

THE GUIDIER

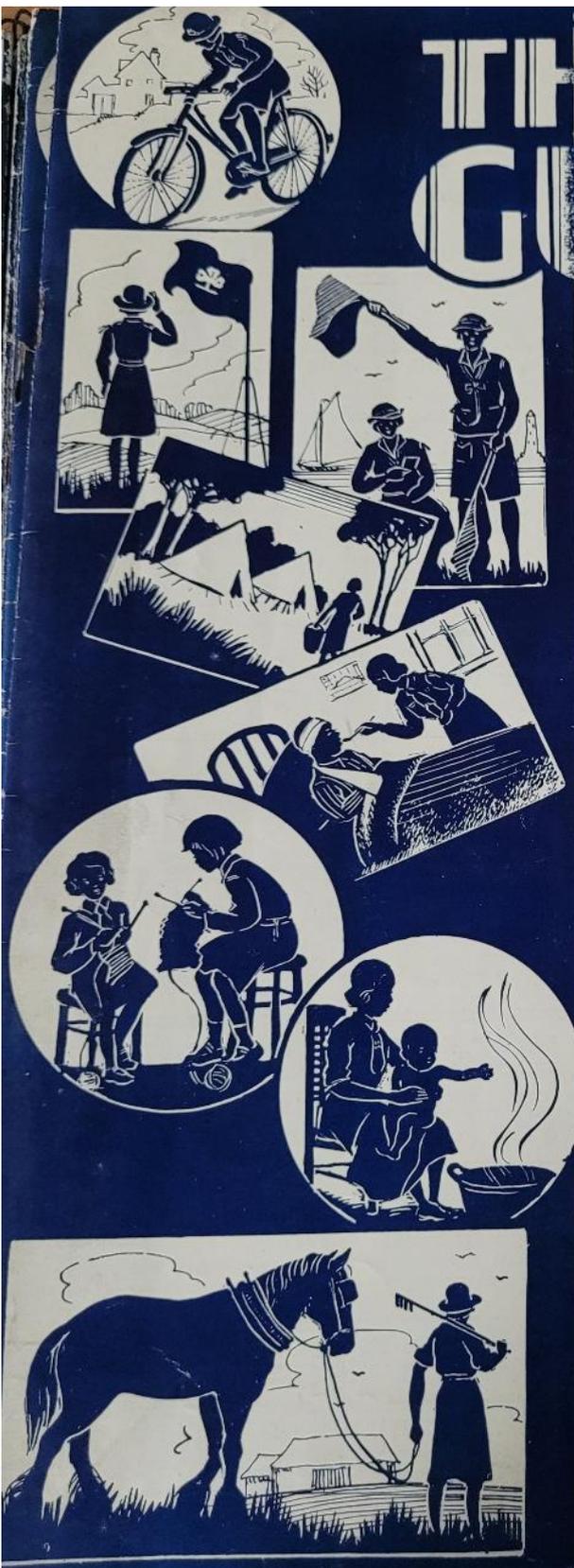
FEBRUARY - 1941

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PRICE 3^D MONTHLY





THE GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER)

February, 1941

PRICE LIST

Orders should be addressed to THE SECRETARY, GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION, 17 - 19, BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1.

Payment. Cash must be enclosed unless a deposit account has been opened. Cheques should be made out to the Girl Guides Association and crossed Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Returns. Goods will not be exchanged unless returned within 14 days of purchase and in every case must be accompanied by the bill.

CARRIAGE.

All orders over £1 in value, except Toadstools, sent free in the British Isles.

Owing to the difficulties of obtaining supplies during war-time, we regret that orders over £1 in value can only be sent post free if all goods are available to go in one consignment.

PURCHASE TAX.

Items included in this list may be subject to the Purchase Tax during the month, but stock bought by us in the Shop before the Tax came into force will be sold at present prices.

Items chargeable with Tax at the beginning of the month are marked with T.

17-19, Buckingham Palace Road
London, S.W.1

Telephone :
VICTORIA 6001-2-3-4.

Telegraphic Address :
GIRGUIDUS, SOWEST, LONDON.

Branch Shops :

20, Richmond Street, Liverpool ; 34, Upper Priory, Birmingham ;
62, The Headrow, Leeds ; 352-4, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1 ;
50, Moorgate, London, E.C.2 ; 20, Working Street, Cardiff ; and
Wood Green Guide and Scout Shop, 19, Green Lanes, Palmers Green, N.13.
Scottish Headquarters : 16, Coates Crescent, Edinburgh 3 and 25, Gordon Street, Glasgow.

	Price	Postage
	s. d.	s. d.
HAVERSACKS		
NAVY, 12½ in. x 9½ in., double	2 8	3½d
Spare Side for above	1	2½d
NAVY, 14 in. x 9½ in., double texture, lined white, 2 pockets.	4 8T	5½d
Strap to fasten		
IDENTITY DISCS		
REAL SILVER, on wrist	7 6T	2½d
This price includes 2 lines of engraving.		
IDENTIFICATION CARD CASES		
COLOURED LEATHERETTE CASE, embossed with Trefoil	1 2	2½d
CARDBOARD, plain	2	2½d
KNICKERS		
NAVY BLUE INTERLOCK		
Size: 18 in. 20 in. 22 in.		
Price: 1/9 2/3 O.S.	3 3	4d
NAVY, CELANESE.		
Size W. 2/0		
LANYARDS		
WHITE COTTON, best quality only	4	2½d
FLIMSOLLS (Black and Brown)		
Size 7 to 8	2 0	7d
Size 3, 6, 7 and 8, with elastic gusset	2 11½	7d

	Price	Postage
	s. d.	s. d.
SHOULDER KNOTS		
PATROL COLOURS (Now supplied without brass clips)	3T	2½d
SHOULDER TAPES		
With Name of Company, made in one style and size of lettering only: One line of lettering S B 3, two lines of lettering S B 1		
White ground—		
2 dozen	5 8	3d
4 "	6 7	3d
6 "	7 2	3d
12 "	9 1	3d
12 "	12 6	3d
Khaki Shot or Navy ground— (Khaki, unobtainable)		
2 dozen	6 7	3d
4 "	7 2	3d
6 "	8 2	3d
12 "	10 4	3d
12 "	14 5	4d

The above prices are for tapes measuring not more than 4 in. and in the quantities quoted above; tapes exceeding this length will be charged accordingly. Unless colour is stated, shoulder tapes will be made with red lettering on a white ground. Lettering can be woven in Red, Green, Yellow, Saxe, Sky, Navy, Brown, Black, Orange, Mauve or White.

SHORTS AND SPORTS SHIRTS			
For camp only, and not to be worn at other functions.			
NAVY MELTON SHORTS.			
Sizes	6	7	8
Waist	24-6 in.	25-8 in.	27-8 in.
Outside Leg	19 in.	20 in.	21½ in.
Cellular Sports Shirts for wearing with Shorts only.			
Headquarters Blue shade, polo collar.			
Sizes: S.W., W., and O.S.			
SEA RANGER ROWING VESTS.			
Sizes: 34 in., 36 in., 38 in.			
NAVY DUNGAREES.			
Sizes: S.W., W., O.S.			

SKIRTS			
NAVY.—No bodice, on elastic from waist.			
Length: 26 in., 28 in., 30 in.			
Hips: 38 in., 40 in., 42 in.			
Length: 30 in., 32 in.			
Hips: 45 in., 47 in.			

SOCKS			
ANKLE SOCKS. Cashmere—			
LIGHT BLUE, to match Summer Uniform, 9, 9½, 10 and 10½ in.	1 6	2½d	
LEAF MOULD—3, 9½, price 1/9; 10, 10½ in.	2 0T	2½d	

STOCKINGS.			
BLACK LISLE, size 9, 9½ in., price 2/11		Size 10 in.	3 4T 3d
LEAF MOULD, size 9, 9½ and 10 in.			2 11 3d
LEAF MOULD COTTON, size 8½, 9, 9½, 10, and 10½ in.			1 6 3d

TIES			
BEST QUALITY ONLY, guaranteed fadeless:			
Crimson, Gold, Emerald, Lemon, Orange, Royal Blue, Scarlet, Sky, Myrtle Green		6d., 9d. and	
DARK GREEN, best quality only	1 0T		2½d
WHITE	1 0T		2½d
BLACK SATEEN, for Sea Rangers	1 2		2½d
STRIPED TIES (open end) for Rangers. Any colours to customers' requirements. To order only, minimum order of one dozen each	3 2	2/10T and	2 extra
NAVY BRAID for Sea Rangers' Ties. ¾-in. wide.			per yard

TUNICS (GUIDE). HEADQUARTERS BLUE—Official Shade			
(N.B.—Length is measured from back of neck to bottom of hem.)			
COTTON—Jumper Length—			
Size	Inside Sleeve.	Back Length.	
1	16½ in.	24 in.	} ... 4/3 & 5/- 4½d & 5d
2	18½ in.	26 in.	
3	20 in.	28 in.	} ... 5/- & 5/9 5d & 5½d
4	20½ in.	30 in.	

Overall Length—	4th	3rd	2nd
Custom Qualities	Price	Post	Price
Inside Sleeve Length			
16 in. 27 in.			4/9 4d 5/- 4½d
17 in. 30 in.	4/6	4½d	4/11 5d 5/9 7d
18 in. 33 in.			5/6 5d 6/- 7d
19 in. 36 in.	5/-	4½d	5/6 5d 7/6T 7d
20 in. 39 in.			5/11 5d 7/6T 7d
21 in. 42 in.	5/6	4½d	6/3 5d 7/- 7d
22 in. 44 in.			6/3 5d 7/- 7d
23 in. 47 in.	6/-	4½d	6/3 5d 7/- 7d

NAVY SERGE OVERALLS.					
Length.	Inside Sleeve.	Price.	Post- age.	Inside Length.	Price.
30 in.	17 in.	9 6	7d	42 in.	20½ in.
36 in.	19 in.	15 6	7d	44 in.	21 in.
39 in.	20 in.	16 6	7d	47 in.	21½ in.

NAVY MELTON OVERALLS.					
Length.	Inside Sleeve.	Price.	Post- age.	Inside Length.	Price.
30 in.	16 in.	10 0	7d	44 in.	18½ in.
33 in.	16½ in.	10 6	7d	47 in.	19 in.
36 in.	17 in.	11 0	7d		

CAMP OVERALLS.					
Length	Inside Sleeve	Price	Post- age	Inside Length	Price
30-33 in.	16-18 in.	4/6	5/6	42-44 in.	17 6
36-39 in.	18-21 in.	5/-	5/6	44-47 in.	18 6

Light blue casement, with short sleeves and collar, which can be worn open or with a tie. One pocket on skirt. Length 30-33 in. 36-39 in. 42-44 in. 47 in. Price 4/- 4/6 5/- 5/6 Full women's. Fitting in 47-in. length. These overalls cannot be made to special measurements.

GUIDERS			
DISTINGUISHING MARKS			
Badges—			
COMMISSIONERS' COAT BADGES			1 3 2½d
Cockades—			
COMMISSIONERS'—			
County Silver { Please state whether aluminium or tinsel preferred }		3 0	2½d
Division, Silver		2 3	2½d
District, Saxe Poplin		2 3	2½d
District, Saxe Barathea			
SECRETARIES—			
County Red		1 0	2½d
Assistant, Red and White		1 3	2½d
Division, White		1 0	2½d
District, Navy and White		1 3	2½d
District, Saxe Poplin		2 3	2½d
DISTRICT CAPTAINS, Green		1/11T & 1	3T 2½d
CAPTAINS, Navy		1 6	2½d
OLD GUIDES—Navy, with red, green and navy bars		1 6	2½d
BROWN OWLS', Brown		1 3T	2½d

CORDS			
COMMISSIONERS' (complete with badge, 13 in. from shoulder to knot)—			
County, Gold and Silver { Please state whether aluminium or tinsel preferred }	10 6	3½d	
Division, Silver	8 0	3d	
District, Saxe	5 0	3d	
(Without Silver Badge, 2/6 less.)			
Sashes—			
PRESIDENTS'—			
County, Gold and Silver, 6 in. wide	13 0	4d	
Division, Silver, 3 in. wide	6 6	3d	
District, Saxe, 3 in. wide	6 6	3d	
Hat Cord—			
Silver	2 0	2½d	
Diploma	9	2½d	
Camp Advisor (ribbon)	6	2½d	
AREA DIRECTORS' TASSELS	8	2½d	

BELTS			
NEW DESIGN BELT, in best quality hide, 1 in. wide, very light in weight, made with new style official clasp, nickel-plated on brass. Sizes, 28 in., rising 2 in. to 40 in.			3 2T 3½d
Owing to the difficulty in obtaining metal, belts will only be supplied with one swivel, at present.			
LEATHER, with official buckle, old design, and two swivels			5 4T 4d
(Please state size: 28 in., rising 2 in. to 38 in.)			
(IMPORTANT.—No belt can be exchanged if buckle has been moved.)			

GLOVES (Sizes, 6, 6½, 6¾, 7, 7½, 7¾)			
BROWN, long gauntlet			8 6T 4d
BROWN CAPE LEATHER, long gauntlet, only 6, 6½, 7½ and 7¾			8 9 4d
BROWN CAPE LEATHER, gauntlet, lined wool			15 8T 4d

HATS			
Sizes: 6½, 6¾, 6¾, 6¾, 7, 7½, 7¾, 7¾			
In ins. 20½, 20½, 21½, 21½, 22, 22½, 22½, 23½			
NAVY WOOL FELT, Heavier weight			5 0 7d
NAVY. Lightweight, extra shallow crown			6 3T 7d
NAVY FUR FELT (improved pattern)			11 9 7d
NAVY FUR FELT (Featherweight, sizes 6½-7¾)			14 9T 7d
NAVY RIBBON for renewing on Guiders' Hats			per yard 4 2½d
DRILL HAT, H.Q. Blue, stitched brim			3 11 7d

THE GUIDER

1857
FOR

1941
EVER



SOME OF THE CABLES RECEIVED

SUOMI-FINLAND

DEEPLY MISSING BIG CHIEF. BLESSING HIS MEMORY. WE THANK FOR SCOUTING AND WORLD-WIDE FRIENDSHIP. MAY GOD GIVE WORLD PEACE AND PROTECT YOU.

AINA WILSKMAN ANNI COLLAN.

+ + +

SWITZERLAND

ECLAIREUSES SUISSES READY TO KEEP ALIVE CHIEF SCOUT'S SPIRIT.

THERESE ERNST.

+ + +

WESTERN HEMISPHERE CENTRE

GRATEFUL YOUR BEAUTIFUL MESSAGE. SO BE IT EVERYWHERE FOR ALL TIME. ON BEHALF WESTERN HEMISPHERE CENTRE,

LEIGH WHITE.

+ + +

OUR CHALET

OUR DEEPEST SYMPATHY AND THANKS FOR CABLE. WE SHALL DO ALL WE CAN TO LIVE UP TO THE CHIEF'S SPIRIT.

FALK.

THE CHIEF SCOUT'S LAST MESSAGE TO GUIDES

My Dear Guides.—This is just a farewell note to you, the last that you will have from me. It is just to remind you when I have passed on that your business in life is to be happy and to make others happy. That sounds comfortable and easy, doesn't it? You begin making other people happy by doing good turns to them. You need not worry about making yourselves happy, as you will very soon find that that comes by itself, when you make other people happy, it makes you happy too. Later on, when you have a home of your own by making it a bright and cheery one you will make your husband a happy man. If all homes were bright and cheery, there would be fewer public houses and the men would not want to go out to them but would stay at home. It may mean hard work for you, but will bring its own reward then, if you keep your children healthy and clean and busy they will be happy. Happy children love their parents. There is nothing can give you greater joy than a loving child. I am sure God means us to be happy in this life. He has given us a world to live in that is full of beauties and wonders and He has given us not only eyes to see them but minds to understand them if we only have the sense to look at them in that light. We can enjoy bright sunshine and glorious views. We can see beauty in the flowers. We can watch with wonder how the seed produces the young plant which grows to a flower which in its turn will replace other flowers as they die off. For, though plants, like people, die their race does not die away but new ones are born and grow up to carry on The Creator's plan. So, do you see, you women are the chosen servants of God in two ways; first, to carry on the race, to bring children into the world to replace the men and women who pass away; secondly, to bring happiness into the world by making happy homes and by being yourselves good, cheery comrades for your husbands and children. That is where you as Guides especially come in. By being a "comrade," that is, by taking an interest in your husband's work and aspirations, you can help him with your sympathy and suggestions and so be a guide to him. Also, in bringing up your children by strengthening and training their minds and characters as well as their bodies and health, you will be giving them to the better use and enjoyment of life. By giving out love and happiness in this way, you will gain for yourselves the return love of husband and children, and there is nothing better in this world. You will find that Heaven is not the kind of happiness somewhere up in the skies after you are dead but right here and now in this world in your own home. So guide others to happiness and you will bring happiness to yourselves and by doing this you will be doing what God wants of you.

God be with you.

Nasen Raven

AT THE WORLD BUREAU

U.S.A.

OUR HEARTS ARE WITH YOU IN THE LOSS OF THE CHIEF SCOUT, WHOSE WORK WILL ALWAYS BE OUR INSPIRATION AND GUIDE.

GIRL SCOUTS INC.

+ + +

HUNGARY

THE PASSING OF OUR BELOVED FOUNDER WILL BE MOURNED BY GIRL SCOUTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, BUT HIS GENEROUS THOUGHTS WILL BE ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS FOR EVER.—YOURS TRULY,

ANTONIA LINDENMEYER.

+ + +

BRAZIL

SAD, GREAT LOSS. PROUD CONTINUE FOUNDER'S WORK.

BANDEIRANTES.

+ + +

EGYPT

REPRESENTATIVES GATHERING TO THINK OF THE WORLD'S CHIEF SCOUT, WE SEND OUR DEEPEST SYMPATHY. ASSURE THAT HIS SPIRIT WILL LIVE WITH US FOR EVER.

MUNIRA SABRY.

+ + +

POLAND

IN MADAME MALKOWSKA'S ABSENCE HER SCHOOL SENDS DEEPEST SYMPATHY.



SCOUTS and Guides all over the world mourn to-day the passing of their Founder and beloved Chief Scout. In the hearts of each one of us there is a feeling of loss and deep sorrow. Whether we had the privilege of his personal friendship, or whether we knew him through his dynamic broadcasts or his writings, we each feel we have lost a dear and valued friend. With the passing of such a tremendous personality there must inevitably be a dimming of the lights. As yet, it is almost impossible for us to realise that we shall never see him again, never hear his strong, clear voice speaking to us at Jamboree or Moot or over the air; never watch the merry twinkle in his eye, or read another of his deeply inspiring messages to us. Only time will bring home to us the full extent of our loss. But for him the call has come and he has passed on to further service and to the Peace that passeth all understanding.

To us Guides, the Chief Scout, as our Founder, has been our inspiration and our mainspring. To him we have turned for counsel and help, always certain of his wise guidance, his sympathy, his deep understanding. But we realise that he belongs primarily to the Scouts, and that great as is our loss our heartfelt sympathy goes out to them in this mutual sorrow.

The Chief Scout has passed through the gate of what we call death, but his spirit will never die. That spirit has been the very life-spring of Scouting and Guiding, and it will live on in the hearts of successive generations, animating them with the same steadfastness of purpose and the same ideals which inspired the whole of his wonderful life. His method of training led first to a new code

*Because of you we will be glad and gay,
Remembering you we will be brave and strong;
And hail the advent of each dangerous day,
And meet the last adventure with a song.*
—MAURICE BARING.



Our Chief Scout has left us. In this dark crisis of the world's history he has been called from us to Higher Service and the hearts of all Guides and Scouts everywhere are heavy with the sense of grievous personal loss. Our love and deepest sympathy go out to the Chief Guide and to all his family, for we know only too well that no one can ever fill his place.

The life of the Chief Scout will remain forever an inspiration. This is not a moment in which any of his children can afford to dwell on personal griefs. All for which he stood, all for which the Movements he founded stand, is at stake. It is for us in this moment of crisis, this time of world-wide conflict, to put grief aside and, redoubling our loyalty to the way of life which he gave us, follow him who first taught us "You shall help others at all times and give up your own pleasure, comfort, and safety to do it." It might be our pleasure at this moment to indulge our own sorrow at the cost of work which must be done, but we know that he would be the first to rally us anew to the field of service. His watchword, like St. Paul's, was always "Leaving those things which are behind press on to that which is before!"

No words can express the gratitude we feel to our Founder; it must be expressed in action in this great testing time when the world needs, more than ever before, the ideals for which he lived.

We pray that our loving thoughts may support and strengthen our beloved Chief Guide in her irreparable loss. We know that she will carry on his work and she knows that our loyalty and deep affection surround her now and forever.

Joan Marshall

Chairman of the Executive Committee.

CABLE SENT TO THE CHIEF GUIDE

Every Guide shares your grief at passing of beloved Chief Scout. We send you our loving thoughts and prayers.

LORNA ATKINSON,
Chief Commissioner.

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of conduct, then upwards and on to a system of chivalry which has created a world-wide comradeship of youth.

Speaking at the Massed Thanksgiving Service held at Arrow Park in 1929, His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury said: "Twenty-one years ago a soldier dreamed a dream. From his boyhood he had rejoiced in the life of a Scout. In many adventures he had found that it quickened the mind, braced the will and made men good comrades. His dream was that the spirit of the good Scout might make the boys of his own nation healthy, happy, and helpful, and fit them for loyal service to their country and their God."

To-day "Behold this dreamer cometh," and he comes not alone but with a happy band of nearly two million boys drawn from forty-two different countries. His dream has become one of the great realities of our modern world. May I just dare to say to him before you all, "The Lord is with thee, thou mighty man of valour. I pray that God's blessing be upon him and upon the world-wide company wherein his dream has been fulfilled."

Let our Memorial to this great English gentleman be a renewal of our determination to further the fulfilment of his dream to the utmost of our powers, to keep the pure flame of Scouting and Guiding alight and to hand on the torch he lit for us to our children and to those who will follow after them.

To our Chief Guide and her family our hearts go out in loving sympathy and understanding of their grievous loss and sorrow. Our thoughts and our prayers are with them.

Lorna A. Atkinson

THE CHIEF

TO THE CHIEF SCOUT

JANUARY 8TH, 1941

*Speak to your children now—
You can speak more clearly now that
you are free
And we are nearer than we thought
to be,
Needing your wisdom now
More than we ever did, so let us see
Your plan more truly, that our lives
may be
Fit for your purpose now.*

*Speak, and our hearts will hear—
You have given us courage to live,
to be strong and gay,
You gave us our strength to build
for another day.
Teach us to pause, and hear
All that we need to know, who tread
the way
Of Peace more slowly, teach us how
to pray,
How to be still, and hear.*

—MARGARET TENNYSON.

IT is not recorded whether the sword of Damocles, so long suspended by a thread, eventually fell, nor what the feelings of the victims were if it did, but it is certainly a curious feeling when a blow which has been expected for a long time falls at last.

For some time past we have known that the Chief Scout's health was failing, and we have tried to steel ourselves to the prospect of losing him. And yet—we had a lurking feeling that he, who was so resilient, would rise from his sick-bed, that he, so full of wiles, would yet "cheat the doctors." The fact was, we could not imagine our world without him.

Now, the blow has fallen, and the children of his spirit—Scouters and Guides as well as Scouts and Guides—have to face the world without his guidance. A wise parent, he had never clung to authority—he had accustomed his children to stand, to walk, to run alone. We realise now that for years past he had gradually been withdrawing himself, in order that, unlike some movements of the past, which fell to pieces at the death of their founder, the movements started by him should endure and develop.

This is one among many examples of his wisdom, for he was one of the wisest men of his time. He became a legend during his lifetime, and will hold a place in the history of his country as long as that country itself endures.

His title to fame is unique—not as a soldier, not as an administrator, not as a philanthropist, though he was these and more—but as a lover of youth, and the most successful leader of youth of whom history has any record.

The red-headed shrimp of a boy who started life in the 50's of last century had several handicaps to overcome—the loss of his father when he was still a baby, the scarcity of money in his home. But he had assets which far outweighed these—principal among them being a mother blessed with wisdom beyond that of most women. She gave her sons what money never could buy—an atmosphere of love and confidence, and a standard so high that the utmost they could do was never quite high enough. Modern parents, who are

"softer," would say she demanded too much of her sons—but she got to a great extent what she demanded, and they rose up and called her blessed. Robert Baden-Powell during a great part of his life had as his chief incentive the winning of her approval, and for his reward the knowledge that he had made her old age secure and happy. Women in general played no great part in his life—but from two women in particular—his mother and his wife—he obtained the highest happiness and the greatest help, and he never ceased to acknowledge the debt he owed them.

He has often said that the story of his life falls naturally into two parts. It now seems as if the first part of his life, brilliant and successful as it was, were only a training for his ultimate destiny. How else, but in his many campaigns in India, and Africa, could he have acquired the knowledge of bird and beast, the practice of life in the open, above all, the experience in the handling of men? People are sometimes apt to speak as if the Scout Movement emerged suddenly from his brain, as Athena sprang in full panoply from the head of Zeus, but in reality there were fifty years of gestation. He had had practise in adventure since the time when, as very small fry, he had been taught by stern elder brothers to stalk and snare—yes, and to clean and cook—a rabbit, till the time when, as an African scout, it fell to his lot to crawl down a tunnel in the Bush, in search of a lion at the other

end! He had had training in the knowledge of human nature from these same brothers; he never forgot the lesson given him by his eldest brother, Warrington, who in a moment of extreme danger in a sailing-boat, turned round and rated him soundly for losing the boat-hook overboard. Robert took it as a lesson that "in tight places, when things look very bad, it is no time to neglect trifles, but on the contrary to buck up and set to work extra hard."

Later on, the lessons he had learned in dodging the masters when pursuing some unlawful avocation at school stood him in good stead when taking cover from enemies in the African bush. Eventually he beat the native scouts at their own game, and the craft which he learned from those past-masters, the Zulus and the Matabele

This is to offer you our hearty wishes for a Happy a Christmas as War will allow, and a New Year bright with Promise. Out of evil good will come. We owe a statue to Hitler He has done more than any man ever to consolidate our nation, at Home and Overseas and has given us friends in America and in ALL the countries he has ravaged. Such wide friendship will help to world Peace so soon as he and his war clouds are swept away.

My wife and I, as evacuees, have settled here in Kenya, in the Africa we love, and in the same continent with Peter and Betty and their respective contingents of grand children where we hope that Heather and her husband may join us after their war Service.

Scouts and Guides we are, geographically, more in the centre of things than before, nearer to N. Zealand, Australia, India and the East and not much further from Canada and West Indies than from England. So, from close up, we can watch you all at your various War Services.

What you have done you have done well

"SLEEVES UP! AND WITH TAILS UP"

And after that to bring about Peace

Nyeri. Kenya

Baden-Powell

Stick it out! Play up to the Scouts' slogan

GO TO IT TO WIN THE WAR

with goodwill, and happiness for all.

Olive Baden-Powell Xmas. 1940

The Chief's last Christmas Card which reached Headquarters exactly a week before his death.

[February, 1941

THE GUIDER

warriors, is now available for all Boy Scouts. His cunning and alertness saved his life many times—and he won through because he was just a *little* more alert than his foes.

Still later on came one of the happiest periods of his life, when, at the age of forty, he was given command of a regiment; now he was able to put his garnered wisdom into practice and to try experiments with a body of men, who, after a short period of waiting and watching their new Colonel, began to respond with enthusiasm to his lead. It must have been a great satisfaction when, after two years of his intensive training, his regiment was commended by the Commander-in-Chief as the best in India.

Much has been said about the organisation of the Boy Messenger Corps at Mafeking during the siege—this was only the final stage of an experiment which had been going on without intermission ever since Baden-Powell entered the Army.

All this was leading up to his second avatar, as a leader of youth. The years between 1906 and 1910 were a transition time; he was loosening the ties which held him to the Army, and thinking more and more about the boys of his country. He was devising a way of combating tendencies which he saw undermining the health and morale of the English people. He was a true prophet, and foresaw many of the evils which have since become evident to the world at large. He did not content himself with uttering Cassandra-like prophecies, but set in motion a device for counteracting the evil.

Return to a simpler way of living—camping, which combined the soldierly virtues of loyalty and discipline, camaraderie and *esprit de corps*, with the freer qualities of the pioneer; initiative, resourcefulness, self-reliance—this was one of the two main elements in his training. The other—even more important—was the kindling, in the heart of the boy, the flame of the spirit.

Other men and women, lovers of youth, have realised the desirability of such training. Baden-Powell's unique achievement was that he devised and demonstrated a way of putting it into effect.

The rest of the story is well known. The main stream has flowed on in the channel he traced for it, though there have naturally been times when the river has overflowed its banks and wandered into strange side-channels, owing to people who sought to improve the scheme being "more enlightened" than the founder.

I remember one occasion, when the Chief Scout was interviewing some earnest and philanthropic ladies anxious to start a branch of Girl Guides. They had an objection to the Guide Laws, which they thought too childishly expressed; they wanted them put into grander language. The Chief remained adamant on the subject: he said that whatever the defects of the style, the words expressed exactly what he had in mind. One of the ladies, driven to desperation, turned fiercely on him, and burst out: "Look here, Sir Robert, you don't understand the *spirit* of this thing!"

"Sir Robert" smiled sweetly, and said: "Well, perhaps I don't!" There was a moment's pause—then the humour of the situation was said about changing the Laws.

Of late years Scouting and Guiding have been carried on by their own momentum, the Chief keeping only the lightest of hands on the wheel. Time has failed to reveal any flaws in the original scheme, which, owing to its simplicity—the simplicity of genius—is adaptable to any time, any place, any circumstances. If it has never had sufficient leaders, and especially leaders of the first quality. Lord Baden-Powell's words were listened to with applause, honours were showered upon him, lip-service was paid to his doctrine—but those who actually took off their coats to labour in his field were too few, in proportion to the abundance of the harvest. I think it is not too much to say that, had this nation as a whole followed his lead, had the Scout qualities of courage, honesty, and fair dealing (we should mention commonsense!) been practised whole-heartedly, (not to mention that we should have led the world into the paths of peace.

All the more is it the duty of those who believed in him and who loved him, to hold high the torch which he gave us, to hand it on undimmed to those who with swifter feet can carry it towards the goal.

As for him, there is no more fitting resting-place than the slopes of the mountain on which he gazed with never-failing joy during the last two years of his life. Not long ago he wrote (in *The Scouter* and in *The Council Fire*):

"Solitary leisure spent amongst mountains is good for the soul . . . Sitting here undisturbed and looking at Mount Kenya, one sees the clouds cover him for a time, and though they bring thunder and storm, they drift away again, leaving him standing unmoved in the sunshine, as he has stood for thousands of years. My mountain says: 'Look wider, look higher, look further afield, and a way will be found.'"

For his sake, we rejoice that the long climb is over, and that he lies there looking out over the land he loved and in which his best days were spent.

"Lofty designs must close in like effects:
Loftily lying,
Leave him—still loftier than the world suspects,
Living and dying."

ROSE KERR.



Norwegian Scouts
and Guides
listening enthralled
to the
Chief Scout.
In the picture
on the opposite page
B.-P. is seen
addressing them.

POLAND PAYS TRIBUTE

It happened in the year 1913. There was a big Scout's Rally in Birmingham. Polish Scouts had to appear for the first time in public. They arrived in England—a group of over twenty boys—under the leadership of Andrew Malkowski, their founder.

A difficult problem arose at the very beginning of the Rally. How should the Polish camp be named, when Poland didn't exist on the maps of Europe and no one in the camp has ever heard about such a country?

Young Malkowski was very worried. His dream was to have a camp with a Polish flag flying and with the inscription "Poland" by the entrance.

It seemed so simple and logical. Weren't all his boys Polish, though some came from Austria, some from Germany and some from Russia?

It has been suggested that the camp should be divided into three groups: Russo-Polish, German-Polish and Austrian-Polish.

Malkowski decided to bring his difficulties before the Chief Scout.

With a beating heart he explained to the Chief his problem. Will the Chief understand? Won't he say like so many others: "You forget the political situation, etc., etc." The Chief listened intently.

"Why, of course, call it simply Poland and let your Polish flag fly in your camp."

Was it true? Could it be possible?

And so for the first time since the partition, Poland was recognised like other free European countries.

The Chief Scout was not a politician. He saw problems as they were and solved them in the simplest way seeing to it that justice be done. His decision about the Polish Camp stirred some trouble with the German, Russian and Austrian Consuls, but it also kindled a fire of love, enthusiasm and devotion in the hearts of our boys and their leader. The Chief Scout became at once "our" Chief, we felt he belonged to us just as he belonged to the English boys and girls. When he was proclaimed Chief Scout of the World in 1920 everybody felt that this was only an outward expression of something which existed in our hearts since years.

I know that the news of his passing on will make a deep impression on our boys and girls in Poland, but I also know that they won't feel deserted, nor lonely. Through years of suffering and privation we have learnt to look for the deeper side of things, for the everlasting, *the only real*.

This, that stirred our hearts and minds, that made us love and admire the Chief Scout has not ceased to exist. On the contrary, the Chief, freed from his weak old body, can keep in touch with us more than ever before.

We have got with us his thoughts, his feelings, his devotion. He can now much easier continue through us and with our help his splendid work of building the New World.

We all know, that if we want our civilisation to survive we must build it on love and not on hate, on goodwill and trust and not on suspicion and ill-will, in short we must build it on our Law and Promise. This must become part of our lives whether we are active members of the Movement or are temporarily, or definitely outside of it.

Aren't we lucky to live in such times when our "Guidiness" is continually tried and tested! Thank God, there is no time to get mouldy or rusty before a new "blitz" shakes us up and hardens us for new tests.

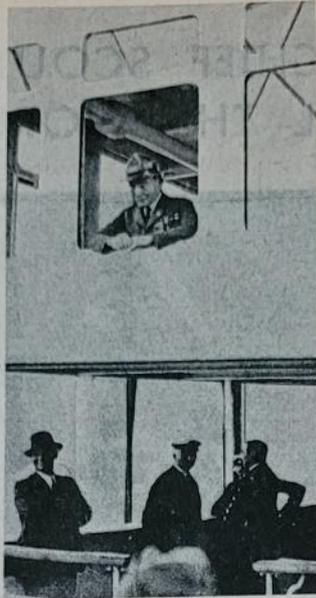
How splendid, to be able to show our Chief just now, when the time of testing has come, that he can count on us, that his life's work was not in vain.

And when the war is over then we will once again roll up our sleeves, for the joyful work of reconstruction. Then, he will be with us again leading us on the simple road to great achievements.

He will be with the Poles and the French and with the Americans and the Czechs and the Chinese and the Japs—with all the boys and girls who will be ready to follow his call.

There may be many Chief Scouts in many lands, but he is and will for ever be the only Chief Scout of the World.

OLGA MALKOWSKA.



The Chief speaks to Norway

CABLES

LADY BADEN-POWELL, NYERI, KENYA:

Deepest sympathy and loving thoughts from all at Imperial Headquarters.

MARSHAM.

Deeply grateful for sweet message. Such generous sympathy from far and wide helps a lot. We are all sorrowful together but I will gain courage from all of you. Loving thanks to all Guides for their kind thoughts.

OLAVE BADEN-POWELL.

A SALUTE FROM BELGIUM

B.-P.! *B.-P.!!* *B.-P.!!!* The *Orduna* is moving slowly out from Antwerp on her return journey to England as night falls and Belgian Guides and Scouts are assembled on the quayside on that memorable evening of August, 1938. They have seen him; they have heard him; they know him; he will ever stand before them as he did on that unforgettable evening—their Chief Scout, their Founder and their Leader throughout their lives. Their voices die away because he can hear them no longer.

B.-P. has passed over to the other side; we will no longer call to him to try and make him hear, because we know now he will always hear us and will answer us by his guiding influence in all we say and do and think and in all we try to do.

We need him more than we ever did since Guiding was founded in Belgium. Voices and external signs of the majority of the members of our beloved Movement are temporarily silenced and apparently inactive. But B.-P. knows we are all still his Guides, that he can rely on each one of us to shoulder the responsibility he has allotted to us, however difficult it may seem. Through the dark months that have just passed and the months that are still to come, it is the thought of him that will give us Hope and Confidence. B.-P. will help us through all the hardest times, and then B.-P. will reconstruct the world.

For the future is in the hands of the youth of to-day; the future depends on those that have the Guide and Scout Spirit ingrained in their hearts.

It is a big and important legacy he has left to each one of us. With his influence ever present, his Movement will grow and grow along the path that he created, until every citizen in the world understands the Guide and Scout Spirit. It is when we have attained

this aim and gathered all people into B.-P.'s Family that a lasting Kindness, Friendship, Understanding and Peace among all people will be established.

In the names of the Chief Guides of both Associations of Belgium and all their "Cheftaines," "Guides-Ainees," "Guides," "Claire Joies," and "Lutins," we pledge ourselves to carry on B.-P.'s Guiding as he created it, and we send to our much-beloved World Chief Guide our loving sympathy and devotion and the assurance that B.-P.'s memory and influence will be with us and guide us always.

CHOUETTE.



Polish Scouts and Guides at Gydnia waiting for the Chief

THE CHIEF SCOUT OF ALL THE WORLD

WHAT am I to emphasise in the life and personality of our Chief? His devotion to duty? The inspiration of his leadership?—his versatility?—his sincerity?—his sympathy?—his great simplicity?—his sense of humour? I could say a great deal about these qualities, but, above all, I like to think of his overflowing thoughtfulness for others.

For this was the keynote of his life and work—absolute selflessness. He gave himself up wholeheartedly to the youth of the world. For them he travelled thousands of miles in different countries; he spoke at endless meetings, and attended innumerable functions. He wrote letters and gave interviews without number. Articles and sketches flowed from his brain. He willingly suffered anyone to ask him for help in any boyhood and girlhood problems; and he has never let them down.

He was the master-mind at the back of all our big Scout and Guide events: the early camps, the rallies at the Crystal Palace and at Windsor, and at the Albert Hall, our big International and Imperial Conferences and Jamborees.

He wrote the five great handbooks of the twin Movements—*Girl Guiding*, *Scouting for Boys*, *The Wolf Cub Handbook*, *Rovering to Success*, and *Aids to Scoutmastership*.

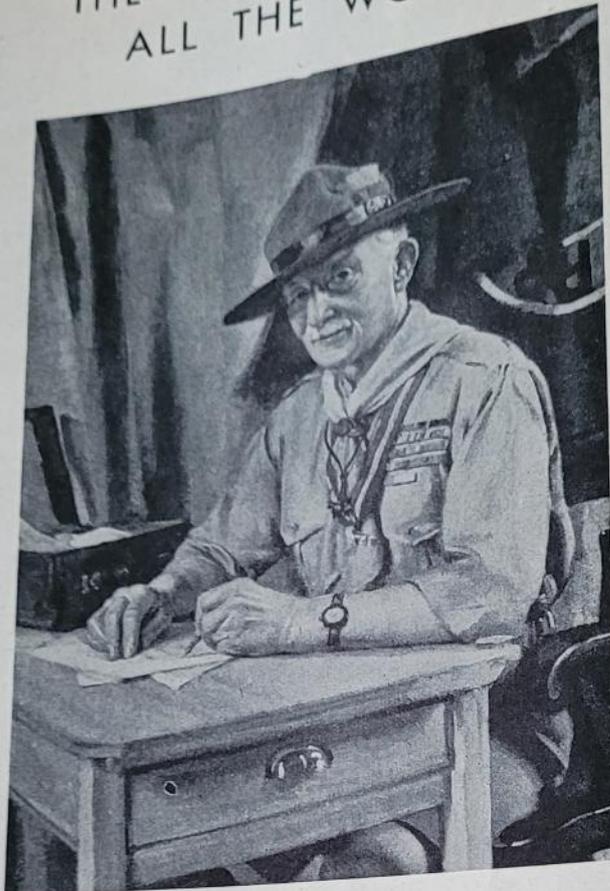
This is a wonderful record of work done for others—all since 1907—over thirty-three years ago. But it meant a sacrifice of comfort, leisure and health—all for a great ideal—the brotherhood and sisterhood of the youth of the world.

He himself would not have called it sacrifice, but would have told you that his life had been overflowing with happiness—and I am quite sure that it had. But it meant hard work, and plenty of it—and absolute disregard for self.

I count myself fortunate to have known him during these thirty-three years—a long span in one's own life—and I can speak from my own knowledge of his devotion to the great work of Scouting and Guiding in that period.

There is much of his earlier life of which I would like to write, but I can only mention one or two incidents which have a direct bearing on the birth of Scouting. The fuller story of that period will be found in *The Piper of Pax*, by E. K. Wade, in which the Chief gives his "ladder of life."

In his boyhood the seed of Scouting was sown in the Chief's mind. With his brothers, he shared to the full the joys of outdoor life. He learnt how to manage a boat; how to tie knots; to light fires; to cook and to build shelters, and generally to look after himself. He learned



B.-P.

by SIR PERCY EVERETT

Hon. Treasurer of the Girl Guides Association since 1917

I can see him still as he stood in the flickering light of the fire—an alert figure, full of the joy of life, answering all manner of questions, imitating the call of birds, showing how to stalk a wild animal, flashing out a little story, dancing and singing round the fire, pointing a moral, not in actual words, but in such an elusive yet convincing way that everyone present, boy or man, was ready to follow him wherever he might lead.

That camp was a great success—so great that directly it was over the Chief realised that his book, *Scouting for Boys*, must be written at once. So during the later months of 1907 he devoted all his energies to the task. I saw him often in his little workroom at Wimbledon, surrounded by masses of papers and sketches, gradually moulding into a complete living scheme his immortal idea for boy-training. The MSS. were entirely written by hand and the sketches were drawn by himself.

Thus, *Scouting for Boys* came into being and so, in its main principles, it stands to-day. The passing of years has only emphasised the truth and value of the basic principles on which the training is founded. There have been slight alterations in detail, of course, to adjust the scheme to the needs of the present day, but the principles remain the same, and have now been accepted all over the world.

That the Movement should have been created from the brain of one man is wonderful, but how much more wonderful is it that our Chief

to love Nature and how to play the game.

Time passed. Then came the siege of Mafeking, where he organised the boys of the town to take on responsible jobs. They rose to the occasion nobly.

This experience showed how well the boy would respond to any call put upon him, and that if a job were made sufficiently attractive, he would carry it out cheerfully and well.

Inspired by his faith in boyhood, he worked and waited for the chance of helping them. The opportunity came in 1907, when he held his first trial camp at Brownsea Island.

No one who was present will ever forget the wonder and attraction of that camp. Twenty-one boys took part drawn from all grades of society. Eton and the East End lived happily together in the same patrol, sharing equally in all the activities of the camp life, quite unconsciously acquiring valuable habits of observation, deduction, manliness, fair play, and consideration for others.

Round the camp fire at night the Chief told us thrilling yarns and himself led the Eengonyama Chorus.

THE GUIDER



With H.R.H. The Princess Royal at the London Rally.

should have given their charter to the great sister movement—the Girl Guides. Their handbook, *Girl Guiding*—is his, and he also gave to the world the most successful system of training for the Wolf Cubs and Brownies and for the older boys, the Rover Scouts.

The Chief could have made a great career for himself in many professions, but he combined his great gifts as a speaker, as a writer, and as an artist for the benefit of Scout and Guide.

Most of us have heard him speak, and know that whatever his audience—young or old, rich or poor, men or women, or all together—he could hold them entranced by his simple eloquence.

We have all read and enjoyed his books, and we have all appreciated the character and humour of the sketches with which he has illustrated them.

He could write or draw equally well with either hand. I have often seen him making a sketch on the back of an agenda paper: first a few lines with the right hand and then a touch here and there with the left.

Of his happy home life and of what he owed to the Chief Guide I have no space to speak. Pax was an

ideal home, and everyone who went there at once felt at home, too.

The Chief was a leader, an inspired leader, but he remained a simple lovable man, very humble, always cheerful, never satisfied—a man who radiated happiness and goodwill.

He has now passed on, but he will ever live deep down in the hearts and memories of us all. He has won the love and loyalty of the millions who have come under his magic spell—and to each one of us comes at this moment the urgent call to so frame our lives that we can face the future with coolness, courage, and cheerfulness.

A MEMORY

DEAR EDITOR,—In remipiscent mood, I write to you to-night of an incident—now long passed, yet to me as vivid as on the day of its happening.

Nearly 20 years ago, I took my small nephew to Olympia. It was the crowning evening of the wonderful Jamboree which Scouts of nation upon nation had been holding. My nephew and I had toured all exhibits thoroughly, seeing models of many Scout activities, etc., and watching Scouts and Cubs giving several displays.

Eventually we arrived at the arena in time to secure good seats for the event of the Jamboree. "Who is that?" asked my nephew in a clear, piping voice, when, in response to the call of thousands of voices, our beloved Chief Scout went to the centre of the arena. "Sir Robert," I replied. "Is he a real one? Why are all the people cheering?"—excitedly these questions were asked of me. "Most certainly he is real," I replied, thinking the youngster imagined he might be seeing another model. "Everyone is cheering and clapping because we all love him and are proud of him."

"Doesn't he go round people's houses at night time and steal things? Then he isn't a real robber at all, and you said he was," came the intensely disappointed young boy's remark. How I wished the Chief could have heard it!—he would have been the first to appreciate it.

That small youngster is now in the Army, but all through his Scouting days, he never forgot that he was at Olympia on the evening that "Sir Robert" was made Chief Scout of the World. The Chief became very real indeed to him.

I have been a Guider for 20 years, and that incident, is, I think, the one I am most proud to remember. The cheers and the enthusiasm of the Scouts are still unforgettable. The cries of "Chief, Chief, Chief," uttered by the boyhood and manhood of many nations, rose until the roof of Olympia must have throbbed.

Then, when they had created him Chief Scout of the World they carried him shoulder high round the arena—through the crowds of cheering spectators—right up to the Royal Box, where Lady Baden-Powell was waiting with eyes shining with pride and emotion.

Years have passed on, and our Chief has now been called to Higher Service. His spirit, however, is with us, even as it was on that great day so many years ago, and his work shall live on.

To every Scouter, Scout and Cub, Guider, Guide and Brownie, it is not only a duty, but a privilege to follow the trail he blazed for us all—the trail of Scouting and Guiding.

H. McD.



The Chief goes forward.



Poland: The Chiefs enter the camp.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONER'S OUTLOOK

WHEN asked what office I hold in the Guide Movement, I answer "International Commissioner," whereupon my interlocutor often says: "Well, you can't have much to do now! Surely international Guiding has come to an end—for the present at any rate."

This is true to a certain extent. Gone are the days when I and others spent months in preparing for World Conferences and International Camps. Gone are the days when I always had in prospect some delightful visit to the Guides in distant countries. Gone are the days when we were always in process of arranging a stay in this country for our friends from other lands. I need only remind you of the World Camp at Foxlease, of the Folk Dance Festival in London, of the Extension Conference at Bedford College, of the Camp at Blair Atholl—for many of you to remember what thrilling occasions these were. For it is even more exciting to make plans for receiving guests in one's own home than it is to visit them abroad—and yet I don't know—as I think of the beauty and the fun of the international camps in Denmark, in Lithuania, and, above all, of the wonderful Pax Ting!

Gone—at least for a long time—are these great occasions. We can no longer spend heavenly days at our Chalet, and we are even cut off from corresponding with the friends we have made outside our small island.

And yet—the fact remains that there is something real and something enduring in the world-wide friendship which we succeeded in establishing, through the Guide Movement, during the short armistice between two great wars. Less than twenty years elapsed between

the first International Conference—held at Oxford in 1920, when we first had the joy of meeting people who like ourselves believed in the Guide ideals—and the great Pax Ting of 1939, when four thousand girls lived together for a fortnight in love and friendship.

It seems a very short period of time when we look back upon it, yet a great treasure was amassed during that time. Our eyes, our minds, our hearts were opened, and we took in riches of which nothing can rob us—memories which will last us all our lives.

We may be sure, too, that the joy that we felt then, the deprivation we are feeling now, was and is felt, perhaps in even greater measure, by our friends in other lands. For many of them Guiding was the central pivot of their lives; it was a new gospel, it was linked up, in Poland and Czecho-Slovakia for instance, with their first point of contact with people who felt as they did in other countries. Guiding became to them part of their religion. So we may have the comfort of thinking that in these dark and despairing days of their history, Guiding is helping them to live, to hope, and to endure to the end.

From Belgium, from the Netherlands, from France, messages have reached us to say: "We are carrying on . . ."

What can we do to help both our fellow Guides and ourselves? What can we do to preserve that treasure amassed during the twenty years of "World Guiding"?

First and foremost—we owe it to our sisters to keep the flame burning in our own land. If we were to allow it to flicker and die, we should be betraying their trust.

Guiding cannot be carried on in normal ways in these times when Guides and Guiders are torn apart by war-work, by evacuation, when meetings are rendered impossible by air raids.

But just as a fire, when foolish folk stir it up with a view to putting out the central flame, can throw out sparks to set a whole heath ablaze, the Guides and Guiders, scattered about our country, can each be a tiny nucleus of Guiding, can each set going a tiny Guide "cell."

We know that this is happening in many places; we are told that 1,659 new companies and packs have been started since the war began. But increase in numbers is not sufficient; there must be an improvement in quality as well. Now is the chance for the individual—for years we have moaned that Guiding had become over-organised, complicated, that there were too many rules. Now the organisation is to a great extent in abeyance, the rules suspended. Now is the time for the individual Guider, Ranger, Guide, to show what is in her. Now it is the individual who counts and not the unit. It is the individual Guide of whom news comes to Headquarters. We know that such an one, Mary or Betty or Joan, has helped to keep people cheerful in a shipwreck, in a shelter, in a bombed school. There is rejoicing at Headquarters at each gallant deed that is reported—but for each deed that is heard of there are hundreds that never come to light, because they are taken as a matter of course by the Guides who do them and by the people who are helped thereby. It is just a question of "carrying on," and each trust fulfilled, each duty well done, is a blow struck in the great battle for the right which is something much greater than the present war.

Beyond the loyalty and faith which is shown by carrying high the standard of Guiding, there are two concrete and practical pieces of service which Guides of this country can do for their fellow Guides.

The first of these is to do all they can—and more than they can—for the strangers within their gates. The British Guides have a heaven-sent opportunity of showing forth the true meaning of the 4th Guide Law. It so happens that there have come to this country thousands of people who have lost their homes. Amongst these—Czechs, Poles, Belgians, Dutch, French—some are Guides. We believe that we have traced nearly all these, and have put them into touch with British Guides wherever they may happen to be. Many of them are in Scotland, some in Wales, many in remote country districts of England. Are

the Guides and Rangers in all these places welcoming them into their hearts and homes—not as "refugees," not as objects of charity, but as real friends and sisters?

A *propos* of the term "refugees," I feel I must tell you of the name which some of these Guides have chosen for themselves—the word "golondrinas," which in Spanish means "swallows"—birds of passage. This name was first adopted by the guests of the American Girl Scouts at their "Western Hemisphere Camp" near New York last August. "We do not want to be labelled 'foreigners,'" said these Guides, and as most of them were Spanish-speaking they called themselves "golondrinas." Our foreign Guides in England also liked this name and have adopted it—so now you must all look out for a "golondrina" in your own town or village. When you have found her, cherish her, warm and comfort her throughout the hard



The Chief Scout cutting the tape to open Baden-Powell Road in Lithuania

winter, so that when sunshine comes again to Europe she may fly back to her home unharmed and happy.

It is not only those who are Guides who have a claim upon us. For the sake of those Guides who have welcomed us in past years in Belgium, the Netherlands, France, Denmark, Norway, Poland, let us do all we can for their countrymen and countrywomen who are here, lonely and desolate, cut off from their families.

I am told that in Iceland to-day, among the British troops quartered there, are many men whose homes are in Coventry. When the news reached them of the terrible raid, our men were desperately anxious and unhappy. Hearing of this, many Icelandic families went out of their way to welcome the British soldiers into their homes, and the men were comforted by being allowed to pet and make friends with the Icelandic children. The children constituted a bond between the two races who up till then had held themselves rather apart; they finally met on common ground—the love of children.

So our children, our Brownies and Guides, can perhaps bring comfort to lonely men and women here who are separated from those dear to them.

Another way of carrying on international Guiding is by writing to Guides and Girl Scouts abroad. We may not try to communicate with friends in countries under enemy occupation, but letters still go to and from Switzerland, Sweden, Finland, though by circuitous routes and with much delay. It is well worth while to write to our friends in these countries, letters of good cheer and affection. Discretion should be exercised in referring to public events, as the letters must pass the censorship in both countries (and may possibly be read by German censors on the way!), but personal news can be given without harm.

There are no such restrictions on writing to our friends in the British Dominions and in the United States—and here is a way in which we can not only keep up the friendships made through Guiding and Girl Scouting, but also do a practical service to our own country. By telling the truth about our present conditions, by showing what is the spirit of those around us, we are doing something which is of far more value than official "propaganda." Our friends in America are clamouring for letters from us. Here for instance is a letter from a Girl Scout friend of mine, which says:—"You've no idea how the every-day news of what you are doing helps—it encourages us more than you'll ever know. It might be a good thing to tell any of your people, should they ever feel discouraged, how to us over here their courage in carrying on with the humdrum

daily grind gives us more hope than some of the spectacular news items which we hear over the radio." The truth is what they want, our own personal experiences—not propaganda.

If any of your Rangers or Guides would like to do a "good turn" to both countries, and to show appreciation for the generous help we are receiving from the United States as well as from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and other British communities overseas, urge them to write to the Post Box Secretary at Headquarters; she will be sure to find an appreciative "pen friend."

Beyond these present and practical short-term measures, we must look into the future, and prepare ourselves for the time to come. More important even than winning the war is the question of winning the subsequent peace. In fact, there will be no use in winning the war unless we can do better with the ensuing victory than we did last time.

Whatever happens, Europe will be left weak and exhausted, and will need an army of peace, an army mainly composed of women, who will be in the front line, ready to bind up the wounds and to heal the infirmities of those who have suffered.

For this destiny no preparation can be too arduous, no training can be begun too early. Both in our own country and across the Channel there will be needed women who are wise and strong as well as being gentle and loving. They must train themselves practically, and in nursing and cooking, hygiene, child care, food production, and conservation. They must train themselves mentally, by reading and thinking about politics and economics—above all, they must train themselves morally and spiritually, so as to be able to stand firm themselves, and to raise up them that fall.

We have many fine people among our Guiders, and our Guides will be coming on to join in the work. If we can begin collecting now an army of goodwill—perhaps a picked body of Scouters and Guiders, Rovers and Rangers—what could they not do to bring healing and comfort to the stricken world?

So, it seems to me, there is still work to be done under the heading of "International Guiding."

ROSE KERR,
International Commissioner.



The Chief Scout in Norway.



"Oh! Captain, please, please, need I put my fire out?" The Guider paused and looked down at the small resolute figure of a Guide with her facial expression somewhat altered by black streaks. Smoky fingers had swept back stray strands of hair with devastating effect. A moment before she had stood triumphantly beside a little fire where even the big wood had caught at last and earned for her the much desired words: "You've passed your fire-lighting!" Three times before she had tried and failed and, now, in spite of a night of rain, she had done it! The Guider, because she understood, said: "No, don't put it out . . . I wish you would boil some water to wash out our first aid bandages. It's an urgent need!"

Have not many of us heard that "Oh!" of disappointment when we ruthlessly condemn the fire, lighted with immense trouble, to be put out in the first flush of its glory? Are we making a mistake when testing firelighting for Second Class, by taking this "Light a fire using not more than two matches" too literally, and in what my company call "dousing" a fire, before it has served any useful purpose. Why not try an experiment: "Lay and light a fire, using not more than two matches, and cook breakfast for two people?" That would be frightfully exciting, especially if the other breakfaster could be Captain! Try it out . . . if it is possible for you to do so there can be little doubt of its success.

When a Guide is ready to pass the firelighting test you may expect a good deal of her. First that she can get a fire going on a fine day or a wet one. Many companies put firelighting aside in unfavourable weather. This is a mistake, anyone can start fires in fine weather as we know only too well, but it takes a woodcraftsman to know where to find wood and how to make a fire go in the open when it is wet. The most exciting hike I remember was in snow—no sausages have ever tasted so good! No matter the weather, this then we expect of them:—A sensible choice of place, care of turf if any, a small conical fire (cast forth bonfires as you would the plague), an understanding of what to use for punk and starting twigs, and what woods burn best. Next, is there a woodstack to the leeward of the fire, is it well stocked, and is the wood neatly graded into sizes? Have they learned to light a fire so that the wind blows the flames through it? When clearing up comes, do they understand the dangers of a fire not completely extinguished? Do they take a pride in leaving the place so that no one could tell that a fire has burned there?

We must not let a Guide pass by a fluke, she should practise several times before she attempts to pass; after this we expect her to be able to light a fire anywhere at any time. If one is treating for shock after an accident and a hot drink is wanted, be it to a Second Class Guide's everlasting shame if she can't jump to it. If she has passed her test for firelighting, she should be ready to turn her knowledge to the service of others at any moment. This surely is at the back of a great deal that we do in Guiding, only we are often apt to lose sight of it. It is a pity to do this, for once given an important enough reason a child will re-double her efforts towards achievement.

I remember once a Patrol Leader looking wonderingly at me as she said: "Nora must be soft in the head. Look at the fire she has made to heat that great saucepan she has brought from home; she can't see further than that! Did she pass her fire last week, Captain?" . . . Nora had passed, and passed well, and her fire was beyond reproach! This taught me that before our firelighters

get through their test it is as well that they should be enlightened that they need not run half across Wales to find a saucepan, but that they can, with ingenuity, use many things, and that even a paper bag will do to heat water. Also, that a small hike fire is not just a "test fetish" but practical, and why!

Whatever the difficulties one meets in town, whatever the effort needed to do this part of the Second Class Test on a Saturday while the "black-out" season is still with us, it is well worth while and a never-lost joy. This is true, not only for those who are trying to pass tests, but for the practice it gives to all who are already through their tests and launched on hikes and other ventures.

For these experienced people the following may be recommended:—

- (1) Experimenting with burning different woods to see what effect they have. When the company is at different stages of test work, this may be useful. It can be done in pairs. While a Tenderfoot lays and lights the fire, another Guide who has passed her firelighting test can search for the experimental woods and they can then try them out together.
- (2) Many patrol competitions can be evolved. A great favourite, of course, is the burning through of string guyed above a fire, another
- (3) working singly or in pairs to see which patrol can light most fires in five minutes, or
- (4) making a piece of toast, or
- (5) producing a hot drink for a wounded airman.
- (6) Staking the camp fire claim. Each patrol chooses a spot where they think it would be fun to hold a camp fire. Whoever has a wood pile sufficient to last for quarter of an hour, and gets their fire going first, can stake their claim for the camp fire.
- (7) Signals by smoke. This is most exciting, but can, of course, now only be used by daylight.
- (8) Fire chains . . . Each member of the patrol lays a fire. The first Guide starts hers with not more than two matches, and one by one, in turn, each Guide lights her fire with a brand from the next one, i.e., No. 2 lights her fire with a brand from No. 1's fire, and No. 3 from No. 2's, and so on. The winning patrol is the one with all its fires alight first.

These are just a few suggestions picked at random. It is good to let the Leaders think out others. Whatever happens, let us again make this a practical test and not an academic affair. Time also should be taken into account, otherwise the hot stimulant may arrive when the patient is dead, or the fire we hoped might cook the breakfast only be ready for lunch! There is no use for delayed action in firelighting!

Who has not felt a thrill when the first flicker of flame has shot from the heart of a tiny fire on a damp day, when after blowing and coaxing, and tending that tiny flame, it has leapt up among slender larch twigs that crackle and smell. Have we not known quite a bit of satisfaction in our achievement where once we had many doubts? With our hands we did it—we have lit this fire against odds! From the "Ancient Wisdoms" we learn:—

He who works with sensitive deft hands
At any woodcraft, will absorb the rain,
The sunlight and the starlight and the dew
That entered in the making of its grain;
He should grow tall and straight and clean and good
Who daily breaks the essences of wood.

HETHER KAY.

THE CHIEF HAS COME HOME

They that love beyond the world cannot be separated by it. Death cannot kill what never dies. Nor can spirits ever be divided that love and live in the same Divine Principles; the root and record of their Friendship.
—WILLIAM PENN, 1644.

THE Chief has gone home. Such a simple little sentence, that to mean so much, to have brought to the hearts of millions, on first hearing it, such a sense of loneliness. Immediately came the thought: "If the Chief has gone, who's going to show me what to do? Who's going to understand?" Other thoughts came afterwards. Thoughts which the Chief himself would have liked better, but still, uppermost among them, a feeling of bewilderment. In the midst of the greatest war the world has known the man who has done more for peace than any other man before him had slipped quietly away. Who now would hold things steady? Who now would sound the Koodoo Horn to rally the world's Youth? Those were the thoughts that followed the first personal shock that the expected fact brought with it, the personal loss that looked at me from the eyes of a very young soldier whom I found waiting just inside Headquarters back door that night after everyone had gone home. He looked lost and embarrassed. "Is there anybody here from Scout Headquarters? The shop is closed and—well—I've only just heard about the Chief and I want to speak to somebody." "Who's going to understand? I rang up Scout Headquarters and found somebody for him to speak to—and he went off, looking a little happier. As he said good-night he looked at me almost pleadingly: "Maybe he can do more now," he said. First of all, the personal loneliness of youth. *I want to speak to somebody.* Then, triumphing over grief, the courage and faith that is the fruit of the Chief Scout's teaching. *Maybe he can do more now.* In that moment self was forgotten; all that mattered was the work.

There is no doubt at all that the Chief can do more if we ourselves will let him, if we are determined not to sentimentalise over him, if we will look straight at him and see him clearly, examine his work and his mind and try to see truly what it was that he came to do. Then, and then only, shall we see what he wants us to do and be fit instruments to carry on his work which is of such vital importance to-day.

To die at this moment is so typical of the man who invented as great a character training as Scouting and Guiding. The Chief never did anything without a reason! It might be good for us to consider what that reason might be. When I wrote the words "The Chief has gone home" at the beginning of this article I saw, in imagination, a picture of a huge rally. Everyone was busy, everything was going well, and to and fro among the groups went the Chief Scout, with a word of approval here, a smile there, a quiet warning somewhere else. One felt that something big was going to happen soon and everyone in that vast assembly was waiting for the moment. The Chief himself was waiting, too. He didn't appear to be controlling matters; he was quiet and rather withdrawn, but, although each member of the crowd was efficient enough at his or her own job, inside themselves they were all depending on the Chief. They all looked to him for guidance, for approval; they were all waiting for him to give the word so that the show might begin. B.-P. looked at them with his shrewd, understanding eyes and waited too. What they were doing, what they had done, was good *but*—the Chief smiled, saying nothing. Presently a crisis arose—everyone started to call for the Chief: "He'll know what to do! Where's he gone? Can't somebody find the Chief?"

And a voice said, loudly and clearly: "The Chief has gone home." Can you imagine it? Can you see what would happen? A moment's horrified silence—a united protest: "But he *can't* have—we need him!"

Then everyone would remember the crisis of the moment, take a grip on himself and settle down to the job quietly and soberly, saying to himself firmly: "Well, if he's gone—he's gone. The only thing to do is to think how he'd tackle the problem and get on with it."

The show began, and because every member of that community had been shocked into feeling a personal responsibility for its success, it did all that the Chief had hoped it would. For B.-P., who was always an adept at disguise, had not left the scene; he was still there among them, and a lot better pleased than he had been, for he had jumped them into standing firmly on their own two feet and pulling hard with all the weight they had.

That, I think, is what has got to happen now. We are all sad over the Chief's death—but if we paused to grieve over our loss we should be doing him a poor service. It is useless to wait for someone else to sound the Koodoo Horn. It is we ourselves who have to sound it by the strength of our enthusiasm for the work we have been trained to do. It is useless to ask: "Who is going to show me what to do?" We have to think for ourselves and put our thought into action. The trail is clearly laid; we have the Chief's own books, where he tells us simply and clearly the lines we have to follow. He is with us now in spirit, closer than he has ever been before. We have only to tune in to him, to find him, and to understand his teaching. We have only, each one of us, to try to live more truly as Guides, to bring the Law and Promise more closely into our own daily lives. Perhaps of late years some of us may have forgotten

the Good Turn. Our friends may have laughed at it, life has been so harassing, we may have thought: "That sort of thing's all right for children—but there's no time once you get out into life, into the press of business or the racket of war." The Chief Scout never over-grew it. He was a soldier and a man of peace, a scholar and a man with a clear business head. He said himself that his life had been radiantly happy.

The Law and Promise—the daily Good Turn. Simple things with which to solve the problems of a tortured world, yet they contain the magic of the ages. All the greatest things in life are simple—all the troubles of mankind are complicated. If we can recapture the secret of simplicity we hold within our hands the key to the world's peace. Only if we will live as the Chief Scout bade us live, can we carry his dream to its true fulfilment. Living thus, we shall find him with us always. Living thus, we need have no sense of loneliness or loss for we shall be able to say not: "The Chief has gone home" but "The Chief has come home."
MARGARET TENNYSON.

THE HOME EMERGENCY SERVICE

Questions come in from time to time with regard to the Home Emergency Service, and though all of these have been answered directly, we are publishing a few of them herewith, as the answers may serve to clarify a few points to others also.

1. If a Ranger is enrolled in the Civil Nursing Reserve (part-time) or other similar organisation, can she usefully be enrolled in the H.E.S.?

Answer: Yes, certainly, for the H.E.S. training may prove of great value to her at any time in war or peace. Naturally, her H.E.S. service must not be allowed to clash with her duties in the other organisation for which she was first enrolled. But at present many members of the C.N.R. and other similar organisations have not been called up and are at home doing nothing. If enrolled with H.E.S. they may be able to render good service in any emergency until such time as they are required for their original National Service.

2. In the event of an emergency, how will members of the H.E.S. receive instructions as to what to do? Who will be empowered to give orders to the members? We feel that it is important in these days of activity by enemy agents to make sure from whom we expect our orders to come.

Answer: The H.E.S. are a band of *voluntary* workers, trained, disciplined, fit, and, we hope, ready for any emergency. They should keep in touch with their local Civil Defence authorities and express their readiness to be of assistance if required. How they can best be used will depend on their own qualifications (which they must make known to those concerned) and on the need of the local Wardens, Home Guard, or others with whom they have arranged to co-operate. But H.E.S. members should not necessarily wait for orders before acting. They will often find ways of assisting on their own initiative, either in war crisis or at times when no direct war emergency is involved. For instance, there is in many places a great shortage of workmen owing to the war. A Ranger who has trained in the Home Service section should be able to help with burst water pipes or other repairs, with home nursing in accident or epidemic, with care of children during raids, etc.

But as far as working with the authorities is concerned, each district will make its own arrangements, and therefore each company will know from whom to expect calls for assistance.

3. We are told to "master one form of signalling thoroughly." If Morse is taken, must we use flag, buzzer, and lamp, or is flag alone sufficient?

Answer: *Mastery* of one method is sufficient, but some knowledge of how the others are done should be included, because it is never certain which may be required. Where signallers are out of sight of each other a "sound" method (buzzer or tapper) may be essential, and *vice versa*. Once one has a thorough knowledge of the code one should always be able to adapt the method to the circumstances.

4. In the personal record must punctuality be exactly on time, or may latitude be given?

Answer: Army punctuality is said to be five minutes before time. Aim at this. Nothing after the time can be considered punctual, but the record should show such lapses with a note of the reason for them.

If the cause was outside the control of the Ranger—as, for instance, enemy action, breakdown of transport, etc.—allowance would naturally be made, provided the Ranger had started out in good time.

5. What exactly is meant by "Write down verbal instructions briefly, clearly, and accurately"?

Answer: It is difficult to make this any clearer. Perhaps one example of the need of it may serve to make clearer what is required. If you answer the telephone and have to take a message for someone else, can you write down the main points concisely and accurately even if the person giving the message is long-winded about it? You should be able to do this quickly, so that you can read it over to the sender for checking before he rings off.

6. Will a Ranger who works all day be expected to carry out H.E.S. duties during business hours?

Answer: No; she is only expected to carry out H.E.S. duties in her free time unless her employer wishes her to do so, and allows her off work for the purpose.

W. LANDER,
Commissioner for Rangers.



Sorting groceries sent for THE GUIDE Good Turn.

BECAUSE the Chief Scout himself would have been so pleased with a united effort of yours, I am going to start this month's survey of news by telling you the result of THE GUIDE Christmas Good Turn, even though Christmas will seem a long way off by the time this GUIDER is published. As many of you probably know the Editor of THE GUIDE did not make a very big appeal this Christmas because she felt that Guides everywhere would have so many local Good Turns to do that it was hardly fair to ask them to contribute to yet another. It was also impossible to hold a party. The Editor thought, though, that some Guides might be sad if such a favourite annual event was stopped altogether, so she said that if people wanted to send parcels she would love to receive them and send them to London's bombed families. By the very first post, nine large mail bags arrived and that was the average standard of posts for THE GUIDE until long after the closing date! We unpacked, sorted, displayed and repacked parcels almost without pause for a week, working until eleven p.m. most nights. THE GUIDE office was so full at half-time that we moved into the Council Chamber, where we laid your presents out to best advantage to be photographed. Still the parcels kept on arriving. There was no more room in the Council Chamber so back we went to THE GUIDE office, and presently there was no more room there either! Downstairs in the Council Chamber the display left one gasping. At one end, facing the Chief Scout's portrait a large table was stacked high with groceries—pounds of tea, sugar, margarine; hundreds of tins of cocoa, soup, fruit and sardines, packet upon packet of cereals; even Christmas puddings! There were sweets, chocolate, cigarettes and tobacco, also—so there was a Christmas treat in every parcel, not only the necessities of life. Two other tables of equal size



Tuffley Guides give a Christmas Party to evacuees.

"WHAT YOU HAVE DONE"

flanked this grocery store—two tables stacked with books, games, and fascinating woolly toys. Every chair was draped by a gay knitted blanket or quilt, and the floor was practically entirely covered with neat piles of clothing. The Chief Scout's portrait smiled down on it all, and one knew that he was pleased.

We got in touch with Missions and Settlements all over London, and we ran out of petrol taking carload after carload down to the most needy areas. Then we called in the Scouts—perhaps they knew of other places where your gifts would make Christmas happy instead of tragic. They came at once—two Scouters and two Scouts, and helped us pack and deliver the parcels to still more places. Was it all worth while? If you could have seen the faces of the people to whom we took those parcels you would feel thankful, as we did, that you had been allowed to take part in this huge Good Turn. We knew, from personal experience, how weary many of you must have been, as you knitted, sewed, collected and packed. There were moments when even our enthusiasm waned, when we were so tired that we felt we couldn't bear the sight of another parcel. But when we closed down on Christmas Eve, knowing that everything had been delivered, we went home thanking God that we had been privileged to take our share in your lovely gift to London's homeless people.

When we came back after Christmas the parcels—believe it or not—were still arriving! But by that time we really had to concentrate on our own jobs, to catch up with work which had got behind. So we did not hurry in delivering this next supply, and it was fortunate that we did not, for the next thing that happened was the second fire of London, that grim Sunday night. On Monday morning the Editor of THE GUIDE and I reached Headquarters early. We filled the car to the roof with clothing, food and toys, and off we went to one of the poorest districts, to find the firemen still at work, their hoses all over the road, and the people at the settlement wondering how on earth to cope with

all the pathetic families who kept coming to them for help, saying they had lost their homes last night. So even the late comers to the Guide Party, which never happened this year, brought gifts which gave as much comfort and solace as those which were distributed in shelters all over London on Christmas night. On another page in this GUIDER you will find the Chief Scout's last Christmas Card. One sentence stands out: "What you have done, you have done well. Stick it out!"

-In addition to all this, many of you have written to tell me of your local Christmas Good Turns—the Cheltenham Division Brownies, for instance, made washing and shaving outfits and sent them to soldiers in the Middle East. The Brownies made pouches, lined them with jaconet, and bought soap, toothbrushes, razor blades and washing flannels to fill them. These same Brownies have also distinguished themselves by taking a prize in a village Thrift competition. They collected wool from hedges, washed and teased it, and made it into a small quilt. They are "good with their hands" these small people, for they have knitted babies vests for Welfare Centres, other garments for children in shelters, and a blanket for a Finnish refugee.

Another Brownie Good Turn comes from Sunderland—this time it is an individual Brownie, and one of whom we have heard before—Betty Walker, a Post Brownie, who started war work at the same time as Britain started war! She was found in Woolworths, before Christmas, by a friend of her Brown Owl's, and she was buying toys. Brown Owl heard of it, and asked her mother about it, as Betty has both legs in irons and cannot get about very easily. She had saved up her pocket money until she had half a crown,



THE GU
Packing toys for

HAVE ONE DONE YOU WELL"

and spent it on toys for the children of a prisoner of war in Germany. "I am sending you a few toys as your Daddie won't be able to buy you any this year," wrote Betty.

One more Christmas story—about Guides next. The 1st Langton Matravets Company was small before the war, having only twelve members, now its evacuees bring it up to twenty-six. They held a "penny party" and made £1 3s., they roped in friends and the Local Association to help, and they produced a Christmas stocking for every evacuee under 5 years old in the village.

From Christmas to Spitfires is a far cry—but next out of the hat comes the report of the 1st Rudston Company, E. Yorks, who celebrated their first birthday by giving a concert and making £7 for the local Spitfire Fund. They made everything, props, costumes, and black-out for the concert hall themselves. Well done, 1st Rudston, and many happy returns!

Another Spitfire effort comes from the 23rd Ealing, who are the proud possessors of a letter from the Ministry of Aircraft Production, thanking them for £6 10s. which they sent in. Lord Beaverbrook sent them a special message of thanks and appreciation.

Westmorland sends the following good report:—

"Ambleside and District, in conjunction with the Scouts (especially in Hawkshead), have dealt with 14 tons of paper since September last. Tin and lead foil, metal tubes and lids, etc., and stamps for the Stamp Collectors' Cot are being collected.

From the Kent Valley comes a report that over 1,400 medicine bottles have been delivered to, and most gratefully received by, doctors and chemists in the past six months. Bottles of varying sizes and kinds are welcomed by Co-operative Stores. Jam jars have been made use of by Women's Institutes, when having co-operative jam making—or sold to grocers.

Old mackintoshes were sent from other districts to a working party in Grasmere to be made into gloves for mine-sweepers, and the same

stuffing cushions for canteens, and in other ways adding to the comfort of the Forces.

Bits of odd wool are being knitted into quilts. Sphagnum moss and acorns were collected. Kendal, Appleby, Upper-Lunesdale and Windermere Districts are whole-heartedly doing their bit on the same lines."

Now for overseas reports. How about this for a start?

The Girl Guides and Residents of Norfolk Island have sent to the Princess Royal a cheque for £59 14s. for Air Raid Distress. Her Royal Highness has sent this on to the Lord Mayor's Fund for the Relief of Air Raid Distress and has asked him to ear-mark it for Sheffield.

Norfolk Island is about 930 miles from Sydney and 400 from New Zealand. It is five miles long and two miles in breadth and has about 1,000 inhabitants.

The Guides and their friends have made a magnificent effort in sending this gift.

Well done Norfolk Island.

This extract from a letter from Miss Egan, State Secretary for Western Australia, dated October 13th, 1940, will cheer a lot of people up:—

"The evacuee children passed through Freemanile a few days ago. Our Association was asked to co-operate with the Overseas Reception Committee in providing a sports programme for the girls. This was done by Commissioners and Guiders, who were very thrilled to be able to do something for them, and to find a number of Guides amongst them. We are especially thrilled that some of these Guides are



A goodly collection of jam jars made by Kirkstall Guides and Brownies.

staying in Western Australia.

Miss E. M. Pearson, Captain of St. Vincent's Sea Ranger Company, West London, who was one of those in charge of the children, asked us to let you know that she has handed the transfers for those staying here over to us. All on board were well and happy, and looking forward to settling in their new homes.

Our thoughts are always with you all these days, and we are so proud of the way in which Guides everywhere are doing their bit.

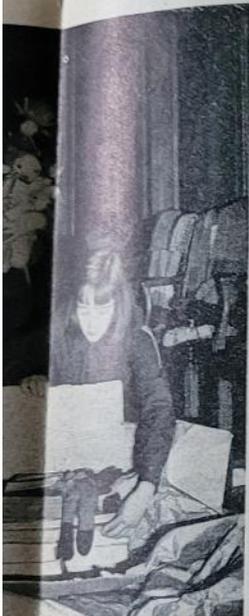
With every good wish to all at Headquarters."

I expect you will all have seen with relief and pride the newspaper reports of the safety of Miss Eleanor Pearson and Miss Margaret Osborne, both Guiders, and both survivors from the Rangatiki. They are now in Australia—a long way out of reach of an Editor hungry for news—but I am hoping to get a really thrilling story from them for you before very long. Rumour has it that Miss Pearson's friends, knowing she was in the Rangatiki, spotted her identity in *The Times* report by a remark said to have been made by one of the women survivors as she got into the boat: "My eyes, my eyes, I cannot see, I've left my specs in the Rangatiki." Good enough, yes?

Back once more to England, to Hull, this time. Here is the report as it reached me:—

This is an account of what the Guides of Hull have done towards the National War Effort. Owing to our geographical position we in Hull have just to "stay put" and "carry on." We cannot do any-

(Continued on page 42)



Good Turn.
London's homeless children.



Homemakers!

Guides of the 1st and 2nd Enneth Companies scrubbed and cleaned and furnished a disused fish and chip shop and turned it into a comfortable home for an evacuee mother and two children.

SHADOW OF A GREAT ROCK

by
CATHERINE CHRISTIAN

I HAVE just been to the pictures. While I was there, two things happened. I saw a most entrancing film, which showed exactly how, through enough miles of copper wire to light a town of 25,000 inhabitants, the human voice is photographed in Hollywood, and I heard, at the same moment, a bomb drop out of the winter sky much too close to be comfortable, behind the cinema.

There you have our problem very neatly reduced to its lowest common denominator.

We can achieve, at this moment, as human beings, miracles of magic beyond the dreams of necromancy. But we are still settling differences of opinion (for it is on the final issue nothing more and nothing less than a difference of opinion that divides us from the Nazis) by blowing each other's bodies to bits.

The chief objection to this, as I see it, is not ethical, but practical. It gets us nowhere. By a paradox it is not sufficiently final. History has proved often enough that torturing the body does not convert the soul. Indeed, from Aknaton to Socrates and from St. Sebastian to Mrs. Pankhurst, the event proves triumphantly the reverse.

With God's help and the resources of America we are going to beat the Nazis. It won't be easy. We are just beginning to realise how unpleasantly and personally and individually difficult it may be. But, when we have "beaten" them—when we have prevented them from committing murder and theft on a national scale—we are still going to be very much where we were in 1938 with the real problem. When a dangerous lunatic breaks bounds, and threatens the neighbours and you, your first job is to overwhelm his crazy strength—to bind him and render him harmless. But when you have done that he is still a homicidal lunatic in fetters, and your only alternative to a ceaseless, nerve-wearing vigilance, that dare not sleep by night or day, is to diagnose his case and—if it be in any way possible—use medical treatment to calm and clear the deranged mind.

Hitler and the Chief Scout began with many ideas in common. Both believed that the training of youth was an essential part of the programme of any great nation. Both believed that hard work and an open-air life was the best start for boys, and that the home was the finest sphere of development for a girl's character and potentialities. At one, long ago time, an impersonal observer from Mars might have been puzzled to de-

tect the difference in their creeds. The dividing of the ways did not lie in outward activity. Much that the Bund Deutsch Mädel did (and probably do now) was well done—certainly done more thoroughly than we do things. The difference lay in the character

and in the quality of the two men. It cannot be dismissed with the superficial statement that the Chief was a "good" man and Hitler a "bad" man. It has its roots in the deeper difference—that the Chief was a man of discipline and Hitler a man of mood—that the Chief still be glamourised by success. Hitler takes himself seriously—the Chief took the children seriously, work seriously, with St. Francis and some few other blessed men of God, an inspired and inspiring jester.

No one could make a "cult" of the Chief Scout during his lifetime. It will be extremely difficult to make a "cult" of him ever. His sense of humour, his sense of proportion, and his common sense prevented and will always prevent it. It is the most remarkable personal achievement of his life, for boys and girls are born hero worshippers, and only the very great can receive, year after year, the unstinted, unwavering, enthusiastic worship of the young, as he did, without being glamourised by it. Hitler, we know, failed at the test. Soggy with self-pity, with bitterness towards many for real and imagined wrongs, warping his judgment, he snatched at the personal satisfaction of those millions of young voices acclaiming him. "Heil Hitler! Heil Hitler!" And the neurotic house-painter began to fantasise himself a god—greater to save his people than God Himself. Yet they only acclaimed him the saviour of Germany. The soldier of Mafeking could hear accents mingled as the cries of Babel, shouting: "Chief, Chief, Chief Scout of the World!" and give the glory to God and the responsibility for living back to each separate girl and boy who would have looked to him for absolute direction.

In the parallel of these two characters lies a clue through the maze of the years ahead. It is the impersonal man who brings good to the outward turned, forward-looking man who brings good to the black-fellows. In Adolf Hitler it is as though God scrawled upon the board of the world a gigantic general principle—a warning to all time. For there is not one of us, wearing Scout or Guide uniform, wearing Scout or Guide badge, who has not the potential Hitler within us. Have you never resented a slight, brooding on it until its importance was magnified? If you have not, condemn Hitler for his treatment of the Jews. Have you never imagined yourself greater, nobler, purer than you are, and in ineffective day-dreams built the world to suit your own design? Then condemn Hitler for dressing himself in the silver armour of a Swan Knight and dreaming himself Lohengrin, while in Poland snow drifted over the ruins of Warsaw and the entire population of Gdynia were turned out upon the roads, homeless, hopeless, foodless, to suffer and die for no greater sin than that they had no place in his distorted fantasy.

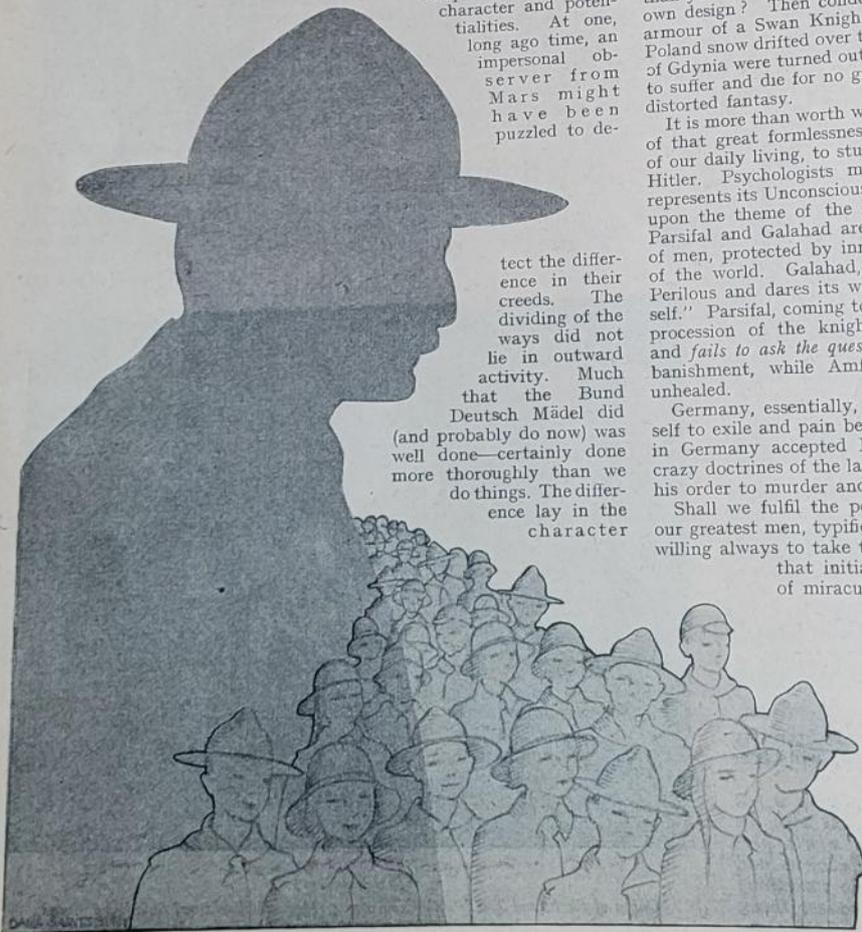
It is more than worth while, it is a ray of illumination in the darkness of our daily living, to study the lives and the sayings of the Chief and Hitler. Psychologists maintain that the mythology of a country represents its Unconscious. If so, there is a significance in the variation upon the theme of the Holy Grail Legend in Germany and Britain. Parsifal and Galahad are both "fairy fools"—strangers to the ways of men, protected by innocence or ignorance from the contamination of the world. Galahad, coming to Arthur's court, essays the Siege Perilous and dares its warning "he that loses himself shall find himself." Parsifal, coming to the court of Amfortas, gazes upon the grand procession of the knights, the wounded king, the pulsing Grail—and fails to ask the question. So for many years he must wander in banishment, while Amfortas groans in anguish, his bitter wound unhealed.

Germany, essentially, and repeatedly, in the past, has doomed herself to exile and pain because she fails to ask the question. The young in Germany accepted Hitler without question. They accepted his crazy doctrines of the latter years without question. They have obeyed his order to murder and destroy—without question.

Shall we fulfil the potentialities of our Racial Legend, typified in our greatest men, typified most clearly of all in the Chief Scout, and be willing always to take the Siege Perilous? You know the outcome of that initial act in the legend. It was the instant gift of miraculous power to serve:—

" . . . And in the strength of this I rode,
Shattering all evil customs everywhere,
And past through Pagan realms and made
them mine,
And clashed with Pagan hordes and bore them
down,
And broke through all, and in the strength of
this
Come Victor."

Yet, do not let us forget, that Parsifal also, at last achieves the quest. In the midst of the garden of glamour, he catches the spear



ROYAL MESSAGE TO AMERICAN
GIRL SCOUTS

flung at him by Klingsor the magician, and recognising it as the spear that pierced Christ upon the Cross, carries it back to Amfortas, who then is free to die and be at rest, leaving to the young knight the guardianship of the healing grail.

Perhaps, here lies the prophetic image of a great redemption in the future. Young Germany may yet find, among the fantastic gardens of illusion in which it walks, a spear aimed at its heart. It may yet come to see in it the same spear that pierced the heart of Christ. (For the weapon that threatens Germany to-day is her own materialism, and the spear of the Roman soldier was thrust home by the hands of a man who believed much as the Nazis believe.) Parsifal saw in the spear a symbol of the dying Christ, and so, in his own bitter sufferings and a young German may come to see again that vision of a Man willing to live and die for others—the Christ Vision which alone can heal Germany from the bitter wound and long weariness of Nazi rule, and let the old order die, that the young may take its place.

During the days since the Chief died I have heard at least a dozen exhortations to his followers to "thank God upon every remembrance of him." Most of us hardly need the reminder. But it is an awe-inspiring thought that only the so-called "accident" of birth has placed us in the ranks of the Guides, not of the Bund Deutsch Mädel. Since we are of the type we are—enthusiastic, earnest in our degree, pre-occupied with the upbringing of children, I do not think we could expect to have escaped the glamour of the Führer, if we had been born and bred beneath the shadow of his crooked cross. Let us meditate on that sometimes. It will help us to be more gentle with those who were so born. If we are to solve the greatest problem of all, after the war, we must understand them. We must know—not feel. Think, not imagine. Have statistics, not prejudices to build upon.

Look at the children—the procession of the children. Their eyes are as clear and as earnest, and as honest. Their voices hold the same breathing note of heart-whole loyalty, their faces are as open and shining, whether they cry "Heil Hitler!" or "Chief, Chief, Chief!" Only, there is one difference. The children of Hitler have never "asked the question"—ours, thanks to the Chief himself, have asked and do ask, and receiving an answer, have learned to form their own conclusions.

Hitler, the visionary, turns inward upon himself, feeding upon his own bitter experiences, seeing all life in the distorting mirror of his own petty life. The Chief looked outward and lived outward—he released the mind from danger of introversion by every activity he advocated. With him "to think was to act." To act, in almost every case, was to act for, or to the advantage of another. Where Hitler's training produces obedient automatons incapable of adapting to circumstances or thinking for themselves, the Chief's training produces up-standing, independent, exceedingly contriving youngsters, willing to essay most adventures in life—willing, as many have proved, to lose their lives in order to find their lives, and to dare the Siege Perilous.

Ahead of us lie, we know, hard days and hard endeavour. Ahead of the children we serve lie hardships from which we cannot save them, not least the hardships of the mind, searching for truth, in a world of darkness and confusion. As we clarify our own minds by study, by long and deep thinking, by comparison and experiment, we may be able to help them a little. But better than any help we can give, will be the practical help the Chief Scout gave and gives. His life, his books, the simplicity of the ways he taught, will prove their best guide through the shocks and strains, the losses, the disappointments, the deprivations they must face. His sunny personality, his simple scale of values, his humility will be to them a shield against the after-math of war—against the personal regrets and bitternesses, and perhaps hatreds that may so easily fester in hearts not fully occupied with other thoughts than self. The Chief will be their example, "the shadow of a great rock in a weary land," and because they will learn from him to put others first, to be simple and straightforward and kind, they will be adequate, when the time comes, to answer that "question" which will be put to them, at last, the question of those others, who cannot be effaced from our plans with the ruthless inconsequence that sent the Guides and Scouts of Gdynia to die upon the ice-sheathed roads of Poland last year.

The problem is before us—the film of exquisite scientific achievement, and the bombs which changes no man's mind. The problem of levelling down the over-developed intelligence, or levelling up the undeveloped character. You cannot put the chicken back in the egg (it is one of the naive disappointments of Nazi government that that particular feat can still not be achieved even with a sledge hammer). Man's intelligence has long outrun his wisdom. Since we cannot make him less intelligent—it would be poor economy to try—it remains to level him wiser. We must solve the problem of the future by levelling up, not levelling down. By developing character, sense of values, sense of responsibility, perhaps, too, sense of humour. Only by so doing can we expand our vision of the future to include all who should have been the Chief Scout's children. Only so can we achieve the quest of that Sangrail, by which may "all the world be healed."

20th NAVAL AMBULANCE

The twentieth ambulance we have given to the Navy is to be stationed in Hampshire. The Admiralty explain that its allocation has had to be delayed owing to the necessity for holding an ambulance in reserve to meet unforeseen requirements.

THE Princess Royal broadcast a special Christmas message to American Girl Scouts thanking them for the wonderful gifts they have made to the people of Britain. Her Royal Highness said:

"As President of the British Girl Guides I want to send greetings to all American Girl Scouts, with a very special thank you for the wonderful Christmas gifts you are sending to the people of this country. I have great pleasure in accepting on their behalf the ambulance which you are so generously giving, knowing that it will be invaluable as a means of relieving much suffering and in cementing more firmly the friendship between our two countries.

We realise what an interest you are taking in our everyday doings when we hear that you are sending us shelter equipment and knitting wool, for even those who live in the country and do not spend their nights in shelters are doing all they can to knit comforts for our soldiers or warm clothes to replace those lost in bombed city homes. Many will thus hear of your gifts and send you thoughts of gratitude.

The British Guides have asked me also to thank you very much for the wonderful gifts you have sent specially to them. First there is the 1,800 dollars just received, with which we are to buy two Mobile Canteens. We have already a Mobile Team of Guiders who go and help wherever they are required in the bombed areas such as London and Coventry, assisting the Women's Voluntary Services, Y.M.C.A., etc., and they hope to be able to use these canteens, so that you may really feel that as members of the same Movement we are together helping those who are suffering most from the horrors of war.

Then I should like just to tell you a little about the Guide Relief Fund which we were able to inaugurate in May last, thanks to your gift of £153—later increased till you had sent us £550 to be used for helping Guides of all nationalities in this country suffering as a result of the war. We have been able to help many Guides and Brownies who have lost their homes with all their clothing and belongings. One Guide had to be dug out of the debris of her home, two others helped to rescue their mother, another had lost all the new school outfit her mother had bought her only the week before; another rescued her clothes only to find they were so filled with glass splinters that they were quite useless. All these Guides know that we have been able to help them through your generosity, as well as many others, including Polish and Dutch Guides and children from Gibraltar and the Channel Islands. The latter, coming from those two warmer places with very little luggage, find the cold in England very acute and have much appreciated gifts of warm clothing.

Thrilled by accounts of what we have been able to do, Guides in other countries have followed your example and sent gifts to our Fund. We have received donations from Guides in the Netherlands, East Indies, from Kenya, South Africa, Canada, India and New Zealand, as well as wonderful gifts of clothing and shoes.

I have heard with much interest of your continued work in the cause of International Friendship when Guides from all parts of the Western Hemisphere were invited to camp with you at Camp Andree. The name of Golondrinas—swallows—taken by your visitors seemed to us a happier name than refugees for the foreign Guides now living here, so this is to be our name for them and yet another link with you. We hope that the time may not be too far distant when Guides and Scouts from every country may meet together once more, and in the free and happy atmosphere of camp help—through personal friendship—to spread our ideals of fellowship to all the world."

THINK ON THESE THINGS

"It is my belief that history will put the Chief Scout somewhere near St. Francis when assessing the contribution that he made to his age and generation. To have been a Guide during the lifetime of the Chief will be a thing that will be envied in years to come. It may be that he will exert a still greater influence when he has gone, because our loyalty will be so great we shall try even harder to see that his great game is not spoilt by lesser men."

(Extract from a letter to the Editor)

"In the life of faith it means much to have the backing of the dead."

RIGHT MAKING

THE appreciation of Right Making depends to a great extent on our sense of values, and this sense we can develop even if we are not "Makers." The need is, as in all things, to distinguish between what matters and what does not, between the essential and superficial. In choosing an article for the home, for example, what matters? As Miss Thomson has already pointed out in a previous article, its suitability matters. It should serve its purpose in the best possible manner. Our sense of values must be brought to bear on (a) the form, (b) the material, and (c) the decoration, if any.

The form of this milk jug is unique, but no one could get a hand in to wash it properly, and those corners will collect germs. Or here is an interesting flower vase, oddly shaped, but surely by its very oddness advertising itself, and therefore distracting attention from the flowers which it is supposed to show to the best advantage. It will topple over rather easily, too!

Much has already been said about materials for Right Making, and a little thought again as to the main purpose of the article to be used will prevent us from buying ash-trays that will mark with heat, or underclothing which should at all costs be washable, made from cheap material, which assumes queer shapes on the first washing.

As to the value of decoration, Miss Lander's article in last month's *GUIDER* makes it clear what we should look for in this respect.

Some people appreciate good work by instinct. Those who do not can still learn to judge. When the suitability of form, of material, and of decoration have been studied and there is still a difficulty of choice, it is almost always wise to aim for simplicity. Generally speaking, the more simply an effect can be achieved, the more beautiful is the result. But the more simply does not necessarily mean the more easily, and the "simply beautiful" (how often we use that phrase thoughtlessly!) things are, as a rule, quite the most difficult to produce. Simplicity requires a great degree of perfection whereas much ornament confuses the eye and makes it incapable of distinguishing inaccuracies, or bad workmanship.

In view of this, we realise perhaps how closely akin are simplicity and sincerity. The things pretending to be what they are not, as described in previous articles, are seldom simple. Pretence is generally elaborate. But why spoil, let us say, the simple beauty of a plain glass bowl by covering it with sealing wax to make it look like pottery? The answer is, surely—because of a wrong sense of values which confuses worth with showiness.

Further articles will appear on Right Making, giving help with design and individual crafts, but before leaving the question of general appreciation, it may be worth while considering how a sense of values, developed possibly to some extent through the study of good craftsmanship, can be applied in other ways. In the matter of dress, for example, it will be noted that the best dressed people are generally the most simply dressed. It is well to pay for material and cut rather than for decoration and show. Like the household article, the garment should be suited to its purpose in form, material, and decoration. This may seem very obvious, but for those who have not a "flair" for dress, it is often a help to analyse the suitability of a garment. The same principles apply to the furnishing of a house. It is better to pay for good workmanship than for decoration, for good material than elaborate design.

Before the war, valuable time was wasted and much soul-destroying work done in factories because the public lacked sense of values and created the demand for cheap, flashy articles, as well as allowing itself to be exploited by the inventors of endless trivialities. Shortage of labour and material has emptied the shops of a great deal of this rubbish, but the only hope of preventing its recurrence is to stop the demand by establishing a better sense of values.

There is a tendency in this age to acquire rather than to achieve. The demand is for quick results with a minimum of effort. People will take patent medicines to acquire a good figure, instead of achieving it through self-discipline in diet. They acquire a beautiful (?)

complexion, again by short cuts, rather than achieve a real beauty by healthy living and exercise in the open air. Here again is a lack of right values and a very definite lack of sincerity, but we are so accustomed to it that we are apt to take it for granted, or we are afraid to question it for fear of being thought old-fashioned.

And for our own part, have we got our values right, and are we satisfied that we are trying to be sincere—in the handwork we do, in the things with which we surround ourselves, in our dress, in all the practical things of life? Our thoughts, too, and our relations with other people may be examined with advantage. A woman who had offered her services as a canteen worker proclaimed loudly that she

had no idea how to cook. The inference was that she had never had to do so, and this was evidently a matter of pride. Actually, it was known that the protest was pure affectation, but she got her values all wrong, poor soul!

In the living of a life, as in the assessing of a hand-craft, it is necessary to distinguish constantly between what matters and what does not, to separate the reality from the effect, or the affectation! Showiness is confused with worth, the apparent is mistaken for the real, and few people know the truth, especially about themselves. There is a prayer which includes the phrase, "Lord, save us

from posing, even to ourselves."

Some of us perhaps fail to get things right because of another confusion which was described the other day as "confusing activity with progress"; so let us take time to think, to get the balance right in our three-fold personality, and if it all seems too solemn, remember that a sense of humour is a very important part of a sense of values.

M. L. MARTIN,
Assistant Commissioner for Training.

"THE GUIDE"

Just one week after the publication of the February *GUIDER*, on February 6th to be exact, *THE GUIDE* will make its first appearance in its new dress, as Headquarters' very own paper at last.

Guiders will realise that, in assuming full financial responsibility for yet another official magazine at a difficult time such as the present, Headquarters is fully aware of the risk involved. We are relying on you for your loyal co-operation in making this venture the great success which we sincerely believe it can be. It is because we realise how necessary *THE GUIDE* is to the Guides themselves that we have felt ourselves justified in taking over the paper and making it the valuable asset to Guiding which it will be in its new form.

Guiders who may not have seen the paper for some time will be interested to hear that training articles by experts appear regularly, and that the paper is now of invaluable assistance in training Guides whose Guides are unable to give them full-time attention.

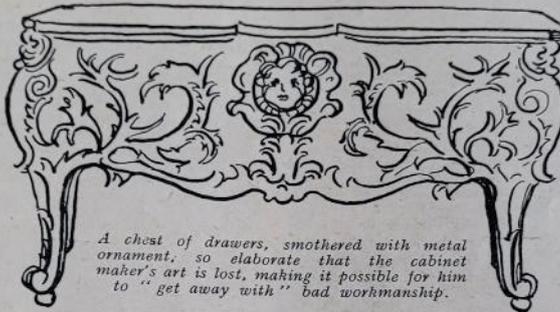
We do trust, therefore, that you will all give the paper your support and will arrange for your companies to see a copy with a view to becoming regular subscribers. If you will show your faith in *THE GUIDE* by encouraging the Guides to read it, you can be very sure that the paper will never fail you; in fact, in time it will be read, as it should be, by every Guide throughout the Empire.

JOAN MARSHAM,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

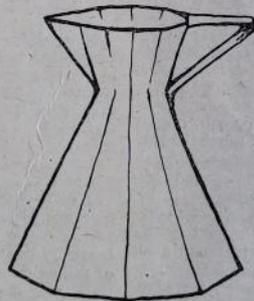
THE FEBRUARY "SCOUTER"

Will be a special Memorial Number to the Chief Scout. Price 3d (4½d. post free).

Orders should be sent at once to the offices of *The Scouter*, 25, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.



A chest of drawers, smothered with metal ornament, so elaborate that the cabinet maker's art is lost, making it possible for him to "get away with" bad workmanship.



A milk jug, difficult to keep clean, and with a handle asking to be knocked off in the sink.

THE (REVISED) HOMEMAKER'S BADGE

II

3. CLEAN FLUES—CLEAN AND BLACKLEAD KITCHEN RANGE OR STOVE

An ordinary range is not difficult to clean if it is done regularly. When it is quite cold the ashes should be cleaned out and then the soot raked out with a soot rake, taking care to keep it from flying about. The sootboxes are usually beside the oven and boiler, and the more inaccessible places will require a flue brush to get into the corners. Before applying the blacklead all the grease must be wiped off with newspaper. If ordinary blacklead is being used it is first mixed with a little water, then applied to the range with a small, round brush and finished off with a soft polishing brush. Bright parts should be rubbed off with a soft polishing brush. Bright parts should be rubbed with a damp rag dipped in fine ashes or with emery paper.

Gas and Electric Cookers

These are very easy to clean, particularly the more modern ones; they only require to be washed over with hot water and soap. Guides should be reminded to turn off the electric current before starting to clean an electric cooker. The old black metal gas cookers must have the grid bars removed and washed in soda and water.

4. KEEPING DUSTBIN CLEAN AND SANITARY

A dustbin is usually emptied two or three times a week, depending on the local Council's arrangements. Quite often they insist that only ashes may be put in the bin, and other receptacles must be provided for such things as tins, paper, and food. Whatever goes into the bins, they should be washed out every little while with disinfectant and allowed to dry on their side. In the country people very often have to put all their ashes and rubbish in the garden or backyard. It is just as important that these ashpits should be properly used and kept clean. If this is not done they will smell and, far worse, attract rats and other vermin. Nothing should ever go into a pit that can be burnt. All empty tins must be washed out before being thrown out and if not being collected should be flattened and buried.

5. THE USING UP OF LEFT-OVER FOOD

Here are a few suggestions; the Guides should be able to think of any amount for themselves.

Cold Potatoes. Mash, then fry them and place on the top of mutton pies; mash and mix with cooked cabbage and then fry; break up in small pieces or rub through a sieve and add to the soup; cut in slices, mix with small pieces of meat or ham, and fry them together.

Vegetable and Vegetable Stock. Delicious soup can be made with any sieved vegetable, the water in which they have been cooked (potatoes, carrots, turnips, etc.) and milk thickened with blended flour, rice, or barley.

Stale Cake or Bread. Here is a bread pudding which is a little more interesting than usual. Cut the bread in thick slices, spread with a little margarine, then cut it into squares, cover the bottom of a pie-dish with these squares, cover with the remains of stewed prunes or dried fruit salad and finish off with more bread squares. Now pour over the whole pudding enough milk or milk and water to soak into the bread and bake in the oven for 40 minutes. More suggestions for using up bread are: (1) Stuffing for meat or fish, made with chopped suet or a piece of dripping and twice as much bread crumbs, pepper and salt, and a pinch of herbs or parsley—add just enough milk to make the mixture very stiff; (2) dried crumbs are used for coating fish, rissoles, and other food suitable for frying. It is not necessary to use an egg for this, a creamy batter made of plain flour and water is just as effective; (3) minced meat mixed with crumbs and seasoning and a little stock or gravy and steamed in a greased bowl for an hour will make an excellent galantine when cold; (4) fried bread helps to make bacon and sausages go much further. Scraps of pastry rolled out into two rounds make lovely plate pies. One should be put on a greased plate, minced meat, remains of fish in a little sauce, stewed fruit, or cooked vegetables can be put on, the edges wetted with cold water and the second round of pastry put on top and the two pinched together. The oven must be very hot for pastry.

SHOPPING

Quite a lot of practice is necessary before one becomes an expert shopper. Here are a few things a good housewife should know. Fish should be firm, the eyes bright, and it should have a pleasant smell. Meat should also be firm and the fat healthy looking. Vegetables—green vegetables which are really fresh will be crisp and stiff. Roots should be hard and not flabby. Fruit must not be bruised or mouldy. No tinned food should be bought if there is the slightest bulge in the tin, as this is a sign that there is gas inside and the contents will be bad. When a tin of food is opened it must at once be emptied into a clean dish and eaten within 36 hours.

FOOD VALUES

All Guides should know the reasons why certain foods are better for them than others. A discussion on "What we eat" would probably show up a very definite lack of balance in their diets. Most people eat plenty of potatoes, bread, flour, and other energy and heat producing foods, but not nearly enough of those containing salts and vitamins. All vegetables and fruit are rich in salts and vitamins. Milk are found in green vegetables, tomatoes, salads, brown bread. Milk contains everything that is necessary for life. It is therefore very important that all growing children should have plenty of it, to drink or in milk puddings.

6. BRING TO THE TEST SOMETHING SHE HAS PREPARED HERSELF

Jam. The usual rule for jam is equal weight of fruit and sugar, but in war-time a little less sugar may be used if the jam is to be eaten fairly quickly. Fruit that is wet or mouldy will not make good jam. The fruit and enough water to keep it from burning should be brought to the boil in a preserving pan and boiled for 15 minutes, then the sugar should be added and stirred carefully over gentle heat until it is dissolved. The pan must not be more than three-quarters full so that the jam can boil briskly to reduce the water contained in the fruit. If too much water is left in the finished jam it will not set and will quickly get mouldy. When a spoonful of the jam thickens on a saucer it is ready for pouring into warm dry jars. If the covers are put on at once while the jam is still very hot it is not so likely to become mouldy.

Bottled Fruits. Raspberries, gooseberries, and plums are the most easily bottled fruits. When proper bottles are not available the following method is quite satisfactory. Pack the fruit, which should be very dry and firm, into glass jars—put these in the oven and heat very slowly until the fruit is just beginning to split. It must take at least half an hour and care must be taken to see that the fruit is not actually cooked. Have ready a kettle of boiling water, and as each jar comes out of the oven fill it right up to the top with water, then pour some melted paraffin wax or mutton fat on the top to keep out the air.

Dried Fruit. Apples and plums are the best fruit for drying and they also must be in good condition. Apples should be cored and peeled and cut into rings, plums are left whole. They are laid on wire trays and put in a very cool oven and left there all night. They must not be cooked; only the moisture evaporated.

Bottled and Dried Vegetables. These are bottled in the same way as fruit, but they require slightly longer in the oven. French and runner beans can be preserved very easily in coarse kitchen salt. The beans should be packed in large crocks; first a layer of salt then a layer of beans, and so on to the top. When they are wanted for use they must be washed in several waters and then soaked overnight and cooked in the usual way.

Home-Made Cleaners and Polishing Preparations. Beeswax and turpentine is one of the best polishes for floors and furniture. The beeswax must first be shaved down into a jar, then covered with turpentine and left in a warm place on the stove or in a cool oven until it is completely melted. More turpentine may be added if it is too thick.

7. MEND HOUSEHOLD LINEN BY HAND

When darning linen the stitches must extend a considerable distance beyond the hole, otherwise the darned part will tear away and leave a still larger hole. Three-cornered tears may be very carefully drawn together before starting to darn them. When sheets or pillow cases begin to wear at the corners they can be strengthened by having a piece of tape hemmed neatly over the weak part. Linen buttons for pillow slips should be sewn on with strong cotton or linen thread. There are two methods for this: One, the nicest looking, is a bar button-holed on top—the other, which is stronger, is a little back-stitched circle in the middle of the button.

DEMONSTRATE USE OF TELEPHONE

Directions for using both automatic and ordinary telephones are provided in all telephone directories, but here are a few points worth remembering:—

1. Don't keep on saying "Hallo."
2. When answering a call, either give the number of your instrument or the name of the firm in the case of business premises. The caller-up then knows at once if it is the correct number and can ask for the person wanted.
3. Speak plainly; it is not necessary to shout—a quiet, distinct voice carries best.

THE IMPORTANCE



OF BEING HEALTHY

By J. SEAMAN

FOOD

NOW that there is less food and variety of food to choose from it is very essential that we should all know how to make the best of what there is and how to choose and include essential foodstuffs in our diets.

If you want to know what the different types of foodstuffs are, look on the back of your ration books! Then do as the Ministry of Food advises you to do and choose one food from each group to ensure having a good balanced diet. Many suggestions as to available foodstuffs and recipes for using them can be found in most daily papers; some are published regularly by the Ministry of Food and are to be found in the advertisement section under the title of "On the Kitchen Front." A collection of these "Food Facts" should be useful to any Ranger or Guide working for Cook's Badge.

By good cooking food is made more pleasing to the eye, agreeable to the palate and digestible to the stomach. Bad cooking is apt to entirely reverse this last statement and we should try to see that we do use our intelligence when cooking. Many local authorities, gas and electricity companies are now arranging for cooking demonstrations which are well worth attending. There are six common methods of cooking—boiling, stewing, roasting, grilling, baking, and frying. Speaking generally, boiled food is less tasty, but more digestible, than when cooked in any other way. Luckily, frying as a method of cooking has largely had to go, owing to lack of fat; it is an easy way of cooking but, owing to the fact that food so cooked is penetrated with oily matter, it is often rendered indigestible.

Beside the evils of waste and indigestibility that result from bad cooking one must consider effects that may arise from defects in the quality of the food and in its quantity. These defects of quantity may either be in the direction of excess or deficiency. An excess of food, due to too large or too frequent meals, usually leads to dyspepsia and constipation. An excessive consumption of proteins often results in enlargement of the liver and gout! Excess of fats and sugars tend to produce stoutness, but there can be no hard and fast rule laid down as each individual assimilates and makes use of his or her food in slightly different ways in the body. Moderation and variety in all things is a very good maxim, however.

Deficiency of food, if protracted, means a wasting of tissues, physical and mental weakness and, in extreme cases, death. A deficiency in the diet of any one food group does, in time, lead to a lowered state of health. The inclusion of vitamins in the diet has, of recent years, been found to be essential to good health; they are to be found in fresh foodstuffs or in food that has not been excessively dried or exposed to a high temperature. Fresh milk is particularly rich in vitamins and is considered to be an essential part of diet for children. There are a number of different vitamins that have already been discovered and they mostly appear to be concerned with nutrition. The absence from the diet of vitamins, or accessory food factors, as they are sometimes called, is associated with the production of deficiency diseases such as rickets, scurvy, beri-beri.

Food is used by the body in order to produce growth, in children, to repair the wear and tear of tissues, and to produce heat and energy. The amount of heat and energy produced in the utilisation of foodstuffs by the body varies with the type of food; fats and sugars are the chief source of heat and energy, but it is interesting to note the number of calories yielded by the complete combustion or utilisation of 1 oz. of the following foods. (A calorie is the standard measure of heat and is the amount of heat required to raise 1 lb. of water through 4° F.)

Butter	225	Mutton (no bone)	88
Chocolate	178	Beef	76
Pork	117	Bread	75
Sugar	114	Jam	59
Cheese	111	Eggs	39
Honey	95	Milk (one pint)	315

The amount of heat and energy that need to be produced by the body of any individual during one day varies with the type of work that is being done. A manual worker therefore needs more energy-producing food than does an office worker. The following figures give a rough idea of the requirements of:—

Office worker	2,500	calories daily
Professional worker (lawyer or doctor)	2,650	" "
Doing moderate muscular work	3,610	" "
Doing average muscular work	3,600	" "
Doing heavy muscular work (navy)	5,000	" "

It will be seen from these figures how necessary it is to modify diet to the working conditions of each individual.

From these two sets of figures it might be thought that one foodstuff eaten in sufficient quantity would supply enough heat and energy for the needs of the body. There is plenty of evidence, however, to prove that no one foodstuff is sufficient to maintain life for any length of time. Such evidence is obtained from one's instinctive feelings in the matter, from consideration of the functions of man's digestive organs (how they differ from, for example, those of a cow) from experience and from experiment.

The present condition of food supplies, rationing, etc., are a direct challenge to all of us to see that we use the available food to the best advantage. We have been told that there is a sufficiency for everyone if foodstuffs are wisely used. The experts can tell us what to eat and can control the food supply so that there is an even distribution. They cannot, however, go into every home and supervise the wise-buying and good cooking that is going to make such a difference to the health of the nation. Once again it is the responsibility of the individual that is going to make all the difference between a food supply that is sufficient and well chosen and well cooked and one that is not so well cooked. Guides and Rangers can readily understand that it is work of real national importance, both at the present time and for the future, that they take a real interest in and understand something of elementary food values and practise as much as possible the art of good cooking.

LONE PROGRAMMES



NOWADAYS all captains want to give "value for money" in their dealings with their Guides, and for those who depend on the written word the need of a long-term policy in dealing with programmes is more than ever imperative. Where the active captain will most likely plan for a quarter's programmes at one sitting, the Lone Guider has to commit herself to a course of articles, or a trend of thought, which she will expect to carry her through the vicissitudes of a whole year. She does not suffer from the day-to-day troubles which make her luckier sisters need an exchange from a "fine day" programme to a "wet" one, but often she has to contend with such far-reaching changes of personnel in her company that her planned programme is no longer entirely in her capacity, and then only her grasp of principles will carry her general idea through.

Naturally, in planning her programme any captain will aim at balance, through adherence to the four main "Sign-posts" of Guiding, Intelligence, Handicraft, Health, and Service; and when designing a Lone meeting she will have to thread her way through the shoals of alternatives. Should she, for instance, scamp the First Class, or put it in and raise the postal rates? May she risk wasting paper in these days on more ambitious schemes? The very sheet on which she plans will take on more and more the aspect of a crossword, whose squares themselves contain the clues... those heavily blackened spaces are the records of temporary defeat in this month or that, and the baffled Torquemada may wildly exclaim, "I cannot fit in Health in May" (or First Class in August, as the case may be).

Well, let us plan.

Usually a twelve-months' programme seems to be satisfactory for many reasons, though personal preferences or circumstances may recommend a holiday in August, or a complete departure from plan in the shape of a "Camp" or "Travel" or "Guides' Own" number in some month of the year. Twelve is, however, a good number of months to plan for, allowing two six-months' courses for two proficiency badges, and thereby fixing one of our "Sign-posts" for six months. For example, Needlewoman, Knitter, or any one of the handicraft badges will settle the question of that contribution for half the year, while Child Nurse or Health will give the emphasis there for the corresponding period.

We can none of us find very much difficulty in dealing with the Intelligence and Service sections. Apart from our company's piece of community service, so many sections of the First and Second Class tests come under these headings that it is merely a question of choosing which we shall use for weaving into our articles. We do not perhaps always realise that one of the challenges to our ingenuity can be met by a careful comparison of the parallel sections in the tests. Paper shortage and postal rates may make us feel that for one month one of the sections of our company has to go on short commons, but if we will only look carefully at the syllabuses of the tests we shall find that we often have the opportunity of combining them. The Guide who has passed her "treatment of cuts" in Second Class will be none the worse for rubbing up the management of pad and bandage before she goes on to "various methods"; while her younger sister may read the rest of the article with benefit, while knowing that she will not be tested on this harder piece at present. Similarly, a diagram and description of outdoor fire-lighting for the Tenderfoot might lead on to an article on different types of hike fires for the

"THE GUIDE"

Just one week after the publication of the February GUIDER, on February 6th to be exact, THE GUIDE will make its first appearance in its new dress, as Headquarters' very own paper at last.

Guiders will realise that, in assuming full financial responsibility for yet another official magazine at a difficult time such as the present, Headquarters is fully aware of the risk involved. We are relying on you for your loyal co-operation in making this venture the great success which we sincerely believe it can be. It is because we realise how necessary THE GUIDE is to the Guides themselves that we have felt ourselves justified in taking over the paper and making it the valuable asset to Guiding which it will be in its new form.

Guiders who may not have seen the paper for some time will be interested to hear that training articles by experts appear regularly, and that the paper is now of invaluable assistance in training Guides whose Guiders are unable to give them full-time attention.

We do trust, therefore, that you will all give the paper your support and will arrange for your companies to see a copy with a view to becoming regular subscribers. If you will show your faith in THE GUIDE by encouraging the Guides to read it, you can be very sure that the paper will never fail you; in fact, in time it will be read, as it should be, by every Guide throughout the Empire.

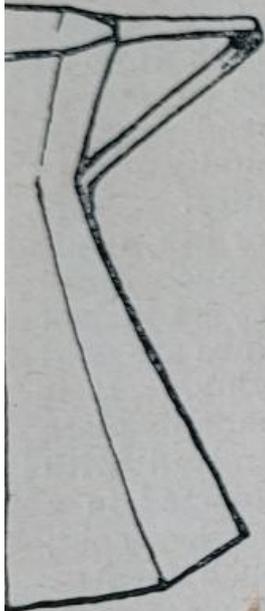
JOAN MARSHAM,

Chairman of the Executive Committee.

THE FEBRUARY "SCOUTER"

Will be a special Memorial Number to the Chief Scout. Price 3d (4½d. post free).

Orders should be sent at once to the offices of *The Scouter*, 25, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.



*Difficult to keep
with a handle
knocked off in
sink.*

LONE PROGRAMMES



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THE GUIDER

elder Guide. It is not really too difficult to kill two birds with one well-aimed stone if we will only think it out.

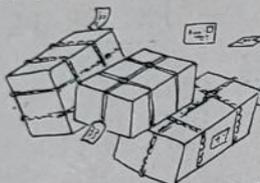
We are most of us inclined to set our inspections and our games on the work of a previous month, with occasional unimaginative lapses into "Is your Trefoil shining?" or "Are you wearing any safety pins?" In those panic-stricken moments, however, when a whole more precarious than a tight-rope walker's, "Inspection" can sometimes come to our rescue. A well-posed question on open windows, or an unexpected demand about some knot, may restore our confidence and with it the company meeting's balance.

We can say very little definitely of the matter of those "fill-in" articles. Each company must be its own law-giver in this respect. Camp fires, articles on books, pictures, films, and other matters of general interest must depend on the tastes of the company, its captain, and the space available in any given month. We all know the proverb about "all work and no play" and we must do our utmost to avoid making our company letters mere matters of routine. If we can open any windows on pleasures more æsthetic than tying knots or making beds, it should be our question of making the pegs fit into the holes. We most of us feel that a wet towel and black coffee can produce a very fair simulacrum of a company meeting.

It has its roll call, inspection, badge work and test work, a game and patrol time, but unless we can manage to give it something more it has no personality. The long miles roll too plainly between ourselves and our Lones, and unless we can bridge them we are really only producing so many pages of written matter to please ourselves. Nowadays, when transport is so difficult, there are sometimes children whom we never see.

How are our Company Letters going to make them feel themselves linked with something real? We cannot help envying Cousin Active, who can actually talk to her Guides every week and who is able to put in the right word at the right moment. Let us not despond! In our own way we have a very great opportunity.

Everywhere in western civilisation nowadays there is talking; we call it propaganda. Its masters hold that you must make a given statement very simply and so very often that your listener is bludgeoned into accepting it without bringing thought or analysis into the process. Even if we would, we cannot do this to our scattered Lones, but we have a very different vehicle. Every child who has become a Lone has done so out of enthusiasm for Guiding. Her wish to keep in touch with something she has come to consider profoundly worth while is great enough to persuade her to face the difficulties of the



*We of England, who are in the battle front,
Whose treasured things are menaced from the skies,
Whose minds and bodies bear the savage brunt
Of war, have turned with hopeful eyes.*

*To you, our sister Guides, who also fight
On distant hill and shore and veit and plain,
To keep our fire of freedom burning bright.
We turn to you, and do not turn in vain.*

*Across the world, across the seven seas,
Your help comes sailing in with every tide,
Swarms of proverbially busy bees
Must droop their wings and shamefully seek to hide.*

*Their heads, when from their hives of honey
They see the harvest of your eager aid;
The ever-mounting gifts of cheerful money,
The heaps of clothes so beautifully made.*

*Compact in parcels neatly tagged and tied—
The coat, the dress, the muffler, and the glove,
Each in its turn proving with woolly pride
The patriotic labour of your love.*

*When, as is sometimes so, our spirit doubts,
We touch your comforts here beneath our hands,
And something rises up in us and shouts,
"Such is the strength by which the Empire stands!"*

*For we are strangers all, and yet as one,
Bound by a tie that distance cannot sever,
Neither can battleship, nor bomb, nor gun,
Divide us in our mutual endeavour.*

*With you beside us we rejoicing go
To fight the foe in his duplicity,
So up the needle! Up the pen! The hoe!
And serve the Empire with felicity.*



Naturally, for the number of days it remains with her she wants to extract something from it. She is no passive listener, content to be overwhelmed with a flood of words, but a live person who wants to find out all kinds of things and who will get a real thrill if we can put her in the way of finding them out for herself. In all our test work, wherever possible let us remember the questioning mind of the individual, and give it "something to bite on," not mere mental pap which is an insult to a thinking being.

At no point is it more vital to let the child's own mind get to work than in the pages we describe vaguely as "Captain's Letter." Here we are generally endeavouring to give the child a sense of values which may be an enduring help to her through life, and if we choose the propaganda generalities and vague sentimentality are equally fatal. Our neat little sermons will be read very politely, no doubt, but unless we can rouse the questioning attitude and arrest the attention our labour is in vain. The best thing we can possibly do for our Guides is to make them think about the important issues of life; if they can once start the thinking habit they are free from the danger of becoming blind propaganda victims.

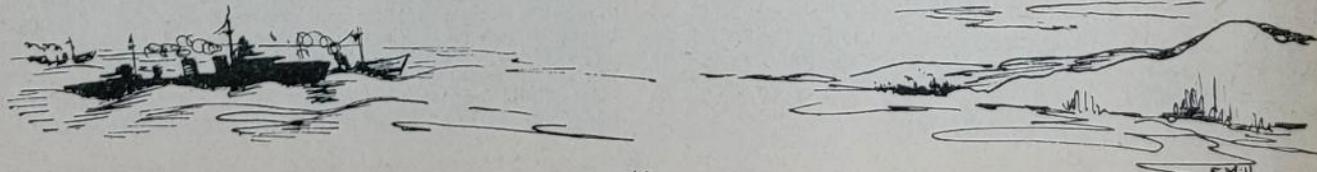
What are we to write about? Of course, almost any opening that presents itself can be made provocative of thought, but as our title "Programmes" pre-supposes a set scheme of things, perhaps it is easier and more homogeneous with the rest of our year's thinking if we make some limit for ourselves. The first thing which jumps to the mind, naturally, is the ten Guide Laws will fill up ten months very conveniently if we can fill up the remaining two with our ideas about the Promise. Very good. And then? Next year?

There are really many "jumping-off points" for starting what we want to say, and Headquarters obligingly stocks a number of these helps in difficulty. Now that you are a Guide gives some very useful thoughts for starting discussion even in a Lone Company, and *Scouting with the Bible* certainly made one Guide think and opened a series which seemed to provoke some thought among Guides, too. It really does not matter what we choose as our point of departure, if we can recollect that we are writing to a company . . . yes . . . but primarily to one person, and that our great aim is to rouse her to thought on issues which are supremely vital to her, and never to dim her spark of individuality by the deadness of platitude.

H. M. C. TREES.

(In "V. G." we are indeed fortunate to have one of *Punch's* regular contributors writing for us in THE GUIDER.—EDITOR.)

V. G.



WHAT TO EXPECT AT FOXLEASE

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

DON'T forget that you can get to Foxlease by Coach and the coaches are seldom more than fifteen minutes late and much cheaper than Railway travel. Book to Lyndhurst.

TRAINING DATES

- Feb. 1st-21st. Spring Cleaning.
- Feb. 21st-24th. House booked by Hampshire Youth Committee.
- Feb. 28th-March 7th. Guide and Ranger.
- March 11th-18th. Brownie and Guide.
- March 21st-28th. Guide.
- April 1st-8th. Woodcraft and General.
- April 10th-17th. (Easter) General and Cadet Guiders.
- April 22nd-29th. Brownie.

TRAININGS AT FOXLEASE

- Guide Weeks—Guide training for Guiders.
- Ranger Weeks—for Ranger Guiders.
- Brownie Weeks—for Brownie Guiders.
- General Weeks—include all the above.

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.

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.

RESTROP, BLACKLANDS

BERKSHIRE COUNTY MEMORIAL TO SYLVIA KEMM

...upon our sayers, but they could be scrubbed out now and again to keep them sweet. One or two of our most reputable appliance makers have told me that they are unable to supply any of the uses listed by them in peace-time and can only make the new war-time houses while their supply of Serayah hardwood lasts, so do not rely on an old catalogue. On the whole, I do not think you can put your faith in purchasing a brand new house; you may be lucky, it a number of new poultry-keepers are bound to be disappointed. You may pick one up second-hand; but here again, advertisements are few and far between.

If, after trying the recognised channels, you fail to track down a new house, you can perhaps alter some existing shed on the place. Enthusiastic people have made hen houses out of pig-sties, aviaries, putting-sheds and even fallen-down greenhouses. Whatever make-it you adopt, it should be as draughtproof as possible, also light and well ventilated.



BY HIS EXAMPLE

A noble and beloved figure has passed on, and his loss is a grievous one. Tens of thousands of boys and girls throughout the world have benefited by his example and his teaching, and countless generations yet unknown, whose love of adventure will be guided along the path to better citizenship, will find inspiration in the principles which he so ably enunciated and so nobly lived. We who knew him well and worked by his side and with Lady Baden-Powell in the service of the Scouts and Guides of Britain, the Empire, and the whole world, will carry on, will continue to foster his teachings . . . and as in the earliest days of Guiding we gave the Movement *Girl Guiding*, so shall we continue to give all that is best in Guiding Literature—everything he would have wished from us. By his example we shall serve . . .

C. ARTHUR PEARSON LIMITED
TOWER HOUSE, SOUTHAMPTON STREET
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The Foremost Publishers of Scouting & Guide Literature

NOTES FOR NEW OWLS

WHAT is a Caucus Race? "said Alice. "Why," said the Dodo, "the best way to explain it is to do it." The best way to explain a Brownie pack is to visit it, and the best way to learn how to run one is to do it. A large proportion of Owls nowadays are new to Brownie work and have come forward determined that no effort of theirs shall be spared to enable packs to be kept up, and here are incorporated some answers to the questions most frequently asked by new folk who want to start out on the right lines.

The recipe might read: "Take the Brownie Handbook, a limited number of children of 7 to 10 years old, consider their needs and, using your own commonsense, carry on. Your Commissioner will be backing you up, but she may not always be available and you may have to decide many points for yourselves. Where possible, keep in touch with parents, guardians and the schools; they will welcome your help and interest, and their co-operation is essential."

We used to think that we could not have meetings without a good hall or roomy headquarters; now we know that we can still hold pack meetings where no permanent headquarters are available. In fact, it might be dull to go back to the same "home" every week. The Brownie "home" is the place where at a given time on a given day the Brownies will find Brown Owl and Tawny and their own particular kind of Brownie magic. It may be a rendezvous from whence they will set out on the day's adventure or it may be the corner of a garden, a spare bit of land, or a small room lent by some kind friend. In the latter case, where the blackout may make such close quarters too stuffy, outdoor activities might be planned for the first or last part of the meeting; another suggestion would be that the whole pack should only foregather for half the usual time and that different Sixes or different groups of test work should take it in turns to have the extra time. This is also a good plan where Guiders are single-handed.

A fixed day and time for pack meetings is to be recommended, and frivolous reasons should not be allowed to interfere with this, but in these days conditions may make it necessary to change about, and Brownies can appreciate this and will come regularly and punctually if this is expected from them. If they get slack, the device of springing a surprise on them at the beginning—an exciting new opening or game—may work, but it is possible that the pack is not giving them enough interest, and we may well review our programmes and provide opportunity for more creative work, real effort over test work or new ideas for pack good turns. In changing the hour or day for meeting we should make sure that those at home know where the children are. The advice of Commissioners and parents should be asked when it is a question of meeting during blackout hours, but where necessary precautions are observed, we should not shirk reasonable responsibility because the relaxation, fun and training which the children get is of such value to them. If, as a Brown Owl, you are lucky enough to have a Tawny Owl or acting Tawny to share the responsibility with you, remember to share as well everything which concerns the pack; each can have definite jobs—the care of the uniform, pack accounts and pack library, organising handcraft or acting if either has a particular bent for it. Plan the programmes together and share different parts of it, as this gives wider interest to you and to the Brownies. Make use of other friends, too, occasionally as Brownies love meeting new people.

A pack Leader can be invaluable, and you can read all about her, her choice and appointment and her job in *THE GUIDER* for October, 1940. Though a pack Leader might take small groups of Brownies on her own, it is not permissible to leave the running of pack meetings to her in your absence. If she is old enough and capable of this, it would be best to consult your Commissioner about her as a prospective Owl.

Brownie uniform is a much coveted possession, and the Brownie should feel that she has to earn the right to wear it. It is worn for the first time at enrolment, but a recruit need not wait to be enrolled until she has it all complete. In evacuee packs and in other cases where funds are low it is official for the Brownie to have for uniform, the tie worn Scout fashion and to acquire the belt, cap, etc., as this becomes possible. A Brownie tie should not be worn any other way with ordinary clothes.

It is usually the most satisfactory arrangement for a Brownie to pay at least part of the cost of her uniform. In some packs this is acquired bit by bit, and help is given by loaning or providing secondhand overalls. A small card stating the amount to be paid and marked off as each payment is made is a help to the Brownie and her mother. It is important that the uniform should appear to be the Brownie's own property so that she can learn the care of possessions and how to take a pride in her appearance. Recently in one district which had had a very disturbed night a Brown Owl arrived for the pack meeting and every Brownie turned up as usual



in uniform; one Brownie's greeting was: "Our windows have been blown out and our doors blown in, but I've found my uniform." Added to the special effort to find money for uniform there is the question of weekly subscriptions. In many packs the Brownies can well afford 1d. or ½d. when they are told what it is for, and sometimes they hear about the pack finances and have a hand in raising or spending some of the money. We can discover which Brownies in the pack have pocket money, and encourage them to save their own pennies for the weekly subscription. We must deal firmly with the Brownie who spends her penny on sweets on the way to the meeting, and with the one who forgets consistently; charts, a new way of collecting the pennies, a shopping game or expedition will sometimes help to overcome this difficulty, but in packs where some Brownies cannot bring money every week it is best to deal with the subscription individually so that no feelings are hurt. "Mary couldn't bring a penny so can she have a ½d. of mine to give?" may be a kind thought, but it cannot be a permanent arrangement! We may be able to help these Brownies to earn odd pennies by giving them some small job such as weeding or running errands.

A few pack properties are essential, but for a start these need not cost much; notebooks for registers, programmes and accounts can be made more serviceable and attractive if the covers are decorated with wallpaper or a picture postcard and varnished. *THE GUIDER* for July, 1940, gives directions for a combined toast-stand and money box which can be carried in an attache case. Coloured spills, beans or used matches dyed are useful for games or scoring. Such things as crayons, ropes and balls should be of good quality as this is more economical in the long run. The Sixes often provide materials for a Six cleaning outfit, and they can make bags or boxes for the Six treasures of which the Sixer may take charge when permanent Six "homes" are not available.

Sixers are appointed by the Brown Owl, who should be able to rely on them for certain jobs such as helping her with the care of the Brownie headquarters, welcoming visitors and recruits, organising the Sixes, and helping with games, inspection, etc. In a new pack Brownies are chosen to act as Sixers so that the Six system can start working straight away and the older Brownies can have a chance to develop any qualities of organisation, leadership, and helpfulness.

Brownie age is a very ambitious age, so let us try to preserve this outlook by making worth while the small things in the pack which are within the Brownies' reach.

Good luck to those to whom Brownies is a new venture and greetings to all Owls for 1941.

VIOLET C. SMITH,
Great Brown Owl.

TWO BROWNIE GAMES

ice cannot sever,
bomb, nor gun,
endeavour.

cing go
plicity,
pen! The hoe!
felicity.

V. G.



(In "V. G." we are indeed fortunate to have one of *Punch's* regular contributors writing for us in *THE GUIDER*.—EDITOR.)

KEEP HENS AND HELP THE NATION'S FOOD SUPPLY

ii.

HOW TO HOUSE YOUR LAYERS

by
PHYLIS KELWAY
F.R.H.S. S.P.B.A.



A small flock "kept in" on a snowy day. Note droppings-board on right and adequate nest-box accommodation at back.

THIS year we have to be resourceful, and I think I should mention straight away that you may be unable to buy the poultry house you would like best. Yet, even in poultry-keeping in war-time, there is no reason why you should not "hitch your wagon to a star." As a garden poultry-keeper, you may be keeping a dozen birds. For these, if you have a nice outside run, the house should be about seven feet long and five feet wide. Let the height at the back be at least five feet if you can arrange this, because by the time you have nest-boxes, droppings-boards, and a few other etceteras inside, you will feel happier if you have a small margin above your head. The greater roof space will be better for the birds, too. Many houses you buy are four or four and a half feet at the back. I have had the misfortune, being tall of stature, to clean out several of such houses, to my cost. Too frequent bumping of the head on a low rafter very quickly gives one the hump.

As I write, there is on the market at £5 an excellent small house, complete with run, that will keep six layers. It is nine feet long, three feet wide, and 3 feet high in the front. It is divided into a covered-in wire scratching run and a roosting section. The handles at either end help you to move the house on. What I do not like about this house is the height. I can foresee numerous bumps on the forehead; nevertheless, it is undoubtedly useful for the small war-time flock. I know of another house which the makers say will keep 20-25 layers comfortably. The shortage of wood is very apparent, for only its front and ends are of matchboards, the back being of galvanised flat iron lined with felt and the roof of corrugated iron. It is fitted with the usual outside nest-boxes, perches, and sliding glass windows, and the price is £5 15s. 0d.

If you have a small field or orchard in which you could move on the house from time to time, I think a laying-ark is a sound scheme. There is still one on the market to keep 15-20 layers. It is six feet by four feet and has outside nest-boxes. Mash hoppers run along both sides and are fitted with hinged glass covers. Presumably these hoppers would take the war-time house scrap mixture that we have to inflict upon our layers, but they could be scrubbed out now and again to keep them sweet. One or two of our most reputable appliance makers have told me that they are unable to supply any of the houses listed by them in peace-time and can only make the new war-time houses while their supply of Serayah hardwood lasts, so do not rely on an old catalogue. On the whole, I do not think you can put all your faith in purchasing a brand new house; you may be lucky, but a number of new poultry-keepers are bound to be disappointed. You may pick one up second-hand; but here again, advertisements are few and far between.

If, after trying the recognised channels, you fail to track down a new house, you can perhaps alter some existing shed on the place. Enthusiastic people have made hen houses out of pig-sties, aviaries, potting-sheds and even fallen-down greenhouses. Whatever makeshift you adopt, it should be as draughtproof as possible, also light and well ventilated.

Perches are important, for a laying hen is a breadwinner and must

sleep well. The ideal perch is a length of wood three inches by two inches. If you can obtain such wood you give the perches a bevelled edge with a plane. For six birds you will have only one perch, but for more you may need two. Do not fix two perches in such a position that there is less than ten inches between them, and let the perch nearest the wall be quite eight inches from it. The droppings-board should not be closer to the perches than eight inches. When planning the number of birds for your house you may wonder how much sleeping room each requires: every bird should have a minimum of seven inches perching space.

Strangely enough, nest-boxes—the most exciting etcetera of the lot because they contain the precious eggs—are often neglected. One nest-box must be allowed to every four birds or you will have several hens crowding into one nest at laying time, with fatal results to the eggs. Boxes are now difficult to buy from the grocer, but if he can let you have one or two, remember that the professional's idea of the correct size for a nest-box is one that measures twelve inches by twelve inches and is about fourteen inches high. During recent months I have seen nest-boxes made out a square of bricks on the floor, but they should really be at least eighteen inches from floor level.

You can either hang the boxes to the wall by means of hooks, or you can construct a rough shelf on which they can rest. Which ever method you choose, be sure to put a narrow ledge in front of the boxes on to which the hens may jump first before entering their "workshop."

A SUGGESTION

Why not Patrol Poultry Farms—in a small way? The Guide who has a garden could keep the hens, the others could contribute with food scraps, etc. The eggs could be given to the hospital, or sold to parents and the money used to buy wool, etc. What about Poultry Farmers' Badges—and Carpenters'? A THING IS DIFFICULT—LET US DO IT!

THE GUIDE MOBILE TEAM

Contributions towards the work of the Guide Mobile Team are appreciatively acknowledged from the following:—

A Denbighshire Commissioner, the 2nd Denbigh (Pentre Mawr) Guides, Guiders of North-West Lancashire, a Guide of the 47th Bath (Limply Stoke) Company, a Cumberland Commissioner, the 3rd Denbigh (Howell's School) Senior Company, a Llandulas Brown Owl, some non-Guide friends in Denbigh, and THE GUIDE Christmas Good Turn. During its rounds in Manchester a most unexpected and much-valued contribution towards the expenses of the Horse Box was received from members of a battalion of the Cheshire Regiment and from the Stockport Home Guard.

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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 6d. 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 JANUARY 14th, 1941

PRESENT

The Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham, C.B.E.
The Countess of Clarendon.
Mrs. St. John Atkinson.
Lady (Murray) Anderson (co-opted).
Miss Bardsley.
Sir Percy Everett.

Miss Anstice Gibbs
Miss Shanks (co-opted).
The Lady Somers.
Miss Ward.

By invitation:
Mrs. Mark Kerr, O.B.E.

The Chief Scout

Before opening the meeting of the Executive Committee the Chairman said she would like to express, on behalf of the Committee, their very deep sorrow at the passing of their beloved Chief.

The following cable was sent to the Chief Guide:—
"Meeting Executive Committee yesterday passed deepest sympathy to you and were much touched by inspiring last message from Chief."

Brownie Appointments

Mrs. Brian Smith has agreed to continue as Great Brown Owl for a further year.

Miss Costobadie's appointment as Assistant to the Great Brown Owl has now terminated, and it has been decided that there shall be in future Commissioners for Brownie Training for England and Wales.

The World Association

Mrs. Leigh White is visiting countries and Islands in the Western Hemisphere and hopes to get in touch with British Guides there.

A sub-committee of the World Association is being formed in America with Mrs. Corbett, a Canadian, as Chairman.

Guide Relief Committee Report

Between December 9th, 1940, and January 7th, 1941, donations amounting to £31 5s. 4d. have been received from Guides and Brownies in England, Wales and Ulster. During the same period grants amounting to £55 9s. have been given. £44 of this went to Guides who had suffered from air raids; 11s. was spent on uniform for Belgian Refugee Guide recruits; £8 8s. 8d. to supply the evacuated 4th Guernsey Pack with uniforms and £2 10s. to help a Polish Guide at the University.

Chief Scout's Message

Headquarters hopes to reproduce the Chief Scout's message in a more permanent form—further information will be given in the March number of THE GUIDER or, if possible, in earlier numbers of THE GUIDE.

The Chiefs' Christmas Card

The Chiefs' Christmas Card, exactly as reproduced on page 27, will be on sale at Headquarters price 1d. each, plus 1½d. postage, or 1s. per dozen, plus 3d. postage.

Gift Week Film

Unfortunately, at the moment of going to press coloured copies of the Gift Week Film have not yet been received, but black and white copies can be booked. It has been decided that no charge should be made for the hire of this film as the expenses of it have been paid from interest accruing on deposit of the Gift Week Fund.

Thinking Day Ceremony

Very few Counties having notified us of their plans for Thinking Day, we regret that it is not possible to give a list of those who are taking part in the ceremony published in the January GUIDER, as we hoped to do in this number.

AWARDS

Beaver (for Good Service to the Movement)

Miss Hamilton Bruce, Division Commissioner Central Edinburgh.

Badge of Fortitude
Lieut. J. Hendry, 3rd Glasgow Post Guide Company.

Blue Cord Diploma
Miss N. Green, Hertfordshire.

Gold Cords
Company Leader Mary Godley, 2nd Swinton Company, S.E.
Lancs.
Company Leader Beryl McClure, 1st Portrush Company, Co. Antrim.

Patrol Leader Amy Battye, 21st Huddersfield Company, York.
Cadet Joan Wells, N.W. Kent Division Cadet Company, Kent.

GENERAL NOTICES

Letters for the Chief Commissioner

Mrs. St. John Atkinson asks that in future letters for her should be sent to Imperial Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1, instead of to her country address.

Hospitality

Headquarters would like to compile a list of those who would offer hospitality to Guides and Guiders requiring a few nights' quiet rest. We should also be glad to know of those who would like to take advantage of such offers. Should help be required for fares, it may be possible to give this from the Guide Relief Fund, for which we are always glad to receive contributions.

Temporary Addresses

Will Guiders please note that it would be of great assistance if, when writing to Headquarters from an address other than their homes, they would refer to their home address as well as to the temporary one. This would enable Headquarters' records to be much more accurately kept and would cause a great saving in time and trouble.

Tinfoil

Have your Guides remembered to collect tinfoil from the local branch of Boots? Branch managers are complaining that they have asked local Guides to do this and nothing has happened. This is a really vital bit of salvage work; do undertake it if you can, but if it is impossible do not just ignore the request but send a post card to Headquarters and we will ask the Red Cross to arrange for someone else to collect it.

Change of Address

Mrs. L. S. Pollock, County of London Lone Secretary, has moved to The Rectory, Dunblane, Perthshire, Scotland, for the duration.

Articles on Extension Work

We regret that owing to extreme shortage of space in this number it has been necessary to postpone publication of the second article on Test Work for Extensions until the March GUIDER.

Found

Silver Tenderfoot Badge, at Shoeburyness, Essex.—Miss M. Harvey, 15, Cavendish Road, Oxford.

S.O.S.

Clothing and boots are urgently required for boys evacuated from Southampton. Write to O. Blythe, Building B, Overton Mill, Overton, nr. Basingstoke, Hants.

February, 1941]

THE GUIDER

CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE

Jeanne Emery, Patrol Leader of 1st Bexley Guide Company for two years and of 1st Bexley Rangers since its foundation. Died as the result of a cycling accident on December 18th, 1940. She was a very keen Guide and her loss will be felt in every branch of our activities.

Elizabeth Hadfield, Lieutenant of 12th Southport (St. Peters), and a member of the 49th Southport Cadet Company, on December 10th, 1940. Despite a physical handicap she was always bright and cheerful and led a life of true service.

Barbara Eleanor MacMullen, aged 24 years, Faughts Cottage, Sligo, beloved lieutenant of the 2nd Sligo Guides; Tawny Owl, 2nd Sligo Brownies, and member of 2nd Sligo Ranger Company.

Mrs. Cox, late County Commissioner for Kincardineshire.

Edith Katharine Hext, on December 8th, 1940. Miss Hext joined Guides in 1919 as Captain of the 1st Newton Abbot Company. She was Secretary of the Divisional Guiders' quarterly meetings. She was District Captain for many years of the Newton Abbot District. In 1924 she helped run the post office and canteens at the First World Camp at Foxlease and at the Imperial Camp of 1926 and 1928 she also ran the post office. Many will remember her at the First Woodcraft Camp in Surrey. She retired from active Guiding in 1928, but was President of the Newton Abbot Local Association. She had fine qualities of character, was a real Guide and a first-class camper.

CRAFTS COUNCIL NEWS

CRAFTS COUNCIL TESTS

The Crafts Council Tests syllabus has been considerably revised and a new edition will be ready early in February (when a complimentary copy will be sent to those who have sent up work since the tests began).

Those who have already begun work for July, 1941, are asked to write as soon as possible and describe what they are doing, so that they may be advised how best to carry on. Stars already obtained on the old syllabus hold good for the new.

For further information, please write to the Secretary, The Crafts Council, Hamilton House, Bidborough Street, London, W.C.1.

TEST RESULTS—DECEMBER, 1940

The number of entries received was not quite so good as in the summer and the quality of the work was rather disappointing.

Of the seventeen entries, six gained Blue Stars, one gained a Red Star and one a Gold Star (the last being the first for any subject yet awarded). The subjects covered included Bag Making, Belt Making, Fretsaw Work, Glove Making, Lingerie, Patchwork, Practical Club Crafts and Soft Toy Making. Candidates represented the Girl Guides Association, the G.F.S. and the N.C.G.C., while two did not belong to any particular organisation.

Results:—

Miss Peggy Mance, of St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Sussex—Practical Club Crafts, Blue Star; Belt Making, Red Star.

Miss Peggy Payne, of Burgess Hill, Sussex—Soft Toy Making, Gold Star.

GROUP CORRESPONDENCE CLASSES

These classes have been a great success, being an excellent opportunity for craft groups all over the country to work with the help of special Crafts Council instructions and loaned examples of work and also to obtain materials on sale or return.

They have recently been revised to give more detailed help to leaders and the charges have also been altered. Anyone wishing to know more about Group Correspondence Classes and on which subjects they are arranged should write for details and the necessary application form.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Easter Training Weeks

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, YORK

Thursday, April 10th to 17th

Guide Training.—Trainers: Miss Kay, Welsh Assistant to the Commissioner for Training, and Miss I. Morrison.

Brownie Training.—Trainers: Mrs. Brian Smith, Great Brown Owl, and Miss J. Clayton.

Ranger Training.—Miss Martin, Assistant to the Commissioner for Training.

Three Trainings will be held simultaneously during Easter Week at St. John's College, York. The Guider-in-Charge will be Miss Shanks, Commissioner for Training. Applications may be made to

the Training Secretary at Imperial Headquarters, the envelope being marked: "York Training." The fees will be £1 10s. for the week and applications should be accompanied by a deposit of 5s.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, YORK
April 18th to 25th, 1941

Commissioners.

Diploma'd Guiders.

Particulars of fees and programme will be given later.

Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, January, 1941.

ENGLAND.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

HEREFORD CITY NORTH.—Dist. C., Miss K. E. Attenborough, Wyepool, Hampton Dens Road, Hereford.

HEREFORD CITY SOUTH.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss M. D. Milliken, 14, Castle Street, Hereford.

RESIGNATION.

HEREFORD CITY NORTH.—Dist. C., Miss P. Pitt.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

SANDOWN.—Dist. C., Miss J. F. H. Warder, Learnington, Sandown.

RESIGNATION.

SANDOWN.—Dist. C., Miss Beverley-Hawkins.

KENT.

TONBRIDGE.—Div. C. (Temp.), Miss V. E. Buxton, Fairhill, Tonbridge.

CHISLEHURST AND SIDCUP.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss W. Brookes Sturges, 2, Ursula Lodges, Sidcup Hill, Sidcup.

TONBRIDGE.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss K. Sampson, 73, Goldsmid Road, Tonbridge.

LANCASHIRE—SOUTH-EAST.

ASSISTANT COUNTY COMMISSIONER (WESTERN AREA).—Lady Haig, Strathmore, Ballbrook Avenue, Didsbury, Manchester.

NORTH BURY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Webb, West Bank, Manchester Road, Bury.

ROYTON.—Dist. C., Miss J. Woods, 165, Coppice Street, Oldham.

RESIGNATION.

NORTH BURY.—Dist. C., Miss A. Taylor.

NORFOLK.

GALLOW.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss A. Francis, The Red House, Fakenham.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Please note that Walsall West District has amalgamated with Paddock to be known under the latter title. Commissioner: Miss White, as before.

RESIGNATION.

WALSALL WEST.—Dist. C., Miss K. Keegan.

SUFFOLK.

TUNSTALL.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Caller, The Vicarage, Wickham Market.

NORTH SURREY.

RESIGNATION.

RICHMOND.—Dist. C., Miss M. Stuart.

YORKSHIRE—WEST RIDING NORTH.

INGLETON.—Dist. C., Miss E. Shuttleworth, The School House, Eldroth, Austwick, via Lancaster.

(NOTE.—Miss Shuttleworth was shown as Commissioner for a new District of Austwick in the November GUIDER. This was in error and no new District has been formed.)

RESIGNATION.

INGLETON.—Dist. C., Miss J. Dugdale.

SCOTLAND.

CITY OF ABERDEEN.

RESIGNATION.

SOUTH.—Div. C., Mrs. Galloway.

ARGYLL.

LORN.—Asst. Div. C., Mrs. Blakency, Inverawe, Taynuilt.

BANFFSHIRE.

CULLEN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hardie, The School House, Cullen.

BERWICKSHIRE.

RESIGNATION.

MELLERSTAIN AND MERTOUN.—Dist. C., Mrs. R. Lyal.

CAITHNESS.

WICK.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Sinclair, Union Street, Wick.

Please note that Lybster, Latheron, Dunbeath and Wathen District will in future be known as SOUTH-EAST.

RESIGNATION.

SOUTH-EAST.—Div. C., Mrs. K. Duff-Dunbar.

DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY (Temp.).—Miss E. Rutherford, Mountainhall, Dumfries.

EAST LoTHIAN.

RESIGNATION.

LONE SECRETARY.—Miss D. Sawyer.

CITY OF EDINBURGH.

ST. GILES.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss L. M. Melville, Manor Hotel, Manor Place, Edinburgh.

CITY OF GLASGOW.

COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss C. Marshall, 25, Gordon Street, Glasgow, C.1.

STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

Please note that Dalry and Carsphairn District has now been absorbed into the Northern District.

LANARKSHIRE.

Please note that the Divisions of Lanark and Upper Ward have amalgamated under the latter title. Commissioner, Miss M. Watson, Cambus Wallace, Biggar.

CARNWATH (UPPER WARD DIVISION).—Dist. C., Mrs. Willox, The Manse, Carnwath.

PEEBLESHIRE.

COUNTY SECRETARY (Temp.).—Miss M. Ramsay-Smith, Kingsmuir Hall, Peebles.

PEEBLES.—Dist. C. (Temp.).—Mrs. R. Crawford, Hyndlee, Peebles.

WEST LYNXON AND BROUGHTON.—Dist. C. (Temp.). Mrs. R. J. Thomson, Kaimies, West Linton.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

CENTRAL.—Asst. Div. C., Miss E. Burns, Arnothall, Falkirk.

CAMELON.—Dist. C., Miss M. Ross, Glenfuir, Falkirk.

RESIGNATION.

CAMELON.—Dist. C., Mrs. W. G. Grant.

ULSTER.

CO. DOWN.

MID DOWN.—Div. C., Mrs. Bourns, The Rectory, Killough.

OVERSEAS.
BRITISH GUIANA.
 COLONY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Gleadow, Plantations de Kinderen, West Coast.
 COLONY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Laing, Resignations.
 ASSISTANT COLONY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Gleadow.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.
JAMAICA.
 Please note that St. Catherine District is now divided as follows:—
 NORTH-EAST ST. CATHERINE.—Dist. C. Mrs. C. McPhail, Bog Walk P.O., Jamaica.
 NORTH-WEST ST. CATHERINE.—Dist. C. Mrs. A. Clarke, Worthy Park, Ewarton P.O., Jamaica.
 SOUTH ST. CATHERINE.—Dist. C. Miss I. Jeffrey Smith, Durham House, Spanish Town P.O., Jamaica.
 SOUTHERN.—Div. C. Miss I. Jeffrey Smith.

RESIGNATION.
GIBRALTAR.
 DIVISION COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. I. Brown-Smith.
RESIGNATION.
 NORTH-WEST RIVER (LABRADOR DIVISION).—Dist. C. Mrs. Paddon, North-West River, Labrador.
NEWFOUNDLAND.
 ISLAND COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Kitching.
ST. HELENA.
RESIGNATION.

BRITISH GUIDES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.
PORTUGAL.
 BRITISH GUIDES IN THE LISBON DISTRICT.—Dist. C. Miss D. C. Rawes, 27 Rua Ribeiro Sauches, Lisbon.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AN OPPORTUNITY
 Comfortable Home Offered in safe area (Bucks) to healthy girl, age 8-10 (gentle birth); good schools near. Moderate terms suitable applicant, preferably one who has lost home through war.—Write to Box 92, THE GUIDER, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED
 Trained Social Worker (Glider) and kindergarten teacher, seek work together in Children's Home or such, in or near London.—Reply Box 93, THE GUIDER, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

GUIDERS DO YOUR GUIDES READ THE GUIDE?

IF NOT—WHY NOT?
 It is their Own Paper and now it is HEADQUARTERS OWN PAPER also
 DONT MISS YOUR CHANCE — ACT NOW AND HELP YOUR GUIDES TO TRAIN THROUGH

Price 2d weekly **THE GUIDE** Postage 1d

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS (continued)

EMPLOYMENT OFFERED
 Our Ark needs an Assistant Warden; cooking and catering.—Apply giving experience and qualifications, to The Warden, Our Ark, 11, Palace Street, London, S.W.1, England.

Wanted—at Headquarters
 Headquarters has vacancies for Clerks, both senior and junior. Application should be made in writing at the earliest possible date. The envelopes should be marked "Vacancy, Girl Guide Head-quarters."

TYPEWRITING AND DUPLICATING
 Typewriting and Duplicating Orders promptly and efficiently executed.—Miss Midgley, 43, Oakington Manor Drive, Wembley.
All Classes of Duplicating and Typewriting neatly and accurately executed. Prompt delivery, moderate charges. Special terms for Guides.—Alert Typewriting Bureau, 20, Rutland Road, Harrow Middlesex. Harrow 3508.

HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION
 Near Foxlease. Miss Hexter, the late Housekeeper, takes paying guests.—Greengates, Lyndhurst, Hants. From 2½ gns.
Combe Martin, Devon.—Camping Huts, fully equipped. Close to and shops. Also bed-sittingrooms and tent pitches.—Boyle.

THEATRICAL
 "The Masque of Empire."—Hugh Mytton's world-famous Guide play. The beautiful costumes of the Empire Society for this play are still available from 6d. to 1s. each. See book of play (price 6d.), obtainable Headquarters. "In love are Empire's firm foundations set."
Shadow Plays by Hugh Mytton: "Christ Love," the Christmas Story with Carols. Simple, beautiful and effective. "Ug-Ug, the Ogre," and "King Canoodlum," two humorous plays with magical surprises and peals of laughter. No words. Just a lamp and a sheet, with your own shadows as actors. All "properties" cut from brown paper. Ideal for long evenings in home or hall. Books with full instructions, 1s. each, from Imperial Headquarters.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
 NOTE.—The rates for Classified Advertisements in THE GUIDER are 3d. per word per insertion, a box number counting as five words. Advertisements for insertion in this column should be sent to The Editor, THE GUIDER, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, before the 15th of the month.

NOTICES
 Notices for insertion under Called to Higher Service are charged at 1s. 6d. They should be kept as short as possible and should be sent to the Editor before the 15th of the month. Other notices, Calendar of Events, etc., should also be sent in before the 15th of the month. The minimum charge for Calendar of Events Notice is 1s.

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THE GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION PRICE LIST

[February, 1941]

	Price	Postage
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ON BADGE WORK		
A Tenderfoot's A.B.C. By J. Herbert	1 0	2d
Baby of Today, The. First Principles of His Management. By Mrs. J. L. Hower. (Nurse Test)	1 0	1d
Birds Never Badger. (Nurse Test)	1 0	1d
Children from Two to Five. Reprint of Chapter in Girl Guide Badges II	6	2d
Edith L. Maynard. Their Care and Management. By	4	1d
Elementary Manual—No. 1. British Red Cross Society's Handbook	1 0	3d
First Aid Manual—No. 1. British Red Cross Society's Handbook	1 0	3d
First Aid to the Injured—St. John's	2 0	3d
Handbook on Suggestions on Health Education	1 0	3d
Health Badge for Girl Guides. Reprinted from "Girl Guide	2 0	3d
Badges." By Dr. Mary Blair	1 0	3d
Hints on First Class Test	3	1d
Hints on Girl Guide Tests	4	0
"How To Do It" Patrol Charts. Illustrated Book on Tenderfoot,	1 6	2d
Second Class, etc.	0	2d
Home Nursing Manual—No. 2. British Red Cross Society's	8	2d
Handbook	4	0
Home Nursing. St. John Ambulance Association Handbook.	1 9	3d
By Mildred Heather-Bigg, R.R.C.		
Ideas for Patrol Leaders (Patrol Leader's Handbook)	1 6	3d
Infant Welfare Manual No. 2. R.R.C.S. Handbook	1 0	2d
Junior Nursing Manual No. 2. R.R.C.S. Handbook	1 3	2d
Junior Health Manual No. 3. R.R.C.S. Handbook	1 3	2d
Knot Book. The Girl Guide. By J. Gibson	1 3	2d
Knitting. By Gilcraft	1 3	2d
Lone Wolf Trail. (Letters to Patrol Leaders.) By Greta Collings	1 6	2d
Manual of Seamanship	7 6	2d
Mothercraft Manual. The	3 6	5d
Nature Craft. By G. J. Roberts	1 0	13d
A Preliminary Course of Home Nursing	6	14d
A Preliminary Course of First Aid	6	14d
Preparing the Way. Pioneering. By Gilcraft	1 6	8d
Royal Life Saving Society Handbook	1 3	2d
Saints of the Flag, The. By R. F. Heath	6	14d
Sick Nursing for Girl Guides. By Mrs. Matheson	6	14d
Simple Housecraft. Comprising all five following 100 or over	4	
Simple Cookery. Part I. Soup making, Fish and Meat Dishes,		
useful wrinkles and Camp cookery	1 6	2d
Simple Cookery. Part II. Supper Dishes, Pastry, Bread, Cakes,		
Invalid Cookery	3	1d
The Simple Cookery Book, compiled for School use by C. Murray	3	1d
Simple Housewife. Time-table, Duties, Weekly Cleaning,		
Spring Cleaning, etc.	3	1d
Simple Laundry Work. By Marguerite Fedden	3	1d
Flannels and Woollens, Linens and Silks, Stains. By		
Marguerite Fedden	8	1d
Simple Needlework. Work Basket, Sewing Machine, Stitches,		
Darning, Patching, etc.	3	1d
Simple Toy-making. By M. Hetherington and M. Underhill	2 6	3d
Starry Heavens, The. By Ellison Hawks	3 6	4d
Stars at a Glance	3 6	4d
Swim Book, The. By Sid G. Hedges	3 6	4d
ON YARNS		
A Child's Book of Saints	2 6	4d
Adventures and Accidents. By Lord Baden-Powell	4 0	7d
Adventuring to Manhood. By Lord Baden-Powell	2 6	7d
African Adventures. By Lord Baden-Powell	2 6	7d
Birds and Beasts in Africa. By Lord Baden-Powell	4 6	7d
"Chwedlau Cymru." Welsh Legends and Stories by Rachel		
Williams Ellis	1 6	2d
Forty Good Morning Tales	4 0	5d
Forty Goodnight Tales	4 0	5d
Granny's Wonderful Chair	2 0	4d
"Mighty Men," Books I and II	2 0	3d
More Potted Stories. By Vera Barclay	2 6	3d
More Sketches from Kenya. By Lord Baden-Powell	3 6	7d
Standard Bearers. By Elizabeth Clark	1 2	3d
Stories from Everywhere. By Rhoda Power	4 6	7d
Stories of the Birds. By M. C. Carey	2 6	4d
Tell-Them-Again Tales. By Margaret and Mary Baker	2 9	4d
The Age of Chivalry	2 0	5d
The Annals of King Oberon	2 0	4d
Three Hundred Thrilling Tales	3 0	5d
Why-So Stories. Of Birds and Beasts from Folklore and		
Legend. By Edwin G. Rich. Illustrated by Charles	1 2	2d
Copeland		
STORY BOOKS		
All About a Brownie. By Mrs. Hann	2 3	7d
Big Books for Guides, The. By Mrs. Herbert Strang	2 0	7d
Elizabeth Clark Story Books, The. The Cat that Climbed the		
Christmas Tree, Dobbin and the Silver Shoes, The		
Talkative Sparrow, The Farmer and the Fairy	9	2d
Penelope, The Particular	1 0	2d
Playmates All. By Mrs. Hann	2 0	4d
Just an Ordinary Company	1 0	2d
Tales for Brownies	2 6	5d
Kay of the Pimpernels. By I. Middleton	2 3	7d
Triumphant Pimpernels. By I. Middleton	2 3	7d
The Seven Wild Swans (Story of a Ranger Patrol). By Patience		
Gilmour	2 3	7d
The Fourth Musketeer. By I. Middleton	2 3	7d
FOR GUIDERS		
A.B.C. of Guiding, An. By A. M. Maynard	9	2d
Acting Games and How to Play them. By Freda Collins	2 0	2d
Activities and Games	1 0	free
Annual Report, The, 1939	6	free
Biennial Report of World Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. Fifth	1 6	3d
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THE GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION PRICE LIST

[February, 1941]

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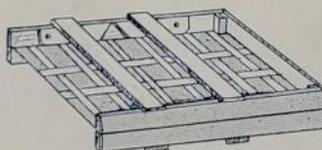
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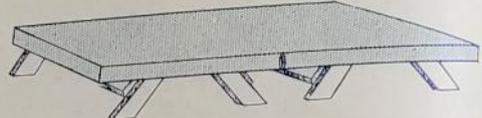
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