEAS. Emergencies.

In Pairs.
 Leaders prepare their Guides from "G.G.," pp. 122-131. They prepare bandages and swabs of clean cotton wool*, and clean rags* wrapped in clean towel or clean paper. Captain prepares patients by applying scarlet* and dark red rouge*, and a handkerchief dripping with red dye (cochineal or water colour*).

No. 1. Cut head (wet hair) and concussion. Patient dazed—remembers nothing of accident.
 No. 2. Gashed thumb. Patient later rubs lipstick* outside of bandage (fresh bleeding) and faints.
 No. 3. Cut sole of foot.
 No. 4. Nose bleeding.

Patients invent how it happened—and shiver.
Captain's warning. "Imagine that two of you are alone in this hall, and your friend rushes to you bleeding, think out what you would do. Pretend nothing, except the accident, and, instead of going out to telephone, Lieutenant will take a written message. Now stand in couples, near your corners and remember the slogan, 'Lay the patient down, raise the bleeding part and apply pressure.' A wad of clean cotton wool can be applied direct to the wound, and left on: it helps the blood dry up. Stop panic, tell them that people used to be bled for their good."

Correct Treatment.

No. 1. Apply pad and bandage. Keep patient lying flat with towel under chin and bowl at side—may suddenly be sick—until doctor comes.

No. 2. Gash should be held together for some minutes, then pad and bandage applied. Held by a sling at shoulder level—reclining. (Fig. 3.)

No. 3. Lying down with legs propped up against back of chair—pad and bandage. (Fig. 4.)

No. 4. Reclining slightly in armchair, if possible, with basin, rags, wool at hand. Cold water and digital pressure applied outside nostril.

All patients should be made warm and comfortable.

Captain sums up. Always watch for bleeding to recommence. Fingers over the dressing are the best pressure pads. Don't hurry with a bandage. No. 2's cut is still bleeding—hold hand high and lay patient flat—she feels faint. (Fig. 6.) Press your fingers on both pulses—i.e., arteries supplying blood (Guides all try to feel their own pulse). Don't give hot drinks, but sips of very hot water revive patients. Captain explains fainting.

Re Doctor. If bleeding is severe, phone patient's own doctor, and, if out, the hospital. If the accident is to a stranger out of doors, phone Police. Nos. 2 and 3 could be taken, lying in back of car, to the hospital. No. 1 must not be moved by Guides.

Leaders tidy up their First Aid boxes.

Lieutenant takes those Guides who do not know how to telephone to a call box, and gives them a chance to use it. Explains "Dialling."

O=Operator, etc., also Police boxes.

TRUE STORY.

A Guide once called to visit her friend at the hospital at the wrong hour, but she was allowed in. Sister con-

fessed afterwards it was because she looked so attractive in her nice clean uniform.

RECRUIT'S PUZZLE.
 Cut out the three crosses in red and white paper, build up the Union Jack on a blue piece, and know all about it. (G.D., p. 15, and G.G., p. 29.)

NEXT WEEK.
 Guides wishing to pass 2nd Class First Aid, study G.D., p. 49.

There will also be a town competition on the Public Services. Find out whereabouts of fire alarms, ambulance stations, point duty police, etc.
 Be Prepared!

* These things will be required for the meeting.

SCOTTISH EXTENSION BROADCAST SERVICE

A Service for all Extension Rangers, Guides and Brownies was held, by kind permission of Canon Ritchie, on the afternoon of January 15th, in St. John's Church, on Princes Street, Edinburgh. In the church were approximately 200 Extension Guides from Edinburgh and the Lothians, 200 active Edinburgh Guides and 80 members of the Children's Service with which the Broadcast Service was combined; every effort was made to enable the remaining thousand Extension and Post Guides in Scotland to listen-in to the service in hospital or in their own homes, and it is hoped that many Lones and English Extension Guides also took part. The service was attended by the Scottish Chief Commissioner, Mrs. Houson Craufurd; the Deputy Chief Commissioner for Scotland, Mrs. Elliott Carnegie; the Scottish Commissioner for Extensions, Mrs. Clerk Rattray; and other members of the Scottish Executive Committee.

At the beginning of the service three Colours were borne up the church: the Union Jack, escorted by Post Guides; the World Flag, carried by Guides from the Royal Deaf School; and the Scottish Chief Commissioner's Banner, carried by Guides from St. Andrew's Home, Joppa. The service was conducted by the Rev. Canon C. H. Ritchie, and the lesson read by a Guide of the 60th Edinburgh Company.

In his sermon Canon Ritchie took the simile of a stone thrown into a pool which causes ripples to spread out in ever widening circles. In the same way circles of influence, good or bad, emanated from everyone, however unknowingly, and each Guide who was listening sent out such waves. Every prayer was like the stone falling into the pool.

At the close of the service, when the Colours had been carried out and the active Guides had left the church, Mrs. Craufurd talked to the Extension Guides who were present.

A happy man or woman is a better thing to find than a five-pound note. He or she is a radiating focus of goodwill, and their entrance into a room is as though another candle had been lighted. . . . they practically demonstrate the great theorem of the liveableness of life.

R. L. STEVENSON.

ICI ON PARLE FRANÇAIS
OF
HOW NOT TO BE INTERNATIONALLY-MINDED

OF
JOHN BULL'S BAEDEKER

By CATHERINE CHRISTIAN

THE great thing to do about the poor benighted foreigner is to *understand* him. Do let us be Tolerant (with a capital T). Do let us be wide-minded, and fair-minded, and broad-minded. Let us always make *allowances* for foreigners. They can't help being different, poor things. (Different from us, of course, I mean.) It isn't their fault, now is it? I mean, how would *you* have liked to be born in one of those odd countries that only has a frontier to be crossed in a dull train, instead of a lovely Channel crossing whenever one is going anywhere. (Sea-sick? But, my dear, the English are never sea-sick. At least, I mean if they are, it isn't the sea—it's just so unfortunate something upset them before they started. After all, we *are* an Island Race.) What was I saying? Oh, yes. About understanding foreigners. It's such a help to—well, to everyone, don't you think, if the nations really achieve Mutual Understanding? Mind you, it isn't going to be easy. Oh, no! We have got to be quite detached, quite impersonal about this—if you see what I mean? We British peoples have been altogether too dogmatic in the past. Oh, yes. Really we have. Believe me, I've been ashamed of my country-women quite a few times on foreign soil. So rude, *shouting* at a French porter because he can't understand English. So ridiculous, talking to him in pidgin English, too. Really, I felt quite embarrassed. Because, you see, as I said to her afterwards, it wasn't the poor man's *fault* he was born French, was it?

Now, I always say to my friends, before we go abroad: "Do in Rome as the Romans do."

That's a splendid motto, if you want International Understanding. Naturally, one can't carry it to extremes. We English never carry anything to extremes. One must always be practical. Besides, without setting oneself up at all, one does hope the Example may count. Take the question of meals, now. Continental breakfast—well, what it is, when all's said and done? So scrappy. So extremely insufficient. And then, to be expected to eat it frousted up in one's bedroom. Oh, *no*. We always commandeer some good bacon and eggs, and have it served properly. Then we don't need that ridiculously early *déjeuner*. We just order something special for 1.30, and no fancy messes—the nearest to a joint and vegetables

the dear souls can achieve. (Do you know, I actually taught a cook in Italy to make milky-rice pudding. Oh, yes, I did. But, of course, I do flatter myself I have a *way* with foreigners. I've taken trouble all my life to understand their point of view. It's so extremely worth while, if you ever mean to convert them to the proper English way of doing things, don't you think?)

It isn't only food, either. There's this question of time-table. Just because it gets a little warm at mid-day in some places, it is so ridiculous to let one's self get slack. After all, a topee or a sunshade will carry one a long way. I mean, one can carry them a long way, of course. Not but what, after the English climate, it's surprising what one can stand without any extraneous aids. My poor grandfather was a great traveller, and he always wore his bowler hat in the Sahara. Yes—yes—a very determined man, my grandfather, but you know, he said he felt more *at home* in it, somehow.

Of course, one should always be very careful to find out about foreigners' Prejudices. It is a great mistake to ride roughshod over little customs that mean a lot to the people who practise them. Look at us, now, here in England. We feel quite offended if a gentleman keeps his hat on in the house. (Of course, you know what I mean. A gentleman doesn't, and if he did he wouldn't be a gentleman, naturally. But suppose he was and he did—well, that's what I mean.) But I assure you, in some countries they don't feel at all like that. Quite the contrary, and it is *so* interesting finding out all the little ins and outs of their quaint customs. So instructive, if one takes it in the right spirit. But, of course, one must be very careful never, never to show one's sense of superiority in any way. That would be such bad manners.

Some people talk a great deal about the Language Difficulty. But that's rather exaggerated nowadays. One can find someone who speaks English of a sort in any reasonably civilised place. One needn't go rooting about off the beaten track in foreign countries. It really isn't necessary, and quite often the foreigners themselves wouldn't like it, you know. One must always consider them, poor things. It's so important nowadays to be Internationally-minded—or don't you think it matters, after all?

WHEN COMMISSIONER VISITS YOUR COMPANY

by
S. L. RICARDO



"MADAM is coming tonight, for heaven's sake see that they know how to form horse-shoe, and tell Gladys to remember to sew on that button." This is the reaction of nine Guiders out of ten to the news that the District Commissioner is about to pay them a visit. So far as it goes there is nothing wrong with it. The desire to put your best face foremost produces some useful results; the button will stay on and the Guides will remember how to form horse-shoe after Madam has gone. The knowledge that our work is being examined by even the friendliest eyes helps us to judge it, and to pull up if we have got slack.

But if Guiders regard the Commissioner purely as a critic, they neglect her possibilities as an adviser and helper. Much wiser is the tenth Guider who doesn't window dress; who says to herself I will let Commissioner see that my Patrol Leaders find it difficult to use their patrol time wisely; that Lieutenant and I can't fit in our testing, and that Mary Jane is a problem child. It is possible that coming to these difficulties from the outside the Commissioner may be able to suggest solutions; but in nine companies out of ten mistaken company loyalty will prevent her from even guessing their existence.

When Commissioner is coming it is rather tempting to some Guiders to run the whole meeting themselves, in their anxiety to make it go smoothly. This is not fair, either to Lieutenant or the Patrol Leaders, or to the Commissioner herself. She cannot judge the standard of a company unless she is given a chance to see how all the responsible people in it tackle their jobs. For this reason you should avoid treating her as a sort of sacred pariah and allow her to mix and talk freely with the Guides. Don't dump her on a chair by herself at the end of the hall and then expect her to register the impression that you have a keen, well mannered company.

To turn to practical tactics, there must be some half-way house between the company that springs to attention as if horribly paralysed when Madam looms in the doorway, and the other one which carries on as if she were invisible. Always greet her at once yourself and try to look pleased, even if you don't feel it. This welcoming spirit will spread to the Guides and if it can be conveyed without attention whistles, "Company salute!" and the rest of it, so much the pleasanter for all. Some companies have their own welcoming ceremonies which help to keep things informal.

Once the greeting is over it is a good idea to finish up what you were doing and then send the patrols to their corners so that Madam has a chance to say anything

she wants to the Guiders. Then invite her to visit the patrols in turn without you. Children open up far more when Captain is not fidgeting at their elbow to hear if they remember to say "Madam."

Two other extremes to be avoided are those of expecting the Commissioner to run the whole meeting from the moment she enters the door; and the commoner one of allowing her to sit like a dummy while you frantically organise things round her, without inviting her to take any share in the proceedings. Onlookers see most of the game, and for this reason Commissioners will sometimes have to be spectators; but most of them will want to make some positive contribution to the meeting, to talk to the Guides, inspect them, teach them a new knot, or a new game. But be tactful in your invitations, don't spring the judging of a signalling competition on Madam without consulting her; or demand a story in front of the Guides without being sure she is prepared to tell one.

Your Guides will probably adopt your attitude to Commissioner's visits. If you regard them as dreaded inspections, or annoying interruptions the Guides will feel the same. This would be a pity because your District Commissioner is the link which binds you to the rest of your district, and so to the larger world of Guiding. The children should feel that she brings news of this world, and that her visit is a pleasure and not too overwhelming an honour.

Such visits can be used to teach courtesy and hospitality. One Guide can be told off to fetch Madam a chair, another to take her coat and so on. You can encourage free friendly manners by not being tongue tied yourself, and by allowing the Guides to show Madam something: their handiwork, their signalling, an impromptu charade, it doesn't matter what; in their desire to entertain her they will forget their shyness and so will you and she.

A Commissioner's inspection should be useful to the company. Its usefulness is doubled if you will give Madam a few tips beforehand, explaining that though

Mary's tie is old and pale it is carefully washed each week; that the Needlewoman's badge on Jenny's arm is the result of three tries, and that it is high time Kitty has her Second Class. Commissioners will gladly co-operate with captains in saying the right thing to the company; but unless Captain gives them a tip they may criticise when what the company needs is encouragement; or praise when you know that your Guides are not really doing their best.

When you feel shy of a new and perhaps rather awe-inspiring Commissioner, try to remember how you would feel if faced with two dozen strangers and expected to form an opinion on their work. Then you will realise that the inspection may be more nerve racking for Madam than for you, who, after all, are on your native heath! Treat the Commissioner as a friend. She is eager to help you, or she would not have taken on her job. Don't expect her to run the company for you, but do take her into your confidence, and see that whatever you feel about her personally, your Guides regard her as a friend and a representative of the greater world of Guiding.

HINTS ON HOW TO FIND WORK.

(Women's Employment Publishing Co., 3d. Postage ½d.)

Guiders will find this an invaluable help when confronted by the Guide or Ranger about to leave school. The book, though small and handy enough really to fit into the pocket, yet gives extremely useful information concerning the various sources from which particulars of almost any profession can be obtained.

Thus the fortunate possessor of this handbook, when faced by a worried Ranger who has the firm conviction that she is a born Electrical Engineer, or by the less ambitious Guide who is content to be a Nannie, neither of whom has any idea how to begin, has only to whip out her book and turn to page 15 or 18, to find all the Training Schools and their addresses ready to hand.

This is a thoroughly useful threepence worth, and we strongly recommend Guiders to invest in a copy.

M. T.

FOR AULD LANG SYNE.

I.

*Should good old Guiding be forgot
And the days of Old Lang Syne?
Should Guide laws cease to rule our hearts
And Trefoils cease to shine?*

CHORUS.

*For Old Lang Syne, my dears,
We Guides of Old Lang Syne
Will clasp a hand in friendship yet
For the sake of Old Lang Syne.*

II.

*We all have been raw Tenderfoots
In the days of Old Lang Syne,
We've tied our knots and waved our flags
And tumbled into line.*

CHORUS.

III.

*Then give a hand my trusty friend
And here's a hand of mine,
We'll spend good Guiding round the world
For the sake of Old Lang Syne.*

CHORUS.



"netta" is new . . . A new wool is used for this smart new jumper. "Netta" Knitting Wool is smooth, yet has a tiny crinkle. It is made in 12 shades with touches of variegated colours introduced at intervals into the thread. Actual measurements of this jumper are: Width 32 ins.; length 18½ ins. Instructions are given in booklet No. 2513, price 2d. post free, with free samples of wool, from Dept. 16, Patons & Baldwins Ltd., Alloa, Scotland, or Halifax, England

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ESTABLISHED 1862

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The Classic Rug Needle and Wools, etc.

If you are interested in the above fascinating hobby write to us for particulars of our most simple method, quick to work and easy to learn. The needle is adjustable to the height of pile required, and used on hessian. A small slip mat can be made in two evenings.

Free Catalogue of Designs and Shade Cards of Wools on request.

G. H. SMITH,

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"The Masque of Empire"

(Book 6d.), the World-famous Guide Play with its simple, thrilling story, patriotic songs and dances.

The Rich and Beautiful Costumes of the Empire Society in schemes of glorious colour for the above play available at from 6d. to 1/- each. "Go forth, brave hearts, and Guide!"

"SHOULD BE PLAYED BY EVERY COMPANY IN THE COUNTRY."

"Lady Barbara's Party," 4d. (or "The Haunted Castle") introducing a Charade and a Bowwle Display. (A jolly play.)

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Ug-Ug the Ogre, 1/-; King Canoodlum, 1/-, The two Funniest Shadow Plays in existence. Christ Love, the Xmas story with carols. A striking novelty for Guiders. Played by your own shadows. No wigs, scenery or "costumes." Just a lamp and a sheet. No royalties, except for a public performance, when a small fee is payable. See Books. Obtainable from Headquarters.

CAREERS TO CHOOSE

No. 2 NURSING AND KINDRED SERVICES

by
LEILA S. MACKINLAY



The true nurse is born and not made. It is a vocation in the fullest sense of the word, and a career in which personal sacrifice plays a far more important part than financial reward. So, before you decide to take up this great, and most unselfish of all callings, you must ask yourself honestly whether you have those qualities which make a successful nurse.

Can you bear to be surrounded by sickness? If you are squeamish, then it is the last career to choose. Are you confident that you can stand a life of rigid responsibility? If you go into a hospital or nursing home post, will you be able to answer night bells with a smile? The present day nurse is more than a Florence Nightingale. Her training is strictly scientific. She will have to know about medicine and surgery, keep a cool head in emergency, be of even disposition and subdue any tendencies towards flightiness.

To-day the profession of nursing offers a wider scope than ever before. So many different branches can be adopted, and it is possible to take up the administrative or teaching side as well as the practical. Let us consider some of the branches of nursing and kindred services. There are hospital nurses, those who have to do with children, "theatre" sisters who attend operations or those who specialise in Radiography, Massage, Medical Gymnastics, Electro or Hydro-therapy, or the highly interesting department of midwifery. There are, too, Navy, Army and Air Force nurses, school nurses, district ones, State ones, those who go abroad or work in private jobs, the ones in mental hospitals, prisons, or even health visitors and sanitary inspectors.

Whichever division you choose, the same good educational grounding is needed. Sick people do not wish to have an ignorant attendant! You must start off with "Matric" or "School Certificate" or else pass a test set by the General Nursing Council. You cannot start actual training until you are 19, and then only at certain large hospitals in London. The more usual minimum age is 20, though some of the provincial and municipal hospitals will accept candidates who are only 18.

The gap between leaving school and starting regular training may be bridged by the study of such sidelines as domestic science, children's nursing, or work in a convalescent home. Certain institutes have special courses to fill in this period.

In order to become a State Registered Nurse—which is the passport of the profession—a period of probationship has to be taken. You apply to the matron of one of the hospitals. If accepted, you start in their preliminary training school, learning elementary anatomy, chemistry, physiology and hygiene, cookery and bandaging. This is where the Girl Guides have a definite advantage, by virtue of the training they have already received. The next stage is three or four months "on trial" in the Wards. During this period you—and the hospital—will have the chance to discover whether nursing is going to be a suitable career or not. If approved after this interlude, you commence three years' training in hospitals. The Scotch ones demand four.



During this time the nurse has free board and lodging, and earns from £18-30 during the first year, £22-35 in the second, £26-45 in the third, and if remaining a further twelve months, £35-50. Working hours will be from 7 a.m.-8 p.m. with spells of night duty from 8 p.m.-8 a.m. thrown in every so many weeks. There are three hours "off duty" each day, with time for meals, regular weekly free time and proper allowance for holidays—generally three weeks. Many hospitals are adopting the 48-hour minimum week.

Probationers have little time for play and will quickly know what it means to be on their feet most of the time. They attend lectures and have to pass two exams: Preliminary (fee two guineas) and Final (three guineas). The latter embraces Therapeutics, Medical and Surgical Nursing, *Materia medica* and gynaecology. Then you can decide whether you prefer to branch off into Fever Nursing, Mental or Institutional Nursing and so on. In a word—you may specialise. If you have a leaning towards the learned rather than the purely practical side, you can become a Sister Tutor and train and coach students. This requires additional training plus the Sister Tutor Certificate and/or Diploma of Nursing.

Guides who think of becoming nurses should not fail to consider, besides the more obvious sphere of general nursing, the possibilities of the special branches of nursing, of which mental nursing is perhaps the largest. Where to train

and in what branch of nursing will depend very much upon personal factors, but choice may be influenced by what the different kinds of hospitals have to offer. Mental hospitals in this country were pioneers in the matter of a shorter working week for nurses and a large number of them can offer a 48-hour week or its equivalent. In the early years of her profession the mental nurse is generally more highly paid than the general hospital nurse.

There is, too, the Industrial Nursing in Women's Colleges and such places, or District work. This is admittedly hard, as it means being out in all weathers and working under all sorts of conditions. Only the other day I heard of one who was giving special injections to a Turkish lady who cannot speak a word of English!

The qualified nurse does not necessarily have to be in a hospital. If she is, the maximum salary is about £85 for resident staff nurses and for a Sister, between £70-90 rising to £125. Sister Tutors earn about a hundred more, while matrons may rise to the lordly figure of £600. Private nurses make from between three and five guineas a week, while Industrial ones come on to a standard salary ranging from around £150. "Districts" vary as their earnings depend a good deal on the amount of work they can take on and to some extent, of course, on the recommendation of the various doctors in their locale.

It is particularly good to become a Queen's Nurse, as this often makes a difference financially. State Services start at £80 rising by £5 a year. Health Visitors should command between two and three hundred a year, and



The booklet *A Career for Women* issued by the London County Council answers the questions which will be asked by a young woman who wants information concerning entry to an important special branch of the nursing profession. Write to Chief Officer, Mental Hospitals Department, Shell Mex House, W.C.2, for a free copy of the booklet and form 695.

Nursing the Mentally Sick
is a
Service to humanity
and a
Career of opportunity

Probationers are accepted between 18 and 35 years of age and commence at £2 a week. The London County Council offers a wide choice of hospitals, first-class training facilities and conditions which are among the best in the mental nursing profession.

HUDDERSFIELD ROYAL INFIRMARY.

There are vacancies for PROBATIONER NURSES at the Preliminary Training School. Candidates will have a two months' course of lectures, and practical work before entering the wards. They must be women of good education, aged 19 to 30. Three years' training. Salary: first year, £20; second year, £25; third year, £30, in addition board, uniform and laundry. Probationers are coached throughout their training by a Resident Sister Tutor. Federated Superannuation Scheme in force. There are also a limited number of vacancies for Nurses who have passed the Final State Examination in Children's or Fever Nursing and who are desirous of a period of two years' general training. Enquiries to be addressed to the Matron.

**ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES
PUTNEY, S.W. 15.**

PROBATIONER NURSES Required. Candidates must be strong and well educated and not under 17 years of age. Salary £30 to £50 a year. Uniform provided. Apply for particulars to Matron.

**WILTS COUNTY COUNCIL.
COMMITTEE FOR THE CARE OF THE
MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.**

**Pewsey Colony for Mental Defectives,
PEWSEY, Nr. Marlborough.**

The Wilts. Mental Deficiency Acts Committee invite applications for the following posts:—

**NURSING STAFF.
PROBATIONER NURSES.**

Increments, hours of work and conditions of service are similar to those recommended by the Joint Conciliation Committee of the Mental Hospitals Association and the Mental Hospital and Institutional Workers' Union. Increments will be added to the commencing salary, on appointment, for each year's previous service in an approved institution. Salary £70 1s. 8d., rising to £104 by annual increments, according to previous service and proficiency.

N.B.—There is a limited number of posts for girls wishing to train for the higher nursing positions. The Colony is a recognised training school for the R.M.P.A. Uniform provided.

Deductions will be made for board, lodging and laundry, at the rate of 12s. 5d. a week and also for superannuation purposes. The appointments will be subject to medical examination.

Applications, upon forms to be obtained from the Matron, Pewsey Colony, Pewsey, near Marlborough, accompanied by recent testimonials and enclosed in an envelope endorsed "Nursing Staff, Pewsey Colony," can be received from now onwards.

Canvassing either directly or indirectly will be a disqualification.

W. L. BOWN,
Clerk of the County Council.

County Offices,
Trowbridge, Wilts.
3rd January, 1939.

**ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL
HOLLOWAY, N.7**

PROBATIONERS. Candidates of good education, between the ages of 19 and 33, can be received into the Preliminary Training School for 7 weeks' training before entering the wards. On completion of three years' training selected nurses have the opportunity of taking the C.M.B.—Apply to Matron for full particulars.

**RUNWELL HOSPITAL
NEAR WICKFORD, ESSEX**

PROBATIONER NURSES required, not under 18 years of age. Excellent training facilities for Mental Nursing Certificates. Commencing salary 36s. 8d. per week, less a deduction of 19s. for board, etc. 54-hour week with two days' leave weekly, and three weeks' annual holiday. Appointment subject to provisions of the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909. Application forms obtainable from the Matron.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

Probationers required owing to introduction of Shorter Working Hours (96 hour fortnight) and generally improved conditions of service.

	General Nursing (4 years)	Children's Nursing (3 years)	Tuberculosis Nursing (2 years)	Fever Nursing (2 years)
1st year	£ 30	£ 30	£ 35	£ 40
2nd year	£ 35	£ 35	£ 40	£ 45
3rd year	£ 45	£ 45	—	—
4th year	£ 50	—	—	—

Many opportunities occur for special training and for promotion.

Full residential emoluments in all cases.

Apply Matron-in-Chief (8), County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

THE GUIDER



Sanitary Inspectors rather more. The general age for retirement is 60, and most nursing jobs have a pension scheme. Masseuses and radiologists are to some extent "freelances."

Useful literature about nursing includes:
Final Report of the Lancaet Commission on Nursing (Lancet, 25. 6d.)
Nursing as a Career (gratis Public Health Dept., County Hall, Westminster).
 For further information, get in touch with Juvenile Employment Offices and Divisional Offices of the Ministry of Labour.

Animal Heroes. By Harper Cory. (Duckworth. 3s. 6d.)
 A Grizzly, a Snowshoe Rabbit, and a Flagtail Buck are the heroes of wild life. In two cases they are the actual stories of individual animals, and in the case of the Snowshoe, the author has built up, on accurate personal observation of the species, a story which must be true of many individuals. There is no attempt to make the animal think as a human thinks, nor to embellish its natural existence; the author knows from long contact with animals that wild life provides dramatic incident enough. All the animals are faced with perils and disasters and each meets them in his own way, leaving us with more admiration for the animal than for the humans whose cruelty, greed or selfishness makes their lives so hazardous. No one will read the story of the Grizzly without furious indignation against circus-trainers, but fortunately for juvenile readers all the stories end happily.

P. M. B.

THE BOOKSHELF

NATURE.

A Book of Grey Owl. By E. E. Robinson. (Peter Davies, 7s. 6d.)
 Most of us have read Grey Owl's books, but few of us, probably, possess them all. Now here is a real anthology in one volume, edited by E. E. Robinson and published by Peter Davies, giving us selections from all our old friends—Sajo and Shapian, The Beaver People, On the Trail, The North American Indians.

There is a delightful preface by Lovat Dickson, recapturing for us once again, the spirit of Grey Owl and all he represented. The book is full of photographs, and is most attractively got up, and all for the modest sum of 7s. 6d. Here again we meet Jelly Roll and Rawhide, and refresh our memories of their adventures, their trust in man, and man's trust in them; we laugh and cry again at the story of Sajo and Shapian, and their little friends Chickawee and Chilawee. We travel through forest and go canoeing with the North American Indians. Here again and through all the book there is the spirit of the Wilderness, with its tremendous miles of trees, the towering mountains, the lakes and rushing rivers, and over all we feel the presence of God and the littleness of man.

All this is thousands of miles from us, but Grey Owl brings it all home to us. We, too, can stand in awe and wonder at the splendour and silence of the countryside. Grey Owl has lived and gone on, but he has left for us a wonderful legacy, let us not forget it. His tales will go on being read, and retold by gas fires in winter and camp fires in summer. Every company should hope to possess it.

E. G.

Mind the Dog! Memoirs of a Boarding Kennel. By Janet Holyoake. (Longman Green. 10s. 6d.)

This most delightful book is written by someone who kept a holiday house for dogs, a sea-side boarding house run on much the same lines, apparently, as those for humans. Her first guest, a Cairn named Sandy, arrived bringing with him his basket, pink cushion, and brush and comb in a boot-bag. He, evidently, was a very doggy dog. "One almost expected him to order a whiskey and soda in the evening," she says. The next brought a pile of stamped post cards to be despatched daily—and instantly forgot his kind mistress in a gay row with his next door neighbour, in the true holiday spirit, before ever his luggage was unpacked. Miss Holyoake writes of every dog she took in—and they ran into hundreds—exactly as if they were boys and girls at her boarding school. She loves, brings-up, trains and re-trains, trims their coats and teaches them their manners with the professional devotion and enthusiasm of the born head-master. One could well imagine her Old Dogs wearing their school ties and sending her their picture post cards from the ends of the world.

But, though gaily written, this is a practical book for both professional and amateur dog-keepers. Some of the chapter headings are; Exercise, Some Anxieties, Difficult Dogs, Trimming (there is evidently money in dog hair-dressing), Kennel Maids, with a suggested routine of work, and the Business Side, book-keeping, etc. The author made for herself the kind of job all dog-lovers long for. Many people came to see her, she says, because they felt it was just the kind of thing they could do and a way to make money without too much effort. But, she told them all, it is not enough to adore dogs. There is a grand opening in kennel-keeping but, to make a success of it, the kennels must be run as a business, not dabbled in as a hobby.

Well, after reading this book Guiders will know just how to do it.

K. S.



SCIENCE.

The Microbe Man. By Eleanor Doorly. (Heffer. Cambridge. 4s. 6d.)

To have accomplished something for the progress and benefit of mankind is surely the ambition of all of us, and to read the story of such a man as Louis Pasteur is an inspiration and delight, and something which stirs all our hearts, and the book will certainly thrill all boys and girls who are potential doctors and "bughunters."

This biography reads easily and inspiringly, and should be added to all Guide libraries. It is an attractive little book with delightful wood-cuts by Robert Gibbings.

E. G.

FOR SIGNALLERS.

Brown's Signalling. (Brown, Son and Ferguson. Price, 3s. 6d.)
 Sea Rangers have for a long time bemoaned the expense of the *International Code of Signals, Code Book*. But with Brown's new book on how to learn the International Code of signals, this will be a thing of the past. There is more than enough for any Sea Ranger to learn the method of sending messages and receiving them in this handy book and to be able to look up the signals sent by ships passing each other or a coast guard station. The new Edition of this interesting and instructive chapters, such as; Aircraft, Communications between Fishery Cruisers and Fishing Vessels, and Submarine Signalling; in addition to chapters on Storm Signals, Flag Etiquette, Rule of the Road at Sea, Morse and Semaphore.

Altogether an admirable book, and one of which every crew should have a copy.

A. H.

DRAMA.

The Drama Highway. A Graded Course in Drama edited by John Hampden, M.A. (Dent & Sons. Book I 1s.; Book II, 1s. 2d.; Book III, 1s. 4d.)

Mr. Hampden takes his party of children strolling, walking, running, dancing along his Highway, and certainly brings them out at the far end having learnt a great deal about the art of acting, besides having enjoyed themselves enormously. This graduated course, he explains, is based on two instincts deep-rooted in all healthy children—the instinct for mimicry which leads them to play shops and schools, and the instinct for dancing which sets their feet and bodies moving in infectious rhythm.

The first book would be a boon to Brown Owls with its very easy mimes and playlets and acting games—all just the kind of thing Brownies should be doing. The second goes further with stories that the children can turn into plays for themselves, mimes, acted ballads and games without words, all for rather older people. The last, a book of 160 pages, contains plays, ballads for acting, and more ambitious acting games. All three books have full notes on speech-training, wordless acting, rhythmic movement and the production of plays generally. The illustrations by Mrs. Jervis are gay and charming and also practically useful to the producer-reader. Guiders should make time for this kind of thing, it gives a training that the children will not get in any other way.

K. S.

"I had a noble purpose and the strength
To compass it, but I . . . have wrongly given
The first-fruits of my toil to objects little worthy of the gift."
Bacon.

GIRLS WITH A NOBLE PURPOSE, lest you make the same mistake, why not write without delay for the conditions of free training for Service for Christ to Miss Carlile, Hon. Sec., Women Candidates, The Church Army, 61, Bryanston Street, London, W.1. (Salary; Pension.)

HILL END HOSPITAL AND CLINIC
FOR THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISORDERS, ST. ALBANS, HERTS.
(Training School for Mental Nurses.)

PROBATIONER NURSES (Female) required, age not under 19 years. No experience necessary. Nurses are prepared for the Certificate in Mental Nursing and are eligible for promotion on gaining this. Pay on joining is 27/9 per week, with free board, lodging and washing. Uniform is provided free on joining.
Hours of duty are 98 per fortnight, one full day off duty weekly, and 14 days' annual leave and one day for each Bank Holiday.
A leaflet giving full particulars and an application form may be obtained on application to the Matron.

ROYAL SOUTH HANTS & SOUTHAMPTON HOSPITAL

Training School for Nurses.

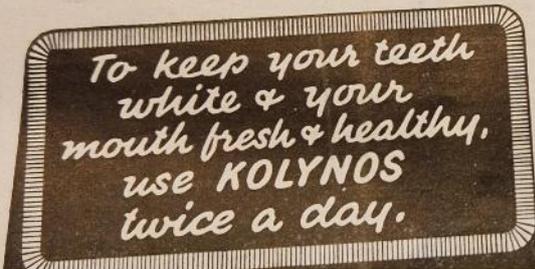
PROBATIONERS required, age 18 to 30. Salary £20, £25, £30 and £40. Candidates must be strong and well educated. Form of application and full particulars can be obtained from Matron.

VIOLET MELCHETT TRAINING SCHOOL, A.N.T.C.,
(MOTHERCRAFT HOME AND DAY NURSERY)
Manor Street, Chelsea, S.W.3.

One Year's Course for educated girls in care of babies and small children, including Nursery School work—natural and artificial feeding. Students prepared for Nursery Nurses Examination of Royal Sanitary Institute. Fees £100. Occasional bursaries. Special Short Courses by arrangement. Apply Matron.

NURSERY TRAINING COLLEGE (A.N.T.C.),
ST. THOMAS'S BABIES' DIETETIC HOSTEL, PRINCE'S ROAD,
S.E.11.

One year's course for educated girls in care of babies to three years. Fees £100.



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HOYLAKE-BY-THE-SEA, CHESHIRE On Sea Front, close to new Swimming Baths.
MERSEYSIDE HOSTEL Boating, Bathing, Picnics and Excursions.
FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS
31, PROMENADE, HOYLAKE
Terms: £1.5.0 per week inclusive. Apply Warden
A reduction is made for large parties.

FRIENDS IN EVERY LAND if you know **ESPERANTO**, the simple and fascinating international language. Send 7d. for beginner's textbook or 1s. for 5-lesson Postal Course.—British Esperanto Association, Inc., 142, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

C. ARTHUR PEARSON LTD. (BOOK DEPT.)

PEARSON'S

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Completely New and Revised Edition
Cloth Edition 3/6 net (by post 3/10)
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The travelling experiences of the Chief Guide in Switzerland, Austria, Norway, Poland, Italy and the Mediterranean, in North Africa, the West Indies, India and Burma. 5/- net (by post 5/6)

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Lady Baden-Powell gives us in this volume, bright interesting pen-pictures of incidents and places, of people and the passing show, gleaned by the way on a tour around the world. 5/- net (by post 5/6)

THE PATROL SYSTEM FOR GIRL GUIDES
6d. net (by post 7d.)

Available from your Guide Shop, or direct by post from the publishers.

CORNER

TOWER HOUSE, SOUTHAMPTON ST., LONDON, W.C.2

An Important Announcement!

THE 8th EDITION OF
HINTS ON HOW TO FIND WORK
IS NOW ON SALE

This very popular little booklet has been entirely revised and enlarged. Many new professions have been added. A special section is entirely devoted to Nursing. 30 pp. Price 3½d. post free.

DEPT "G"
WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT PUBLISHING CO. LTD.
54, RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1

The Dramatic Catalogue of Abel Heywood & Son Ltd., which contains

500 PLAYS

for all kinds of Performers
WILL BE SENT FREE ON APPLICATION, and
THERE ARE NO PERFORMING FEES

ABEL HEYWOOD & SON LTD.
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HEADQUARTERS TRAINING CENTRES



FOXLEASE

Training weeks have been renamed as follows:—

- Guide Weeks Guide Training.
- Ranger Weeks Ranger Training.
- Brownie Weeks Brownie Training.
- General Weeks Covering Ranger, Guide and Brownie Training.
- Elementary Weeks... For Guiders of little experience.

To include such subjects as Knotting and Splicing; Rangers; Brownies; Woodcraft (*i.e.* Stalking and tracking, observation and use of signalling); wide games, involving the use of signal-ling; outdoor work for town and country Guides; practice in emergencies; First Class; and any other subject asked for beforehand.



WADDOW

Waddow Programme for 1939.

1939.

DATES.

- February 3-24. Spring Cleaning.
- February 24-28. Week-end (entries closed).
- March 3-10. Ranger Week.
- March 14-21. General Week.
- March 24-27. Week-end (entries closed).
- March 31—April 4. Commissioners' Week-end.
- April 6-11. Guide Week-end (Easter).
- April 14-21. Special Week for School Guiders and University Clubs.
- April 25—May 2. Brownie Week.

- May 5-12. Woodcraft Week.
- May 19-23. Extension Training.
- May 26—June 2. General Week (Whitsun).
- June 6-13. Commissioners' Week.
- June 17-24. Guide Week (Saturday-Saturday).
- June 27—July 4. General Week.
- July 7-11. Guide Week-end.
- July 15-22. Ranger Holiday Week.
- July 25—August 1. Guide and Ranger Week.
- August 4-11. General Week (Bank Holiday).
- August 15-22. Refresher Week.
- August 25—September 1. Brownie Week.
- September 5-12. Woodcraft Week.
- September 15-22. General Week.
- September 26—October 3. Guide Week.
- October 5-10. Country Camp Advisers' Conference.
- October 20-27. Guide and Ranger Week.
- October 30—November 4. District Commissioners (Mid Week).
- November 7-14. Guide Week.
- November 17-21. Brownie Week-end.
- November 24—December 1. Guide Week.
- December 5-12. General Week.

Guiders who can only come for week-ends in the Spring are urged to apply, even if the training goes on for a week.

1939.

DATES.

- February 3-7. Guide Week-end.
- February 10-14. Guide Week-end.
- February 17-21. Eagles Week-end.
- February 24-28. Brownie Week-end.
- March 3-7. Guide Week-end.
- March 10-14. Ranger Week-end.
- March 21-28. Brownie Week.
- March 31—April 4. Guide Week-end.
- April 6-13. General Week (Easter).
- April 20-27. Diploma'd Guiders' Week.
- May 2-9. Guide Week.
- May 12-16. Guide Week-end.
- May 19-23. District Commissioners' Week-end
- May 26—June 2. Woodcraft Week for Guiders and Owls (Whitsun).
- June 9-16. Guide Week.
- June 20—July 4. Ranger Holiday.
- July 7-14. Guide Week.
- July 18-25. Ranger Guiders' Week.
- July 28—August 1. Guide Week-end.
- August 4-11. Guide and Brownie Week (Bank Holiday).
- August 15-22. Guide Week.
- August 25—September 1. Ranger Week.
- September 5-12. Guide Week.
- September 15-22. Guide Week.
- September 29—October 2. District Commissioners' Week-end.
- October 6-10. Commissioners' Week-end.
- October 13-17. Guide Week-end.
- October 20-27. Brownie Week.
- October 31—November 7. Prospective Diploma'd Guiders' Week.
- November 10-14. Ranger Week-end.
- November 17-21. Guide Week-end.
- November 24—December 1. General Week.

FEES, Etc.

(Applicable to both Centres.)

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

Guiders who have been before and again wish to attend a Training Week are urged to apply, as there are still vacancies.

Extra meals: Breakfast 1s. 6d., Lunch 2s., Tea 6d., Supper 1s. 6d. Cars can be garaged at a charge of 5s. per week or 1s. per night.

CAMP SITES.

Applications for camp sites, giving dates and approximate numbers and with a booking fee of 2s. 6d., should be sent to the Secretary. All the sites have permanent shelter and sanitation, also drinking water laid on. The usual permission forms are necessary. No camps of over 50 may be held.

CAMP SITES.

Application for camp sites, giving dates and approximate numbers and with a booking fee of 2s. 6d., should be sent to the Secretary. Waddow has six camp sites with drinking water laid on. The North Riding, Canada, Cragg Wood, Horse Shoe and Wades Hill sites include a permanent shelter and sanitation. The usual permission forms are necessary.

Further information applicable to both Centres will be found on page 63.

THE GUIDER HEADQUARTERS TRAINING CENTRES

All training weeks printed *above the line* are open for bookings immediately, but no applications will yet be considered *below the line*, these are still liable to alteration.

APPLICATIONS.
All applications for a training course should be made to the Secretary, Foxlease, Lyndhorst, Hants, or to the Secretary, Waddow Hall, Clitheroe, Lancs, and must be accompanied by full name and address of each applicant, together with a deposit of 5s., which will be returned if withdrawal is made two full weeks before the date of the course.

It has been arranged that three vacancies should be reserved for Scotland for all training weeks until the 30th of the month, in which the dates are first published *above the line* in *THE GUIDER*.

Will Guiders please note that free places are available at both Foxlease and Waddow between October and April. Application should be made through the County Secretary, to the Secretary.

GUIDERS PLEASE NOTE.

(a) Where a Guider finds difficulty in attending a training course at Foxlease or Waddow on account of train fare, the following reductions may be obtained:—

For return fare exceeding £2, a grant of 5s. will be made.
For return fare exceeding £3, a grant of 10s. will be made.
For return fare exceeding £5, a grant of £1 will be made.

(b) In cases where a Guider, who wants to go to a particular type of training week, finds that no such week is available at a time possible for her at the training centre nearest to her home, but is available at the other training centre, the difference between the two fares may be refunded by Headquarters.

In either case the application for rebate should be made through the Guider's Commissioner direct to Foxlease or Waddow.

FOXLEASE COTTAGES.

The two cottages at Foxlease are to be let by the week to Guiders requiring a rest or a holiday. The larger one contains two double bedrooms and one single, a sitting-room furnished by Canada, a bathroom and a kitchen. The charge for the cottage is 3½ guineas per week in summer, and 3 guineas per week from October to March.

The "Link," which is the bungalow furnished by America, contains three bedrooms, a sitting-room, a bathroom and a kitchen. The charge for the "Link" is £2 2s. per week in winter, or 2½ guineas per week in summer. These charges include light, coal and oil. Guiders cook and cater for themselves entirely, although, if necessary, a woman can be engaged to board them at the rate of 30s. per head per week, or more to cook and clean at the rate of 9d. per hour, in addition to the above charges.

A charge of 5s. deposit fee is made for booking the cottages, and this is forfeited should the booking be cancelled. Guiders wishing to bring their cars can garage them at Foxlease by arrangement, at a charge of 5s. per week, or 1s. per night.

It is not necessary for Guiders staying at the cottages to wear uniform. Any enquiries should be sent to the Secretary, Foxlease.

WADDOW FARM.

The cottage at Waddow will be let by the week to Guiders requiring a holiday. It contains two double bedrooms and two single, a sitting-room, two bathrooms and kitchen. The charge for two people is £2 2s. a week (for one bathroom, sitting-room, kitchen, and two bedrooms). For three or more Guiders, £3 13s. 6d. a week, and for others £4 4s. a week. The week-end charges are £1 5s. for two people, and £2 2s. for three or four.

These charges include light and coal. Guiders cater and cook for themselves, but the gardener's wife is willing to board them for about 30s. per head if required. Applications, with 5s. deposit, should be made to the Secretary. Guiders wishing to bring their cars can garage them at Waddow by arrangement, at a charge of 5s. per week, or 1s. per night.

PRESENTS.

Chair for office, H.R.H. The Princess Royal; Donation for South East Lancashire Room, S. E. Lancashire; Bedside Lamp for Essex Room, Mrs. Mitchell; Picture for Devon Room, Devon Commissioners; Donation for Bridges camp site, 1st South Australia Cadet Company and 1st Woodlands Guides; Tea Cosy for Link, Mrs. Ellis; Pin tray for Devon Room, Mrs. Candler; Donation for Liverpool Room, N.W. Liverpool Division.

PRESENTS.

Letter Box for the Hall, H.R.H. The Princess Royal; Plants, Miss Wright, E. Yorks; Donations, Miss Sharp, Fife; Miss Clerk Rattray, Perthshire; Miss Beveridge, Ayrshire; Liverpool N.W. Division for Liverpool N.W. Room; Anonymous, S. E. Lancs.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR NEW GUIDERS.

Title.	Author.	Price.	Notes.
Girl Guiding	LORD BADEN-POWELL	2s.	The Official Handbook.
Scouting for Boys	LORD BADEN-POWELL	2s. 6d.	The Official Handbook for Boy Scouts.
Policy, Organisation and Rules ...	—	10d.	Containing Syllabuses of Badge tests, etc.
The Patrol System for Girl Guides ...	ROLAND PHILIPPS	6d.	Explanations of the Patrol System.
Guiding for the Guider	—	6d.	Notes on Second Class work, etc. General Information on Company Organisation.
An A.B.C. of Guiding	A. M. MAYNARD	9d.	—
Practical Psychology in Character Development	VERA BARCLAY	4s. 6d.	—
Colour Ceremonial	—	3d.	Pamphlet on Drills with Colours.
Games for Guides and Guiders ...	H. B. DAVIDSON	6d.	—
Brown Magic	V. RHYS DAVIDS	2s.	For Brown and Tawny Owls.
Education through Recreation ...	L. P. JACKS	3s. 6d.	For Ranger Guiders.
Ourselves and the Community ...	REYNOLDS	3s. 6d.	Citizenship for Ranger Guiders.
The Guide Law	M. A. CAMPBELL	6d.	Short Readings and Prayers.



ARTICLES AND REPORTS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND DRAWINGS for insertion in THE GUIDER, together with the Editor and Boxes for Sixteen, should be sent, if possible, by the 10th of the previous month to the Editor, Girl Guide Imperial Headquarters, 17-18, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

MS. photographs and drawings cannot be returned unless a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed. No responsibility can be accepted by the Editor in regard to contributions submitted, but every effort is made to ensure their safe return should the necessary postage be enclosed.

Subscriptions to be sent in to The Secretary, Girl Guide Imperial Headquarters, 17-18, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

The GUIDER is sent direct by post from Imperial Headquarters to any part of the United Kingdom at the rate of 4d. per month (which includes postage). Post free for a year 4/6. Foreign and Colonial, 4/6 post free.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL.

Held on January 10th, 1939.

PRESENT:—

The Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham, O.B.E. (Chair).
 Mrs. Percy Birley, C.B.E.
 Evelyn, Lady Blythswood.
 The Countess of Clarendon.
 Sir Percy Everett.
 Lady Greig.
 The Lady Rachel Howard.
 Mrs. Houston Craufurd.
 Mrs. St. John Atkinson.

It was reported that:—

- (a) Miss Bickerseth had agreed to continue as Commissioner for Camping for England for another year.
 (b) That Lady Courtown had agreed to be Commissioner for the Auxiliary Branch.

Miss M. Lockett, of Gaumont British Instructional Films, was appointed assistant to Mrs. Streatfeild as Commissioner for Films.
 It was agreed that Miss McIntyre should be appointed Assistant General Secretary.

The following amendment to Rule 28 was approved:—

Rule 28.
 The heading "The Guide Company" to read "The Company (or Pack)," and the wording throughout the Rule adjusted accordingly.
 It was also agreed to amend the first sentence of the re-worded paragraph 28 (e), as follows:—
 "Should it be necessary to disband a company, the matter should be dealt with by the Local Association in conjunction with the Local Commissioners and the County Commissioner. . . ."

The Extension Branch.

The following recommendations for alterations in the BOOK OF RULES were approved:—

Rule 42. Extension Guides.

Page 120. *County Extension Secretary.*
 Line 3. After " . . . Assistant County Secretary . . . " add the words—
 "Assistant Extension Secretaries may also be warranted where necessary; they wear the uniform of a Division Secretary. The duties of the Extension Secretaries are:—"
 Clause 1, Line 3.
 After " . . . Commissioner . . . " add—" and Assistant Commissioners. . . "
 Clause 2, Line 2.
 Delete the words—" . . . and with the Section Secretaries at Headquarters."
 Page 121. *Guiders.*
 Para. (d).
 Line 5.—Delete " . . . Post Owls and . . . "
 Line 6.—After " . . . companies. . . " add " . . . and packs. . . "
 Line 7.—Delete " . . . Section Secretary. . . "—substitute " . . . Secretary for Blind Post Companies."

Reports from the Training and Camping, General Purposes and Ranger Committees were submitted and approved.

Routine and Financial Business was transacted.

The date of the next Meeting, Tuesday, February 14th, at 2.30 p.m., was confirmed.

OMISSION FROM JANUARY GUIDER.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lady Julius, State Chief Commissioner, New South Wales, Australia.

Miss P. G. Latter, of Kent, has been appointed Secretary for Hospital Companies and Packs.

AWARDS.

Medal of Merit (for Gallantry).

Miss Patricia Sawell, Lieutenant, 8th North Lewisham.

Miss Sawell, who is a Bronze Medallist, was acting in her capacity of Life Saver to a camp at Swanage, and was actually in the water when she saw a man floating face downwards not far from her.

Miss Sawell swam to the man and brought him from the water to the beach, where she applied artificial respiration, and sent for the doctor. Guides from the camp formed a cordon and kept back the crowds.

Unfortunately, the patient did not recover, and it is thought that, being an elderly man, he died of heart failure. Miss Sawell is, nevertheless, to be congratulated on her presence of mind. Her action fully deserves the award of the Medal of Merit for duty exceptionally well done.

Badge of Fortitude.

Hilda Pratt, Tawny Owl, Birmingham.
 Ranger Patrol Leader Minnie Harber, 1st Staffordshire Post Rangers.
 Patrol Leader Annie Vernon, 2nd Staffordshire Post Guides.
 Guide Edna Brice, 1st Somerset Post Guides.

Gold Cords.

Patrol Leader Isabelle Ames, 14th Wakefield Company, Yorkshire W.R.S.
 Cadet Margaret Hodgson, 10th Bromley Cadet Patrol, Kent.
 Ranger Irene Paul, 2nd Birchington Company, Kent.

GOLD CORDS AWARDED IN 1938.

Middlesex, 12.
 Surrey, 11.
 S.E. Lancs, 10.
 Kent, 9.
 London, 9.
 Sussex, 8.
 Hampshire, 7.
 Scotland, 5.
 Yorks, W.R.S., 4.
 Three each—Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, Lancashire S.W., Eire.
 Two each—Buckinghamshire, Derbyshire, Caernarvonshire, Essex, Glamorgan, Hertfordshire, Isle of Man, Suffolk, Shropshire, Warwickshire.
 One each.—Birmingham, Devon, County Durham, Flintshire, Lancashire N.E., Lancashire N.W., Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire, Yorkshire E.R., Worcestershire, Ulster, Shanghai, Mauritius, Brussels, Paris.
 Total—122.

Alterations to Book of Rules

The following amendments and additions have been approved for insertion in POLICY, ORGANISATION AND RULES:—

Brownies.

(a) Pack Leader's Distinguishing Marks.

The Pack Leader's Distinguishing marks to be a gold or brown tie (as worn by the Pack); brown lanyard and small badge (three gold stripes on a brown background) worn just above the cuff of the left sleeve.

(b) Brownie Proficiency Badges.

When the present stock of Brownie Proficiency Badges is exhausted these badges to be embroidered in gold on a brown background.

Guide First Class.

Section III, Health, para. 3:—After " . . . life line " add the words " . . . to reach a person 20 yards away."

Section IV, Service, para. 3, line 5:—After " . . . general turnout . . . " add the word " programme."

Emergency Helper (Guide).

A new badge to be instituted for Guides to be called " Emergency Helper," with the following syllabus (the badge to be added as an alternative to Ambulance and Sick Nurse badges for All-Round and Gold Cords):—

- Fit up a First Aid case suitable for hiking.
- Deal with the following either in or out doors:
 Haemorrhage (from external wounds only).
 Burns and scalds.
 Blisters.
 Insect Bites.
 Sunburn.
- Understand the danger of moving an unconscious person and the steps to be taken to prevent further injury.
- Know ways of improvising a stretcher and of carrying a patient, and show untrained helpers how to do it.
- Treat for shock.
- Demonstrate Schafer's method of artificial respiration.
- Take temperature and pulse.
- Administration of medicine.
- Make a bed and change sheets, including draw sheets.
- Wash a patient in bed and know how to prevent bed-sores.
- Demonstrate the making of invalid drinks and dishes.
- Apply a hot fomentation.
- Dress a wound aseptically.

14. Know the quickest method of obtaining Doctor, Ambulance and Police. Note.—This badge must be tested by a qualified doctor or nurse; it can be taught (as other badges) by any Guider or interested person outside the Movement.

Friend to Animals (Guide).
The Guide Friend to Animals badge to be re-instated, with its present syllabus.

History Lover (Guide).
Clause 4 of the new Guide History Lover syllabus to be amended to read as follows:—

4. Do two of the following:—
(a) Give an intelligent account and criticism of:
(i) a historical film or
(ii) a historical play or
(iii) a historical novel

OR
An account of a visit to a historic building or museum.

RULE 40. CADET COMPANIES.

The following new Rule to be inserted:—
Cadet companies may be formed in school, college, division or district where there are a number of Guides over 16 who desire to learn to help in the Guide Movement. The formation of district or division Cadet companies should be encouraged.

Cadets should qualify in the various Guide activities and aim at a standard which will enable them to train others. They should be acquainted with the aims and organisation of the Movement so that they may be able to explain them clearly and help in any direction.

They should take every opportunity of gaining practical experience by helping at Rallies, Local Association meetings, and company work or park meetings whenever possible.

As a general rule recruits should be recommended to the captain of the Cadet company by the District Commissioner. Each recruit enters the company on two months' trial, at the end of which period she will enter for the Cadet test. On passing the test, the recruit becomes a full Cadet and may be invested with the Cadet badge.

It is suggested that training should last from one to two years, at the end of which time the leaving Cadet should be given a certificate signed by the captain and Commissioner.

A Cadet Guider should have had varied experience in Guide work, and should attend trainings where possible so that the training of cadets may be practical and up to date.

UNIFORM.

Guiders.—As for other Guiders (Rule 23), with captain's warrant brooch of white enamel. Royal blue tie to be worn when wearing a white shirt.

Cadets.—As for Guides, with the following exceptions:
Guide or Ranger hat (whole company to wear the same).

White triangular tie or school colours.

White and blue enamel trefoil in front of hat (instead of the present embroidered hat badge).

A white bar for Patrol Leaders.

Each Cadet will continue to wear her own trefoil (Guide or Ranger).

CADET TEST.

This to be attempted two months after joining. The test to be drawn up by the company itself with a view to proving the keenness and capability of the recruit.

For those who have not already been Guides, the Second Class test should be taken, followed by the Cadet Test.

INVESTITURE OF A CADET.

After passing the Cadet Test, a Guide or Ranger may be invested as follows:

Captain: What is your purpose as a Cadet?

Guide or Ranger: To train for service in the Guide Movement.

Captain: I welcome you as a Cadet and trust that you will find many opportunities for true and loyal service.

The interpretation of "Service in the Guide Movement" should be as wide as possible, to include Secretary, Instructor or Tester, President, Local Association member, as well as Guider.

Rule 38. Rangers.

Substitute the following for present paragraph 1:—

"The Ranger Branch has been called 'the nursery of national service.' The training should fit the individual for whatever call she may receive while enabling her to specialise in the subjects for which she is most fitted.

"This branch is formed to interest the older Guides who need new stimulus, and to attract into the Movement other girls who have not previously been Guides and to encourage them to adopt the Guide Laws and ideals.

"The following are some of the subjects most important in Ranger training:—

(a) Citizenship: To comprise knowledge of housing, public health, laws of factory and workshop, infant welfare, use of vote, etc.

(b) International Friendship: Holidays and camps abroad, and contacts with other nations."

Present clauses (b) to (f) to be re-lettered (c) to (g).

Page 75. "Sea Rangers."

The following new sentence to be added to present paragraph:—

"It is not advisable for Sea Ranger Crews to be formed in areas where facilities for boating are not to be had within reasonable distance."

Page 75. "Special Pottery."

Substitute the following for present clause (a):—
(a) Training with a definite object of providing the nation with capable and disciplined citizens."

Present clauses (b) and (c) to be changed over so that (c) becomes (b) and (b) becomes (c).

Page 76. "Sea Ranger Companies."

The following new sentence to be added to present paragraph:—

"The name of the town or village of origin should be added after the name of the Ship."

In the same paragraph the heading "Sea Ranger Companies" to be amended to read "Sea Ranger Crews," and that the words "Ship" and "Crew" be substituted in this paragraph where applicable; the heading of the paragraph "Sea Guide Companies" to be amended to read "Sea Guide Crews."

Ranger Test.

Add the following to line 1 of the footnote concerning Sea Rangers:—
" . . . and in addition must swim 50 yards."

Ranger Star.

Substitute the following for present footnote:

"There should be an independent tester for Section B."

Athlete (Ranger).

The following note to be added at the beginning of the syllabus for the Athlete (Ranger) syllabus:

"(Rangers taking this badge should produce evidence that they play games or swim at least once a week.)"

Titles of Proficiency Badges.

To facilitate the ordering of Proficiency Badges the following changes in titles

have been made to distinguish between the Guide and Ranger equivalents: (The new title in each case is in italics.)

Guide Badge.

- Aircraft
- Athlete
- Star Lover
- Book Lover
- Friend to the Blind
- Cook
- Stitchery
- Gardener
- Interpreter
- Needlewoman
- Scribe
- History Lover
- Writer
- Knitter
- Skater
- Toymaker
- Country Dancer
- Signaller
- Gymnast
- Friend to the Deaf
- Player
- Thrift

Ranger Badge.

- Airwoman
- Senior Athlete
- Astronomer
- Reader
- Braille
- 1st Class Cook
- Embroideress
- Horticulturist
- Langust
- Dressmaker
- Secretary
- History Student
- Audress
- 1st Class Knitter
- Figure Skater
- Toycraft
- Folk Dancer
- Signalling Transmitter
- Physical Training
- Interpreter to the Deaf
- Stagecraft
- Economist

POLICY, ORGANISATION AND RULES.

The 1939 edition of POLICY, ORGANISATION AND RULES will be ready about the middle of February.

Free copies will be sent to all Captains and Brown Owls in Great Britain and Ulster. Commissioners, Secretaries and other Guiders must order their copies in the usual way, price 6d., post free.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

It may not be generally known that if companies, districts, Divisions or other units of the Girl Guides Association own investments, it is possible to reclaim any Income Tax that has been deducted.

For further information please communicate with the Honorary Treasurer, The Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

Ranger All-Round Cords.

The new Ranger Samaritan badge to be inserted as an alternative to First Aider and Probationer for Ranger All-Round Cords.

NEW ZEALAND CENTEN- NIAL CAMP—JANUARY, 1940.

The New Zealand branch of the Girl Guides Association invite two British representatives to attend this camp, which will be held from January 16th to 26th, 1940, at Featherstone, Wairapa (43 miles from Wellington City).

Applicants should be 11 years of age or over, and must be good campers. Applications, with details of qualifications and written recommendation from the Commissioner, should be sent through the County Camp Adviser to the applicant's own Commissioner for Camping, from whom further details can be obtained.

FOXLEASE IN MAY. AN OPPORTUNITY.

Once more the Extension Branch has been lucky, and we are to have a Training Week at Foxlease from May 19th-23rd, the time of year when everything is probably at its loveliest.

Book the dates now, and apply soon—and remember that there will not be another Extension Week at Foxlease till 1941!

There will be special sessions for Extension Secretaries, and Commissioners who have Extension companies in their areas, as well as for Guiders in each Section of the Branch. We should also

THE GUIDER

cordially welcome Guiders of Auxiliary companies whose work in many cases is so closely allied to that of Extension Guiders. This year's guiding week will be particularly interesting for in conjunction with it a week-end camp for those interested in camping with Extension Guiders will be held at Foxlease from May 19th-21st. Discussions will be held and the following are especially asked to come:

- (a) Camp Advisers in whose areas Extension camps are held.
 - (b) Commandants and helpers at Extension camps.
 - (c) Guiders of Extension companies.
- Further details will be published in the March Guider.

THE WEARING OF CORDS.

In view of the number of inquiries which have reached Headquarters since publication of the notice in the January Guider concerning the wearing of Cords by Rangers and Sea Rangers, there would appear to be some doubt as to the exact meaning of the new ruling. Rangers wearing the new style overall (which has neither shoulder straps nor top pockets) and Sea Rangers wearing the new overall or jersey, may wear a strip of cord of the appropriate colours on the right shoulder, instead of full Cords.

WOODLARKS.

Summer camping at Woodlarks is getting planned out already. The usual "WOODLARKS CAMP" for Post Guides and Rangers who are not camping in their own counties will take place in June. The "PIONEERS CAMP" which is chiefly for London cripples, though others will be welcome too, will take place from 1st-10th July. Will any Guiders who could come and help as Nurse, Quartermaster or just active arms and legs please write and offer themselves as soon as possible. Will Post Guiders who wish to send their Guides to either the Woodlarks or the Pioneer camps please write before *Whitsun*, that is, before the end of May. There are still some free dates to Guiders wishing to arrange their own camps. Woodlarks now owns tents, beds, invalid chairs, palliasses, blankets and cooking equipment, which can be hired at very reasonable terms. For all particulars please write to: E. D. Strover, Woodlarks, Farnham, Surrey.

CHALLENGE TO ACHIEVEMENT.

Guiders, please remind your patrols that the Challenge office closes for good at *Whitsun*, which means that applications for final test should be made by end of April.

GUIDE WEEK.

For information concerning Guide Week, please turn to page 45.

CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE.

DIGBY.—On Saturday, November 12th, at 16, Selwyn Gardens, Cambridge, very suddenly, Alice Digby, for fifteen years the much-loved County Secretary for Cambridgeshire.

TAYLOR.—On Thursday, December 8th, after some months' illness, Marjorie Taylor, Captain of the 1st Pittenweem, Fife, Guide and Ranger Companies.

YATES.—After two months' illness, Mrs. Yates, for seven years District Commissioner for Endcliffe, and Division Commissioner for Sheffield since the beginning of 1938.

Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, January, 1939.

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE.
OLD GUIDE RECORDER.—Miss K. M. Grattan, 4, Goldington Avenue, Bedford.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.
PRINCES RISBOROUGH.—Dist. C., Miss J. M. Young, Bloomfield Cottage, Great Missenden.
WOLVERTON.—Dist. C., Miss E. D. Payne, St. Mary's Vicarage, Stony Stratford. Please note that South Bucks Division will in future be known as BEACONSFIELD.

CHESHIRE.
RESIGNATION.
TRAFFORD EAST.—Dist. C., Miss M. Smith.
CUMBERLAND.
LONE SECRETARY.—Mrs. Scott, Fairfield, Sootby, Carlisle.
MID CUMBERLAND.—D.V. C., The Lady Mabel Howard, C.B.E.
DERBYSHIRE.
RESIGNATIONS.
ROXTON.—Dist. C., Miss M. E. Saunders.
DERBY WEST.—Dist. C., Miss D. C. M. Davies.
DEVONSHIRE.
RESIGNATIONS.
LIFTON (TAVISTOCK DIVISION).—Dist. C., Mrs. Lea, The Cottage, Lifton.
TAVISTOCK.—Dist. C., Miss D. V. Essery, Willestrew Park, Lamerton, Nr. Tavistock.
TIVERTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Rayer, Holcombe Court, Holcombe Rogus.
RESIGNATION.
TIVERTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Cruwys.
DURHAM.
ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss D. G. Willcox, 12, Brookside Terrace, Sunderland.
SOUTHWICK.—Dist. C., Miss A. M. Hudson, 14, Claremont Terrace, Sunderland.
SUNDERLAND CENTRAL.—Dist. C., Miss F. Usher, "Roletth," Hillside, Sunderland.
ESSEX.
COLCHESTER.—Div. C., Miss K. E. Sanders, R.R.C., J.P., Lexden Park, Colchester.
ESSEX SOUTH-WEST.—Div. C., Mrs. Mitchell, Albvins, Stapleford Tawney, Nr. Romford.
ROMFORD SOUTH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Willes, 15, Hayburn Way, Romford.
RESIGNATIONS.
COLCHESTER.—Div. C., Mrs. Coats Hutton.
ESSEX SOUTH-WEST.—Div. C., Mrs. Spearman.
COLCHESTER.—Asst. Div. C., Miss K. E. Sanders, R.R.C., J.P.
ROMFORD SOUTH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Cleaver.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
RESIGNATION.
DURSLEY.—Dist. C., Miss N. M. Stamer.
HAMPSHIRE.
BISHOPS WALTHAM.—Div. C., Mrs. J. H. Hall, Hill House, Hambledon, Portsmouth.
RESIGNATION.
BISHOPS WALTHAM.—Div. C., Miss K. Barnaby.
HEREFORDSHIRE.
ASSISTANT COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Miss E. Armitage, Stretton Sugwas, Hereford.
RESIGNATION.
ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss E. Armitage.
HERTFORDSHIRE.
LONE SECRETARY.—Miss A. M. Wheatcroft, The Hayes, Radlett.
RESIGNATIONS.
LONE SECRETARY.—Miss H. Chetwynd Stappilton.
WEST HERTS.—Div. C., Mrs. H. Haslam.
BERKHAMSTED.—Dist. C., Mrs. H. Haslam.
HUNTINGDONSHIRE.
RESIGNATION.
ST. IVES.—Dist. C., Mrs. Bryant.
KENT.
RESIGNATION.
BROMLEY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Willett-Ram.
LANCASHIRE NORTH-WEST.
RESIGNATION.
GARSTANG.—Dist. C., Miss A. N. Riddell.
LONDON.
ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss M. D'Oyly, 10, South Eaton Place, S.W.1.
WEST LONDON.—Div. C., Mrs. Harker, 36c, Harrington Gardens, S.W.7.
ILFORD CENTRAL.—Dist. C., Miss E. S. C. Deans, Dunkery, Camborne Road, Sutton, Surrey.
ILFORD NORTH.—Dist. C., Miss R. J. Stevens, 2, Beattyville Gardens, Ilford.
RESIGNATIONS.
WEST LONDON.—Div. C., The Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham, O.B.E.
ILFORD NORTH.—Dist. C., Miss E. S. C. Deans.
MIDDLESEX.
SOUTH TOTTENHAM.—Dist. C., Miss M. J. Thresh, 15, Hamilton Crescent, Palmers Green, N.13.
THE HAMPTONS.—Dist. C., Mrs. Gore-Lloyd, Hampton Court House, Hampton Court.
UXBRIDGE.—Dist. C., Miss W. E. Miller, 26, Lulworth Gardens, Rayners Lane, Harrow.
RESIGNATIONS.
SOUTH TOTTENHAM.—Dist. C., Miss G. Newling.
THE HAMPTONS.—Dist. C., Miss I. Bright.
NORTHUMBERLAND.
BENTON AND FOREST HALL (NEWCASTLE NORTH DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss G. M. Gregory, 31, Rectory Terrace, Gosforth.

SOMERSET.
BRIDGWATER.—Div. C., Miss B. T. Browning, The Grange, Woolavington, Nr. Bridgwater.
BRIDGWATER.—Dist. C., Miss D. Bradford Wombdon, Bridgwater.
DULVERTON.—Dist. C., Miss P. M. du Bos, Brushford Rectory, Dulverton.

RESIGNATIONS.
BRIDGWATER.—Div. C., Miss V. Goodwin.
TAUNTON.—Div. C., The Hon. Mrs. Mervyn Herbert.
BRIDGWATER.—Dist. C., Miss B. T. Browning.
DULVERTON.—Dist. C., Miss G. Maynard.

STAFFORDSHIRE.
RESIGNATION.
GNOSALL.—Dist. C., Miss V. Haigcavos.
SURREY.
RESIGNATION.
PURLEY.—Assl. Div. C., Mrs. Golds, Pinecrest, Homefield Road, Warringham.
LEITH HILL.—Div. C., Mrs. Bidry.

SUSSEX.
CRICKETER.—Dist. C., Miss B. M. Low, Lavant Lodge, Chichester.
EAST GRINSTEAD.—Dist. C., Miss I. P. Wallis, Foxbury, East Grinstead.
RESIGNATION.
CRICKETER.—Dist. C., Miss M. Ferguson.

WARWICKSHIRE.
RESIGNATION.
NUNEATON No. 1.—Dist. C., Mrs. Haynes.

WILTSHIRE.
STRATTON AND STRATTON ST. MARGARET (NORTH DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss M. K. Holliday, 24, The Mall, Swindon.
WROUGHTON.—Dist. C., Miss K. L. Crapp, Old Mill House, Wroughton, Swindon. Please note that Cricklade and Highworth Districts have been amalgamated.
Dist. C., Mrs. A. Oxley, Ashton Keynes House, Ashton Keynes.

YORKSHIRE—EAST RIDING.
HOWDENSHIRE.—Div. C., Mrs. Sanderson, "Summerhayes," Parkfield, N. Ferryby.
HULL CENTRAL.—Dist. C., Miss C. Gower, 126, Victoria Avenue, Hull.
RESIGNATION.
HOWDENSHIRE.—Div. C., Mrs. A. Reckitt.

YORKSHIRE—NORTH RIDING.
ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. G. Cochrane, The Box, Nunthorpe.
PICKERING AND LYTHE EAST (NEW DISTRICT).—Dist. C., Miss G. Marples, Ridge House, Hutton Buscel, Scarborough.

RESIGNATIONS.
MID CLEVELAND.—Div. C., Miss E. Cochrane, M.B.E.
LOFTUS.—Dist. C., Miss E. Cochrane, M.B.E.

YORKSHIRE—WEST RIDING NORTH.
Please note that HALIFAX has now been divided into two Divisions as follows:
HALIFAX NORTH.—Div. C., Miss D. H. Seed, Southmead, Dudwell Lane, Halifax.
Containing the Districts of:
HALIFAX No. 1.—Dist. C., Mrs. Gledhill, Heatherlea, Elmfield Terrace, Halifax.
HALIFAX No. 2 (formerly Halifax No. 3).—Dist. C., Miss M. Fletcher, Langlea, Hipperholme, Nr. Halifax.
HALIFAX No. 3.—Vacant.
HALIFAX No. 4 (formerly Halifax No. 6).—Dist. C., Miss J. Dewhurst, Old Wellhead, Halifax.
HALIFAX No. 5.—Dist. C., Mrs. Harry Riley, Fern Bank, Stafford Avenue, Halifax.
HALIFAX SOUTH.—Div. C., Mrs. A. Whitley, Old Brantwood, Halifax.
Containing the Districts of:
HALIFAX "A" (formerly Halifax and Greetavale).—Dist. C., Miss M. E. Walker, Annesley House, Elland.
HALIFAX "B" (formerly Halifax No. 4).—Dist. C., Mrs. Stuart Bolton, Invermark, Heath Villas, Halifax.
HALIFAX "C" (formerly Halifax No. 2).—Dist. C., Mrs. A. J. C. Hirst, Dalehurst, Heath Avenue, Halifax.
HALIFAX "D."—Dist. C., Mrs. Mackintosh, The Grange, Halifax.

RESIGNATION.
HALIFAX No. 1.—Dist. C., Miss D. H. Seed.

YORKSHIRE—WEST RIDING SOUTH.
RESIGNATION.
HUDDERSFIELD EAST CENTRAL.—Dist. C., Miss J. H. Porth.

WALES.
CARDIFFVONSHIRE.
PENMAENMAW.—Dist. C., Miss S. E. Barnes, Ewells, Penmaenmawr.

ULSTER.
CO. ANTRIM.
MID ANTRIM.—Div. C., Miss L. Kyle, Innisfail, Ballymena.
BALLYMENA AND BROUGHSHANE.—Dist. C., Miss M. W. Redmond, Tiddag, Ballygatvey, Ballymena.

RESIGNATIONS.
MID ANTRIM.—Div. C., Miss M. W. Anderson.
BALLYMENA.—Dist. C., Miss L. Kyle.

CITY OF BELFAST.
WOODVALE.—Dist. C., Miss B. H. Maconachie, 24, Derryvoigie Avenue, Belfast. Please note that Pottinger District has been re-named BLOOMFIELD. District Commissioner as before.
A NEW DISTRICT OF POTTINGER has now been formed. Dist. C., Miss W. Benson, 21, Deramore Avenue, Belfast.

CO. DOWN.
DOWN MID.—Div. C., Miss S. Blakiston Houston, The Lodge, Seaford.

OVERSEAS.
ADEN.
COLONY BADGE SECRETARY.—Miss J. Brown, European General Hospital, Aden.

AFRICA.
UGANDA.
RESIGNATION.
ASSISTANT PROTECTORATE SECRETARY (BADGES).—Mrs. Nicklin.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD.
ASSISTANT ISLAND SECRETARY.—Mrs. Evelyn, 34d, Cascade Road, Port of Spain.

LEEWARD ISLES.
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLES.
ISLAND SECRETARY.—Miss A. Scatliffe, Road Town, Tortola.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.
GRENADA.
RESIGNATION.
ISLAND BADGE SECRETARY.—Miss Macleish.

GIBRALTAR.
ASSISTANT DIVISION COMMISSIONER.—The Hon. Mrs. G. T. H. Capron, "Tankerville," Castle Road, Gibraltar.

HONG KONG.
RESIGNATION.
ASSISTANT COLONY COMMISSIONER.—Miss D. P. Burslem.

MALTA.
ISLAND SECRETARY.—Mrs. Fenton, 37, Strada Tigne, Sliema.
RESIGNATION.
ISLAND SECRETARY.—Mrs. Courage.

PALESTINE.
RESIGNATION.
JERUSALEM TOWN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Scott.

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Beautiful Costumes, all periods, sizes, available for Guides at special rates from 2s. 6d. Curtains, scenery, properties. *Free advisory bureau. Play-reading library. Send stamped envelope.*—Citizen House, Bath.
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