



THE GUIDER

AUGUST - 1940

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WHERE TO TRAIN

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THE GUIDER

THE SIXTH LAW

by
ROSA C. WARD

A GUIDE is a friend to animals—this means far more than giving out patronage to, or feeling charitable towards, them. As the Archbishop of Canterbury once put it, "We must remember not to be so much lords over the animal world as trustees for its good," though in reality lordship in the best sense should mean trusteeship for good. So many different attitudes are adopted towards animals. There are those who regard them just as possessions—own gain; there are those who regard them just as will; or, on the other hand, there are those whose fondness for individual animals leads them into pampering them through a mistaken kindness which sometimes fails to see the real needs of the animals. The majority of these people are not intentionally unkind and yet they cannot count as being friends to animals.

Friendship demands understanding, putting ourselves in the other person's place, entering into their feelings, respecting them. To achieve this we must have imagination, and this immediately opens the door to several troubles and difficulties for us. For one thing, we shall often be made to feel wretched and uncomfortable, and in consequence we may be tempted to curb our imagination and to turn our eyes away from things that give rise to such feelings. By doing this, however, we may be safeguarding our own peace of mind at great cost to those whom we have undertaken to befriend. On the other hand, we must not dissipate our energy by allowing ourselves to get so harrowed and depressed by the injustices that are bound to come to our notice as to render us less effective in helping to get things remedied and in influencing public opinion. Discrimination and level-headedness will have to come into play in order to galvanise ourselves into action, and when to control it for the ultimate good of the animal world, and to keep it from letting us stray along too many different paths. Unfortunately, the possible paths from which we may have to choose are legion, and in case there are some who have not had the opportunity for giving much thought to the matter, perhaps it will be best to name some of them.

Animals in captivity—this can include wild animals in travelling shows, wild birds in cages, dogs kept perpetually on a lead and so on. Can we enter into the feelings of such captives and do we know the laws appertaining to them? Performing animals—have we ever thought backwards from the finished "stage turn" through the long hours of anguish and boredom that have sometimes gone to making that "turn" sufficiently certain to put on the stage, on through long journeys under miserable conditions, right back to the animal in its natural state? If not, Jack London has written a book for the special purpose of helping us to do so. It is called *Michael Brother of Jerry*. For some years it has been out of print and may in consequence only be obtainable from libraries and possibly from the R.S.P.C.A., but perhaps if enough people ask for it and undertake to buy a copy it may be put on the market again, to the great advantage of the animal kingdom. Animals killed for food, clothing or ornament—do we do anything to ascertain whether humane methods are employed and what the possibilities are, both as regards local bye-laws and as regards the part we ourselves can play in creating a demand for only humanely killed meat, poultry, game, furs, etc. Vermin—it is no fault of theirs that some animals come under this category. If, for the common good, certain creatures have to be destroyed, we can at least try to ensure that humane methods are adopted. We ourselves can be adamant about using only those traps which kill instantaneously, and can have an understanding with our poulterer that we will never purchase a rabbit that has been caught in a gin trap. Markets—there is almost bound to be a certain amount of suffering in connection with the driving, handling and transportation of animals, but with careful planning and considerate handling much can be done to make their lot easier. Oil pollution—may seem rather out of our province, and yet it is a thing about which we ought to be aware, as the trouble is to a certain extent preventable, while those who live near the sea may be able to do something to alleviate the sufferings of birds affected by it. Certain forms of sport—this is a particularly controversial subject and therefore one to be approached guardedly and by those who know from personal experience—not just from hearsay—what they are talking about. Animals kept as pets—it seems strange that these should come under the heading of those that need befriending, and yet it is very much the case, and it is perhaps in this respect that we can do most towards starting our Guides along the path of friendship with animals. Most households have pets of one sort or another, and by our treatment of our own animals and by taking an interest in and talking about other people's, it ought to be possible to do much to educate Guides in the true and practical care of any animals or birds entrusted to them. Comfortable sleeping quarters protected from draughts (how many people think of the draughts along the floor where the dog lies?), meals at regular times, fresh water always available, shade in hot weather, regular exercise, right handling, attention to ailments, reasonable freedom—all come into the picture. But in all animal questions there is so much more to it than just bodily comfort; mental happiness plays a very large part. Colonel Richardson, in his book *Watch Dogs*, says that "a close study of the relationship of

man to the animal kingdom through the ages reveals the fact that wherever, and in whatever, man recognises the presence of good, cherishing it and cultivating it, the object of this care becomes useful and harmless. Had man at all times recognised this and realised his tremendous responsibility towards the animal kingdom, we should not now have large numbers of savage, dangerous animals, nor vast collections of timid—nay, terrified—creatures."

Cannot this be one of our aims towards the keeping of the Sixth Law—"recognising the presence of good" in all animals, and then "cherishing and cultivating it." Over-indulgence is a failure to recognise the potentialities for good in an animal, and although the animal itself may be pampered animals enjoy, such as an alert mind, of much that less pampered animals enjoy, such as an alert mind, the respect of others of its kind and of other human beings. Much harm is done to the animal cause by over-indulgent owners, as few people like a pampered animal, and those who know no better are apt to blame the animal instead of the cause by those who, never accordingly. Again, harm is done to the cause by those who, never taking a firm line themselves with animals, are apt to misjudge those who do. "A firm line" is far from being incompatible with kindness and understanding, though some, not recognising this, will rush in to interfere where others with more perception would refrain from treading. Animals—dogs in particular—should never be tricked or deceived. To quote Colonel Richardson again, he says: "There are few human beings who feel such treatment as acutely as a dog. At the same time it can be trained to appreciate a joke and friendly ragging, thoroughly." He then turns to obedience and discipline. These, he says, "can be attained by compulsion, but the only discipline in which I place any reliance is that which is based on spontaneous qualities of good in the dog's mind, such as love for its master, honour, justice, etc."

It seems, then, that we shall get from animals what we expect and what we give. If we expect little and give little, we shall get little in return, not from any lack of willingness on their part but because of lack of trust and perception on our own. If, however, we expect much, and give them our love, understanding, fair play and trust, we shall get all these things and more given back to us. Thus to those who for one reason or another have not yet experienced the friendship of an animal there is awaiting a yet unopened storehouse of pleasure, satisfaction and companionship, of whose riches they know not guess. Those of us who have entered this storehouse will know the wealth of qualities of which the animal world is capable and will want to do all we can to ensure full play being given to these qualities through a wider understanding and appreciation of our friends the animals.

Discussion.—Does the habit of unquestioning obedience help or hinder our power to choose between right and wrong?

A PRAYER FOR THE KING AND ALL IN AUTHORITY

O Lord God Almighty, guide, we pray thee, our Sovereign and all those to whom thou has committed the government of our nation and Empire; and grant to them at this time special gifts of wisdom and understanding, of counsel and strength; that upholding what is right, and following what is true, they may obey thy holy will, and fulfil thy divine purpose; through Jesus Christ our Lord.

THANK YOU!

19, Draycott Avenue, London, S.W.3.
July 5th, 1940.

DEAR "LONDON,"

I am trespassing on the hospitality of THE GUIDER in order to convey to all my dear friends among the London Guides my appreciation and gratitude for the wonderful present they have given me.

When I resigned from the County Commissionership, I let it be known that I did not wish for a "parting present," and I told the County Secretary how annoyed I should be if one were given!

I then considered the matter closed and thought no more about it. What was my surprise—and my intense pleasure—when I heard from Miss Faraday (the Chairman of the Committee) that you had completely circumvented me, with masterly strategy, and had given the present in my name to "Our Ark," the little World Hostel in London which is so dear to my heart!

Nothing could have delighted me more than that the Guides of all the world should benefit by your kindness to me.

Thanks to your generosity "Our Ark" is now the richer by—
An oak chest (pleasant to sit on and useful to store blankets in).
A vacuum cleaner (cleanliness is next to godliness).
A coalbox (which also serves as a comfortable seat in the sitting-room).

A flower-vase (beauty as well as usefulness).

For myself, as a memento I have a lovely book containing the names of the friends who gave these gifts.

I thank you from the bottom of my heart, not only for this testimony of affection, but for all your kindness and friendship during the many years of our association and for all the happy memories we have shared together.

I hope to see you often again, and meanwhile I wish, through these dark and difficult times, that the sunshine of Guiding may shine in your hearts and illumine your way.

Yours affectionately and gratefully,
ROSE KERR.



THE CHILD NURSE BADGE

III

by
ENID WETHERED



OBEDIENCE and discipline are two important things which have to be considered when looking after children. Obedience comes naturally if we ask for it in the right way and at the right time. So much depends on *how* we put the demand to him and the kind of things we expect him to obey. Obedience should be based on the welfare of the child and should only be enforced when the demands of the person looking after him are reasonable and just.

Always avoid giving orders, unless the matter is vital, but expect prompt obedience in regard to such things as:—Running out into the street, bath time and other matters of essential routine. Whenever possible allow the child freedom of choice. For instance, the two-year-old can choose what toy he wants to play with or which friend he would like to tea. The five-year-old can choose what plants he wishes to grow in his garden or on what he wishes to spend his pocket money. He must have real choice in these matters and should never be interferred with should his choice differ from ours.

Another thing we have got to realise is that we cannot force a child to be unselfish, gentle and friendly. These things come from within and are to a great extent developed by our attitude and our behaviour. The same thing applies to good manners—he watches us and bases his own on ours.

If we are cheerful and courteous in making our demands, we are more likely to get the desired response. If we shout and nag at him we may expect defiance and anger. It is useless for us to lose our temper when he loses his. We must wait until he calms down and make the request again; he must learn that he gains nothing by these outbursts.

Here are a few maxims which may help the Guides with the management of small children:

Keep Your Word

Never promise a child something and then refuse it later.

If you say he cannot have a thing, stick to it even if he does make a fuss and scream.

Never be in a hurry to make a decision, but once it is made insist upon it being carried out.

You cannot expect a child to be truthful if you do not speak the truth yourself.

Avoid Using the Word "Naughty" Except in Essentials

Remember that it is not naughty to run about, climb, shout and fidget. These are natural outlets for the child's energy and are merely a nuisance to other people. When this occurs the child should be sent out to play elsewhere where he can enjoy himself. It is unreasonable to expect any child to be on his best behaviour for any length of time in the drawing-room.

Never Make Silly Threats

Never make threats which you know can never be carried out, for example, telling the child you will tell the policeman if he behaves like that again, or that the dustman will have him. These kinds of threats may cause serious psychological troubles later on. Make as few threats as possible, but when you do so carry them out if the need arises.

Make the Punishment Fit the Crime

Deliberate disobedience must be punished. There is nothing worse than saying "No" and being too lazy to enforce it.

Never hurry to punish him; stop to consider the child's point of view, then, when punishment is required, see to it that it is carried out, making the punishment fit the crime when it is possible to do so.

If he makes a mess, he must clear it up, if he tears a book he must mend it.

Never Treat a Child as an Inferior

Always treat a child as an equal, never as an inferior.



Show him how to do things for himself and how to do grown-up things, such as washing up and dusting.

Never laugh *at* his mistakes but *with* him. Use simple language when talking to him; avoid baby talk—he outgrew this when he learnt to talk.

Take an interest in all that he does. Last, but by no means least, show him how much he is wanted and loved by everyone. This gives him confidence and a sense of security, which are so essential to his healthy development.

A COUNTY COMMISSIONER WRITES TO HER PATROL LEADERS

July, 1940.

DEAR PATROL LEADERS,

Now that so many of your Guides are away, or too occupied to hold regular Guide meetings, I want to get into touch with you all.

I have got a few suggestions to put forward: You all know that the idea of Scouts originated from the Troop of Boy Messengers Lord Baden-Powell founded during the siege of Mafeking; these boys worked in groups of 6 or 8 under a leader and proved most reliable, doing valuable service. At the present time we are about to be besieged in this island just as surely as any citizens of a fortified city underwent and withstood a siege in bygone days.

In a beleaguered city every able-bodied man, woman, boy or girl has a part to play and is badly wanted either for defence or for the carrying on of the vital services in the place of the men and women defending the citadel.

Here are my suggestions:—Now more than ever before is the time for patrols to take on some specified work such as:—

SALVAGING.—Many Guides I know are already collecting waste paper, but those who are not might get into touch with their local organisation and offer their services.

Country Guides.—Have you thought of "wooding" as salvage work? Collecting supplies for someone unable to go out themselves, and thereby saving coal which can be used for munitions.

GARDENING.—Can you start a patrol allotment? Failing this, offer your services to weed and tend someone else's garden.

LOOKING AFTER EVACUEES.—A patrol might undertake to look after and amuse the younger ones on Saturdays and Sundays. Take them to church and to Sunday School; offer to help with their mending, or even washing their clothes where the mother in whose home they are billeted already has her hands full. Get up an entertainment for them. Teach them country dancing.

LAND WORK.—Country Guides, could you offer the services of your patrol to help with hay-making and harvest?

AIR RAID SHELTERS.—Here is a suggestion for town Guides: Find out if your patrol could be of use in keeping clean and tidy any emergency air raid shelters.

Remember, if you take on a job like this you are in honour bound to carry it on unless you give due notice of your inability to do so.

Will any patrols who are already doing work of this sort, or adopt any of these suggestions, start keeping a log or diary of what they do, so that when peace comes we may have a record of our Guides' war effort. If you have already undertaken any definite work, or when you do so, I shall be so interested to hear from you.

If air raids come to our county everyone will look to us Guides to set an example of obedience, self-control and courage; it is not going to be easy to be brave; we can none of us help being frightened, but we can all pray to conquer our fears and find a job that wants doing and set ourselves to do it. Not only will you forget your own fears, but you will be playing your part in the defence of your home.

Yours very sincerely,

— COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

BUT SOFT! WHO GOES THERE?

by K. M. BRIGGS and ANGELA THOMPSON



NO company worth its salt is going to sit with folded hands, a resigned expression, and a sob in the throat because it cannot camp this summer. If in places camping is off, what is the next best thing? For some, the answer may be, make pioneer headquarters. If you live in the country, and can obtain permission to hold your company meetings on private ground, you can have endless fun making a pioneer home in which to meet; a lovely secret home, that cannot be spotted from the air nor detected by possible intruders. Ask your Camp Adviser for help and advice about this, she already has a scheme worked out and suggestions to offer you. Such a home has endless possibilities for giving the Guides real outdoors Guiding as the Chief Scout meant them to have it, and in these days when so many city

children are living in the country for the first time, it is desperately important that they should not merely exchange the inside of the church hall in Bermondsey for the inside of the church hall in Barnstaple. Whole days could be spent in the pioneer headquarters, and there is very little essential Guiding that could not be practised there far better than in a hall. Hut building, wig-wam making, cooking, long distance signalling, gadget making, first aid that is first aid, out in the open with nothing much to hand, stalking, tracking . . . in fact it would make a far shorter list if one said what could not be done.

Half the joy from the Guides' point of view would be in the fact that it was a *secret* headquarters. Obviously if you do not want to advertise your presence you will not arrive all in a bunch, talking and laughing, and leave a row of bicycles at the entrance. A great deal of fun could be had from arriving without being spotted. This might entail disguise.

If it is impossible to achieve a pioneer headquarters, can more use be made of really exciting tracks and wide games? These have the merit that they can be played in town or country and have endless possibilities, especially if the Guides are trained progressively in them, till they can spend several hours on one game, and sustain a part under all kinds of conditions and through a succession of emergencies.

Disguise is a thing of which we might make far more use, it gives a thrill both to the hunted and the hunter, and has very definite training value. The essence of a good disguise is not so much the make up, or the clothes, but the portrayal of the character and gait of the person one is impersonating. This entails detailed observation and study of types and ages, all excellent training for Guides. It also necessitates self control and imagination, for one has to "think oneself into the part." For the time being one is the old lady, or the errand boy, or the rather fatuous youth. What training for acting! If in an unguarded moment one gives oneself away there is no indulgent audience still clapping in the front row; it means that the game is up; one must throw in one's hand.

There is much to observe about the relation of character to form; as for example the serene and placid nature that often goes with the comfortable, rather portly body; the assertive manner that sometimes accompanies small stature; the weary, nervous or vague nature that is expressed in every line of a colourless face and apologetic shoulders. There is also the question of the connection between character and environment. You must remember such things as the country woman's swinging stride, free from the hips; a very different thing from her town sister's quick, rather stilted walk which is the result of high heels, tight skirts, pavements and sophistication! All this is a fascinating study, and the seeing eye on one's walks abroad can store up much information for when it is needed.

Probably the most difficult part for youth to play is that of age. The only sure way is to try to feel in oneself the disabilities of age, then there will not be that sudden betrayal by an involuntary movement of youthful briskness. The posture of the head and shoulders is important, and the head must be moved slowly. As people grow older they often roll a little as they walk; with some this increases into a waddle. If you are thin it is better to shorten your steps and attempt that jogtrot, with head in advance of body, that one sometimes sees in elderly, thin people. Probably the most betraying parts of youthful anatomy are the hands, neck and ears, the face can more easily be dealt with. Cheap cotton gloves will hide the contours of the hands, but, even so, it is important to

remember that no gloves will disguise youthful movement. The neck and ears can easily be covered. The treatment of the hair must depend on your own hair; in a moment of stress you can lose its lustre by throwing dust on it, if you are artist enough to go to such lengths! Hair scraped back ages the face, and you will find that water colour probably is the best medium for lining the face (provided you are not going out in a thunderstorm!), it stands the closest inspection; but the painting in of hollows is less liable to detection than lines. A touch of red on the lower lid, easily given by lipstick, is one of the most ageing things. Youthful eyes looking out of an aged face are going to strike a suspicious note!

Amateurs often slip up in disguise on small details; the tramp wearing a wrist watch, or the man in a woman's shoes, and, of course, the ubiquitous Guide belt; though a *bona fide* labourer has been seen keeping his trousers up with one before now! A bold front and an unexpected move will often save you if you have fallen under suspicion. Don't scuttle up a side street, furtively looking behind you; join the theatre queue until your pursuers have gone by, or if you are in the country lean over a bridge and watch the trout in the stream below while you smoke a pensive cigarette. The Chief Scout was a master at this kind of game, a game that with him was often played in earnest, his life at stake.

If you want a substitute for camping that will be of direct service to the country, have you explored the possibilities of helping farmers? In some counties camps are being run for this purpose and suitable Rangers and Guides are spending their holidays in this very health giving and useful way. Your C.C.A. will no doubt be able to help you with information on the subject.

Many an exquisite dawn has been enjoyed this summer by people who, but for A.R.P. duty, would have been asleep. Orion was probably never so appreciated as he was last winter. There are many compensating factors to offset all the difficulties and dangers of life to-day. The British Empire has been built by men and women who mastered difficulties and defied danger. We, their heirs, are now on our mettle.

HAVE YOU READ THEM? IF NOT—WHY NOT?

Books by Lord Baden-Powell

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| <i>Lessons from the Varsity of Life.</i> | <i>Girl Guiding.</i> |
| <i>Birds and Beasts in Africa.</i> | <i>African Adventures.</i> |
| <i>Scouting for Boys.</i> | <i>Adventures and Accidents.</i> |
| <i>My Adventures as a Spy.</i> | <i>Adventuring to Manhood.</i> |

OUR CHANCE

by

A. MAYNARD

THE feeling uppermost in all our minds now is perhaps a longing to help, mingled with fear—fear of being a coward; of not knowing enough; of losing our heads or forgetting what we do know. You wonder just how much use you would be if a bomb exploded 100 yards away. Well, I can tell you. I know in this hospital just who I should like to have with me in a tight place, because during my whole life I have watched the truth of that text: *He that is faithful in that which is least, is faithful also in much*, and this is equally true of courage, common sense, and unselfishness, and so we can, by practise in small things, be prepared for the big. We shall still fear that in the face of real danger we may be found wanting, but that fear is a prayer, and will be answered when the times comes.

There are ways of training ourselves and our Guides as buffers against *selfish reactions, rumours and panic*. Take the first—*selfish reactions*. The other day the Government asked us not to buy unnecessary clothes, and the person who read this out to me added immediately, "Well, then, we had better go to town and lay in a stock, for that means that prices will go up!" Discuss this attitude and its results with your Guides and how we can check it in ourselves, our homes, and at work. Discuss our laws of Loyalty and Thrift and what they mean to us now.



Once, two of my Patrol Leaders during the last war asked me to suspend a Guide because she had been seen in a cab with her young man when, as they said, she could quite well have walked! This took my breath away, as I had thought it necessary to explain thrift to them and really they were far ahead of me.

Rumours.—We all know of some war tale told us as an absolute fact that was proved later to be false. Let your Guides tell you of some they have heard and discuss how we can stop the next tale from spreading.

Panic.—In the last war the "take cover" siren went during a children's entertainment in the East of London. The children wanted to make a rush for the doors, but we called for all Guides and Scouts to put up their hands. Then we told them to stand at the ends of the rows and regulate the traffic. The children calmed down at once, and the Scouts and Guides went out last like sailors leaving a sinking ship. What a kick they got out of it.

On another occasion Mr. Lloyd George, entering a dugout with some young girls, asked them how it was they were so calm; they answered: "We are Guides, sir."

Courage comes from conviction, not from indifference to danger. I have seen a boy of nine save a boat from going down by steadily bailing with his hat, though he was white with fear, because he had made the tradition of his family, to face up to things, his own. Another time a girl, dry mouthed and speechless from fright, fought a fire with intelligence and courage—and you know the story of the man who was taunting his pale-faced friend for being a coward; the friend answered, "If you felt as I do you would be running away."

There is no excuse now for dull unadventurous meetings, with daily happenings to be taken from the paper or wireless to build our practice programmes on. It is not the time to worry about passing tests—the real test of our motto has come: before they reach home after the meeting that motto may have proved an empty phrase or the justification of our 30 years' existence.

No doubt your companies are busy working on allotments or collecting aluminium, but once a week they should be brought together to rehearse what they would do in an emergency, or to work at signalling, first aid, or one of the many things that will be needed.

A few days ago a bomb was dropped at 5 p.m. in the drive of a house in this neighbourhood, and this is what happened. The telephone pole came down and severed the lines, the shut windows of the house were broken, the doors forced open; the lady was out and her maid in the bath! Out of this incident we could make three good games:

"Take Cover," a game suitable for a country walk. Give marks for the best cover found in two seconds after a whistle signal and an extra mark for helping a hesitating Guide into a ditch.

"Telephone Message Relay Race," for practise in clear, quick thinking under panic conditions. The race produces this effect: Have a judge for each patrol, giving marks for clear directions, etc. Drop a 1d. on a local map to show the area affected by the bomb and give each patrol three minutes to examine it before the race begins.

"First Aid," especially for shock and cuts from glass. I don't agree that Guides should not be asked to deal with severe accidents, if no one will; they must, or leave the patient to die. A doctor said a Guide aged 11 had saved life from a cut artery in the arm at a picnic by prompt action, while the crowd stood by. "Lie the patient down—raise the bleeding place—apply pressure—and keep the patient warm." Every one should know this by heart and practise often doing it quickly. *He who hesitates is lost*—in this case the patient.

We were told last month to develop the Guide's initiative. How? This is not easy at a company meeting, but if they will try out things at home it will develop this and strengthen their characters, too. Here is a list of things 1st Wimbledon worked at in 1915, each Guide getting the items signed by some one at home. Something of the same sort may be useful now, so I will copy the chief items out.

To be signed by an adult as witness that work was well done and without help.

1. Rose without being called and made tea for seven days. Signed
2. Cooked a two-course dinner of and Signed
3. Laid and lit a fire in an open grate. Signed
4. Cleaned fish or skinned a rabbit. Signed
5. Sawed a piece of wood through inches thick. Signed
6. Did two hours' gardening. Signed
7. Renewed an electric light fuse. Signed
8. Washed, dried, damped and ironed a Signed
9. Made up a parcel of for the post. Signed
10. Cleaned out an outside drain or gully. Signed
11. Swept and dusted a room. Signed
12. Collected, brought home, cut and tied up six bundles of fire-wood. Signed

Passing 10 of these tests qualified the Guide to wear a red lanyard with a knife on the end. She had learnt how to forget herself and her feelings in the service of others, for one must not be squeamish to clean out the bend of a drain or skin a rabbit. Her motto was

"What needs doing is my job." It is that inner conviction that carries them through, and so, if we are going to say and do the right thing, should we be challenged one day by the enemy, we must clear our minds and settle our loyalties before hand.

To those of us who are Christians, why do we want to win? Naturally, that anxiety as far as our own affairs are concerned should cease; but apart from this—is it to return to pleasures and comfort—to be proud of our arms and nationality—to see Hitler humbled—or for the furtherance of God's Kingdom of love and righteousness on earth? We owe our first loyalty to God's Kingdom not to the British Empire, and history teaches us that this grows best during hardships and suffering, the greatest prophets arose in times of greatest dangers. Let us leave the ways and means to Him. He may not need the British Empire's help, for it is not by the sword, but every one that is true to his faith, that His Kingdom is won. Let us remember—"No one is conquered whose soul is not conquered."

THE CAUSE

Life to-day has the sound of a trumpet call ringing over the earth, stirring ordinary men and women to deeds of heroism and sacrifice. It seems that it takes a war to produce so fine a national temper. Is there no other dynamic cause to which men and women will pledge their unswerving devotion? Or, in that day for which we all long and pray when wars shall cease, is man to settle down into a poor self-centred creature with no ambition save that of supplying his own comforts, and no hope but for an old age free from boredom? When this war is over will he, at best, give his time and energy to some secondary ideal; or with great courage, but little hope, set himself afresh to build a world on the old pattern and find that fear still rules and selfishness prevails?

We are finding that for all its grimness and tragedy, life has a new dignity. The man in the street has shown to what heights he can rise when his life is fired by a splendid purpose. It is the most tremendous challenge we Guiders can face. Have we such a purpose to give to our Guides to take the place of the country's call to service when the urgent note of that call has ceased to sound? Let us look to the First Promise, it is there that the answer is to be found.

In two special ways Guiding gives us the key to the right approach to a child's religion. In the past has not much religious teaching failed because it has begun from a wrong viewpoint? The teacher has sought to convert the child instead of enlisting the child to convert the world. This may sound as if it would make an impossible prig of the child, but we do not find that in Guiding. The Guider leads and the Guide follows, but they are both on the same side, the Guider is sharer and comrade; she does not as it were, stand in an opposing camp and tell the Guide what she ought to be and do. So often in the past the child (and the grown up for that matter) has been told to "be good" to concentrate on its own soul; and the pattern given it for its inspiration has been painted in soft and tender colours. The attributes chosen for it to copy have been gentleness, meekness and mildness, instead of the strength, courage and heroism which a child applauds. Guiding has a far more robust and approach, its whole creed is to be up and doing, to go out and seek adventure, help and serve and do good turns. No child will be attracted to a colourless negative religion, especially if it seems that such a religion means very little to its owner. Tell a child it is needed to join God's army and build His Kingdom, that this will want courage and sacrifice and strenuous effort, and it will respond.

Then again, provided we are true to the Chief Scout, Guiding points the way to that balance so necessary to a healthy approach to religion. Guiding seeks to develop the whole of our natures, body, soul and spirit, not concentrating on one to the exclusion of the other two. Too much concentration on a child's soul can be harmful, and Guiding is a great corrective to this. We should never underrate the worth of our God-given faculties, our bodies and our brains. It is the Divine plan that our whole selves should be as complete and perfect as it is possible for them to be; therefore the Brown Owl who is teaching a Brownie the use of a tooth brush is doing God's work. At the same time, are we not sometimes in danger of concentrating too much on service and too little on worship? Our love for God should be the incentive and the mainspring for all service and all living. If we help our neighbour for our neighbour's sake and he turn and rend us there will come a time when we shall help him no more; but if we help him for the love of God then we can forgive him seventy times seven. Only through real worship, through the turning of the whole being in aspiring adoration to God, only through that will grow in us the spirit of selfless devotion to the building of His Kingdom, which alone can bring healing to the nations. But the worship must be real, no perfunctory performance of "religious exercises" is enough. We would also do well to remember that worship is not simply an uplifting of the heart to God when our emotions are stirred, it is also concerned with a resolute turning of our lives towards God; it speaks to us of concentration, single mindedness, will power, thanksgiving. It is purifying like a flame, it forges us like steel.

The God whom we worship must be the true God, or the very

THE GUIDER

measure of our worship will be the measure of the havoc in our lives. The centuries show time and time again that good men have done evil things thinking that they did God service because their ideas about God were wrong. Much of the suffering in the world to-day is caused, not by worshipping false Gods, but by worshipping false images of the true God. One of our greatest responsibilities as Guiders is that of helping Guiders to think; to seek and to find for themselves, the true God. For that we must think, and read, and pray ourselves, believing that if we honestly seek we shall find; if we knock the door will be opened to us; that God Himself does teach those who come as humble and sincere learners and does enable them to perform every task to which He calls them.

Our task as Guiders is not so much to teach and preach, and certainly not to foist our ideas on the Guides, but what is far harder, ourselves to become in an ever increasing degree, worshipful servants of the Most High God. We must stand by our Guides, ready and approachable, so that when they need us we can help, and at all times we can supply the background of joyous faith that is so often lacking in their own homes.

The camper has the greatest opportunity of all Guiders for showing the Guides the meaning of the First Promise. Under the skies in God's world it is easy to become a worshipping community, it is easy to complete the worship by translating it into deeds of happy comradeship. The camper knows that possessions may be a hindrance, she has attained a measure of freedom by abandoning her set mode of life, she is the more ready to follow the way that the First Promise will lead her if she takes the First Promise seriously: the way of disinterestedness, of self-forgetfulness. She has begun to understand what this means. "Blessed are the poor in spirit (which may be interpreted: those who are prepared to venture all), for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven."

THE BROWNIE PACK IN WAR-TIME

WE have been told that Guiding is of national importance, but we who play with our Brownies and enjoy their peals of laughter may wonder if what we do is sufficiently worth while. It may be a help to think about our Brownies in war-time and to see how much and even more they still need the Brownie Pack.

We have our Brownies from seven years old and there must be numbers of us older folk who can talk of memories of those years of our own childhood. It is a time when events make deep impressions. It seems inevitable that war will loom large in the minds of present-day Brownies long after they grow up. However much a grown-up is able to understand the workings of a child's mind, there will always be much that remains a mystery. Such experiences that must fall to the lot of many children now are some of those least likely to be spoken about. If we are able to help a little out of past experience we need to be very alert and to avoid jumping to conclusions. Now, more than ever, we will need to think of our own individual Brownies and to realise that what is written here is very general and needs to be filled in from our own observations.

Children are often conscious of limited knowledge and experience which make difficulties in the way of helping as they want to do. This is quite likely to be exaggerated when they hear the need for great efforts stressed on all sides. Test work in the pack and the encouragement of helping at home may help them to feel of use. Also, definite work such as knitting for hospitals or for children from devastated areas will show them that they are not useless but are able to contribute their share to the efforts of their country.

In our anxiety to save children pain, it is so easy to produce the wrong idea quite unintentionally. In passing quickly over news of someone killed in action, it is possible for the child to consider that the grown-up thinks it of little importance and is therefore unable to share the sorrow that has come to the child. It may be difficult when nerves are on edge, but indifference at once intensifies the sense of isolation and shakes security. There are other children of whom too much is expected; they hear adult conversations in no way guarded for their benefit; they live in the midst of strain and emotional disturbance. Fathers may be killed, brothers wounded and sisters married suddenly and then living at home in constant anxiety, and the younger ones are torn hither and thither to help. Possibly, too, there may be others living in similar circumstances and not called upon to help at all. They are just a nuisance, someone to be looked after and only too thankfully got out of the way. One can imagine that to any of these children the Brownie pack could be the greatest joy, a place to let off steam, to be a child amongst children, to laugh without reprimand, to be wanted and to have one's place in the pack.

Acting games, stories, handwork and ceremonies are all used to encourage development and use of imagination in the pack, and surely this, too, is very much needed. Where may not the imagination wander with the sound of guns and the sight of searchlights for stimulation. There comes a great longing for reality, to know if things are true. If we find our Brownies playing at war-time activities, some of us may try to lead them into what we think are more pleasing occupations, but if the idea comes from the Brownies in the first place, surely it is better to join in with them and through these games to concentrate on the good qualities as they emerge. First aid, semaphore, making tea and several more tests could be

worked into such games, but we do need to avoid putting adult ideas of imaginative activities on to our packs; let us try rather to develop and use what they suggest. We may not be able to prevent the weird shadows cast by imagination, but we can make an effort to express the good things of life through its use and help them to attain in later life a deeper sympathy capable of expression either in action, words or silence.

Can we remember, too, that the Chief Scout gave us an out-of-door game to play? This certainly is one of the chief joys to pass on to our Brownies. For all of us for whom the country is possible, we can use it more than ever and leave memories of crawling about in a stream for tiddlers—something that will need confidence amongst less happy memories. Perhaps they may be the foundation of a later unity with the outdoor world that can give confidence and renew strength. Now that buses are difficult and outings for town Brownies may be very limited, country Brownies could do a little by sending collections to packs in crowded places. Town Brown Owls may have more chances than their Brownies of getting away into the country, and if they can remember the pack and take back something to show or a story to tell of something they have seen, it may encourage them to look forward to the time when such things are possible once more.

The Brownie pack is the starting point of the life of a Guide and surely the foundations need to be laid even better than before if Guides of the future are to play their part in the reconstruction work lying ahead. If they are to carry on well they will need everything of value we possess passed on to them. A good sense of fun is not least among these possessions, and if we have in a small degree an understanding love of children, that will be a very conspicuous feature in our packs at the present time. Yet even beyond this there lies the centre core of our Brownie packs. We are at war because we believe that good things should be possible for all people. Can we help our packs to know some of these good things now so that they may be certain that they are precious possessions. The Brownie Promise is big enough to be a very sure foundation and yet small enough to be kept by the youngest Brownie. However much is puzzling and bewildering to a child, if she can know that there is a God to whom she can pray, a God who will not fail whatever happens to all she is just a child, a God who will not fail whatever happens to all around her, she will come through difficult years with a faith not easily broken and all the surer for the knowledge of what has passed. Brown Owls and Tawny Owls, take courage and go on, for there is much to be done. However disheartened, whatever personal difficulties, however limited our capabilities appear to be, for the sake of our Brownies we can say yet once again with St. Paul, "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me."

NOTES ON AXEMANSHIP—Continued from page 203.

the higher up the tree, the fourth, and all the horizontal ones in the same place, and so you go on. When you are past the middle you make a smaller cut on the far side (B in illustration), which should be three or four inches higher, give the tree a push, step to one side, and the tree should fall away from you. Small trees can be felled with a hand axe. The method given by Kephart for cutting out your wedge is as follows: Make a nick at *a* in the illustration 3, then another at *b*, a little higher above *a* than half the thickness of the tree. Chop alternately at these nicks, and split out the block *c* with a downward stroke of the axe. Repeat till the kerf is complete, making as big chips as you can.

In conclusion, every Guide should be able to use a hand axe. Skill is only acquired by practice and by watching a good woodsman at work. Time spent thus will be a great pleasure to anyone who enjoys watching a master perform at a skilled craft, especially when the craft is so ancient and so full of beautiful movement as axemanship.

MIDWIFERY AS A CAREER

As Chairman of the Plaistow Maternity Hospital, I have read with great interest the article on nursing as a career. It is, however, wholly devoted to the girl who can give the time necessary for training as a State Registered Nurse.

While, of course, it is very desirable that a girl taking up nursing should take the full training, yet I would like to point out that there are to-day some good posts open to girls who do not wish to give the time necessary for general training, but who are willing to become midwives.

After completion of training, posts are open to the midwife:—

(1) As a hospital midwife. Salary £65-£90, with board, uniform and laundry.

(2) As a district midwife, either in town, or perhaps in a country district, where generally a cottage is provided. Salaries £150-£230.

The training of a midwife who is not State Registered now extends to two years. A small fee is charged for this training, but if the girl agrees to give a year's service, then she will be given free training and paid a small salary.

I would further add that in the case of midwifery, marriage is not barred to the girl continuing her profession.

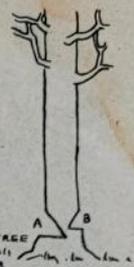
PERCY EVERETT,
Hon. Treasurer.

NOTES ON AXEMANSHIP AND TREE FELLING



1. SAWING A TREE DOWN

For sawing down trees, from 18 in. and upwards in diameter. The first thing to do is to clear all coppice round the tree, and clear the earth from between the roots which show above the ground. Then start chopping direct to the tree as shown in the picture. After that is done, chop down the claws you want it to fall. For setting a tree you use a scoring axe. After all that is finished, start sawing the tree down, one man in front for shooting gets within 2 or 3 inches of the setting of the tree, then take the saw out. Use two iron wedges driven with axe finally to throw the tree. Use top axe for topping tree as explained in Fig. 2.



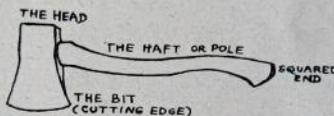
2. CHOPPING A TREE DOWN

For chopping trees down from 6 in. to 12 in. in diameter as shown in picture above. The first thing to do is to clear all coppice round the tree, then see which way you want to fell it. The axe used to fell a tree is called a scoring axe, and start chopping it as near the ground as possible. After it is felled you use a top axe for topping the tree (i.e. cutting off the branches leaving trunk).



3. KEPHART'S METHOD
(See page 202.)

4. POINTS OF AN AXE

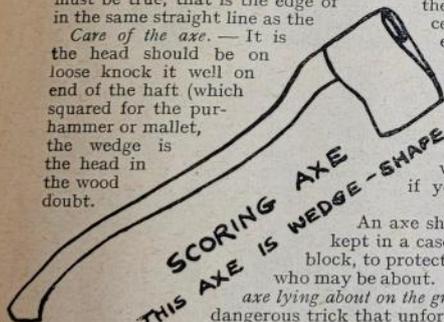


AXES are of several types. In a Guide camp the chopper or hatchet and the small hand axe are the ones usually in evidence. For tree-felling there are also proper felling axes, alluded to below as the Scoring and Topping axes. Expert advice should be sought if it is proposed to buy, and learn to use, a felling axe, so most of these notes deal with a hand axe.

Firstly, it is well worth spending the extra two or three shillings to buy an axe rather than a hatchet. Hatchets are useful for chopping up fire wood, but they are clumsy tools and you cannot do accurate work with them.

Things to look for in buying a hand axe.—The head should be of good steel. Sometimes the cutting edge is made of better steel, if so it should be welded on and not riveted, but it is best if the whole head is of one steel. Beware the kind that are painted as the paint sometimes hides the joining of bad steel! The haft should be of ash or hickory, as these woods do not split. There should be no knots. The axe must be true, that is the edge of the blade must be in the same straight line as the centre of the haft.

Care of the axe.—It is essential that the head should be on loose knock it well on end of the haft (which squared for the pur-hammer or mallet, the wedge is the head in the wood doubt.



An axe should always be kept in a case, or stuck in a block, to protect the edge and any people who may be about. *Never leave an uncovered axe lying about on the ground.* This is a terribly dangerous trick that unfortunately one sees far too often in camp. Remember Kephart says: "An axe is as dangerous as a loaded gun." If you are putting your axe away for some time it should be greased and the haft oiled.

Sharpen your axe regularly using the whet stone in a circular motion on the edge. It is useful to take a file to camp to file down any inexperienced nicks you may have made in the cutting edge, and a carborundum stone with which to give it an occasional honing. Remember, it is a blunt axe that glances off, a sharp axe bites into the wood.

How to carry a hand axe.—The axe should be carried by the head.

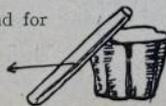
Safety rules for axemanship.—1. If people are standing about be sure that they are in front of, and not behind you, and at least two arms' lengths away.

2. Mind your feet and legs are not where they can be hit if the axe glances. When swinging your axe right-handed keep the left foot drawn back, and vice versa. If you are cutting first right then left, stand so that your axe will clear the left foot on the right hand swing, and come between your legs on the other.

3. Always chop loose stuff on a block, it is safer for you and for your axe.

4. Always hit the wood where it rests on the block, not where it is unsupported, or the pieces will fly and may cause damage.

DO NOT HIT HERE



5. Small off-shoots should be trimmed off first, as these may cause the axe to glance.

6. Never cut a knot, and if you meet a knot by accident remember it may cause the axe to glance.

One is usually told when using who supplied these notes on tree-felling says of a felling axe: "Stand well away when you are cutting; it is safer for your legs and you get a better swing."

How to use an axe.—Swing the axe freely and rhythmically. Your work is to lift and direct it, let the weight and swing of the tool do the cutting with the minimum of effort on your part. Keep your eye on the spot you want to cut, and always cut at an angle, never straight across the grain.

To chop a piece of wood in half when it is too big to cut with one blow, cut first right, then left, a few inches apart, so that a "chock" or "kerf" (V shaped wedge) is cut out, and continue right, left, cutting close to, but slightly outside the last cut each time. For still bigger logs, having made a good kerf on one side, move round and chop the opposite side to meet it. Do not chop downwards in the middle or you will have to shift the log, if you can!

To point a pole, hold the pole at the required angle and chop straight down on to the chopping block, turning the pole round to cut all sides.

How to use a felling axe.—the axe freely in the same hand axe. A full-sized both hands.

To use right-handed: down at the end of the haft; as you swing back the right hand should be close to the head to lift the weight, then, as it swings down, allow the haft to slip through your right hand, which joins the left at the bottom. Reverse the process for working left-handed. A skilled workman can do either equally well.

Tree-felling.—It is easiest to let the tree fall the way it wants to fall, i.e. the way it is leaning or towards the side which has the greater weight of branches. If you must fell it in a particular direction this is overcome

- By cutting away the boughs on the north side if you want to throw it towards the south.
- By the use of ropes.
- By setting in.

The illustrations show the method of felling (1) a large, and (2) a small tree. Here are a few notes on (2) which is the one most likely to concern us.

Start cutting the side you want it to fall (A in illustration). Cut it as near the ground as possible.

Make the first cut at an angle, the second horizontal to take out the wedge, the third is like the first but slightly
(continued on page 202)

Good Turn. Go out and find a good turn to do, and don't come back until you have done it!

The winner is the first to finish, the winning patrol the first with all its members through. The badges are presented back to owners in order of merit, with clapping. Much should be made of this.

FLYING OUR FLAG

1. Have bits of coloured rags cut out. See if the recruit can tack them together so that hers could be the first flag run up after invasion when her village is freed.

2. May be played in corners of room or, much better, corners in the open. Names, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and Great Britain. In each of the four first corners, brown paper and crayons; in Great Britain an improvised flagstaff and a Union Jack.

Recruit goes to each place in turn and draws the flag of the country, writing on the back the name of the Patron Saint. At Great Britain she finds small flagstaff, flag and rope, and hoists the flag. Besides testing knowledge of the Union Jack and the right way to fly it, this game can also test recruit's knowledge of at least two knots.

KNOTS

It is important that these should be learnt and tested practically. A list of "urgent needs" may be given to the Tenderfoot and the correct knot will prove her knowledge.

2. *A very simple knot test.* Required three pieces of rope, two of equal thickness and one of a different thickness. Recruit joins ropes together, attaches one end round some firm object at a high level (e.g., climbs a tree and fastens one end to a high branch, or goes to an upstairs room and fastens it to a bed leg), makes a loop at the other end and lets down or pulls up some heavy object with an overhand knot.

3. *Fire escape.* Lower a recruit over a wall or out of a window with an overhand knot that she herself has made.

4. *For a patrol,* give warning for rubbing up knots. Let the Guides think there is an adventure ahead—it is the best way of learning. Patrols may be given a challenge, such as "What is the most exciting thing that you could possibly think of to do with knots that will take half an hour? Patrols, after confabulation, may say such things as "A rope ladder" or "Building a hut" or "Making a swing." "All right," you say, "then do it!"

GOOD TURN

This is important; we must not overlook it. The recruit needs to be impressed so that it becomes a habit. Discuss freely—spring surprises—interchange ideas. Frequent company and patrol Good Turns, in addition to the individual ones, should be a part of the company's make-up. This is easy to-day; thrilling ways of helping may be thought of.

GUIDE LAWS

We need to make these very real. Words in themselves mean nothing, especially such things as thrift and courtesy. These may not be understood at all.

Take thrift, for example. (1) Every member of the company can challenge herself to live for a week without wasting anything. (2) Enter with zest in our country's call to save all supplies.

Acting. The acting of scenes of to-day . . . the demonstrating of keeping or breaking laws.

THE PROMISE

"The King says"—Evolve all sorts of messages which must be instantly obeyed.

Duty to God . . . What does this mean to the recruit? We must not pass it by as difficult to test—she has less fear of explaining than a grown-up has. The Guide is out for a high ideal. We must see that she realises much is expected of her and that after her test her duty to God and the King, or her Promise as a whole, does not sink into oblivion.

THE WOODCRAFT SIGNS

"Outdoor Guide Law Track" (to test Law and tracking signs). Set simple tracks between points at which Leaders are stationed. Recruit cannot pass a Patrol Leader without giving the password, which in each case is a Guide Law. (P.L. says which Law.) P.L. shows her in which direction the next track will be found. If the Law is not known, the recruit must return to base and learn it before starting out again. A time limit must be set for this test, or, if there are several recruits to be tested, they could be started off at five-minute intervals and timed to make it a race. A further test to make sure that the recruit understands what the Laws mean is, of course, essential.

Parachutist (see last month's GUIDER—adapt this)

Ingredients can be a recruit, a Tenderfoot practising for Second Class and a Second Class Guide practising for First Class. The two former follow the parachutist, who alights, if possible, with a golf umbrella. The recruit places sign for the police to follow, while the Second Class Guide is responsible for their stalking being unobserved. Meanwhile, the would-be First Class Guide runs to the house nearest

to the spot and telephones the "police" or gives a written description to the "head of the L.D.V.," including place and time. The First Class Guide then becomes the police and follows the trail to capture the parachutist.

SALUTING

"Patrol Knock-Out" (allow time for practising saluting with Leaders first). A Guide from each patrol is entered alternately. The best of each heat scores for her patrol. The others practise (being told their mistakes) with a mirror.

What can you invent under these headings? (Try this on your P.L.s) too.)

"The Tenderfoot creeps to the rescue."

"In my hand a rope I hold."

"The uses of a Guide tie."

"On the trail of adventure."

"It all depends on you."

"Law makers and Law breakers."

Never has there been such an abundant chance of proving that everyone, even the smallest, is wanted to play her part in Britain to-day. The standard of our tests must be raised, not lowered, and somehow we busy Guiders must contrive that when the Guide is more discouraging to a small girl than this. We must spur her enthusiasm, not damp it. Our Guides are all out to serve others. The training of a Guide is of untold value. "I am a Guide—a Guide can carry on even if she is afraid" cannot be said without a background. That background comes when a recruit is enrolled. She has passed her first test. Was it difficult? Did it need every ounce of effort? Then, and then only, is she one of us, with her foot firmly on the ladder of Guiding and all we stand for at her back.

HETHER KAY.

WHAT TO EXPECT AT FOXLEASE

Official permission has been given for training to continue at Foxlease at present.

Guiders in uniform will have no difficulty in entering the Defence Area when travelling direct to Foxlease, if they are in possession of a letter of authority from the Guider-in-Charge.

TRAINING DATES.

- Aug. 2nd-9th. Guide and Ranger week. (Bank Holiday.)
- Aug. 13th-20th. General week.
- Aug. 23rd-30th. Brownie week.
- Sept. 3rd-10th. Patrol Leaders' week.
- Sept. 13th-20th. General and Woodcraft week.
- Sept. 24th-Oct. 1st. Guide week.
- Oct. 4th-8th. C.C.A. Conference.
- Oct. 11th-15th. London week-end.
- Oct. 18th-22nd. Refresher week-end.
- Oct. 25th-29th. Commissioners' week-end.
- Nov. 1st-15th. Special Training fortnight for County Representatives.
- Nov. 19th-26th. General week.
- Nov. 29th-Dec. 3rd. Ranger week-end.
- Dec. 6th-10th. Brownie week-end.
- Dec. 23rd-27th. Christmas Party.
- Dec. 28th-Jan. 4th. Cadet Guiders' Training.
- Jan. 7th-14th. Cadets' training.

FREE PLACES.

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

GRANTS ON RAILWAY FARES.

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

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

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

FEES, ETC. (except for Patrol Leaders' Week and Christmas Party).

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

All applications should be made to the Secretary, Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants, and must be accompanied by a deposit of 5s., which will be returned if withdrawal is made two full weeks before the date of the course. No application can be taken for a week "below the line" as these are subject to alteration.

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.

HOW YOUR MONEY HAS BEEN SPENT

It is now possible to give you some more information as to the allocation of the large sum of money subscribed to the Guide Gift Fund, over and above the £20,000 we originally hoped to raise.

I have been in communication with the Admiralty, War Office, and the Y.M.C.A., and after going into the question very carefully the following requests have been made.

The Admiralty have asked for motor ambulances. We have decided to present twenty fully equipped ambulances to the Navy at a cost of £11,000.

The request of the War Office is for the equipment and furnishing of "Quiet Rooms" for the use of the troops. There are already a number of huts at the various camps which are set aside for this purpose, where services may be held on Sundays. Owing to the lack of equipment, a rough Altar and a few benches is all there is in this respect in most cases, and the rooms are not much used during the week. The Chaplain-General urges the great need for such "Quiet Rooms" in all the permanent camps, where men of all the Services can go and read their letters from home, write or rest in quietude and peace. These quiet rooms will be for men of all denominations and Church services of all denominations will be held there.

We have offered £10,000 to equip these huts, which will be permanent and, if all goes well, be used after the war.

The Y.M.C.A., who lost so much in France, have asked for two very large complete units, at the cost of £5,000, one for Scotland and one for England, the huts to be known as the Trefoil huts.

Everything to which we have allocated the money will be for the benefit of the men of the fighting forces. Ambulances for the sick and wounded. Rest rooms for the benefit of troops in camp. Y.M.C.A. units to help to cheer and refresh them.

In addition, the motor lifeboat will be for the use of anyone who suffers from enemy action at sea, or through shipwreck by storms.

Various suggestions were made for her name, but the most popular were "Dunkirk," "The Guide" and "Guide of Dunkirk." We therefore decided on the latter as incorporating the wishes of the majority and commemorating the historic occasion on which our boat made her first voyage.

On all our gifts will be an inscription; a large Trefoil and the words "Presented by the Girl Guides of the Empire. Empire Week, 1940."

On the Flying Ambulances and on the Naval Ambulances the inscription and Trefoil will be painted in gold. The lifeboat will have a plaque inside with the inscription as well as the name painted outside. The Y.M.C.A. huts will have a Trefoil sign outside and the inscription painted on a panel inside.

I hope you will all feel that the magnificent sum of money you have so generously raised has been wisely allocated. It has been most carefully thought out, and the Navy, Army and Air Force authorities have all been asked to make their own requests, and to ask for whatever is most urgently needed.

There is still a little more money to spend, but it has not been possible to come to a definite decision about this in time for this month's GUIDER.

I hope you all feel as proud and happy as I do at the great amount we have been able to do to help our splendid fighting forces in so many ways. Guide Gift Week has indeed proved itself worth while.

LORNA ATKINSON.

THANKS

R.A.F.

Air Ministry, Whitehall, S.W.1.

June 19th, 1940.

Dear Mrs. Atkinson,

I am writing to express my great appreciation of the gift of £15,000 which you sent to-day for the purchase of two air ambulances for the Royal Air Force and to ask you to thank the many thousands of Guides throughout the Empire who have responded so magnificently to your recent appeal.

These two ambulances will be of the utmost value to the Royal Air Force Medical Service, and in the prevention of suffering and the saving of valuable lives will, I am sure, amply repay your great generosity in providing them.

On behalf of the Royal Air Force may I again express our most grateful thanks.—Yours very truly,

Arthur Baldwin

R.N.

Admiralty, Whitehall,
June 27th, 1940.

Dear Mrs. Atkinson,

I heard with very great pleasure of the help the Girl Guides of the Empire are going to give the Navy in supplying 20 motor ambulances for the use of the Naval authorities.

I should like to take this opportunity of saying how greatly we all appreciate this generous assistance and how much we admire the efforts the girls must have made to raise the very substantial sum which is being spent.—Yours sincerely,

A. Alexander

R.N.L.I.

Dear Mrs. Atkinson,

Thank you so much for your letter of the 12th, which I received this morning. The Committee of Management met yesterday, and I told them of the magnificent success of your appeal; and they asked me to send you, and through you to all contributors to the appeal, the very warmest thanks of the Institution.

If I may, I will let you know the full cost of the boat as soon as I know it myself; I do not think you need trouble about the cost of repairs due to her service at Dunkirk, as these will, in any event, be small and I think they will be defrayed from Government sources.

I shall wait to hear from you as to her name and, of course, I will communicate with you as soon as it is possible to decide where her ultimate station will be.—Yours sincerely,

C. Satterthwaite

[FOOTNOTE.—In a previous letter Colonel Satterthwaite told us that the total cost of the lifeboat would be "in the neighbourhood of £5,000."]

Y.M.C.A.

Princess Helena Victoria writes as follows:

"As President of the National Women's Auxiliary of the Y.M.C.A., I am writing to ask you to forward on to all your Guides my message of most grateful thanks for the really wonderful gifts the Girl Guides of Great Britain and the Empire have given, through you, to the Y.M.C.A. for their war work with H.M. Forces.

I appreciate the gifts the more as I realise it must have meant a certain sacrifice on the part of the donors, and I need hardly tell you what an enormous help their gifts will be. We have lost a great deal in the way of stores, comforts, etc., in France, and are now being asked daily to start new centres.

The gratitude of the men using our centres is very great. In many out-of-the-way places the Y.M.C.A. hut is the only place for their recreation or rest. Again thanking you and your Guides.—Yours very sincerely,

Helena Victoria

REVISED LIST OF GIFT WEEK DONATIONS

ENGLAND

Further donations:—		£	s.	d.
Bedfordshire ...		3	10	0
Berkshire ...		5	0	0
Birmingham ...		3	0	0
Bristol ...		2	5	0
Buckinghamshire ...		7	2	4
Cambridgeshire ...		5	10	2
Cheshire ...		6	5	8
Cornwall ...		7	19	1
Cumberland ...		1	2	0
Derbyshire ...		7	4	0
Devonshire ...		18	19	3
Dorset ...		3	16	6
Durham ...		2	4	6
Essex ...		2	17	0
Gloucestershire ...		38	0	9
Hampshire ...		33	2	0
Hertfordshire ...		1	2	0
Huntingdonshire ...		15	6	
Kent ...		52	19	7
Lancs, N.E. ...		5	13	0
Lancs, N.W. ...		6	10	11
Lancs, S.E. ...		51	8	11
Lancs, S.W. ...		36	1	6
Leicestershire ...		1	2	0
Lincolnshire ...		12	1	8
London ...		21	13	6
Middlesex ...		51	2	3
Norfolk ...		18	9	6
Northamptonshire ...		2	1	0

ULSTER		£	s.	d.
Further donations		3	7	0
Brought forward		616	17	11
Total		£620	4	11

CHANNEL ISLANDS		£	s.	d.
Brought forward		114	2	8

SCOTLAND		£	s.	d.
Further donations		170	11	2
Brought forward		7,035	1	7
Total		£7,205	12	9

ISLE OF MAN		£	s.	d.
Brought forward		50	0	0

AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA		£	s.	d.
New South Wales		36	3	0
Tasmania		790	0	0
Victoria		220	17	11
Balance from original promise of £2,132		520	14	1
CANADA		2,635	7	1
INDIA		535	8	6
NEW ZEALAND		803	10	0
SOUTH AFRICA		2,091	15	9
Transvaal		455	0	0
ANGUILLA		3	5	7
ANTIGUA		8	12	0
BARBADOS		100	0	0
BERMUDA		450	0	0
BRITISH GUIANA		23	0	0
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLES		1	0	0
BURMA (first instalment)		3	6	0
CEYLON		90	0	0
DOMINICA		266	2	0
FALKLAND ISLES		2	16	0
FIJI ISLES		14	0	0
GIBRALTAR		25	0	0
		20	0	0

DOMINIONS AND COLONIES

DOMINIONS AND COLONIES		£	s.	d.
GOLD COAST		5	5	0
GRENADA		40	0	0
HONG KONG		182	10	0
JAMAICA		260	0	0
KENYA		1	1	0
MALTA		37	0	0
MALAYA		2	2	0
MAURITIUS		200	0	0
NEWFOUNDLAND		57	2	4
NIGERIA		211	8	7
PALESTINE		40	11	1
N. RHODESIA		20	0	0
S. RHODESIA		200	0	0
ST. KITTS		1	18	2
ST. VINCENT		100	0	0
SIERRA LEONE		8	2	5
SUDAN		7	7	0
TANGANYIKA		1	13	0
TRINIDAD		5	0	0
UGANDA		112	7	6
ZANZIBAR		22	16	0
MISCELLANEOUS		8	11	0
		59	12	0
Total		£11,285	11	6

BRITISH GUIDES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

INTERNATIONAL		£	s.	d.
ARGENTINE		251	0	6
BELGIUM		2	0	0
JAPAN		1	0	0
PARIS		10	0	6
PORTUGAL		10	0	0
SHANGHAI		11	10	10
TIENTSIN		10	0	0
URUGUAY		18	2	2
MISCELLANEOUS		6	0	0
Total		£319	14	0

Grand Total: £48,475 5s. 5d.
(Up to July 19th)

Figures in italics indicate donations not yet banked: for this reason we are not yet able to show a statement of expenses, but they now stand at £206 15s. 1d.

£48,475 5s. 5d. !!

OUR AIR AMBULANCES

The air ambulances are being presented to the R.A.F. by our President H.R.H. The Princess Royal on Saturday, July 27th, and it is hoped that photos of them will be taken by a film company and that they will be shown in the news reels throughout the country during the following week, July 29th-August 3rd. This will give everyone a grand opportunity of seeing them. You have already been warned of this in THE GUIDE but in case the pictures do not appear until the latter half of the week this notice will still be in time to tell you to WATCH THE NEWS.

PLEASE NOTE:—THE FUND IS CLOSED

THE THINGS YOU'VE



2nd Belford Guides collecting paper.

Things we learnt in peace-time, which some of us may have thought were mainly for our own enjoyment, training, or health, have now assumed quite a different guise, and we realise that all the knowledge we have acquired as Guides is now of national importance. Those Guiders and Rangers who have been asked to run camps for the Women's Land Army during the summer holidays are certainly realising that. We hear of several cases in the West Country where Guiders have been called on for that form of service, and we are proud to think that it should be so and convinced that they will uphold our reputation as campers. I have also had a letter from the Captain of the 2nd Neston Rangers (a Cheshire company), who found an excellent way of spending a week's holiday. They borrowed an empty cottage from a fruit farmer in Herefordshire and did 6½ to 7¼ hours' work a day thinning plums. They seem to have enjoyed themselves thoroughly, too. But they are not by any means the only ones who have answered the call of the land. The 2nd Corby Company have offered their services as haymakers to any farmer in the district who needs their help, and they have also offered their own garden rakes in case of a shortage of implements. Welsh Guiders, as well as cultivating their own allotments, are helping the farmers by cutting thistles, nettles and other weeds, and some are salvaging the waste metal, which is often found scattered so widely about the farm that the farmer might not find time to collect it himself. Other Guiders might adopt this idea, by the way. A Guider suggested it to me the other day, remarking that it is surprising how much old iron can be picked out of ditches and



A Patrol Leader welcomes refugees from the Channel Islands.

DURING the last few weeks British Guiders have gone back to the land to some effect. From here, there and everywhere reports reach Headquarters from Guiders who are haymaking, gardening, fruit-picking, thinning, and a lot of enjoyment they seem to get out of it, too. The war is definitely doing good in one way if in no other, for it is teaching us to relate our Guiding and our motto to real life as, perhaps, never before.

hedges during a country walk. I wonder how many people have thought of that one? Other gardeners are the 1st East Grinstead "Home Emergency Patrol," who cultivate a strip of ground behind their Guide hut, and whose crop of vegetables is flourishing.

A pack of Westminster Brownies have given their aluminium tea-set and tray to the borough collector of aluminium—it was given a place of honour in the dump. Glasgow Guiders appear to have been having a thoroughly good time damaging pots and pans! A cutting from the *Scottish Daily Herald* dated Monday, July 15th, states that more than 50,000 aluminium articles had been dumped since the previous Thursday and every article had been knocked out of action by Girl Guides to prevent resale! That conjures up a lovely picture, I think. Drott-wich Rangers and Guides were quick to answer the call for aluminium and were out with their trek-cart collecting pots and pans directly they heard they were wanted. But this is only one of their many war-time activities. They have also collected sixty pounds of tinfoil for the Lord Mayor's Fund. One of their best efforts consisted of some quick thought and action in connection with evacuees. They worked hard all day at the station, and having finished, went to the school-room to see if they were needed there. They found thirteen children who had nowhere to go, and the authorities were in a dilemma until the District Commissioner volunteered to take them into her own house. The Patrol Leaders went on ahead, turned the furniture out of the drawing-room and writing-room and arranged spare beds and mattresses on the floor. With the help of the county and district nurses, they soon made the beds, and the children were bathed and tucked up. There were no tears. After that two Rangers came early each day until the M.O. pronounced the children fit to be moved to billets, and looked after them and kept them happy. Four children were very ill-provided for, so the Rangers got busy, made clothes and bought shoes and boots for them out of the company jumble sale funds. The children were delighted with everything and are now very happy and good in their new billets, where they are not forgotten by their Ranger godmothers, who keep in constant touch with them. I now hear that the latest activity of these same Guiders and Rangers is to train as fire-fighters, as they hope to be able to be responsible for the protection of their own Guide hut and to help anyone who needs them. I think they are an example of real all-round preparedness and efficiency. They seem to be doing several other good turns, but as space is scanty I must not dwell too long on the activities of one District.

The collectors still go on collecting! I hear of one company which has collected 5,000 razor blades and sent them to a warden who had a bet with his fellow wardens that he would collect a million in a fortnight! Now, if anyone gets bitten with that idea, don't waste stamps by writing to ask me what to do with them. The warden's name is G. W. Marten and he lives at 43, Stanley Park Drive, Alperton. I daresay he will advise you, for, according to the *Wembley News*, he seems to have achieved nation-wide fame over his brainwave. Another original collection is that of walking-sticks for wounded men in hospital, which is being made by the 1st St. George's Darwen Guiders.

If the publication of *THE GUIDER* depended on the amount of waste paper collected by Guiders all over the country, I think all our worries would cease. You certainly seem to be making a determined attack on that particular form of waste. Elsewhere in this *GUIDER* you will find an illustrated description of the paper-baling press made by the 1st Hambleton Guiders, and almost simultaneously with that report came the description of the work the Birkenhead Guiders are doing for the Corporation scheme. Guiders have distributed leaflets throughout the district and have followed them up with sacks. They now call regularly once a fortnight at over 2,000 houses, empty the sacks and take the contents to the local paper depots, where they are sorted and sent to the central depot for repulping. Good work, Birkenhead.

Curdrige Guiders had collected 29 cwts. of paper by June 7th—we would like to hear how this collection has grown by now, please. The 2nd Belford Company had collected over a ton by June 14th—and they look very cheerful about it, don't they?



Josephine with a friend.

WE BEEN DOING

Another good bit of work deserves mention—but I'm afraid it must remain anonymous, which, after all, is in the true tradition of good turns—was that of a company which was giving a concert. They had actually assembled in the hall and were in process of "making up," when a number of French troops arrived and the hall was immediately commandeered. The concert was postponed and the Guides set to work at once to make their unexpected guests at home and to arrange every possible comfort for them. We do learn a lot about emergencies nowadays, if nothing else!

That seems to lead direct to our visitors from other countries and to Josephine, a Guide from Amsterdam. I found her in a London hospital which is now a hostel for refugees. She and her parents and Scout brother came to England in an open boat, taking a week to get here, and with no food and very little water. Nobody knew how to row, and they shipped a lot of water which Josephine baled out with a tin gasmask case. When she arrived, Josephine had to go straight to hospital because her feet were swollen to three times their normal size from exposure.

In hospital, the Maidstone Guides visited the refugees, and Josephine seems to have enjoyed keeping them in the dark about being a Guide until they were just going, when she saluted them!—Then they promptly adopted her and her entire family and fitted them out with all their needs. Well done, Maidstone—you will be glad to know that we've fixed your protégée up with uniform and introduced her to a London company. She has also taken Jacqueline, a 17-year-old Belgian, to the meetings. Jacqueline has never been a Guide, but she is so enthusiastic that she says she is one already! She is the oldest of twelve brothers and sisters, and the youngest has been adopted by the Chalfont St. Giles Brownies. Gibraltar Guides have provided clothing for some of the "in betweens."

The 10th Hendon Rangers—a very new company—have taken fifteen Flemish refugees, ranging from three to eighteen years, under their wing, and arrange games for them once a week. A great success from all points of view, I hear.

There are now many Polish Guides and Rangers in London and they are being welcomed into companies. Six have been attached to a Chelsea Ranger Company, which is rapidly becoming an International company as the Guides with a submarine embroidered in one corner with the ship's motto, *Celer et Truax*, in the other.

The Guides are now keeping in close touch with the family of every sailor lost in the *Shark*, and are taking every opportunity to do all they can to help them.

We have heard a splendid account of the work done by French Scouts and Guides when the Germans broke through in June. Refugees crowded into Nantes and the Guides and Scouts worked steadily in night and day shifts under the Red Cross, providing food and relief. The Red Cross helpers say it was marvellous the way in which these girls and boys of 15 to 17 years carried on when they were forced to rest. The Scouts also had maps and directed people to their destinations. A Scout would cheerfully hoist his bicycle on to the top of the luggage and mattresses on a car, jump on the running-board and go off to direct the driver, returning later on his bicycle. The Guides ran a crèche and play-centre for the children and helped the Red Cross with their first aid tent and canteen.

They also, with the Scouts, erected an enormous notice-board, which was divided alphabetically into sections under towns. As people arrived they put their names down and could see if other

members of their family or friends were already there.

Finally, here is a good idea from Wales. In order to help save the country's wool supply the 1st Tremadoc and 1st Prentig Companies have been collecting wool off bushes, etc., soaking it, washing it, and generally preparing it for use. When ready, they have made it into bedside mats, which they have sold at 5s. 6d. each. On seven mats, which required fourteen pounds of wool, they have made a profit of 38s. 6d. for Guide Gift Week. Fuller particulars of the process will be given in *THE GUIDE*, together with photographs of the Guides at work.

I think that you might like this extract from a letter which came from a Post Ranger in north-east England. She is quite unable to move about.

In her letter she says:—

"The night that we had the raid my young sister and I had mother for casualty No. 1. She bled profusely and we were thoroughly glad of our combined first aid knowledge (Emma did the running about and I produced the equipment!), and blessed the day when we both took up Guiding."

That is the spirit which will bring us victory, and I rejoiced when I read that letter for it is such splendid proof that each one of us can help in this war. There is no time or place for inferiority complexes now—nobody

is too humble or too helpless to take a share, and this case of a Post Ranger, who, though too crippled to move, had, in spite of that, taken our motto seriously and trained herself in first aid so that she might be of service to others, is the true spirit of England.

More than ever, after writing this month's news, do I feel that nothing you could do would surprise me. I'm getting almost blasé about you and your doings! When I hear of your achievements nowadays I think: Naturally, they're Guides! But, deep down, I'm awfully proud to wear the Trefoil—prouder than I've ever been.

Now, what about next month's news? Could somebody startle me? What is going to be your next bright idea?



They found an excellent way to spend their holiday.

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Droitwich Rangers and Patrol Leaders worked hard at the station.



Friends at Headquarters.

it has also welcomed several Belgian Guides. Part of their meeting is devoted to an English lesson—the rest of the time it is an ordinary meeting, but I have an idea that the hostesses will not be the only ones to do the teaching! I have an idea that International Guiding is flourishing now as never before and that the exchange of ideas and methods will enrich us all.

The Rangers, Guides and Brownies of Esher feel a personal sorrow at the loss of H.M.S. *Shark*, which was adopted by the Esher Division at the beginning of the war, the Guides sending parcels and writing regularly to the men and also to their families. The Commander presented the Division with photos of the *Shark* and her ship's company, and the crew made a White Ensign for the Guides with a submarine embroidered in one corner with the ship's motto, *Celer et Truax*, in the other.

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BE PREPARED

by
MARGUERITE DE BEAUMONT.

THERE is an old saying used amongst trackers and backwoodsmen: "Take your land marks when you start, and look back occasionally as you go along." This applies to many things in life besides tracking. Look back for a moment at the old days when Scouting, from which the Girl Guide Movement came, was in its infancy.

During the siege of Mafeking, Lord Baden-Powell, the officer in charge of the garrison, found that there were many boys in the town who had nothing to do, and who were therefore getting in the way of the grown-ups and generally making a nuisance of themselves, being far more bother than they were worth. He conceived the splendid idea of getting them together into a team, giving them any old hat turned up at the side, just for the sake of a uniform, (which is always such splendid fun) and, most important of all, finding them jobs of work to do.

A long time after this the Boy Scout Movement was started here in our own country, and boys and girls together enjoyed good Scouting and began training themselves in all sorts of useful ways on the lines laid down by their Chief, in that most wonderful book *Scouting for Boys*.

Lord Baden-Powell was besieged with enquiries from girls as to how they could share in this Scouting, with all its adventure and romance, and, to cut a long story short, he sat down and, in his own inimitable way, thought out and created for these girls the Girl Guide Movement.

In talking to one of the very early Girl Scouts, Lord Baden-Powell told this story. *Once upon a time there was a young officer in India who had tremendous enthusiasm for all things that savoured of devotion to duty and daring adventure; his imagination was fired by the example of a certain regiment. The men of this regiment were very often sent on most dangerous missions; they were trusted to uphold the traditions of the British Army, they were rough and ready and men of all sorts and kinds, but they did their job with knightly valour, and their spirit lived in the heart of this young officer for all his days as a soldier. He carried it with him as a knight carries his sword. As so often happens, long years after any particular thing has inspired us and may have remained hidden in our minds, the idea of the men of this regiment came to the forefront and became the corner-stone upon which a vast organization was to be built.*

The young officer in the story of this Indian regiment is now Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell, the man whose name will go down in history as one of the Great Ones, one of those possessing the eternal spirit of youth, and being in close harmony and sympathy with the youth of the world. The story that he told of the Indian regiment was only the beginning.

He turned to the Girl Scout to whom he was speaking and said: "You will have to give up being a Girl Scout now, the time has come for the girls to start something on their own. I have told you the story of these men in India, because I want you girls to be as adventurous, as brave and as devoted to duty as those soldiers who upheld their traditions in the face of overwhelming odds; I am going to call you 'The Guides.' That was the name of this regiment, and you must now do your best throughout the whole of your life to live up to their example."

That was how it all started, but we must not be led into thinking that it was entirely a serious affair. There was that mixture in the Chief's words of seriousness and joy, and in his tone there was that hint of fun that made one realise what a jolly thing it was going to be to be one of the Guides. Some people have an idea that Lord Baden-Powell invented the Guide and Scout Movement; actually he did nothing of the sort. He did something far more wonderful than that; he took to himself all those things which have appealed to youth for centuries, all those ideas which have made great men and women, all the practical and most useful activities of such people as backwoodsmen, native trackers, soldiers, explorers and seamen, and many others besides, and he used them to capture the imagination of the young people, who, although he did not realise it at the beginning, were going to follow him from many different lands right across the world, like the creatures who followed the Pied Piper because he played them such a lovely song. But you cannot live on vague ideals however beautiful, so what was the next step?

The next step was to get ready for any eventuality. That meant that the young people who joined the Scouts and Guides must work hard in order to equip themselves for whatever they might happen to meet on the road. That was where the whole scheme was so brilliantly clever. There was no sitting in the shade and dreaming all day long. Take the picture of a camp where this sort of thing happens. It would be a hopeless affair however much we sat and admired the stars and thought how lovely were the trees and fields if we did nothing whatever until the evening fell. We should find ourselves in a cold and cheerless place, very hungry and really only longing for a feather bed and a hot water bottle!! So two words came into being; these words have been translated into many languages, they have inspired many people, and they will still inspire many others to do and dare, and to equip themselves as true men and women. Two little words for us to write upon our shield: "Be Prepared." We must cook, sew, wash, mend, pitch tents,

light fires, and look to our personal gear and kit, and carry those things with us (preferably having made them ourselves) that will help us to be in the forefront in any emergency. Finally, having prepared ourselves practically, in all these most thrilling occupations, we may find one day that we are confronted with a really big problem, and that none of these things will help us. Then we look back along the trail as a tired man turns gratefully to the shade of some great tree after he has laboured through the heat of the day, and we hear the words of the Chief: "In a difficult situation one never failing guide is to ask yourself what Christ would have done, and then do it as nearly as you can."

Guiding and Scouting are being tested to-day as they have never been tested before, but there is no fear of the issue if we are prepared to meet it. Perhaps the greatest test of all will be for those Guides who are to leave England and seek their fortune in the great Dominions of the British Empire. They will indeed have a test of character placed before them. A great many girls to-day have a very easy time in their homes, in some cases they have too easy a time, and there is only one word for them under these circumstances. They are SPOILT! When they leave their native land and go forth on what will probably be the greatest adventure of their lives, they will not find that everything is easy.

In 1620 the Pilgrim Fathers, 78 of them with 24 women, set sail for America in the *Mayflower*. This was a little tiny ship compared with the ships of to-day, and it took them three months to reach the shores of what is now New England, in the United States of America. I hope the Guides who have the privilege of going away to these great Dominions will look upon themselves as pioneers, and it might help them to imagine themselves as one of those 24 women who went in the *Mayflower* and risked dangers and difficulties for the sake of the new life which was opening before them.

The journey may indeed be adventurous, but when the Guides reach their destination then the real test will begin. They must be humble and say little and watch a great deal what is going on around them. They must remember that they are guests, and one of the chief laws for a guest is the law of courtesy. These Guides will be learners, not teachers, and this grand opportunity which they have been given can be turned into something very wonderful if taken in the right spirit. Remember a learner needs a Guide.

"We have a Captain,
And the heart of every valiant man
Has drunk in valour from His eyes
Since first the War began.
He is most merciful in fight,
And of His scars a single sight
The embers of our failing might
Into a flame can fan."

A THOUSAND YEARS IN THY
SIGHT . . .

The fact that camp has, for the majority, become impossible this summer is probably accepted by many Guiders as one of the tiresome necessities of war, but is not looked upon as too great a catastrophe. They have many camps to look back upon and many to which to look forward, so for this year they concentrate on other things and try not to mind too much. But we forget all too easily what time looks like when seen through the eyes of a child of Guide age. Then a school term seems to last an eternity, and something looked forward to for next year might almost as well be something in the next century. If we try to remember this, and also bear in mind how few years a Guide has in the company (four or possibly five at most) it will help us to realise how important it is that the Guides of 1940 should not be deprived of that steady influence, that contact with stable and enduring things and the consequent realisation of the eternal values, which the Guides of 1939 had through their summer camps.

Most of us cannot camp, so how are we going to do it? We must look for other ways of showing them life in its proper perspective, of showing them that though the days through which we are living just now may seem to us to be the darkest days of all history, yet there have been dark days before, through which the things that really matter have survived. In the country the means are not far to seek, but often children living in sight and sound of the hills and of the sea will not know how to look at them with understanding unless we can open their eyes for them. Even in a town they can watch the sky at sunset, the scudding clouds on a windy day, the moon and stars, and can learn to think of the old trees in the parks as witnesses of the generations which have gone before, and of the young trees as guarantees of the future years, when perhaps their own descendants will be standing in the same place and thinking the same thoughts as they are thinking now.

And in these days of stress and turmoil, can we not help them to discover the atmosphere of peace and everlastingness which is to be found in our old churches and cathedrals? It is not enough just to take them to church, but they must be helped to see the vision—the man who conceived the idea of the building and made the plans; the loving work that went to the building of it, a craftsman perhaps

spending years of his life in the perfecting of one doorway or pillar: the centuries through which the church has stood, while history was made around it and within it: the bells in the belfry and all the times they have rung, sometimes as warning of approaching danger, sometimes solemnly tolling for the death of a king, sometimes joyfully pealing in celebration of a victory. Perhaps most of all the thousands upon thousands of simple, faithful people who have worshipped under its roof, and the great diversity of their prayers and of their praise.

These children see before them a dark chasm, into which all civilisation might seem to be tottering. We must not let them lose their faith, but must help them to a sure knowledge that the world is going forward. For this they must look backwards from the horrors of to-day and be shown something of history—not dry facts and dates, but some of the valiant lives and deeds of heroism that have gone before and the great victories of the reformers. The abolition of slavery, the reform of prisons, the invention and application of anaesthetics and antiseptics, all that has been done to improve the working conditions and add to the safety of miners. One could go on adding to the list. Indeed, patrols might set themselves to think of all the things which have happened for the good of the world during the last 500 or 1,000 years, and then have a debate on any items the good of which might be questioned.

We can help them also to look on music, poetry, pictures as the precious heritages of all generations, and as chains, the links of which go back into the past and stretch unbroken into the future. By directing their thoughts into such channels, we will surely help them to look into the future with unbounded hope and faith.

"God is working His purpose out, as year succeeds year.

God is working His purpose out, and the time is drawing near.

Nearer and nearer draws the time, the time that shall surely be,

When the earth shall be filled with the Glory of God, as the waters cover the sea."

JOAN HERIOT MAILLAND,
Scottish Commissioner for Camping.

CAMPING

Chigwell Row, Blackland Farm and Cudham Camping Grounds

Camping in camouflaged tents will be permitted at Chigwell Row and Blackland Farm, in accordance with the statement issued by the Ministry of Home Security. The necessary approval by the local police authorities has been obtained.

Applications should be made in the case of Chigwell (for Guides of the London Metropolitan Police Area) to The Warden, J. H. Inglis, Esq., Chigwell Row Camping Ground, Chigwell Row, Essex (Telephone number: Chigwell 450). In the case of Blackland Farm, to The Warden, J. B. Macadam, Esq., Blackland Farm Camping Ground, East Grinstead, Sussex (Telephone number: Sharpthorne 93).

Camping in tents will not be permitted at The Shaws, Cudham, but the hostel only is available for nights. All girls should wear uniform or a distinguishing badge. All applications must be addressed to The Warden, Mrs. Harvey, Overshaws, Cudham, Kent. Telephone number: Biggin Hill 5.

CHIGWELL ROW CAMPING GROUND

Chigwell Row Camping Ground is open to hikers and campers for all those

in the Metropolitan Police Area, and when there is room (as there usually is) to all girls outside the Metropolitan Area, who are welcome to the grounds at an additional fee of 3d. per head per week-end.

Hikers from all areas are welcome at 1d. per head per day. Camping fees, including all equipment for those in the Metropolitan Police Area:—

Ordinary week-end, Friday till Sunday, 9d. per head.

Bank Holidays, Friday till Monday, 1s. per head.

Easter Thursday till Monday, 1s. 3d. per head.

Those outside the Metropolitan Police Area pay 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., respectively. Telephone, Chigwell 450. Railway Station, Grange Hill, L.N.E.R.

CAMPING

By kind permission of the Forestry Commission, a camping site is available at Tanaeldroch, Lledr Valley, Snowdonia National Forest Park. The site is free to Guides in uniform and may be used in August and September. Applications should be made to: Miss Mills, Greenways, St. Hilary's Road, Llandudno.

TESTING THE EMERGENCY SECTION OF THE FIRST CLASS BADGE

WHENEVER possible we test for emergencies at the same time as Section 4b in order that the Guide may not be expecting the accident, and that we may have an opportunity to judge whether she can act quickly and efficiently when taken by surprise. To do the tests properly several examiners and willing patients are needed, the former, hard to come by at first, are now supplied from a panel of local Guiders. The latter are more easily found among neighbours, children on holiday, and Rangers and Guiders not known to those taking the test. These patients evidently manage to enjoy themselves as they are keen to help a second time.

We have examined for burns in the following ways. The Guides are told to go down to the paddock for the ice accident; on the way they pass a party of hikers at tea, who upset the billy of supposedly boiling water over someone's leg, and another burns her hand while catching hold of the handle of the billie in trying to save it from completely upsetting. It is best to have the hikers making tea,

because then the Guides can apply strips of rag soaked in it and also give it as a stimulating drink to the lady with the scalded leg who "comes over queer" with the shock. It is so important that the Guides should learn to use the remedies that are there and not expect a first aid case always handy.

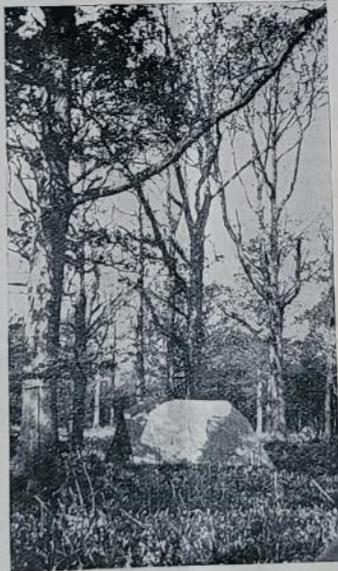
After dealing with this unexpected accident, the Guides really go and cope with the ice accident, which we never attempt to make a surprise. The hole that the patient falls into is in sloping ground and no one passes artificial respiration who has her patient's head uphill. A ladder is left leaning against a nearby tree, for those that have eyes to see it.

Another time we send the Guide to a studio in the grounds for the bed-making test. Outside the studio a couple of boys are feeding a bonfire, and after the Guide has been at the bed-making test for five minutes a sheet of newspaper is set alight at the end of a rake by the grown-up who is staging this accident. One of the boys, with strips of orange and red paper pinned to his clothes, dashes in through the studio door at the same moment as the lighted sheet of paper is waved in front of the window. The boy has been rehearsed to chatter excitedly for a few seconds after being thrown to the ground and then to faint. The examiner who is judging the bed-making also judges the treatment of clothes on fire, faint and shock. Various boys have done this accident very realistically and it has been a good opportunity to judge the Guide's ability to act in an emergency.

When teaching first aid, the Guiders need to pay much more attention to the treatment of the patient, apart from the accident. One of our tests for the treatment of bleeding has been the small child falling down some stone steps while playing ball and cutting his leg. The Guides hardly ever talk to the child or settle him to a sitting down game or occupation after dealing with the cut. Another accident to test for bleeding took place while the Guides were doing heights, weights and numbers. Our neighbour, who is a trained nurse and acts as examiner, came down her drive in the car and knocked over a cyclist at our gates. This seemed so genuine that passers-by rushed up and offered their help and then stood by, thoroughly interested, to watch the Guides at work. There was the chauffeur's cut head to deal with, a passenger in the back had fainted with the shock, and the cyclist was quite knocked out. The Guides were expected to lift and move the patient by grasping her clothes instead



Natural Camouflage made by tree shadows on a buff tent. Blackland Farm has lovely woods in which to camp, a stream, fine old Sussex barn, beautiful surrounding country, and is easily accessible. It is situated on the edge of Ashdown Forest, close to East Grinstead.



Camping in the bluebells at Blacklands. Camouflage in two colours showing effective breaking up of the shape of the tent. The light colour appears lighter in the photograph than it was.

THE GUIDER

of wasting time improvising a less comfortable form of stretcher. It had been necessary to attract the Guides' attention by a good deal of arranged noise, and at the moment of supposed impact the driver dropped fire-irons out of the window and the passenger burst a balloon.

During the summer months we use the garage for the fomentation tests and arrange outdoor accidents. In the winter, temperature-taking and fomentations are done in the dining-room, so that the Guides can hear the crash as the mail cuts her hand on a broken glass dish in the kitchen. If ever a Guide goes into the kitchen to fetch water or bowls she is marked on her friendliness, courtesy and thoughtfulness in shutting the door.

Usually we have four examiners and can test eight Guides in an hour, the Guides going round in couples and the accidents arranged so far apart that they don't hear anything to forewarn them. If it is not possible for a Guide to be taking other tests when she comes to be examined for her Emergencies, we give her a cup of tea as soon as she arrives and an accident happens while she is drinking it. Or we ask her to go and help clear up after the bed-making test and while she is folding the sheets and blankets the boy's clothes catch fire.

To test in this way takes time, and willing co-operation is needed amongst the examiners, but if the First Class Guide is to be the sort of Guide that we want her to be, then we must take the trouble to examine for the badge in as thrilling and realistic a manner as possible.

V. W.

HINTS FOR PATROL PRACTICES



Now that patrols are much more what they were always intended to be—self-contained units operating on their own with little help from grown-ups—THE GUIDER is trying to give suggestions which Leaders may find useful in the training of their patrols. Guiders may like to pass them on to Patrol Leaders who, in their Captain's absence, are running companies unaided. The emphasis will be laid on practices helpful in the present state of emergency.

1. Have you had a thorough inspection of each Guide's first aid equipment, and do you see that she always carries it with her? This need not be at

all elaborate, but should include:—

- (a) Squares of gauze or clean linen, baked in the packet or box for twenty minutes and then not opened until need arises. It will then be sterile.
- (b) A good pad of cotton wool.
- (c) Tannafax jelly.
- (d) Triangular bandage when Guide tie is not being worn.

No iodine or disinfectant is desirable. A clean, dry dressing is preferred by nearly all doctors, and with this simple outfit you can cope with cuts, hæmorrhage, burns and sprains.

2. Do your Guides know how to use their outfits and to treat for shock in addition? If not, and if you have not been very thoroughly trained yourself, get someone to come and help you. It is vital that all Guides should be well trained in this. See, too, that they can all put on a sling well.

3. In a complicated accident Guides would not be sufficiently trained to carry out complete first aid treatment, but they can all treat for hæmorrhage and shock, and could be very useful assistants to the first aid workers. For instance, soothing a hurt child and making it comfortable; relieving the anxiety of a mother, say, who is being taken to hospital and is worrying about her children. Take messages for her and relieve her mind as far as possible. These and many other instances can best be practised by the patrol acting the scene and showing what the Guide would do.

4. Another acting scene, an air raid alarm, is for the patrol to be a family which includes one Guide. When



A querulous old lady...

the siren blows the family act the scene, the Guide showing her part in the proceedings. It may be a querulous old lady who needs help and who is guaranteed to put her gasmask on back to front, and having in the rush forgotten her dentures, is practically incomprehensible! Or it may be children to keep calm and happy and put to bed comfortably when the "all clear" goes.

5. Carrying messages correctly is expected of a Guide, but this needs practice to do well. Try giving the Patrol quite a complicated message verbally and then after drill or a game see if they can all repeat it without a mistake.

6. Clear directions, too, may be expected of Guides, so practise your patrol in giving clear, concise directions to any given place without an extra word or even "ums" and "ers" being put in. The Guide should stand well and speak very clearly and without fidgeting while she is doing this.

These are just a few ways in which Guides may train to "Be Prepared"; you will be able to invent many more for yourselves.

VIOLET SYNGE.

"AND IN THIS FAITH COME VICTOR"

Help me to need no aid from man
That I may help such men who need.
—KIPLING.

In normal times Humanity can be roughly divided into two sections, the Givers and the Takers—the strong and the weak. As the war progresses, we are finding more and more that force of circumstance is making us all Givers. The situation would be simple were we all equally equipped to give, but it is not as easy as that, for this great force of Givers includes those who, in the ordinary life, were unable to stand alone, who could not solve their own problems, without support from someone stronger who could advise, encourage and comfort them. The proportion of Givers was never equal to that of Takers, for there are comparatively few people who are wise enough to draw their strength and inspiration from within, who can go through life dependent on no human being. It was natural that those few found many dependent on them, and they gave unstintingly. Now, however, the demand falls equally on all, strong and weak alike. As the need for material sacrifice grows larger, so does the need for spiritual and mental generosity. The supply must be unceasing.

One and all are responding courageously, but it is natural that, although those who were dependent in peace-time are making a gallant effort, they turn instinctively for inspiration to those more evolved souls who encouraged them in their personal hour of need. The strain falls on all—but heaviest of all upon those who are able to tap that Divine source.

Before the war we tended to become soft. Modern civilisation had risen to such a high material standard that we had grown to expect life to be easy. According to our means we all had our luxuries. Life had become labour-saving to such a degree that some of us were beginning to forget the satisfactory feeling of labour and achievement. Our music came to us on the radio, our books were served up to us in two hours on the films, our food was obtainable in tins. The radio and the films brought great benefit, for they made it possible for a far wider public to learn, but they also tempted us to shirk the effort of discovery for ourselves. We were beginning to take too much for granted, to live artificially, and to forget, or even scorn the genuine resources which are ours by right of effort.

Now rationing is imposed upon us all, and practically all our material needs are affected by it. Even the musical programmes on the radio can be said to be rationed—for of necessity more time is being given to news bulletins. We have less money for the cinema. For intellectual nourishment we must fall back on our own resources and make the effort to read for ourselves. We are becoming skilled in cookery, in the art of adapting and substituting the more homely foods for those which are no longer attainable. We are, in short, learning to be more resourceful in every way.

As in our material life—had we not become too labour-saving in our spiritual life? It was difficult to concentrate, there was little time to pray, it was easier to ask the advice of a fellow being than to put ourselves in tune with the Infinite and tap the source of inspiration at the Fountainhead. Some of us had even ceased to believe in such a source of supply. Now the need of spiritual strength and inspiration is so great, we strive to respond to the demand, but we feel exhausted and sapped unless we are able to renew our strength and courage.

We have to fall back upon the Eternal Power if we are to stand up to the strain imposed upon us. Human resources are not enough.

Help me to need no aid from men
That I may help such men who need.

We have to tune in to the Divine Current and allow it to flow through us, to inspire us that we may help others; to encourage us that we may have strength to go forward, lighting the way for those who are in trouble; to inflame us with courage and desire, that we may have power to achieve victory.

MARGARET TENNYSON.

THE GUIDES OF TRINIDAD ARE HELPING TOO

EVERYONE at this time of crisis is trying to do their bit, be it ever so small, in helping to meet the needs of our country, and Guides throughout the Empire are taking their share in the practical efforts of the civilian population.

Here in Trinidad there is not the scope for all the types of work in which Guides are proving their usefulness in Great Britain, but what there is to be done is being tackled very



They sort silver paper too.



Picking over Kapok.



Under the Silk Cotton Tree.

the Red Cross Association were made by Guides—and lots of them are busy still stitching, knitting and chipping. Besides this work, special courses of lectures in first aid and home nursing have been arranged by the Association for the Guides, both junior and senior sections, and several Guiders and Rangers are among the members of the already formed detachments of V.A.D.s in the Colony.

Empire Week, May 19th-25th, was set apart as a special Guide Gift Week, during which the Guides of the Empire set themselves the stupendous task of raising £20,000.

Trinidad Guides have cause to be proud of their contribution to this scheme, having collected no less a sum than £112 7s. 6d.

And so the Guides are tackling cheerfully and efficiently every little job that they can do—doing the job that's nearest and doing it well. "Legions of happy, healthy, useful youngsters tackling the job with a grin"—that is what the Chief Scout expects them to be, and that is how the Guides must face the war. And if it should come any nearer home, the Trinidad Guides will be ready.

FOOD PRODUCTION FOR GUIDES

By W. E. SHEWELL-COOPER, N.D.H., F.L.S., F.R.S.A.

earnestly. The Lord Mayor of London has appealed to Guides to co-operate in the collection of waste metal-foil which will be sold in England for his fund in aid of the sick and wounded, and this is an appeal which can be met here with as ready a response as elsewhere. Even the tiniest Brownie is busy collecting—not only silver paper, but empty tea packages, milk bottle caps, and even tooth paste tubes. Twice a week the Guides are busy at Headquarters, sorting, cleaning, smoothing and packing all the contributions which have been sent in. Special collecting boxes, painted blue and bearing the Guide badge, have been placed about the town and everyone has been asked to save all their silver paper and to treasure their tinfoil of all kinds, thus helping the Guides in this war-time Good Turn.

And besides the silver paper, the Guides in Trinidad have been busy collecting something else, too. Navy blue-clad figures, and smaller brown ones, too, have been seen picking up and filling bags with the fluff of kapok which has been lying scattered under the tall silk cotton trees near the Savannah. This is not so easy or pleasant as it sounds, for there were huge rats' nests under the trees and leaves and twigs were mixed with the kapok, and it had to be carefully picked over before it could be used to fill the little pillows and pads which other Guides have been busy making for the Red Cross Association. Masks could be used during the work, but the children seemed to enjoy brushing their noses on their sleeves and going to the door for a good sneeze. Not only the silk cotton, but any scraps of waste material are used for this purpose after they have been chipped up into tiny pieces.

Many of the articles among those already sent away to England by

GUIDERS will remember what a scarcity of greens there was last winter. The serious winter frosts were blamed entirely for this, but statistics show that the weather was not entirely to blame for some 65 per cent. of the "greens" we normally consumed in peace-time come from abroad.

It is, therefore, up to us to do everything we can to help our country at this time and to plant "greens" galore.

Most people know about spring cabbages. The seed is sown in July or early August and the plants are put out into their permanent positions in September or early October. They live quite happily through a normal winter and are cut for use in April, May and early June. One of the earliest varieties to turn in is called Clucas' First Early 218. Other good varieties are Flower of Spring and Harbinger. Spring cabbages can be planted in rows 18 inches apart and 1 ft. apart in the rows.

There are four kales that should certainly be planted by all Guiders and Guide companies who are helping with our "Dig for Victory Campaign." The first is known as Hardy Sprouting. This will withstand the most rigorous winter; the second is Extra Curled Scotch, which is a robust and compact variety; the third Asparagus Kale, a hardy late variety, and the fourth the Thousand-Headed Kale, which is not only very hardy, strong and productive, but very delicious. It comes into use early in the spring.

These kales should ensure a good supply of winter vegetables throughout the winter months. Instead of being harmed they are improved by frost. There is no need to make any special soil preparation for them and they can easily be planted in land that has

THE GUIDER

been recently occupied by early peas, early or second early potatoes, early carrots, etc., etc. It is too late now to sow the seed, and so plants should be obtained from a local nurseryman.

Those who have a difficulty in obtaining plants may write to me for further advice and I shall be happy to put them in touch with a supplier.

If the weather is dry be sure to pour water into the holes at planting time. The taller growing kinds will need planting 2 ft. apart in rows 2 1/2 ft. apart, while the others will do well at 2 ft. square.

The kales may be harvested as desired, but it is inadvisable to use them until other green vegetables are scarce. In this way they are able to grow unrestricted and build up a good plant. Early in the New Year the heads of kales may be removed and in this way dozens of side growths will break out and these prove very useful.

The Sprouting Broccoli is another hardy green and produces those elongated flower heads which are so delicious to eat. At the end of its season the leaves may be used also. By growing three varieties it is possible to have plenty of "greenstuff", to cut at from, say, the beginning of November till the beginning of April.

The three varieties are Christmas Early Purple, for the end of the year; Early Purple Sprouting, for the beginning of the next year, and

Late Purple Sprouting, which stands the most severe frosts and yet grows a way immediately the weather is milder. This is at its best in March and April. All these varieties should be planted 2 ft. square directly any land is available.

Tell the Guides to cut the flower shoots to be found growing in the axils of the leaves just before the flowers open. Teach them to cut them to within two-thirds of their length, and as a result more shoots will be thrown out on the same little stem. Do not let them cut the main leaves until all the sprouting tips have been consumed. The savoy can be regarded as the winter cabbage and, like the kale, is improved by frost. It likes to be grown on firm ground, and so if your Guides are planting them after early potatoes, make sure that they tread the ground down well before they do so. Sulphate of potash may be forked in at



Back to the land.

Captain's right hand. These excellent happenings are matched by the offer of an active Ranger company to produce the Company Letter for a Lone Ranger company, whose Captain has now only time to keep in personal touch with each member.

Such co-operation between Lones and Actives is splendid and might well be developed, especially with the shortage of Guiders, many of whom are on active service. Some Lone Rangers are, in fact, compiling their own Letters, thus carrying on as normally as possible.

In several companies the Letters have to be sent round less frequently than usual, as one Guider may be running more than one company. For instance, in one county where Lone Guiding is particularly appreciated, the Rangers have increased this year from 25 to 33, the Guides from 43-51, but the Guiders have decreased from 14-9. You will realise what hard—but eminently worth-while—work this means for the nine.

Although some Circles have closed down, others are increasing their numbers. Guiders forced to live in remote places have found in them a means of keeping in regular touch with Guiding, and to one, at least, the Letters came as a revelation. May they be better known.

The Circle for Guiders on Active Service increased its membership by 14 within a fortnight of the notice about it in THE GUIDER.

Lones are doing definite individual war service in their free as well as their odd times. For the majority of companies, corporate effort is certainly difficult, but a number have formed National Savings groups and more might follow their example.

Company Letters need to be doubly relevant and constructive now, not only because the paper shortage makes it imperative that each item should be well thought out as part of a definite plan, but also because the instability of life demands it. We must build for the future while we are dealing with the present. All the practical things Guiding teaches us are obviously of greater value now, but the ideal that inspires them needs emphasising more than ever. Let us plan our Letters with smaller margins and use both sides of the sheets; let us share them with other companies in our area; but, above all, let us see to it that "our eyes are fixed upon the far horizons" and remember in all our planning that

"Order the beauty even of beauty is,
It is the rule of bliss,
That very life and form and cause of pleasure;
Which if we do not understand,
Ten thousand heaps of vain confused treasure
Will but oppress the land,
In blessedness itself we that shall miss,
Being blind, which is the cause of bliss."

MURIEL M. HALL,

Commissioner for Lones.



Lionel and Malcolm—patients at Waddow.



Sambo—a patient at Waddow.
(see page 215)

3 ounces to the square yard and superphosphate at 2 ounces to the square yard before this treading takes place.

At least three varieties should be planted to provide a succession. I find that Ormskirk early is fit to cut in October and November; Ormskirk Medium in January and February and Ormskirk Late in March. All the plants should be put out at the same time and they turn in month by month according to the variety. These savoyes need to be put out in rows 18 inches apart, with the plants at least 15 inches apart in the rows. Those who have plenty of room and good land may well give the medium and late varieties two feet square.

Those who have land which is known to suffer from club root or cabbage root maggot should take the necessary precautions, and I shall be happy to send the Horticultural Bureau's leaflet on this subject gratis to any Guider who cares to write for it, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply. Address your letters to me, The Principal of the Horticultural Advisory Bureau, Hextable, Kent.

LONE GUIDING—NOW

LONES are carrying on as normally as possible, and though some companies have been closed for lack of Guiders, others have been started and there is an added keenness in the branch. The value of worth-while things is more apparent when circumstances are difficult and this is true of Lone Guiding, but now Lones

LETTERS FROM HARRIETT

by
CATHERINE CHRISTIAN

For New Readers

Harriet is a Guide of long experience who has recently left her District to do war work in London. She is a doctor by profession, and married to Sir John North, also a doctor.

To Pip Hayward, left in charge of her house "Goodacres"
My Dear Pip,

Bless you for the flowers from the garden. They're a great solace to my weaker self, which sighs for "Goodacres," and the country. I'm afraid flowers are going to become a luxury, as time goes on and all the big growers have to concentrate on food production. I feel for all the spare corners that can't or won't be cropped with vegetables to be planted with flower roots, and for people to do what shops. Here, as in every department of life, we can do better if we bestir ourselves—and if the war forces us to do that it will have can be a satisfaction—only from cacti and the aspidistra I personally pray "Good Lord deliver us"!

I am sorry Bessie is being temperamental. Be kind if you must, but don't fail to be firm. Nothing is gained by pandering to moods at that age. Send her out to work in the garden when you can, and if she gives you notice again, accept it—I don't say finally!

With love, my dear—

I'll write again when I can tell you more of my present job.

Yours,
HARRIETT.

To Bessie Bundle, a Ranger and her cook
Dear Bessie,

This is just to let you know that I have written to Mrs. Hayward and told her that the next time you give in your notice, she is to take it—and, as I want to find you at Goodacres when I come back, I'll thank you not to give it.

The orders to every citizen in this country are to "stay put" as far as possible, and although that is one of the hardest things anyone can ask you to do, I expect you to do it. Cooking meals and scrubbing floors may not be as spectacular as making munitions, but both jobs have to be done—they had to be done when England was fighting the Armada and when the battle of Waterloo was being won. You belong to one of the regiments with the longest tradition on earth—the regiment of the women-who-have-got-things-done, while history made itself all round them. So feel proud of yourself, and take a new grip on the job. Don't forget, a nation marches on its stomach, and this time it's a nation marching to victory. I'm sending you herewith some recipes Mr. Carr gave me, from his Great Grandmother's recipe book. I am sure, if you ask her, Mrs. Hayward will co-operate with you over trying them out, and we may find something exciting among them. The quince tree in the shrubbery showed every sign of a good crop, and elderberries can be had for picking on the common. I should like to establish a tradition at Goodacres for pickling and preserving, and as I can't be there to do it this year, I shall rely on you to get the scheme started.

Best of luck, now—and let me know how Rangers are going.

Yours sincerely,
HARRIETT NORTH.

P.S.—Ask Miss Raven to lend you a book by Arthur Mee, called *Young England*. I think you'll like it. He says, among other things, "If life is hard, remember that you, too, live for England."

To Elsie Bardell, one of her old Guides, now a Commissioner
My Dear Elsie,

Gracious, goodness, what a scolding! So you think I did wrong to leave the District, do you? But, my dear, it had to be. The mercy was that I didn't get called up sooner, before things were organised down there. After all, I had given my word to go where I was sent, and since I came to London I can't say I've found the time hang idle on my hands. But in any case, I'm all for having matters arranged in such a way, these days, that one can change horses anywhere on the road. No one in a position of the least authority should make the mistake of being indispensable. You say you have no one who could take your place at a moment's notice as Sybil took mine—but I say you should have. If you haven't it is bad management, and either pride (you don't want anyone to know all you know) or laziness (you can't be bothered to teach them) is at the bottom of it! There—you always said I could hit straight, and I still do!

Jam after the pill—I think your practical work sounds excellent, and I like particularly your tree-felling activities. I don't suppose we shall be building log cabins to live in at the moment, but it's as well to know how—and in any case I hear the Polish Scouts did good work with their tree-felling, last autumn. A couple of sizeable trees across a road hold up enemy transport for quite a time, you know. Have you been playing at bridge-building at all? It, also, has its points at the moment. By the way, I'd like the low-down on Morse in your part of the world next time you write. My bairns don't satisfy me at all. If messenger service is one of the things they could do in an emergency, they should be masterful, not tentative about their dots and dashes—and I can't, honestly, say Ilminster Guides

are. However, they've taken in the importance of it now, so I'm hoping for better things.

If I can manage the time, I'll certainly come down for a week-end later on, if only to convince you that, with sufficient goodwill, it's not an impossible task to make a District self-governing and self-supporting. It takes courage more than anything, I think.

Yours affectionately,
HARRIETT.

To Sybil Raven, who pointed out a mistake in her last letter
My Dear Sybil,

Yes—of course you're right, and it was Jacob, not Abraham, who wrestled with the Angel. That doesn't alter the premise—you've still got to keep our Guides up to the scratch, even if I am going ga-ga, and forgetting all my Bible history. The point wasn't who wrestled, but how they wrestled! It's a grand story, isn't it?

Yours in haste,

H.
To Colonel Dornford, crippled in the last war, who is Scout Commissioner for Ilminster
My Dear Colonel,

What nonsense! Of course I don't need a rest. I am as strong as a mule, these days, and working only the most reasonable hours. In fact, I think when I wrote to you last I must have been suffering from having too little to do.

All the same, your letter gave me to think. Your phrase "One can go on pouring out inspiration until the pitcher is empty, and then the pitcher must go back to the fountain" is profound. It reminds me of an old Franciscan missionary I knew, who used to preach the most magnificent sermons. When, as occasionally happened to him, his inspiration failed, he would bless God—

"For then," said he, "I have assurance that the Word I speak is not of myself. I am but the vehicle and the tool. If the Spirit were not withdrawn from me, I might fail to distinguish between my weakness and its strength, so should I fall into the deadly sin of self-satisfaction."

Your recommendation to meditation is probably entirely sound. The word, I admit, makes something in me shy like a colt at a steam engine, but that is simply because, like so many words in our language, it has become overgrown with a tangle of sentiment which muffles its true impact. If, by "meditation" you mean that process of slow, sure, creative thinking, which brings into play one's highest mental faculty, and for which it is as essential to withdraw from interruption, whether physical or emotional, as it is when one is performing a most delicate scientific experiment, I understand the term, and I agree with you, that it is the "power house of the future."

I like your idea that, if we can teach the children to "meditate," we begin at the very centre of the tangle, and cut the Gordian knot. Thought, at surface level, may lead on to knowledge, but meditation leads to wisdom, and wisdom can rise up out of the depths, and, even when it speaks only through some peasant or poor artisan, distinguish, unerringly, the essential in the pattern of life.

More and more I feel that the future depends, not on forms of government, or methods of social service, but on the development of the independent individual. That is why, even in my most barren moments, I believe in our work, because it is based fundamentally on the value of the individual, and built up on the joyous faith that character can be cultivated, and personality trained as surely, as a fruit tree can be nourished and pruned into maximum quality of production.

On this question of meditation as such, I feel very strongly that, to the young, the word should never be mentioned. My own experience is, that if you tell a child to sit down and think, it either sits down and feels, or it just sits. Neither exercise gets it anywhere. No—make your child think by giving it something so fascinating, so teasing, so temptingly difficult to think out, that its mind will not rest until the answer has been found—then turn it loose, with time and silence, and the open sky. But of course, you know all this, and with you, as always, I am preaching to the converted!

Take care of yourself in this changeable weather and don't be out and about in the damp more than you need.

Every good wish to the Scouts.
Yours sincerely,
HARRIETT NORTH.

WADDOW CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

Pictures of some of the small patients at Waddow are shown on the opposite page. "Sambo"—called at Headquarters "Paul Robeson, Junior, about to give a solo"—is wearing a jersey made by a Guide in the Channel Isles; Lionel is wearing clothes made by Canadian and South Africa Guides; Malcolm has been clothed by the Cheshire Lones.

Gifts to Waddow, May and June, 1940

Old linen and comics—1st Thurrock Guides.

Clothing—2nd Gee Cross Guides and Rangers; Bullfinch Patrol, 2nd Gee Cross; 2nd Cheshire Lones; 1st Tower Guides, Jersey, C.I.; 1st Nantwich Brownies, Guides and Rangers; Port Elizabeth, S. Africa, Guides and friends; 25th Brunley Coy.

Cot blanket—5th Jersey Pack, C.I.

Face squares—Ballachulish Guides; 2a Filey Brownies.

Scrapbooks and scraps—Anon.

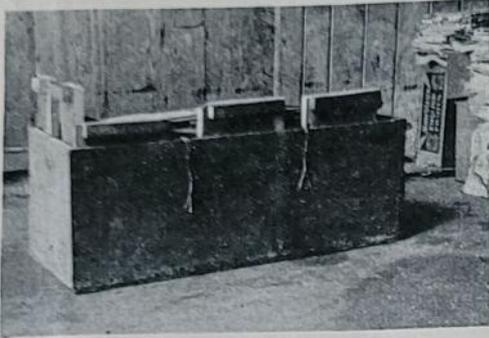
Donation—12th Derby Pack.

WASTE PAPER

BALING PRESS FOR SCRAP

Get a good strong box or chest—size immaterial but 3 ft. 0 in. × 15 in. × 18 in. will hold from 70 to 90 lbs. of scrap.

Cut pieces of 1-in. board to stand inside the box—three along one side, two at one end.



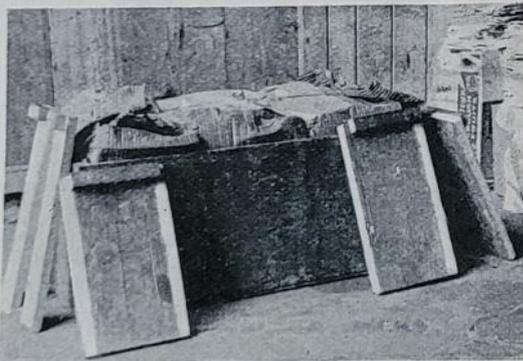
Get a good strong box.

Cut saw nicks about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep on sides and ends of the box to hold string in position for packing. N.B.—Use binder twine, not odd ends of string.

For use:—

1. Lay strings across and end to end, securing them in the saw nicks.
2. Put the loose pieces of board upright on one side and one end.
3. Line the box with cardboard, corrugated or brown paper, leaving enough to turn over at the top.
4. Fill gradually, tramping well as you fill and crushing all small boxes and cartons—keep sides and ends well packed.
5. When full cover with a stout piece of cardboard and tie down.
6. Draw out the loose pieces of board so as to release the bale, turn the box over and the bale will fall out.

Note.—The use of a baling press saves much time and the bales are much more easily handled when the lorry comes round than odd parcels and cartons.



The box packed.

WEIGHING MACHINE FOR NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

Get a piece of board about 3 ft. 6 in. long, 8 in. or 9 in. wide.

At one end nail the lid of a (light) box or piece of plywood to form a platform.

At the other end fix a box (an old tin or bucket) capable of holding about 14 lbs. of weight.

Six inches from the centre of the "platform" drill two 1-in. holes in the board 1 in. from each side, and into them drive two pieces of broomstick about 12 in. high.



*The 1st Hambledon Company collecting the paper.—
They have invented their own baling press.*

On the *under* side of the board measure roughly 1 ft. 0 in. from the centre of the platform and screw in two stout round-headed screws (1-in.—number 10) 1 in. from the edge of the board.

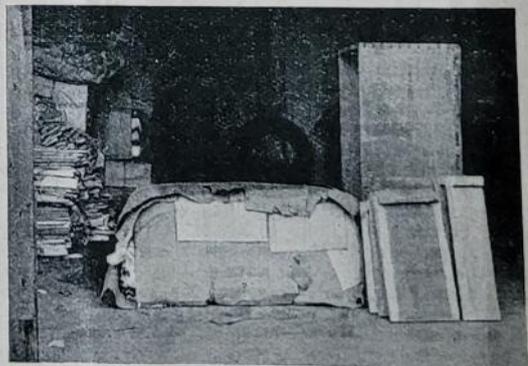
For use:—

1. Stand the board on a hard surface or table so that it rests on the heads of the two screws.



Pressing the paper.

2. Weigh 28 lbs. of newspaper carefully on scales and make it up in a parcel (*Times*, *Daily Telegraph*, etc., folded in four).
3. Put this weighed parcel on the platform and fill the box or bucket with scrap metal, sand or whatnot until the board balances on its two screws. The machine is then set.
4. Lay strings across the platform—pile paper or books till the board tips. Your parcel will weigh 28 lbs. Tie up.



The finished bale.



Lucky dog-

and lucky photographer who had the extra fast SELOchrome in his camera to record this charming picture.

SELOchrome, being highly orthochromatic, gives correct renderings of nature's yellows and greens—and has the added advantages of being anti-halo backed (to prevent light spread) and wide latitude to correct all but the grossest errors in exposure.

SELOchrome

The Extra Fast
ROLL FILM

Orthochromatic
Anti-halo Backed

ILFORD FINE GRAIN DEVELOPERS

Amateur photographers will find in this new Ilford packing a most economical way of purchasing the recommended Ilford Developing formulae. Accurately compounded from chemicals of finest quality.

ID. 2. ILFORD M.Q. DEVELOPER, for plates and films. Makes 30 oz. solution. 1/- per tin.

ID. 11. ILFORD FINE GRAIN DEVELOPER, for miniature films, roll films and plates. Makes 20 oz. solution. 1/3 per tin.

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Articles and Reports, Photographs and Drawings for insertion in "The Guider," Letters to the Editor and Books for Review, should be sent, if possible, by the 10th of the previous month to the Editor, Girl Guide Imperial Headquarters 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

MSS., photographs and drawings cannot be returned unless a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed. No responsibility can be accepted by the

Editor in regard to contributions submitted, but every effort is made to ensure their safe return should the necessary postage be enclosed. Subscriptions to be sent in to The Secretary, Girl Guide Imperial Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1. "The Guider" is sent direct by post from Imperial Headquarters to any part of the United Kingdom at the rate of 5d. per month (which includes postage). Post free for a year 5s. Foreign and Colonial, 5s. post free.

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

HELD ON JULY 16th, 1940

PRESENT:

The Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham, C.B.E.
The Countess of Clarendon.
Mrs. St. John Atkinson.
Miss Bardsley.
Sir Percy Everett.
Mrs. Geoffrey Gibbs.
Miss Anstice Gibbs.
The Lady Merthyr.

Miss Shanks (*co-opted*).
The Lady Somers.
Miss Ward, J.P.

By Invitation:
Miss Browning.
Mrs. Mark Kerr, O.B.E.
Lady Denham.

Beaver Badge

The Beaver Badge was presented to Miss Isherwood, of Imperial Headquarters, in recognition of the splendid work she has done in connection with the Guide Gift Scheme. Miss Isherwood was the originator of the scheme and organised all the secretarial work in connection with it.

Poland

Madame Malkowska's School has had to leave Stoke Fleming. She herself is at Oxford with some of the children; one or two of the others have already gone to America and the rest are with their parents. Madame Malkowska is hoping soon to find another house for her school.

Many Polish Guides and Scouts from France are now in London, and it has been agreed that a room might be offered to them at Headquarters.

Commissioner for Overseas

Lady Clarendon has been appointed Commissioner for Overseas.

Surrey

The resignation of Miss Talbot as County Commissioner has been received with great regret. Surrey will now be divided into three counties as follows: East, Mrs. D'Arcy Cooper; North, Lady Greig; West, Mrs. Ralph Carver.

Girl Guide Relief Fund

The Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. have most generously sent two gifts of £269 10s. 10d. and £132 5s. 6d. for the relief of Guides of all nationalities in this country. Altogether with the £153 0s. 5d. in hand the total in the fund is £554 16s. 9d. This money has been collected by the Girl Scouts and Brownies mostly in pennies—"friendship pennies" they are called, for the spreading of the Scout spirit round the world.

A committee is being formed to administer the Fund, and a notice appears on another page asking Guiders to notify deserving cases through their County Commissioners.

Children's Overseas Reception Board

The Girl Guides Association was asked to help on the Advisory Council of the Children's Overseas Reception Board and Miss Browning was appointed as our representative. She has helped to select suitable escorts.

Brass Miniature Tenderfoot Badges

It was decided that owing to shortage of metal, brass miniature Tenderfoot Badges will be discontinued.

Name-Tapes

The Ministry of Home Security states that there is no necessity for Scouts and Guides to remove name-tapes from their uniform.

Refugee Guides

Imperial Headquarters will be glad to receive the names and addresses of Guiders, Guides and Brownies, British or otherwise, evacuated to this country. If any Guiders have welcomed them into their companies, will they please let us know? We would especially like to hear from British Guides from Belgium, France, the Channel Islands and Gibraltar.

Guides going Overseas

Will all Guiders whose Guides are going or have already gone anywhere overseas please send transfers immediately to the Secretary,

Overseas Department, who will forward them to the appropriate Headquarters.

If no transfer forms are available, please send the following particulars:—

Name; age; religion; future address (if known), or Dominion to which they are going; whether Second or First Class and any special particulars.

AWARDS

Beaver Badge (for Good Service)
Miss Isherwood, Imperial Headquarters.

Gold Cords

Ranger Patrol Leader Eva Lockwood-Bunce, 276th Liverpool Coy.
Patrol Leader Dorcas Hunton, 3rd Rye Company, Sussex.
Patrol Leader Ruth Knight, 6th Ealing Company, Middlesex.
Patrol Leader Betty Pegg, 1st Ruislip Company, Middlesex.
Cadet Patricia Hardy, 7th East Grinstead Company, Sussex.

GENERAL NOTICES

Thinking Day Card, 1941

If you or any of your Rangers or Guides are artists, will you send to Headquarters your suggestion for a design for a 1941 Thinking Day Card. One guinea will be given for the design chosen (Headquarters to hold copyright). The design must be a line drawing, and not dependent on more than one colour for its effect; reproducible in post card size. Closing date, September 30th. Designs cannot be returned unless postage is enclosed.

To Evacuated School Companies

Many schools have recently been evacuated to safer areas, in some cases very suddenly, and the local Guide authorities do not know where they have gone, and so have no trace of the Guide companies attached to these schools. Would the Guiders of these companies write to their former Commissioners and tell them their new addresses? If they are not already in touch with the Guide authorities in the area of their new homes, they should write to Headquarters for the name and address of the local Commissioner, so that she may be notified of their arrival and give them information as to the necessary procedure for restarting their companies in her district.

Foxlease

Official permission has been given for training to continue at Foxlease at present.

Guiders in uniform will have no difficulty in entering the Defence Area when travelling direct to Foxlease, if they are in possession of a letter of authority from the Guider-in-Charge.

Foxlease Garden

Owing to war conditions it has been necessary to reduce the garden staff at Foxlease. The Foxlease Committee will consider lending the cottage rent free to two Guiders with a knowledge of gardening who will be willing to work in the garden under the head gardener. If they can bring a friend who would be willing to do their house-keeping, they are welcome to do so. Vegetables will be provided free. Apply to The Guider-in-Charge, Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants.

Garden Produce for Hospitals

It is essential that hospitals and convalescent homes should have an ample supply of fresh vegetables, fruit and salad. Many householders have spare garden produce that they would give, but owing to petrol shortage and other difficulties of transport they have no means of sending them to the hospitals. It is suggested that Guiders should make enquiries locally and find out if their Guides could help with transport. Some have trek-carts, others could take sacks, and by dividing the load could do splendid work to help in this way.

PURCHASE OF WOOL THROUGH THE PERSONAL SERVICE LEAGUE

Owing to the curtailment of knitting yarn supplies, the Personal Service League will in future only be able to supply wool to:—

- (1) Regimental Comforts Funds.
- (2) Royal Navy Comforts Fund, 11a, Halkin Street, London, S.W.1.
- (3) R.A.F. Comforts Fund, Air Ministry, Berkeley Square House, London, S.W.1.
- (4) County Fund under the Director-General of Voluntary Organisations or the Lord Lieutenant.

Company and District Working Parties will therefore only be able to purchase wool from the Personal Service League if they are officially recognised and registered as working for one of the above. Such registration means that all articles made with this wool would have to be returned to the fund in question.

The Lord Mayor's Red Cross and St. John Fund

From one end of the country to the other young people have been working hard in support of the Lord Mayor's Fund. Schools, Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, and other youth organisations have succeeded in collecting more than 36 tons of tinfoil. This will be used when smelted for parts of aeroplanes, spraying barrage balloons, and for rifle and machine-gun bullets. The proceeds, amounting to approximately £850, will be handed to the Lord Mayor's Fund.

Electric Lamp-Caps Wanted

Metal caps from burnt-out electric lamps, as well as foil, are now urgently needed. These will be reconditioned and put back into circulation for their original purpose. The Red Cross have been offered £60 a ton, or 14s. per 1,000, and it is estimated that there are 130,000,000 lamp replacements in this country every year. The buyers of the metal caps will provide the necessary cartons and dispatch-labels at their expense and will pay the cost of carriage. Captains are invited to send a post card to The Secretary, Salvage Branch, Lord Mayor's Fund, The Mansion House, London, E.C.4, if they are willing to co-operate. The necessary cards and labels would then be supplied to them. The metal caps should be kept separate from the foil, as they are to be delivered to a different address.

Save all Supplies. (Tinfoil collection.)

Will companies note that all branches of Boots the Chemists are now collecting tinfoil for Guides to call for.

The W.A.A.F.s Need Woolies

The Welfare Officer for the W.A.A.F. has asked whether Guides would be willing to knit for the W.A.A.F. She knows that many people think that being women they should knit for themselves, but often they are on duty for 12 hours, sometimes even longer, in cook-houses, driving, etc. In the Operations Room the Plotters have to work in shifts and irregular hours, and the nervous tension makes them very tired.

During last winter some of these women suffered very much from cold, especially those working in very exposed stations and living in wooden huts.

The R.A.F. have very kindly offered to supply wool at reduced prices to anyone who will form a knitting party. These consist of ten or more persons, and patterns are supplied free of charge for gloves, mittens, scarves and pullovers—the greatest needs.

Application should be made to: W.A.A.F. Welfare Officer, Air Ministry, Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2.

DOES YOUR COUNTY, DIVISION, DISTRICT, COMPANY, PACK TAKE "THE GUIDE" REGULARLY?

If not, the Guides are missing a very useful part of their training. The paper costs only 2d. weekly, and can be obtained from any news-agent, if a regular order is placed, or it can be supplied direct from the publishers, post free for 3d.

Headquarters Trainers supply four pages of excellent instruction, games, ideas each week, and the paper caters for all the interests of the keen outdoor girl.

Specimen copies will be sent free on application to The Editor, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

IS YOUR COMPANY DIGGING FOR VICTORY?

Details of an interesting competition for Guides who either share a company allotment, or work in the garden at home, will be found in the August 8th copy of THE GUIDER. This competition is organised and will be judged by Mr. Shewell-Cooper, whose articles in THE GUIDER have been so much appreciated, and it is hoped that a good response will be received from the Guides. The competition takes the form of an essay, with illustrations, and money prizes are offered. Please call your companies' attention to this.

CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE

Lily Wilson MacQueen, of Wadenhoe House, Oundle, Peterborough, on June 6th, 1940. District Commissioner of the Thrapston District for 17 years.

Section Leader Violet Hookham, A.T.S., accidentally killed while on duty, July 1st, 1940. Captain, 29th Eastbourne Guide Company.

Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, July, 1940.

ENGLAND.

BIRMINGHAM.
ALL SAINTS.—Dist. C., Miss N. M. Williams, 9, Hobs Moat Lane, Solihull.
ST. PAUL'S.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss I. Oxley, 8, Villa Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, 19.

RESIGNATION.

SOHO.—Dist. C., Miss W. Hyndman.
BRISTOL.
BRISTOL CENTRAL 1.—Dist. C., Mrs. E. H. Elliott, 46, Park Street, Bristol.
BRISTOL NORTH 3.—Dist. C., Miss W. Trobridge, 18, Milward Grove, Fishponds, Bristol.
BRISTOL WEST 2.—Dist. C., Mrs. R. L. Waterman, 1, Fernbank Road, Redland, Bristol, 8.

RESIGNATION.

BRISTOL NORTH 3.—Dist. C., Miss C. Cooke.
DORSET.
BRIDPORT.—Dist. C., Mrs. Woodward, Long Close, Chideock, Bridport.

DURHAM.

DURHAM.—Div. C., Mrs. Youngman, The Caffinites, The School, Durham.
RESIGNATIONS.
DURHAM.—Div. C., Mrs. Mayne.
CROSDALE.—Dist. C., Miss T. Bolland.

RESIGNATION.

THE RAINNTONS.—Dist. C., Miss T. Bolland.
HAMPSHIRE.
AVON VALLEY.—Div. C., Miss C. Popham, Grey Friars, Mudeford, Christchurch.
BISHOPS WALTHAM.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Gibbons, Runnymede, Bishops Waltham.

RESIGNATION.

AVON VALLEY.—Div. C., Mrs. Wathen-Bartlett.
HEREFORDSHIRE.
HEREFORD CITY.—Div. C. (Temp.), Miss P. Greenland, West View, Bodenham Road, Hereford.

RESIGNATION.

KENT.
BECKENHAM EAST.—Dist. C., Mrs. Burgess, Blackmoor, South Eden Park Road, Beckenham.

Please note that:—
ASHFORD DIVISION has been divided into two as follows:
ASHFORD.—Div. C., Mrs. Roberts Powell, Great Chart Rectory, Ashford, containing the Districts of:—Ashford No. 1 and Ashford No. 2,
and:

THE WEALD.—Div. C., Miss M. Tyrwhitt, Elerslie House, Hawkhurst, containing the Districts of:—Hawkhurst, Romney Marsh and Tenterden.

RESIGNATIONS.

ASHFORD.—Div. C., Miss M. Tyrwhitt.
NORTH-EAST KENT.—Div. C., Mrs. Mackeson Sandbach.
BECKENHAM EAST.—Dist. C., Miss J. Barnard.

ROCHESTER.—Dist. C., Mrs. Guise.
WHITSTABLE.—Dist. C., Miss J. Watkins.

LANCASHIRE—SOUTH-EAST.
OLDHAM.—Div. C., Miss F. B. Brierley, Toravon, Werneth, Oldham.
RESIGNATIONS.
OLDHAM.—Div. C., Miss E. Lawton.
SOUTH OLDHAM.—Dist. C., Miss F. Brierley.

LANCASHIRE—SOUTH-WEST.
LIVERPOOL, NORTH-EAST, No. 4.—Dist. C., Miss L. Holliday, 90, Edge Lane Drive, Liverpool, 13.

RESIGNATION.

LINCOLNSHIRE.
ASSISTANT COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Harvey, West Elloe, Spalding.
THE DEEPINGS (STAMFORD DIVISION), Dist. C.—Mrs. Pilling, Cowbit Vicarage, nr. Spalding.
GRANTHAM.—Dist. C., Lady Longmore, Elsham House, Grantham.

RESIGNATION.

GRANTHAM.—Dist. C., Miss R. Thompson.
LONDON.
BETHNAL GREEN.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss A. E. Armitage, 12, Hanover House, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

UPPER HIGHBURY.—Dist. C., Miss S. M. Davis, 54, Park View, Winchmore Hill, N. 21.
WEST PADDINGTON.—Dist. C., Miss R. Marshall, 54, Priory Road, N.W.8.

WEST WALTHAMSTOW.—Dist. C., (Temp.), Miss E. Lyne, 12, Castleton Road, Walthamstow, E.17.

RESIGNATION.

WEST PADDINGTON.—Dist. C., Miss A. Homersham.
MIDDLESEX.
COUNTY LONE SECRETARY.—Miss N. Blallock, 1, Kerrison Lodge, Warwick Road, Ealing, W.5.

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Recognised Training School for Nurses under the
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There are opportunities for well-educated girls
of 18 years and over to train as Nurses at the
West London Hospital, Hammersmith, W.6,
(Matriculation or School Certificate standard).

All particulars of training and examinations,
residential emoluments and the educational
curriculum can be obtained from the Matron,
who will interview personally all prospective
candidates.

The Hospital has a Preliminary Training
School outside London. This preliminary course
is for 8 weeks at a fee of 8 guineas.

RESIGNATION.
COUNTY LONK SECRETARY.—Miss L. Lloyd Jones.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.
RESIGNATIONS.
TOWCESTER and GREENS NORTON.—Dist. C., Miss D. Gibson.
TERRINGTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Wilson MacQueen.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.
RESIGNATION.
TANT LEAKE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Pickforth.
SUSSEX.
UPPERTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. E. C. Harris, 18, East Dean Road, Eastbourne.
RESIGNATION.
COWFOLD.—Dist. C., Mrs. Lithgow.
WARWICKSHIRE.
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SOUTH HOLDERNESS.—Dist. C., Miss V. Handell.
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WETHERBY.—Dist. C., Miss E. Johnson, Priest Hill, Wetherby.
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RIPON.—Dist. C., Miss F. M. Wilson-Smith.
HALIFAX, No. 2.—Dist. C., Miss M. Fletcher.
HEATON.—Dist. C., Miss M. E. Wilford.
MIDDLETOWN.—Dist. C., Miss R. F. Merivale.
SKIPTON-IN-CRAVEN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Heslop.
WETHERBY.—Dist. C., Miss P. Davies.
YORKSHIRE—WEST RIDING, SOUTH.
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DONCASTER, NORTH B.—Dist. C., Miss G. B. Bashforth, Ivanbeck, Low Road, Warmthorpe.
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SELBY.—Dist. C., Miss A. Kettlewood, The Batts, Cawood, Selby.
RESIGNATIONS.
ENDDIFFE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Nowill.
SELBY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Everard Cart.

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DENBIGHSHIRE.
RESIGNATION.
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SCOTLAND.
ARGYLL.
EASTER COWAL.—Dist. C., Miss N. P. Stables, The Hillock, Ardnadam.
RESIGNATION.
EASTER COWAL.—Dist. C., Miss M. Banks.
BANFFSHIRE.
RESIGNATION.
CULLEN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Paterson.
DUMFRIES-SHIRE.
DUMFRIES and DISTRICT.—Div. C. (Temp.), Miss E. Rutherford, Mountainhall, Dumfries.
CITY OF EDINBURGH.
ST. STEPHEN'S.—Dist. C., Miss D. A. U. Paterson, c/o Mrs. Miller, 7, N.W. Circus Place, Edinburgh, 3.
RESIGNATION.
ST. STEPHEN'S.—Dist. C., Mrs. Crabbie.
LANARKSHIRE.

Please note that—
RUTHERGLEN and CAMBUSLANG DIVISION has been divided as follows:—
RUTHERGLEN.—Div. C., Mrs. King, Lowhill, Eaglesham:
containing the Districts of:—Rutherglen 1, and Rutherglen 2.—Commissioners
as before;
and—
CAMBUSLANG.—Div. C., Miss Macpherson, Ardleven, Cambuslang:
containing the Districts of:—
CAMBUSLANG.—Dist. C., Miss M. Park, 3, Brandon Gardens, Cambuslang.
CARMUNNOCK (Transferred from Blantyre Division).—Dist. C., Mrs. Wotherspoon, The
Manse, Carmunnock.

RESIGNATIONS.
CAMBUSLANG.—Dist. C., Miss Macpherson.
CARMUNNOCK.—Dist. C., Miss Robertson.
RENERESHIRE.
BISHOPTON.—Dist. C., Miss E. Wilson, Lily Vale, Bishopton.
PAISLEY NORTH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Muir, 24, Andrick Drive, Paisley.
RESIGNATIONS.
BISHOPTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Sherriff.
PAISLEY NORTH.—Dist. C., Miss J. Watson.

STIRLINGSHIRE.
Please note that the following Districts in the Northern Division have changed their
names:—
Stirling Burgh, Central A, is now known as:
STIRLING BURGH, SNOWDON. Commissioner as before;
Stirling Burgh, Central B, is now known as:
STIRLING BURGH, CASTLEHILL. Dist. C., Mrs. D. McEwen, 10, Melville Terrace,
Stirling.
Stirling Burgh East is now known as:
STIRLING BURGH FORTH, Dist. C., Mrs. A. P. Burnett, 8, Park Terrace, Stirling.
RESIGNATIONS.
STIRLING BURGH, EAST.—Dist. C., Mrs. K. M. Young.
STIRLING BURGH, CENTRAL B.—Dist. C., Miss M. Symington.
WIGTOWNSHIRE.
MACHARS.—Div. C., Miss Hawthorn, Little Barraer, Newton Stewart.
WHITHORN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Walmsley, Culdery, Garlieston.
WIGTOWN and DISTRICT.—Dist. C., Mrs. Loudon McNeill, Cornybracken, Kirkeowan.
RESIGNATIONS.
MACHARS.—Div. C., Mrs. Fleming Hamilton.
WIGTOWN.—Dist. C., Miss Hawthorn.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.
GUERNSEY.
ISLAND BADGE SECRETARY.—Miss M. G. D. Ross.

OVERSEAS.
AFRICA.
UGANDA.
PROTECTORATE SECRETARY.—Mrs. J. Needler, P.O. Box 443, Kampala.
BRITISH WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.
RESIGNATION.
TOBAGO.—Dist. C., Mrs. Boulton.

NEWFOUNDLAND.
HUMBER.—Div. C., Mrs. T. Howard, Bournbrook, Corner Brook.
BUCHANS (GRAND FALLS DIVISION).—Dist. C., Mrs. Dawe, Buchans.
RESIGNATION.
HUMBER.—Div. C., Mrs. F. Fisher.
CORNER BROOK.—Dist. C., Mrs. Howard.

THE ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL
WATERLOO ROAD, S.E.1

Training School for Nurses.
Approved by the General Nursing Council.
PROBATIONERS are received for training at the above Hospital. Training 3 1/2
years. Age 19 to 35. Salary £20, £22, £30, £40. There is a resident Sister-Tutor
and Probationers are prepared for the State Examination. Day off weekly. For
particulars apply to the Matron.

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
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CITY OF COVENTRY
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The Public Health Committee invite applications for PROBATIONER NURSES at the above hospital, which has 324 beds and is approved as a training school for nurses and midwives by the General Nursing Council of England and Wales. The salary payable will be at the rate of £30 per annum, rising by £5 to a maximum of £40 per annum, with uniform, board-residence and laundry. Applicants must be strong and of good education and between 17½ and 30 years of age. The period of training is three years, exclusive of a three months' trial period. Nurses are coached throughout their training by the Sister-Tutor. Selected Probationer Nurses, on the successful completion of their training, will receive full preparation for the Examination for the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board, and full salary will be paid during this period. These posts are subject to the Local Government and Other Officers Superannuation Act, and successful applicants will be required to contribute to the Superannuation Fund. Forms of application and further information may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed envelope to the Matron at the Hospital, to whom the applications when completed, should be returned.

A. MASSEY, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.

The Council House, Coventry.
21st May, 1940.

Dorking and District Hospital, Dorking, Surrey
(50 Beds.) Affiliated Training School.

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