

THE GUIDER

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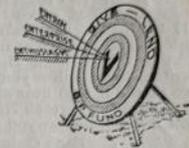
MAY, 1942

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"TARGET"

THE word "target" is constantly on our lips just now and constantly in the Press; we hear it almost every night in the news, with reference to the R.A.F.; many of us have seen the wonderful R.A.F. film, "Target for To-night," and we are all familiar with the reports of our airmen's skill in dropping their valuable ammunition within the "target area." A target—something to be aimed at, something that has to be well thought out and considered beforehand, in order that the result may be accurate and fully achieved.

Guides all over the Empire are about to embark on a tremendous effort, the object of which is to set up a Memorial worthy of our Founder. Had these been days of peace, we could no doubt have raised our Fund with ease, having some definite Memorial in view. But these are not times of peace; they are times of struggle and hardship, times when nothing can be accomplished without special effort—they are not times in which to have only the concrete Memorial in our minds. Our country is in need, and no one would have wanted to help this need more than our Founder—and so this wonderful plan has been thought of for us, by which we can make our gifts do double service—first lending our money to our country while it needs it, and then, later, turning our minds to the concrete Memorial when these troubled times have passed and we can once more think of reconstruction. The Memorial Fund is not going to be easy to raise—I think it is a good thing that this should be so—the Chief Scout never believed in things being too easy. He always taught us that we had got to make efforts, that we had to brace ourselves to do difficult things. Money is shorter than it was when we had our Guide Gift Scheme, and there will have to be a greater effort and even more self-denial if we are going to make an effort worthy of our Founder.

But we've got something to help us. We've got targets. Things to aim at, things to keep looking at, things to spur us on—and these Targets cannot fail to appeal, because they are going to be things we can actually provide by lending our money—things which will help those who are fighting for us, things which will help to bring victory nearer.

We know our first Target Month—April 23rd to May 24th—is going to aim at providing Rubber Dinghies for our airmen. We couldn't have a better target for our first shot, could we? Let's make it a bull's-eye. We must have two targets in view—first, our Rubber Dinghies, to be followed by other gifts in other Target Months; and secondly, ahead of us always in our minds, as the ultimate goal that is being aimed at, our Founder's Memorial. There are so many Guides and Brownies now who never met him, never saw him, but every member of our Movement must know that every bit of fun and good we get out of our Guiding have been inspired and given us by him. Let our efforts, then, be worthy of his memory, and now, as our first Target comes up before us, let us stand firm, take good aim, and shoot straight.

VIOLET CARNEGIE,
Scottish Chief Commissioner.

NOTES (See also those in April Guider)

First Target Month Totals

As the first Target Month finishes on May 24th, too late for totals to be included in the June GUIDER, these will be published as soon as possible in THE GUIDE. County Commissioners will be sent cards as soon after May 24th as we can, telling them the grand total and their County total.

Second Target Month

Don't think we have forgotten all about the second Target Month—far from it—but we feel it is much better not to announce details of the next Target until the one in progress is over. So go all out for Target number one, and then watch for news of Target number two, in the June GUIDER and in THE GUIDE of June 4th.

Leaflets

Stacks of them here if you want them!

S.O.S.

Please remember what a tremendous help it will be to us if, wherever possible, companies and packs can build up their gifts to round sums of 15s. or its multiples, before sending them in. This applies equally to these gifts when sent in collectively through Districts. Help us, too, by posting early in the Target Month.



An important branch of the R.A.F. is their sea rescue service. High-speed rescue launches are stationed around our coasts and, owing to the fine equipment issued to launches, many rescues are effected. Every machine of the R.A.F., including single-seater fighters, carries a dinghy. The dinghy of the fighter is unique, inasmuch as it is contained in a seat cushion 15 ins. square and 8 ins. thick and, apart from inflating itself, contains a sea anchor, paddles, rations, signals, repair kit, baler and pump, all inside one well-upholstered cushion.

Photo shows: Seven airmen photographed in a J type dinghy which is used by our big bombers, and inflates automatically from blow-out stowages inside the wings. Note the yellow life jackets and skull caps which the men wear to enable them to be easily seen from the air.

S.O.S. CADETS

CALLING all Boarding School Cadets! Here is an important announcement for you. There has been much talk in the Press lately about square pegs in round holes. Will you think for a moment about round pegs and round holes, but the pegs are not in the holes because nobody knows that the pegs are there.

You are round pegs, and there is a round hole waiting for every one of you when you go home for the holidays. All the School Cadets I have met lately have said, "Why can't we do something to help? We can't mix much because of measles and things, and we don't feel we are pulling our weight." Well, here's the job you're waiting for; but, unlike most round pegs, you must take a hand in inserting yourselves into the hole. It's up to you to make yourselves known to the people who have the jobs waiting to be tackled, and we want you to help us to decide how best to effect this "get-together" movement. Don't feel that if you are not already very experienced your help will not be needed. We need all the help we can get, and while giving it you will train yourselves as well as helping to train others.

Here are two suggestions. When you have discussed them as a company, send a post card to "Cadets," Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, with the name and address of your company on it, and "Scheme I," if that is your choice, or "Scheme II," if you prefer it. That's all. No need to write a letter unless you can think of a better scheme, in which case we should like to hear about it. This is urgent and important. All post cards must reach Headquarters by May 10th, so that the scheme which is chosen by you can be launched in the June GUIDER.

Scheme I. Each Cadet shall be responsible for sending a post card to the Commissioner of her home District, giving her name, home address, dates when she will be available to help, and the job (or jobs) which she would like to do—company or pack meetings, for instance, or camping.

Scheme II. Each Cadet shall fill in a post card as above, but the post cards shall be collected by a Company Liaison Secretary (whose responsibility it will be to see that the scheme really does work) and sent to Headquarters, where they will be sorted into Counties and sent to County Secretaries for distribution to the District Commissioners concerned.

Scheme I means more work for you, because you will have to find out for yourselves to whom to write. *Scheme II* means more work for us, but nobody minds that these days. What we do mind, and what you yourselves mind very much, is that there should be important work which is not getting done because District Commissioners are so short-handed, and because no District Commissioner, unless she lives in a very small place indeed, can possibly know all the girls who come from school to spend their holidays in her neighbourhood. Don't think that by once linking up with your Home Commissioner you bind yourselves absolutely to accept any opportunity for service she may offer you—though you'll probably want to. Everyone realises that something might happen to prevent you from helping as you had hoped to do. Do think, though, what it would mean to a harassed District Commissioner to know that ten cadets were coming into her neighbourhood at the end of July, five of whom wanted to help with Brownies, five with Guides, and all of them with at least one camp!

We are looking to you for a great deal of help with camping this summer. Watch for notices in THE GUIDER about special Cadet camps, and fruit-picking and forestry camps, too, but don't forget that there is no better bit of "true and loyal service" than helping to make camping possible for your own "home" Guides.

This is the first move in releasing a flood of energy into the Movement in the summer. Don't let your company check the flow in any way. Send that post card to Headquarters, telling us which scheme you prefer, within a week, and thank you all very much.

ELIZABETH HARTLEY,
Assistant to the Commissioner for Training for
England (Cadets).

SEE THE FARMER'S POINT OF VIEW

Instances have occurred, and do occur, of hikers, etc., causing damage on farms and getting into trouble with the farmers. The writer, who is a Scouter-farmer, feels that this is due to ignorance and carelessness, and that a few notes on the subject may be helpful, that the farmer's view may be understood. Here they are:—

1. REMEMBER that every part of a farm is part of a big war production workshop.
2. REMEMBER that corn erected in "shocks" or "stooks" after cutting is so placed to dry and keep dry. Knocking them over or displacing them will shake out the corn and enable the wet to get in if it rains.
3. REMEMBER that thatch on a stack is to keep it dry, and

that the least disturbance of that thatch will let water in and ruin foodstuffs.

4. REMEMBER that hedges are often designed to keep livestock in or out of a field, and that any damage to that hedge, even breaking out dead wood, may enable animals to stray.
5. REMEMBER that among farm animals there may always be females in young, and if they are chased or hustled by people or dogs, serious injury to them may result.
6. REMEMBER that if you walk wider than the limits of a foot-path, you are trampling part of the farm workshop into uselessness.
7. REMEMBER that growing corn or grass is spoiled by walking in it or lying on it.
8. REMEMBER the Guide Law.

ON Thinking Day the Canadian Guide Council joined the Scouts and Guides of Toronto Division in a Memorial Service for the Chief Scout. Later in the day they received a wireless message from the Overseas Commissioner and an English Guider and Guide, and we hear from New Brunswick that the message "came so clearly over the C.B.C. that one could hardly realise almost three thousand miles separated you from us, in body, but not in mind."

In reply, a Canadian Guide broadcast the following:—
"Thank you, Lady Clarendon and Guides of England, for your message to Canadian Guides to-night. It has been wonderful to hear your voices across the ocean, and to hear you tell of what English Guides are doing in war-time."

"We Guides in Canada are very proud of you, and are trying to do our bit over here. We, too, are helping as messengers for the Red Cross and other war service agencies, as collectors of salvage, and are making bandages and learning first aid and signalling. We are glad you like the gifts of clothing we are sending for the children in bombed areas, and will keep on sending more to you this year."

"Did you know that this is the first time that English and Canadian Guides have joined together in an Overseas Broadcast, and it is thrilling to be linked so closely with you on Thinking Day."

"Here in Canada we have been attending church services and gathering in groups to remember the birthday of Lord Baden-Powell, the Founder of Guiding, and of Lady Baden-Powell, the World Chief Guide, as well as our million Guide sisters around the globe. With the Guides of the Empire, we, too, have been wearing our uniforms to-day on behalf of Guides in enemy-occupied countries who are suffering and unable to wear uniform themselves."

"All across the Dominion the Canadian Guide family has been listening in to this broadcast to-night, and we all join in a Canadian salute to you and to the Girl Guides and Girl Scouts of the Empire of North and South America and of all free peoples."

"From coast to coast we send 70,000 greetings and good wishes to all of you, and want you to know that you can count on the Guides of Canada to keep our World Flag flying high for the Guides' sisterhood throughout the world."

"Good-night to you in England, and thank you again for your messages."

Other Guides who broadcast on Thinking Day were the Belgian Guides in Great Britain, who sent a message of greeting and encouragement in French and Flemish to their sister Guides in occupied Belgium. This is the text of their message:—

"Thinking Day, 1942. We Belgian Guides, guests of free Great Britain, answer to-day with joy the call of the Chief's, to send a message of friendship and confidence to Guides all over the world, on the occasion of their birthday. This message goes in the first place to our sister Guides in Belgium and from the very depths of our hearts we wish them *courage and confidence*. We know that your life over there is very bitter, and that you have to overcome the hardest difficulties to live up to your Guide ideals. We, here, we work and try to make ourselves worthy of you, in order that when the moment comes we can help you with all our strength."

"The great grey Chief has passed on . . . but his spirit lives still amongst us. We know that his faith in us never declined, and that up till his last day he did and could count on his Scouts and Guides. For, despite all the tragic events of the last two years, they have never failed to do their duty. From everywhere in the overrun countries, stories reach us of how brave they were in helping their fellow-countrymen, while around them the world was ablaze, and while all visions of world fraternity seemed to be down-trodden, the Chief knew that his dream—world peace—would never be realised within one man's lifetime, but he also knew and foresaw that HIS YOUTH will rise from the chaos that the world is now, triumphantly, hardened through suffering, to build up their world—a better world."

"With this conviction, let us reach the hands, and so forging link on link of the invisible chain, renew our Promise."

"Our path will be long and difficult, but high above flies the deep blue banner with the golden Trefoil . . . light dawns in the East . . ."

UNDER ALL DIFFICULTIES

by
VERE WALLIS

CHAPTER IV—LINKING UP WITH POLAND

A LINK with Poland? How did we achieve it? Like everything else in Guiding—by sheer perseverance, using every ounce of initiative, observation, and opportunity. Surely nowadays, as never before, it is essential for us all to look wide and to make ourselves internationally-minded? More and more we are losing our narrow insularity, and it is not difficult to find friends among the European refugee Guides and Rangers now in Britain. For many of us, myself included, it has taken a war to awaken us to the talents, interests, and characteristics of those who speak differently, dress differently, cook differently, and yet love the same ideals and follow the same Quest.

It has fallen to us, to our joy, to learn about and to love the Polish Guides; and this has been a great and thrilling discovery. Before the war my only connection lay between the pages of *The Story of a Million Girls*, but when an article on Poland appeared in *THE GUIDER* of October, 1939, by Jane Warner, I recognised the photograph of Madame Malkowska. Where had I seen her picture before? I remembered it was in Mrs. Kerr's book; and the invasion of Poland and the fall of Warsaw became very real to me. The article was cut out and inserted in a Ranger Logbook; the photograph was framed, and became an inspiration. Then, as the news grew worse, I began to wonder what had become of her; soon after came the account of her wonderful escape, and the Guides brought me more cuttings about it.

It is our custom to collect items of interest—brave deeds, woodcraft, travel, etc., and they are read out as we sit in a circle during the sing-song; we have "news items" on the last Saturday in the month. Every meeting ends with a different "stunt"—talks on the Law, a new game, Nature specimens brought and described, or a yarn told. In those days we all tried to find all we could about Polish Guiding and Scouting, and every scrap of information I could get hold of was passed on to the eager company.

Outside the confines of Guide books I read books about the country and its people; cut out accounts of thrilling deeds performed by Polish airmen and soldiers; and listened to everything on the wireless spoken or sung by Poles. Then there came that appeal for knitted blankets, and Madame Malkowska's address was sent to us. We were enabled to help in practical ways with the Polish School, for the first little refugees who settled at Stoke Fleming, in Devonshire, and the Guides were thrilled with Madame's first letter, giving us a list of their more urgent needs.

Two Brownies made and filled some delightful needlebooks, and the Guides and Rangers collected an assortment of suitable things for the comfort and education of the Polish children; we ran a competition for the greatest number of knitted squares, and they made several full-size blankets and an extra big one for Tomek. There were two delicate little brothers who were cared for in the thatched house by the sea. The elder—a sensitive, dreamy, clever boy of eight—became "our Tomek." We have had the delight and interest of helping to clothe him and write to him. He and Marek have now rejoined their parents in England, and this has formed a new link between us and a Polish family.

One Guide's mother knitted little suits for Baby Peter, whose mother is a Polish Ranger who helped in the school. "Marol" sent Mrs. — a snapshot of the mother with her little son, and later we had other snapshots of the other children, which were put into the logbook.

Bygone *Gazettes*, *Guiders*, *Guides*, *Biennial Reports*, *Council Files*, etc., were searched for early accounts of Guiding in Poland; the school at Dvorak Cizowy, in the Tatra Mountains—Camps and Conferences—all were rediscovered, and this time they were

They never expected to look beyond the confines of their quiet English village. But the war has given them a wider view. Now they have made friends with Polish children who look on their Guide fairy godmothers as an adopted family. The world will be the richer for this friendship. Why not go and do likewise? It is well worth your while.

treasured, and they held new meaning for us. Madame was in England—her school burnt down—the people and places she loved were far from her—yet, with her wonderful faith and optimism, her complete trust in God, and her capacity for filling every waking hour of her crowded life with enthusiasm, she became more than a friend to us. She lit a flame, so that our Guiding ceased to function within the narrow confines of a quiet English back-water. It was like watching the ashes of a camp fire suddenly blaze with light and warmth, when a branch of good, dry wood is added. Faces reflect the glow, and voices sing with new feeling.

Now that her school is in Scotland we follow her adventuring with additional accounts of Airmen-Scouts visiting her to recapture the unchanged spirit of her Polish school, where she first taught them.

But this flame which has lit within us must not flicker out when the war is over and she and her children return to their lovely land. It must be a torch, to be handed on to generations of my — Guides, some of whom may be able to visit her, so that Guiding may foster International Friendship. Like the Flame holding the Trefoil in the World Flag, it must be the centre of our Threefold Promise, to warm and enrich the hearts of Polish and English Guides alike.

To all those Guides who would forge similar links, I would quote Alfred Noyes:—

*"Yours, now, are the ancient hills and the wide horizon;
O Youth immortal, yours THE UNDYING FIRE."*

THE STATE AND THE CHILD IV—THE CHILD WORKER

FOR the vast majority of children in this country the school-leaving age is 14. At that age none of us are grown up in body or mind. We have inches more to grow; for this we need enough sleep, food and fresh air, and exercise. We have quantities

more to learn, and that not all from books. We are still "un-grown-up" in our minds and bodies. But we go to work and have, in some ways, the same responsibilities as our older brothers and sisters. Neither factory nor workshop are built to suit our needs. We must fit ourselves into the adult world, working with the same regularity, the same concentration.

But the Law has laid down certain rules. No person under sixteen is allowed to do night work, and before the war those under sixteen were not supposed to work more than 44 hours a week, but that has now been lengthened to 48.

Once you have left school you cannot any longer use the school health services. You enter at once into the adult schemes, and begin paying towards National Health Insurance. Guiders can do a lot in helping young people to choose their "approved society" with care. They should find out the differences in the additional benefits granted by different friendly societies and insurance companies. They should warn girls that some societies deal with them less generously than with their brothers. The points to look out for are the conditions on which grants are made towards dental treatment and glasses. Satisfactory schemes help those who have contributed over a given number of years over both these items. Unsatisfactory ones don't. There are special schemes run for women in clerical and similar occupations, and you should find out all about these.

Young people's teeth need as much care as those of children. Unfortunately, there is no cheap service for them. Their wages are often low, and they are never over-anxious to spend money on dentists. You ought to be able to help in this. Some clubs have club dentists, who give their services to members. It is well to encourage young people to join such clubs.

You can help, too, about food. Many girls, striving to keep up appearances in shop or office on a small wage, stint their lunches and later their health suffers for it. The milk bars were a great help before the war, for milk is an excellent food. Now we are rationed with milk. There is still an urge to keep up appearances and the temptation to lunch on a cup of tea and a bun—excellent things in their way, but not enough for growing young people. It's no good laying down the law. Think of some practical and cheap way out for those you come across. Find out if there is a British Restaurant within reach; have a discussion on "Meals Out" and "Meals at Home" among your older Guides, and see if they know what is available.

A new provision by the State in war-time has been the opening of Youth Centres. It depends, however, on each Local Town Council's Education Committee as to what development of such youth service takes place. Apart from the well-known evening institutes, there is often a good deal of voluntary provision for the recreational needs of young people, as well as informal education in clubs, settlements and other social centres. The State can now help these through the Board of Education "Service of Youth" Scheme, and it is your job to discover what is to be found in your own district.

M. L. HARFORD,
Chief Woman Officer, N.C.S.S.;
Secretary, Women's Group on Public Welfare.

THIS MATTER OF PROGRAMMES

A conversation recorded between a Guide Captain and her new Lieutenant, who has not previously been a Guide.

L.: "What are we going to do at the next meeting? Do we plan it?"

C.: "Well, yes, I suppose we do in a way, but everyone helps."

L.: "You mean the Court of Honour?"

C.: "Yes, and all the Guides, too. Roughly, what happens is that the meeting before the Court of Honour the Patrol Leader has her Patrol-in-Council, and finds out what the Guides want—anything special they're yearning to do (it's more often something they've done that they want to do again), and if anyone is ready to pass any Test, or wants to be coached in any part of a Test. Then the Court of Honour puts all the ideas into shape and makes a three months' plan."

L.: "Three months sounds rather long-distance."

C.: "It wouldn't be a plan if it were much shorter. You must know where you're going if you want to arrive anywhere worth-while. Look, this is the last scheme we planned. We decided to get Joan and Ellen enrolled before camp, that the five Tenderfoots should be Second Class, that the Second Class should be First Class standard in hiking and mapping, and that we'd improve the company standard of courtesy, which has been rather poor up till now. You see, there are some dates—Enrolment fixed for week after next, some Saturday hikes, and on some weeks special parts of Second Class to revise, and games or other part of programme by Leaders, but much of it will have to be shaped by us."

L.: "Next week there is 'Practice for Enrolment,' 'fire-lighting,' and 'Team Game, Elsie.'"

C.: "We can shape it something like this. Suppose we do the fires first, while it is light and fairly warm, and we can be out. Everyone can begin doing something the moment they arrive; we must keep them all busy. If we divide them roughly into three—a Recruit, a Tenderfoot, and a Second Class Guide, and arrange to let the First Class people bring something to cook, everyone will learn something. The Recruit can learn what are good woods, and see how the fire is done; the Tenderfoot can practise for her Second Class; and the Second Class can help them and at the same time practise for First Class; only we must make it clear that the cooking mustn't take very long."

L.: "And then what? Practise for Enrolment?"

C.: "That would fit in well next; we'll want something precise and ordered. First Roll Call Drill and Inspection, then the horse-shoe and Colours, and we'll run over with them what it all means. After that they can have Patrol Corners. The Leaders have made a scheme of their own for that, which we discussed at the last Leaders' Meeting. I'm to take the Recruits for a few moments and have a word with them about the Enrolment, make quite sure what they are doing and that they won't be scared. Then I think Elsie's Game; I understand it's her own invention. And you would take one too, wouldn't you?"

L.: "If you'll lend me a book—"

C.: "We haven't used our heads much. I think we could end with a discussion on 'courtesy.' We'll let everyone have a minute to write an example on a bit of paper, and then we can talk about them all. I do want to widen their ideas of what courtesy is. We'll suggest, too, that when the Commissioner comes next week for the Enrolment they try a bit of courtesy on her. She'll very likely be shy, but they don't think of her as human. The Leaders will have to be hostesses to their Corners, and everyone will have to help. Will you be prepared with an example of courtesy and something appropriate for the Notice Board? A picture or a poem? And then we'll have a prayer, too, that fits in. Here's our programme, then:—

1. Firelighting, teaching knowledge of firewoods and (30 mins.) hike-cooking. (Note.—Follow up with discussion of why the good fires went and the bad fires didn't, etc., so everyone can repair faults next time.)
2. Roll Call Drill and Inspection. Discipline and smartness. (15 mins.)
3. Patrols-in-Council. (20 mins.)
4. Team Games, Quickness, control and fair play. (10 mins.)
5. Discussion on Courtesy. Practical application of the Law. (15 mins.)
6. Horse-shoe Formation. Notices, Prayers, Dismiss. (10 mins.)
7. Notices. (These are important, as they help continuity.)

Remind them of need for very smart uniform next week; make an arrangement about meeting Commissioner's bus, etc. Suggest that they each bring from experience during the week examples of courtesy or lack of it, and try themselves to practise it. Arrange to test during week any who now feel themselves ready to pass fire-lighting."

L.: "Can you give me any hints as to things to look out for when planning a programme?"

C.: "Yes, I think so. I think of it like this:—

(a) Is it fun? Will everyone enjoy it? This doesn't mean just games, though. In fact, beware of games; Guiding is a game—it's fun in itself, done properly. Really lighting a fire or dealing with an accident realistically are genuinely attractive things to do, and teach far more than little fire-lighting or ambulance games with bits of paper or running round chairs. They have their uses, sometimes, but they are not really Scouting, and the Founder knew that the ingredients of Scouting have an appeal in themselves to everyone who is still young.

(b) Balance. The balance of running after sitting, and making a noise after quiet, and the balance of bringing in over a period things that come in under all the four headings of Health, Handcraft, Intelligence, and Service. (By the way, how many have we got in this week?)

(c) Then there is variety—the value of surprise and the unexpected. If we only have what they ask for, the meetings may get rather dull and stereotyped. Beware of falling into having a stock outline programme for every meeting; sometimes have a completely surprise evening to test adaptability and resource.

(d) Then, is everyone who can take responsibility doing so, and being given a chance to lead—Lieutenant—Leaders?

(e) Is there something new in it for everyone to learn? Will everyone feel that it has been worth while coming? There must be something stiff and demanding in our programme, as well as amusement.

(f) There are lots of small things, too, which don't quite come under other headings—do we begin punctually, end in an orderly way, scrap the whole thing and improvise a fresh programme if need be? Above all, do we feel that it is more important to play the game fairly than to win, to welcome the new recruit than to rush the others with their Test-work?"

L.: "Yes, I think I begin to see how it's done, now. Soon I'll be able to help you more, and in the meantime I'll produce a game and get on with my Second Class."

[To be continued]

FLASHES.

From the early days of Scouting and Guiding

by

SIR PERCY EVERETT (Deputy Chief Scout)

No. 4—Why Waste Anything?

Our old Chief would have been in his element in leading the campaign against waste. He was always very economical and never wasted a scrap of anything that might be useful.

Some of my most important messages from him are on bits of paper which the average person would have thrown away. When I wrote to him his replies were generally on the edge of my letter, which he returned to me. On one was a message—"Will you leave a wide margin to letters which need a reply?" How economical this was of time and paper!

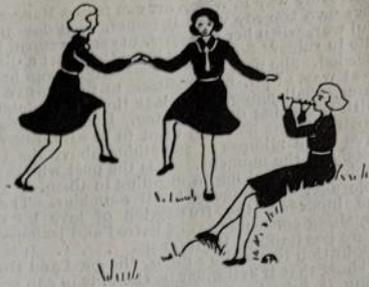
Then he would fashion a tooth-brush out of a bit of wood, a Wood Badge out of a boot-lace, would show how easily a fire can be lit with a piece of dry tinder, how far a mouthful of water will go when you are really up against it. In his garden, too, there was no waste; every inch of it was well cultivated.

And in a hundred other ways he told us upon how little we can all live, easily, simply and comfortably.

Next month: "What About the Other Fellow?"

MUSIC, DRAMA and HANDCRAFT

at FOXLEASE



A GREAT deal has happened at Foxlease during the last two and a half years, and a lot of people have stayed there and come away enriched. They have not always worn the blue uniform which is almost a part of the house—many have been war-weary, some have been evacuees, some have been people from other movements who wanted to know more about Guiding—but they have all left with one thing in common—a sense of peace and security, a feeling that, in spite of the war and all it had brought or might bring to them, there was much in life that was still worth living for, and their stay at Foxlease had given them strength to go on wrestling with the problems of their daily lives.

The house has got used to these new conditions and people. It has always given richly of its spirit, and it has given more, during the war, than perhaps ever before. Yet during one week in March I think it gave more than it has ever done, and I like to think that it received something in return—a sense of rightness, possibly, a feeling that people were doing now the things which they had done in its youth. I am hoping that the Music, Drama and Handcrafts Week made Foxlease feel at home.

There was something very satisfactory about seeing people working the really lovely traditional designs which Mrs. Brash, the Handcrafts Organiser for Scotland, had taught them. It was good to see them relaxed, listening to music which was so well attuned to the beauty of the room in which they sat. We sang songs which had in them the strength and beauty of the times in which they were written, we watched or acted mimes, we played in percussion bands, we studied music and movement, we danced Folk Dances in the Barn (and Miss Lander set a high standard, allowing no slipshod dancing, no clumsy carriage, to pass unnoticed). We learnt to make pipes, and some of us learnt to play them, while others performed for our enjoyment. In fact, life, for one week, held nothing discordant, nothing of war or destruction. It was purely constructive, and utterly peaceful.

But *why?* That is what you are all asking by now, I know. Why, in the middle of this desperate war, did we feel justified in taking a week "off duty" to retreat into the past, to occupy ourselves with art and needlework, when every hand and mind is needed for the war effort? You have the right to ask. We asked ourselves that when we arrived, and we could not formulate the answer. We asked again the day before we left—having forgotten to worry about it in meantime—and the answers were clear and indisputable. We knew quite definitely why we had come and what we were taking away with us. At the end of that week each one of us had acquired something, in varying degrees and forms, of a sense of rhythm—that quality which is so lacking in the world to-day and which is so essential if the world of to-morrow is to be built upon secure foundations.

On that last Monday the question was set as a patrol discussion, and the findings of each patrol were read out at Camp Fire that night.

Many of us, of course, had come for a holiday—not the least necessary consideration in war-time, when body, mind and spirit need rest and refreshment more than in normal times if they are to serve to full capacity. It is as well, I think, to admit that at once. Those who came for that reason certainly found what they needed, and more besides, for they learnt much regarding the wise use of leisure, which is essential to the children in their companies. Some

Guiders stressed the value of a training such as this in connection with Occupational Therapy, for which there will be a great need after the war, and others spoke of the tonic effect of creative work on both the fit and unfit. Most people had come, however, because they realised that this was a week which could give them something to take back to their Brownies, Guides, and Rangers, something which is tragically lacking in life to-day. They agreed that girls who are unconscious of a love of

beauty can discover it through creative work, and this links straight back to the First Promise. They also felt that drama is helpful in clarifying the child's mind on various subjects which are difficult to



explain in other ways. Also, a child is a natural actor, and if that side is properly trained, the child will never become self-conscious but will develop poise and confidence, which are even more essential in war-time and in the years following the war than they have ever been before. Co-ordination of body, mind, and spirit produces the rhythm which is so seriously lacking to-day, and through the arts it is possible to get back to rhythm of the universe and to the integral things, but it is essential that we should fit music, drama, and handcrafts to the needs of modern life and bring them to a point where the child will understand them and incorporate them into daily life, thus getting away from the cheap and tawdry results of mass-production, and encouraging self-expression. The Guiders felt, too, that while there is so much destruction going on in the world, we have to be bridge-builders to help the children to keep the beauty which they have inherited and to replace, by their own creation, that which is in danger of being lost. Museums and libraries are threatened by bombs, but their loss will not be so irreparable if we can show the younger generation how to produce for themselves the beautiful things which are in danger of perishing with them. It is our duty, when books may be destroyed, to pass on by word of mouth the heritage of great poetry, drama, and literature. But in order to become reliable bridge-builders, we ourselves must take in, so that we may have something of value to give out to the children. Thanksgiving for, and appreciation of, our heritage of art treasures, leads directly to worship of the Divine Power which inspired them. Lastly, it was felt that art of any kind depends for its quality on a sense of shape. It is important for children to get this inner sense of form, for it gives them a feeling of security in the present chaos.

In her talk at the Guides' Own on Sunday evening, Mrs. Streatfield helped us all to clarify our minds on this subject of why we were there.

"It was easy enough," she said, "to go up into the cloudy immensities and say that behind the inspiration of art there is a Divine energy, but the point which concerns us, however, is whether there is any scrap of that Divine energy which we can bring down to the level of the young minds we are trying to help, and in what way can that best be done. . . . Time was, when religion and art went so hand in hand that it was impossible to tell where one stopped and the other began. Art raised the great cathedrals, wrote and performed the music of the services, and painted the pictures, all for the love of God and the furthering of knowledge and worship of Him. It was the crowning glory of art that it could always be, and generally was, resolved into an act of worship. At that time poets, painters, and musicians had a vast influence on thought. As someone has said—'they stood on the prow of the ship of state with a lantern.' In the nineteenth century came the fatal divorce of spiritual and material things. Sudden wealth for anyone who had the power to snatch it, the worship of success and the frantic energy which secured it—these things came with the industrial age, and then though they brought with them a great development of philanthropy and a social conscience, the things which are Cæsar's and the things which are God's separated finally and completely. . . . Now, when materialism has reached the full circle and shown us that wealth is only another name for poverty, and that we have been worshipping all the wrong things all this time, now it may be that the artist who has stood aloof, growing poorer as others grew richer, may be for some minds the one person who can make the bridge by which we can return to the truth. For some it is only the artist who can provide the alchemy which can separate the false from the true."

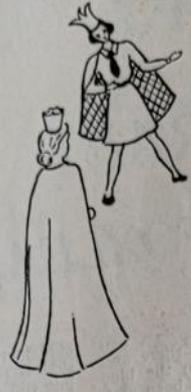
Talking of children and religion, and how art can play its part there, she said: "We have evolved our own sort of church service, with a ritual of the dignified and reverent use of flags, that shows the child, far better than words, the idea of consecration of ourselves to the service of our country, and of our country to the service of God. Thanks to those who believe in the inspiration of power of beauty and colour, our banners are works of art. Hundreds of children, with natural religion in them, have the power to apprehend what they do not attempt to comprehend; they are natural mystics, and though they may know nothing of Christian teaching, will feel God through the religious play and the telling of sacred stories."

Finally, Mrs. Streatfield spoke particularly of the Ranger. "Is

THE GUIDER

WAYS IN WHICH WE CAN HELP NATIONAL SOCIETY OF CHILDREN'S NURSERIES 117, PICCADILLY, W.1

there any way in which art can help a Ranger to endure her own tragedy when it comes, as it does in this fearful war, when her boy goes, never to return, leaving her life in ruins? Something more than just a distraction is needed. She may get her consolation from her faith, the best way of all, but eighteen to twenty-five is a rebellious, challenging, impatient time, that doesn't put up with preaching or moralising. It may be that a line of poetry, if she has learnt not to be afraid of words, will give her a glimpse of something above the tumult and agony of the moment. It is the poet who can interpret such things and find a meaning in them. We live in an epic age; real tragedy is all round us. The agony of the innocent, the frustration of love by death, the appalling consequences of hatred and jealousy—Shakespeare has handled it all for us.



It is the poet's inspiration to see life as it is, the good and the evil, and to show that if evil must be there, man can conquer and bring it into harmony with the rest by the way he endures it. We are apt to scoff at the word aesthetic; it has a rather weak and futile sound, but it means a state of awareness. The antithesis is anaesthetic—a state of oblivion. Art must be included in our training. If the children can develop a state of awareness for the little things of childhood, they will be ready for the greater events and ideas of later on."

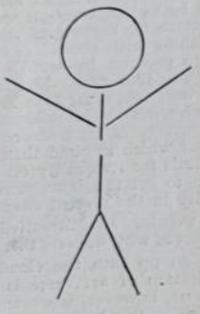
It is easy to see, after a summing-up such as Mrs. Streetfeild gave us, why we found it easier to formulate our ideas next day. After that came the moment when we had to say good-bye again to Fox-leaze, that home of happy memories, and this time the scene of such a successful experiment. We came away enriched and refreshed, bringing much with us to give back to Guiding, and on behalf of all those who were there, and all the children whom they serve, I would like to say thank you to the Trainers who gave us so much inspiration.

Dear Editor, I know how you have been helping us in all sorts of ways in children's nurseries and you all enjoy coming into contact with small children. Now, as you will have heard, War-time Nurseries are being set up all over the country for children whose mothers are engaged in war work, and so there is a very much increased need for quite tiny babies, "tweenies", that is, in these nurseries are toys, books and all kinds of help, which children from 1-2 years, and toddlers, who are aged 2-5, those children, particularly the toddlers, need occupation. They want all kinds of toys and picture books so that they can begin their education by occupying their time in play. Of course, educational toys, such as counting frames, various kinds of bricks, wooden hammers and so on are excellent for them, but needless to say, any type of toy is welcome. If any of you have spare time in the holidays you can often be of some help to the Matron, perhaps by assisting her with her secretarial work. You will have seen the letter from the Matron of the Leicester Day Nurseries in the February GUIDER, saying how invaluable she found the secretarial help the Guides gave her. You, too, may like to knit for the nurseries. Woolleins of all kinds are always welcome, and you can exercise your ingenuity in sewing what attractive things you can make out of odd pieces of wool. You will enjoy visiting the nurseries and finding out their needs, and if any Company has time to do this useful war work, Guides Headquarters have promised to put them in touch with the nearest nursery in their district. This Society is indeed grateful that its nurseries are being helped by you and your Headquarters. Yours, etc. HEATHER ENTHOVEN, Hon. Secretary.

MERCHANT NAVY COMFORTS SERVICE

Dear Editor, The Merchant Navy Comforts Service would like to enlist the help of the Girl Guides in a great knitting campaign for the Merchant Navy. Up to the present, almost half the number of our knitted garments have been generously given by Canada and America, but from now onwards far fewer gifts can be expected from Overseas. We must therefore have twice as many knitters in Great Britain, and we appeal to all Guides, Rangers and Guiders to make a real effort to help knit 250,000 garments by October 1st, when the heavy winter comforts Coupon-free wool can be supplied without cost in 8-lb. parcels of either 4-ply for socks or double knitting for other garments. An illustrated instruction book will also be given. Will Rangers and Guiders please apply for wool to Mrs. Watts, Hon. Secretary, Merchant Navy Comforts Service, Canfield Moat, Nr. Great Dunmow, Essex. The Merchant Navy Comforts Service supplies comforts to the officers and men of the British and Allied Merchant Navies, and provides next-of-kin parcels to the Merchant Navy prisoners of war. In addition, survivors from merchant ships rescued by H.M. ships are given our emergency rescue kits on board, and large numbers of knitted garments are always required for these kits. The Prime Minister said on April 27th, 1941, "We never have less than 2,000 ships at war, and 800 to 400 in the danger area," so here is a splendid chance to do your good turn for the men of the Merchant Navy. Yours, etc. MARGARET WATTS, MARJORIE RAPHAEL (County Secretary for London).

IDEAS FOR TEACHING SEMAPHORE TO BROWNIES



The pack was not interested in Semaphore, but it liked to act, and it liked to draw. Two ideas incorporating its "likes" have proved a huge success, and resulted in a request for "More Semaphore, please Brown Owl!" Reading was found to be more difficult than sending, so the first week each Brownie was provided with six used matches and a round piece of cardboard. With these she made a little man, and as each letter was shown, she made her little man make the same letter with his match-stick arms. The round pieces of card were, of course, the heads, and a face was drawn on one side of each so that the Brownies could make each letter "facing me" or "with his back to me." It was therefore possible to make each letter with the match-stick "men" in the position they would be if the Brownie was reading the letter or if she was sending it herself. One circle at a time was taught, but odd letters were used as well as soon as the Brownies wanted to make words. After a short practice with single letters, the Brownies in groups made their "men" spell short words for the others to guess, and the others had to judge from the position of the "heads" whether the little figures were in reading or sending positions.



Another week each Six was given an identical card with similar "pin-men" figures, again with the faces drawn in to show the "reading" positions. These figures, 3-4 per card, spelt the name of some animal or bird. The Sixes deciphered the cards, and new letters were introduced at random. If the Six did not know any letter on their card they could send a Brownie up to Brown Owl to find out. The Brownie picked up a pair of flags and made the letter to Brown Owl, copying the "pin-man" on the card. When this was correctly done she was told what the letter was. When the word was correctly deciphered, the Six came to Brown Owl for a new card, acting the bird or animal. L. M. H.

THE RED CROSS AND ST. JOHN

The Red Cross is one of the greatest humanitarian causes of all time, and there is none that should make a stronger appeal to the youth of the nation. "I am grateful to you for what you have already done, and am sure that your eagerness to help will be as keen as ever." (Extract from a Message from the Duke of Gloucester.) We have all been trying to help the Red Cross and St. John Fund in one way or another ever since war broke out, and we feel sure Guiders would like to be able to tell their Guides about the work of the great Organisation which they have been so keen to help, now the Red Cross and St. John War Organisation have prepared some Notes which will be very helpful in describing the many activities of the Red Cross. They also have slides giving an insight into the work of the various departments such as prisoners of war, tracing the missing, visits to sick and wounded, ship-wrecked seamen and aid to air raid victims. Guiders who can obtain the use of 16 mm. sound projectors can hire copies of a short film, "The Red Cross in Action," produced for the Organisation by British Movietone News. There are some very interesting slides showing the work of the Red Cross in caring for prisoners of war and in tracing missing men, and the elaborate card-index system used by the International Red Cross at Geneva. The running commentary is spoken by Mr. Leslie Mitchell. Companies who are raising money for the Red Cross can obtain attractive crown- and folio posters—"With the Army," "With the Navy," "With the Air Force" and "At Home"—from the Secretary, Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund, 23, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1. Application for copies of the Notes, as well as for the loan of slides or film-rolls, should be made to the Publicity Department at the same address. No charge is made for the use of slides, but contributions are welcomed to help meet the demands on the Red Cross, which are becoming heavier with every new development of the war. It is essential that slides should be applied for at least a fortnight before they are required, and that they should be returned immediately after use. Enquiries regarding the film should be addressed to Mr. Wm. Farr, Central Film Library, Imperial Institute, S.W.7. Those who heard the talk on the wireless, given by a British soldier who was repatriated after a prisoner of war in Italy, will know how valuable is the work which the Red Cross is doing for these men whose only comforts are received in the Prisoners of War parcels. We feel certain that Guiders will be glad of this new opportunity of helping in this great work.

BLACKLAND

Sites are booking up fast and applications should be made as soon as possible. Help is needed for picking soft fruit at a nearby farm during July. Particulars from The Warden, Blackland Farm, East Grinstead, Sussex. Hikers remember Blackland, Cudham and Chigwell. Apply The Warden in each case. Address Blackland as above; Cudham, The Shaws Camping Ground, Cudham, near Sevenoaks, Kent; and Girl Guides Camping Ground, Chigwell Row, Essex.

CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE

On Thursday, March 12th, Mrs. Wilhelmina Fletcher, District Secretary of the Amman Valley District, Carmarthenshire. She started Guiding in the Valley fifteen years ago, and will be greatly missed, but her inspiration and influence will remain





LONE NOTICE BOARD

TENDERFOOT FOR LONES—II
 Be Prepared. For what? To render service at all times, in any circumstances; so the Tenderfoot must become quick to see, quick to think, quick to act. This entails practice in observation, in deduction and in discipline.

There are plenty of ways of teaching observation in a company Letter; you can play Kim's Game with a page of pictures or you can give shapes to match or arrange; but here is your chance to get the recruit out of doors on her own. Suggest that she should watch a tree through the seasons, charting its changes with drawings and dates. Get her to make a bird table and notice specific points about the birds that visit it. Ask her to describe from memory a route taken frequently, and to check her description when next she goes that way. Repeat this at another season. Get her to observe the weather and make deductions from her study of wind and cloud and sky.

Through it all, have in your own mind the beauty that is there for the seeking, and help your recruit to see and enjoy it too. Incidentally, the Lone

has the pull over active Guides in matters of woodcraft. Having stressed observation so much, ask the recruit what she thinks is the reason for this, and if necessary put leading questions. Look up THE GUIDE for February 26th and read again the practical suggestions on page 107, noting how they bear out the statement that "Observation is tied up in every single bit of Guiding."

SPECIMEN LONE LETTERS

Mrs. Starkey-Dean urgently requires specimen Lone Letters for the Advisory Bureau. Will Guiders who are willing to lend Letters, kindly send them to her. Please note her change of address:—Mrs. Starkey-Dean, Peacehaven, Walton-on-the-Hill, Stafford.

FUEL ECONOMY IN CAMP AND HOME

In Camp. For the night, scrape the red-hot embers from the fire into a hole either in the trench or at the end, cover with a few handfuls of sawdust and put a dust-bin lid or metal sheet over to cover the hole completely. You will find glowing embers awaiting you to light your fire next morning.

During the day, if the fire is needed to be kept in, it saves wood to put sawdust on it in the firetrench, and it soon blows up into flames when needed.

At Home. To save fuel, try using a small drum open at the top and with a hole an inch across in the bottom. Hold a thick upright stick, larger than the hole, over the hole, then fill up all round with sawdust, *pressing it down firmly*. Withdraw the stick gently, leaving a funnel up from the hole in the bottom of the tin, stand the tin on bricks in the grate and either light a small fire to make the sawdust catch alight, or hold a small lamp underneath until the sawdust catches.

A tin or a large greenhouse plant-pot, 1 ft. high and about 6 in. across, will keep a small room hot for 4 or 5 hours, according to the kind of sawdust used. (N.B.—Elm sawdust is well-nigh impossible to ignite. A large sack of sawdust ought not to cost more than 3d.)

This sawdust oil-drum can equally well be used in camp for drying clothes or for heating water. In the latter case, place a couple of iron bars on the top of the drum in order to create a draught, and on these place a small dustbin or other receptacle for water. The dustbin should be filled after it has been placed in position. If it is desired to keep the sawdust burning for a long time, it should be damped as it is being rammed into the drum. When properly damped a 5-gallon oil-drum will last from 8-10 hours, and is hot enough for heating water, though it does not, of course, burn so fiercely as it does when undamped.

Lamp wicks burn clearly and without smoke if, when new, they are first soaked in vinegar and allowed to dry thoroughly before using.

(I have just been told that salt and water does equally well instead of vinegar.)
 Old felt hats, cut into strips to fit a lamp-burner, also treated as above before use, save oil, burn brighter, and don't smoke.

TRAINING AT WADDOW

May 29th-June 1st—(Week-end)	General training
June 6th-8th—(Week-end)	" "
June 12th-15th—(Week-end)	" "
July 10th-17th	" "
August 24th-September 1st	Brownie and Guide.

These trainings will be held in the hut and grounds at Waddow. All other arrangements as in a camp, sleeping in tents, etc. Applications, with 5s. deposit and stamped envelope, should be made to the Secretary, Waddow Hall, Clitheroe, Lancs, who will send full particulars. The deposit will be refunded if withdrawal is made two full weeks before the trainings. Fee 8s. 6d. per day.

SEA RANGER PRINCESS ELIZABETH

Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, speaking at the Annual General Meeting of the Council, held at Imperial Headquarters on April 23rd, made the following announcement:—

"You will like, I know, to hear of the Queen's continued deep interest in the Movement, and especially at this moment when I have very great pleasure in announcing that she has graciously consented to Princess Elizabeth being enrolled as a Sea Ranger. I know everyone will be delighted to hear this news."

We are indeed delighted and proud that our Guide Princess has chosen to become a Sea Ranger, and we send her our loving thoughts and greetings.

The Princess has not yet been enrolled as a Sea Ranger, but we know that all Guides everywhere, and particularly all Sea Rangers, will be with her in spirit at this time. Coming of a family which has always been devoted to the sea, it was to be expected that Princess Elizabeth should choose a sea training. We wish her good luck and good sailing.

GUIDE PRINCESS MARGARET

Princess Margaret was enrolled as a Guide in the 1st Buckingham Palace Company recently. Patrol Leader Princess Elizabeth was present at her sister's enrolment.

We send our greetings and love to Princess Margaret and wish her good Guiding.

WOOD PIGEON NEST CENSUS

A National Survey of the breeding population of Wood Pigeons is being organised during the spring, summer and early autumn of 1942.

It is thought that Guiders may like to help with this work, and Guiders who are interested should write direct to M. K. Colquhoun, Esq., Wood Pigeon Investigation, Edward Gray Institute, Museum Road, Oxford. Further particulars will then be supplied.

GUIDERS TO TRAIN AS CLUB LEADERS

A further opportunity can now be given to any Guider who is suitable to act as a Centre Leader, to receive three months' training at the Edinburgh Square Centre (described in THE GUIDER of July last), with a view to starting new Centres in other parts of Scotland.

A grant of £2 a week towards expenses, while in training can be given in order to allow Guiders to resign from their present employment if necessary.

From this training it is hoped that the Guider, if satisfactory, may go straight to her post as Leader of a Centre.

Will Commissioners forward the names of suitable Guiders who wish to take the training, to Scottish Headquarters, 18, Coates Crescent, Edinburgh.



The following alternative syllabus for the *Homemaker* Badge has been approved for companies in the Mentally Defective section only.

1. Lay and light economically a fire or have cleaned shoes (someone else's as well as her own) and have laid breakfast, aired and made beds satisfactorily for seven consecutive days.
2. Lay and wash up Saturday or Sunday dinner and leave kitchen and scullery tidy. Clean and polish windows and furniture. Do the weekly clean of a room, including cleaning and polishing the floor.
3. Demonstrate sweeping, dusting, scrubbing and washing up kitchen and table utensils.
4. Know the rules for keeping a dustbin clean and sanitary and for keeping a sink clean and free from grease.
5. Know how to use up left over food: know if foodstuffs are fresh. Understand simple food values, e.g., body-building food, warming, protecting, and know in which foodstuffs these are contained.
6. Clean and polish brasses, copper, knives, and silver.
7. Mend household linen by hand and be prepared to demonstrate her ability at the test to do this.
8. Deliver a verbal message to three different parts of the institution at least half an hour after hearing it.
9. Bring a certificate from her parent, guardian or a member of the staff of the Institution stating that she has been tidy, helpful and thorough in her home or in the Institution.

EXTENSION GUIDERS' TRAINING WEEK-END

A training week-end for Extension Guiders will be held at Girl Guide Headquarters on Saturday, May 30th, from 11 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., and Sunday, May 31st, from 11 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

There will be general and specialised training, handicrafts, and a session on the Ranger H.E.S. Scheme in relation to Extension Ranger Companies.

Commissioners and active Guiders will be welcome.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Secretary to the Extension Department at Headquarters.

WE SPEAK FOR THE FUTURE

A PAGE RESERVED FOR RANGERS, CADETS AND YOUNG GUIDERS

I am a Ranger, 16½ years of age, of 1st St. Mary Cray Company, Kent, and there are just two points I should like to add to those already put forward by Rangers and Guiders.

Firstly, no one has yet stressed the importance of "looking wide." A party of hikers may stand on a hill-top looking across country, and all may see the varying shades of the fields and the crows by the stream, but only the keenest observer will notice the tiny cottage on the far horizon. In just such a way we are inclined to think we are looking wide, but few of us can see the cottage.

There are, I think, three ways in which we can try to develop the truly wide view.

Firstly, we must be ever on the look-out for the best in the people we meet, and remember that though their point of view may be different from ours, that does not condemn either it or them. This may be difficult, but a good deal of the petty strife, and the greater troubles of to-day, might have been avoided had everyone practised this before.

Secondly, the tendency to compare ourselves with others as regards our moral state should be discouraged. It causes either depression, which is bad enough, or a sense of moral superiority, which is even worse. To feel morally better than someone else is fatal. After all, we, who may consider ourselves better than a common thief, might hesitate to give up our money or comfort to help him. We, who would never steal, probably exaggerate or use hurtful sarcasm. Who is to judge which is the worse of these two evils?

Thirdly, if we are to play a part in the building of a better world after the war, we must begin to widen our outlook, by contacts with people in varying circumstances and professions, by keeping an open mind, and making a conscious effort to understand new thoughts and ideas, neither rejecting any idea without consideration simply because it causes conflict with the old, nor absorbing new ones without first convincing ourselves that they are worth-while, just for the sake of being "modern." Also, we must learn to read intelligently and to cultivate our powers of logical reasoning and of making an unbiased judgment.

B.-P. said in *Girl Guiding*: "Education is not enough." It certainly is not to-day, and Guiding works parallel with it, to "draw out" the child, only using different and most certainly better methods. Now, could not Guiding be incorporated in what is commonly called "Education" to-day? Surely a keen observation, a knowledge of health, alertness, internationalism, the ideals set out in the Law and Promise, and even the Patrol System, could be incorporated in the school curriculum with advantage, and the attitude of the remote teacher in the school become that of the Guider who is an elder sister.

It is we, and our children, who are to fashion the future world, and if we have flexible minds and the "wide view," and can send them to a school where they are certain to gain all those things which Guiding can give at present, as part of their everyday life and experience, then I think Guiding will have played a real part in the reconstruction of the world.

IRENE BURT.

Writers on this page have suggested that we should become more International minded. Consequently, it is necessary to find out more about the countries we wish to help after the war. One way in which this knowledge could be rapidly and uniformly propagated is through Study Circles.

I am constantly reminded of the real necessity for more and more Study Circles among young people. The war has jolted us all out of our normal occupations and habits; we feel we are surrounded by hosts of questions, and we do not know enough about them. After all, we do not learn very much at school, and in so many cases after a girl has left school the succeeding years are frittered away. In other words, instead of progressing, education stops. Wouldn't it be grand if the Guide Movement could be the channel through which a nationwide interest in Study Circles could be stimulated?

"Can Guiding play any definitely constructive part in the post-war reconstruction of Europe? Is there anything we can do about it now?"

This page has been reserved for Rangers, Cadets and Guiders under twenty-one. On it they may air their views and discuss their problems.

They took up the challenge, and we publish their replies. You may or you may not agree with them. Please send us your ideas by May 10th. The best will appear in the June "Guider."

The subjects which ought to be studied could be suggested by Headquarters, which is in the best position to advise, and would be able to arrange for Trainings and Meetings of Study Circle Leaders. At these meetings Leaders would be both instructed and enthused, and, in turn, they would enthuse the members of their Circles. Also, as Headquarters is in touch with so many overseas people now in

Britain, it might be possible for them to enlist the help of some of these visitors in ways which will suggest themselves.

Contacts between Study Circles could be made through the companies, thus encouraging more "visiting." Incidentally, it would be very helpful if someone with long experience of Study Circles could advise how best to run them.

If the world is ever to recover from its disease of inflated nationalism, more knowledge—ever more widely shared—is necessary. Study Circles may well help to provide this.

DOREEN MCINNES.

Regarding the part Guiding can play after the war, both here and overseas, I think the best advice to follow is that of our Founder—"Look wide, and when you think you have looked wide, look wider still." So many Guiders and Guides are so sadly insular. The upheaval of evacuation was a great lesson to many a company, and in some places evacuees from forty miles away were looked upon as almost foreigners, and it was an effort for both sides to adjust their ways of living to each other's. It showed a little of the immense task it will be to weld the world together after the war.

The only way is to start from the individual, and Guiding sets out the principles on which to work. I agree with Edith Dickson that we should aim at having a greater percentage of thinkers in the next generation. If the children learn self-discipline and self-reliance, Guiding will produce people who can think for themselves, who can form opinions of worth and who will not slide back into that cushioned dream of pre-war—"Leave it to the other fellow" or "Why worry?"

Concerning the reconstruction of post-war Europe, it is a good plan to "adopt" a country and find out as much about it as possible from a native. But it is a mistake to think that if one knows the topography, national dances and a smattering of the language, one can go into a devastated country and say, "Here I am, now everything will be all right." Do you think the people of Europe will always welcome help? They are fiercely independent peoples, whose countries have been down-trodden before, and who have risen triumphant with no help but their own dogged wills and pride. Any group of Guiders going out to Europe must realise in what a humble capacity they can help. Prepare to do great things by all means, but be prepared to dig a garden for an old man or say a kindly word to a young child. The peoples of Europe are planning a new world in their own minds, no doubt, and it will not be for us to go out and show them what to do, but to go offering ourselves and let them use us as they think fit. Prepare for service!

EILEEN ARCHER,
5th Swindon Rangers.

We are all very keen—and rightly so—to help with post-war reconstruction, but we've got to stop thinking how nice it will be to go out and help the "poor Poles," or the "poor Greeks," and begin to think just what sort of job we're taking on.

We must consider, first, what the countries of the world will be like after a long and bitter war. The population will have decreased through death and famine, and those who are left will be mainly old men and women (though not many, because they will not have been able to endure the hardship); the 30s-50s, who, if not physically weakened or injured, will bear the double mental injury of two wars; young men and women, who will be the main hope of the country, though even they will not have much to give; and children and infants—born and bred of weak parents into a world of disease and hunger. These children will have had a very unfavourable pre-natal

(Continued on page 69)

DOWN THE LANES

with

GYPSY PETULENGRO



KOOSHI-BOK T'a Palaeskoc Divvas—"an old Romany greeting which means "Good Fortune and Sunny Days." The month of sunny days is here, and if you are fortunate enough to be in the country, you will see a big crop of the herb I told you I would write about, the plant which grows wherever there are human beings—the common Dandelion.

When I was a "Chavvie"—a child—my mother used to tell me many legends about the various herbs, and there was one which always appealed to me about the Dandelion. It was about the Gypsies who thousands of years ago travelled in lands that had never been visited by human beings before, and they never saw a Dandelion flower until they returned the way they went, then there were plenty. She said that they believed the Kooshti-Duvel—the good God—sent the plant as food and medicine for others who followed, as well as those who returned from the first journey. I have since learned that those explorers have visited uninhabited countries, no Dandelions were found, but the herb has sprung up afterwards. I am not going to try to explain why this happens, except that the same thing applies to meadows where no mushrooms grow until certain cattle have grazed upon them.

But we Gypsies know that the Dandelion is one of God's greatest gifts to mankind, and we make good use of it. The young, tender leaves are used with other things as a salad; and if you have never eaten them before, lose no time in making a start. Gather the leaves as early in the day as possible, making sure that only the small, tender ones go into your salad. Wash them well in two or three changes of water, leaving them in the last "washing" for half an hour, with a little salt, which destroys any small insects which may be left upon them. Mix the leaves with other salad ingredients if you wish, such as water-cress, lettuce, radishes, onions, cucumbers, etc., and it will greatly improve your salad. The tougher leaves we boil as a vegetable. Wash well, boil in one lot of water, strain it off and boil in a second lot of water—this prevents them from being "bitter" when served up.

If you want a coffee better than any you can get from Brazil or Kenya, try our Romany Coffee made from the roots of the Dandelion. It's very easy to make, and you will get a lot of pleasure in the making as well as in the drinking.

Dig up some roots, wash them thoroughly and dry them in the air, laying them on a clean piece of sacking or a sheet of newspaper and turning them over every hour or so. When they are fairly dry—this only takes a few hours on a warm day—cut them into small pieces, making sure that you use all the small stringy parts of the root as well as the "main" root, then dry them for another few hours. If you want to use the coffee quickly, dry the cut-up roots in an oven. Next place the roots on a sheet of tin (a lid from a biscuit tin is excellent for this) and "roast" the roots until black. Make sure that you keep moving them while they are roasting, otherwise you will get them burnt on one side and not roasted enough on the other. You can really smell when they are done, and with a little experience you will become an expert roaster. When they are done, and still hot, lay them on a piece of hardwood, or on a stone slab, and hammer them to a powder, or if you have a little coffee mill, put them through it, which is much easier than hammering them. Put a couple of teaspoonsful in a saucepan, boil for a few minutes, add sugar and milk to taste, and you have not only a marvellous drink, but a wonderful tonic as well. If you are "liverish" or out of sorts, a couple of good drinks of this coffee will put new life into you, make your eyes sparkle like diamonds, and clear away the "spots from your eyes."

Maybe you do not drink wines; we Romanies do. We use one special wine for our Ceremonies and Secret Rituals, and whether it's a Betrothal, Marriage, Christening or Burial, we "Toast" it with *Kimi*, which is the Romany name for wine, and which is made from the petals of the Dandelion flowers. This is how we make it:—To each pint of petals use a quart of water and twelve ounces of sugar; put the petals in an earthen pan and pour over the *boiling water in which the sugar has been dissolved*; stir well after pouring on the water, and every day for a week, then strain off the liquor and put a small piece of yeast on a small bit of toast and place on the top of the "brew"; leave it to work for a week, skim off any "scum," strain again and bottle. Don't cork too tightly at first, but leave it to "work" for a few days, then decant it into other bottles, corking these tightly. Keep it for at least six months, and it will be better

than the best champagne. We keep it for many years, and at the present time I have a little of a 1930 "vintage." Make sure your bottles are dry before putting the wine in them, and if you want to "clear" it quickly, put a little pinch of isinglass in each bottle, and when the sediment sinks to the bottom, decant again into other bottles.

Make some of this wine this spring, and you will be able to have a good drink to offer to your friends at Christmas and also when Peace comes in 1943.

Meanwhile, *Kooshti-Bok T'a Kooshti-Bevi*—Good Fortune and Good Drinking.

WE SPEAK FOR THE FUTURE—(Continued from page 68)

influence, which will have to be dealt with very carefully. Large numbers of the people will be homeless, and there will not be the materials for building new homes. This also applies to schools, hospitals, churches, etc.

Stocks of food—tea, sugar, wheat, etc.—will be non-existent, and we must remember that, owing to the "scorched earth" policy, it will be years before the annual output is anything like sufficient. Cattle have been slaughtered and interbred so much that the herds will be in a very bad condition, if not actually starved. There will also be no stocks of cotton and wool and other clothing materials, and, owing to the cost of plant and the need

for such enormous quantities of material, it will be impossible to manufacture synthetic goods. Besides, there will be practically no supplies of coal—from which a large percentage of fuel is derived—oil or wood. It must be remembered, too, that as such large supplies of wood are being used now in the making of paper and to save steel and iron, the future supplies of coal will be affected.

This outlook seems pretty bad, and we have to consider, too, the reactions of the people who have been living in conditions worse than mediæval serfdom, who suddenly regain their freedom of speech and action and thought. If they want our help, we will give it, but we must not force it on them, and we must only *help* to rebuild their country and not try to do it for them, because, however hard we try to understand them, we have not their racial characteristics, which go to make each country what it is. I think it would be as well for us to get in touch *now* with some of the leading men and women of these countries, and learn from them what their country has been, what it was just before the war, and—more important—what *they* want it to be after the war, how they think they are going to set about it, and where we can co-operate best. We must also try to learn the economic situation of these countries. (I am stressing the point that it has got to be Poland for the Poles and France for the French, etc., because it is one of our national characteristics that we do try to pigeon-hole every country and nationality, and if they don't quite fit into one of our categories, we wonder where they are wrong.)

The primary necessities immediately after the war will be good food, shelter, and warmth, and organised parties should go out straight away with such things as soup kitchens, which can be set up easily. It is very easy to say this, but we have got to make our plans *now*. In Vienna after the last war one of the most prized possessions was a fine bull, brought over from Scotland. We must get a number of bull calves of the best hardy breeds now, so that we may learn how to look after them, and similarly with chickens and pigs. We must also cultivate more crops here, so that we can take cuttings and roots out with us and transplant them. We may not even have enough for ourselves in the way of food and clothes, but we can and *must* share what we have.

Supplies of medicines will be urgently needed, too, and we can learn now from reputed herbalists the right herbs to use for foods and medicines, and that would be a good beginning.

Naturally there will be some buildings that will be habitable, and, at the beginning, not so many people to live in them, but where there are no houses at all we must make big camps. We shall probably be

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able to get hold of some Nissen huts, and, after all, the Serbian hospitals in the last war were all tents.

Regarding clothing—we moan because we have so few coupons, but we're jolly lucky to have anything to use them on, and we must try to do with less, so that we may have reserve supplies of new or hardly used clothes, especially boots and shoes.

The whole system of industry and agriculture will have been disorganised, but it is possible for women to become technical experts nowadays in practically any subject they wish; so, if you want to go out to help afterwards, why not go into industry now—thus helping to hasten the time when you can go out and help—and learn all about it? The same applies to nursing; why waste time as an auxiliary when in three years (and the war may last even longer) one can be a masseuse and psycho-therapist. Some of our people have gone on the land. They will be useful, provided they know enough to teach others, and can still get results when faced with different soil and climate.

BETTY COMPTON,
Lieutenant, 4th St. John's Wood (Gibraltar)
Guides.

HEADQUARTERS INSURANCE POLICIES GUIDER'S INDEMNITY POLICY

All Guiders within Great Britain and Northern Ireland are insured under the Guider's Indemnity Policy, the premium for which is paid by Headquarters. This means that all Guiders are protected against any legal claims which may be made against them for accidents and/or occurrences to Guiders in their care, or for damage to property caused by those Guiders. It is not an accident policy for the Guiders themselves, and the accident must be proved due to negligence on the part of the Guider for the claim to succeed.

PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND ILLNESS INSURANCE

This policy runs for twelve months from November 5th each year, and it cannot be too strongly emphasised that all Guiders should be insured under it if possible.

COVER

The object of this insurance is to cover the moral liability of Guiders for accidents sustained during organised Guide activities throughout the year, including camp. Counties, Divisions, Districts, Companies and/or Packs should insure their total membership on an annual basis. If this is not possible, then the total number

attending any one camp may be insured for the period of the camp only, but it should be noted that when insuring for the whole year the rate of premium is exactly half that required for camp only.

NATIONAL SERVICE

It has been arranged that this policy shall also cover National Service work done in uniform and approved by the County Guide authorities concerned, with the provision that the cover shall not extend to those forms of National Service which are insured by local authorities under whom the Guides have volunteered their services. It must be clearly understood that in no circumstances does this policy cover accidents directly caused by war, i.e., bombing, gun fire, gas, etc. Cover for individual cycling is excluded under the terms of the policy.

RATES OF PREMIUM

Annual Basis. 12s. 6d. per hundred, i.e., 1½d. per head (to the nearest maximum penny).
Camp. £1 5s. per hundred, i.e., 3d. per head (for the period of camp only). (Smaller numbers in proportion.)

Units insuring on and after March 8th on an annual basis are quoted a reduced premium of 8s. 4d. per hundred, i.e., 1d. per head, to allow for the months of the policy already expired on condition that they intend renewing at the full rate next November for the following year.

Application for insurance must be made on one of the official forms to be obtained from the Secretary, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, and no applications can be completed until the premium has been paid.

CLAIMS

Headquarters must be notified immediately an accident or illness occurs. Failure to comply with this within seven days may invalidate the claim when made.

A form will then be sent to the applicant to be filled in. This must be returned to Headquarters as soon as possible. All bills and accounts for expenses incurred must be sent in directly the claim is complete, and wherever possible accounts should not be paid until the claim has been passed by underwriters.

The existence of this insurance policy must not be disclosed unless unavoidable, as frequently charges are unnecessarily increased when it is known. Only if claims are kept as small as possible can the present low rate of premium continue. Guiders and parents should act exactly as they would do if no such policy existed.

I'VE REGISTERED—NOW WHAT?

Some of you are getting restive. If you have not been called up you wonder why; if you have, you wonder why someone else has not.

May and Elsie both registered at 20, and immediately received a form from the Labour Exchange asking them to say what work they were doing at present and which National Service they would prefer, and were given a list of all the things they might do. Janet and Alice, who are 25, registered months ago, and were not asked to fill in such a form or attend for interview.

May has already been called for the W.A.A.F.; Elsie asked for the W.A.A.F., too, but was called up for the A.T.S., and was a little disappointed, though her first letters home are enthusiastic about life in the A.T.S. Janet would really like to take up nursing, but is still waiting for interview, although she has heard that nurses are badly needed; Alice, who did not know what she wanted, was called for interview, and is going to a factory in the Midlands.

It is less puzzling if you remember that the Employment Exchanges are taking the trouble to deal with you all as individuals. It would be easier, in one way, to treat you all alike, but it would disorganise vital work and put many square pegs in round holes.

May and Elsie are in the 1920-1921 age group, and because they are young, it is thought they are less likely to have heavy business or domestic responsibilities, so they are asked to fill in a form from the Labour Exchange, and, unless there is some good reason, they are being called up as quickly as possible. May has gone into the W.A.A.F. because she decided to volunteer before she was registered. If you are in the 1920-21 age group you cannot volunteer for the A.T.S., the W.A.A.F. or the W.R.N.S. after you have registered. Like Elsie, you will be allowed to say on your form which Service you prefer, but may be sent to another which is in greater need. Elsie, in spite of expressing a preference for the W.A.A.F., could have volunteered for industrial work or nursing after she had registered, but before being called up, and anyone can volunteer for any Service before they register. Once you have registered and expressed a preference for the Women's Auxiliary Services you cannot insist on a preference for either A.T.S., W.A.A.F., or W.R.N.S.; you must go to whichever needs you most.

Janet and Alice are in an older age group and likely to have greater responsibilities at home or at work, so they will be called for a personal interview at the Labour Exchange before they are called up, instead of having a form to fill in at once. Alice's firm is in a luxury trade, so she could be sent for at once; Janet herself is not on reserved

work, but her firm is engaged on vital war work, so the Employment Exchange will send for other girls first, but if she is really keen on nursing she can volunteer and will not be refused because she is in a firm on war work, unless she is on very important or technical work. Nurses, like pilots and observers in the R.A.F., are so urgently required and play such a great part in war work that almost any job can be left if you want to volunteer for nursing. Janet can get a very attractive leaflet about nursing from the Employment Exchange, or if she wants to train in a London hospital, from the Nursing Recruitment Organiser, County Hall, London, S.E.1.

Whatever age group you are in you will have an opportunity on your form, or at your interview, of pleading that it would cause you great hardship if you required to leave home. You may have an invalid mother, for instance. In that case, like wives of Service men, or with husbands at home, but no children, you may be asked to take war work within an easy distance of your home.

So don't worry too much why you are not being treated exactly like somebody else. Much better find out exactly what you can do. Your local Employment Exchange is anxious to help you; go and see them if you are in doubt. They have leaflets explaining the work and prospects in nearly all the Services. It's a good plan to collect a few and talk it over with your friends. If you volunteer together you can probably stick together, but if you wait for the call-up, that isn't so likely.

Remember, too, that if you haven't already a trade or profession, you can train for one as part of your war work. You can train in engineering, while hospital training, in the nursing service, of course, offers the finest peace-time career and one of the most important branches of war work at the same time.

THE CRAFTS COUNCIL

Summer School

Streatley House, Streatley, Bucks. August 1st to 8th. Special attention will be given to present-day problems of material.

Particulars from the Secretary, Crafts Council, Hamilton House, Bidborough Street, London, W.C.1.

Organisers' Engagements

May	8th, 9th	Miss Clark	Woolwich Girls' Clubs Development Comm-tee, Crafts Week-end, Charlton House.
"	14th, 15th,	Miss Haywood	National Association of Girls' Clubs, York.
"	16th	"	"
"	27th	"	G.F.S. Canterbury Diocese Judging.
June	4th	"	G.F.S. Judging, Townsend House.
"	20th	"	National Association of Girls' Clubs, Training Day, Gravesend.

THE GUIDER



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 (which includes part of the United Kingdom at the rate of 5d. per month (which includes postage), Post free for a year 5s. Foreign and Colonial, 5s. post free.

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL APRIL 22nd, 1942 PRESENT:

The Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham, C.B.E. (Chair).
Miss Anstee Gibbs.
Miss Bardsley.
The Hon. Lady Cochrane.
Sir Percy Everett.
Miss Ward.

Miss Wallace Williamson.

By Invitation:
The Countess of Marendon.
Miss Shanks.
Miss Lander (to report on the Ranger Branch).

COUNCIL

The following were elected Members of the Council—Her Grace the Duchess of Abercorn, D.R.E.; Mrs. Elliott Carnegie, M.B.E.; Mrs. T. W. Harley, County Commissioner, Cheshire; Miss K. J. Strong, County Commissioner, Northamptonshire; Mrs. William Temple.

APPOINTMENTS AND RE-APPOINTMENTS OF BRANCH COMMISSIONERS

Appointment
Commissioner for Rangers—Miss A. Hopkins.

Re-appointments
Auxiliary—The Countess of Courtown.
International—Mrs. Mark Kerr, O.B.E.
Music, Drama and Films—Mrs. Eric Streatfeild.
Old Guide Recorder—Mrs. Fryer.
Training—Miss Shanks.

COMMISSIONER FOR EXTENSIONS FOR ENGLAND

The re-appointment of Miss Powell as Commissioner for Rangers for England in February.

COMMISSIONER FOR RANGERS FOR ENGLAND

The reappointment of Miss Powell as Commissioner for Rangers for England was ratified.

GIRL GUIDE RELIEF FUND

Donations (to April 5th, 1942), £68 9s. 10d. Expenses, postage 10s. 8d.

G.F.S. DIOCESAN DIRECTORS

Mrs. Hamilton was appointed Diocesan Director for G.F.S. Guides in the Bath and Wells Diocese, replacing Mrs. Ogden, resigned.

RANGERS

Pre-Service Training Scheme

It should be clearly understood that the H.E.S. is a course of Training which will take each Ranger at least six months to complete. When she has completed the training, she must be tested before she is awarded the armet. This must be a test of practical ability, taken on a high standard, as it is important that the H.E.S. armet should come to have a definite meaning to the outside public as well as to members of the Movement. Commissioners, Ranger Advisers, and Sea Ranger Coxswains are responsible for maintaining a high standard. To assist in the test, outside test experts can be invited to help, such as Civil Defence workers, St. John, Red Cross, members of Services, or Home Guard experts, and officers of other youth organisations.

If the Ranger has recently passed an exam. which includes any of the emergency training, she need not be retested in this subject.

Registration of Ranger Companies

Ranger Companies may be permitted to register under a made-up "geographical" name, instead of the name of one place, if preferred, as this is sometimes much more suitable for district companies drawing members from several villages.

Ranger Uniform

(a) Ranger Guides may wear the new Ranger alternative uniform.

(b) Berets may not be worn with coat and skirt uniform.

(c) Rangers should be encouraged to wear the navy blue tie Scout fashion with old uniform as well as with new.

(d) Sea Rangers should wear the tie Scout fashion when beret and plain jersey are worn.

(e) Ranger Guides should wear the Ranger hat badge on the beret with Warrant Badge immediately above it, and woven County Badge on point of tie at the back.

(f) Guides may wear hard hats with the new uniform.

(g) County badges (woven) can be worn (if desired) on points of tie at the back by Rangers.

(h) Leaders and Seconds acting as such should wear lanyards, as insignia of office. (This ruling does not apply to Sea Rangers.) In ordinary companies ex-leaders should not wear lanyards.

(i) Name tapes should not be worn.

(j) If Rangers wear socks in the summer, they should be leaf mould or colour of jersey.

(k) Present Rangers wearing the old uniform should be urged to discontinue wearing proficiency badges.

(l) Non-members taking six months' training in Ranger Companies are allowed to wear beret, scarf, and pullover, but no official belt or badges.

(m) Gas Masks. Guides and Rangers in uniform should, if possible, carry their gas masks in a navy blue haversack.

The supply of navy blue haversacks is limited, and Guides ordering by post are asked to state the name of their company. This will ensure that all available supplies go to members of the Movement.

PATROL EFFICIENCY BADGES

These may now be worn by individual members of the patrol as well as being sewn on the patrol flag.

SALVAGE

Guides are asked to include the collection of rubber scrap in their salvage campaigns.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

A report of the Annual General Meeting of the Council will be published in the June GUIDER.

AWARDS

Certificate of Merit (Gallantry).
Guide Hannah Buchwald, 14th Norwich (St. Peter Mancroft) Company, Norfolk. Hannah, who is fourteen, and a refugee, saved a little boy from drowning in summer. He was playing in the river and got carried out of his depth by strong currents. He had already gone under twice when Hannah pulled off her dress, jumped into the water (which was 7 ft. 8 ins. deep) and brought him safely to land. We congratulate her on her presence of mind and quick action.

Certificate of Merit (Good Service).
Mrs. N. R. Bartlett, Captain Ndola Guides, Northern Rhodesia.

Badge of Fortitude.
Patrol Second Ethel Price, 8rd Lincolnshire Post Rangers.

Gold Cord.
Cadet Patrol Leader Beryl Trotman, Cadet Barbara Ellis, Cadet Audrey Hobbs, Cadet Muriel Neve, Woking District Cadet Company, Surrey, West; Ranger Phyllis Muriel Shone, Doncaster Division Ranger Company, Yorkshire W.R.S.; Patrol Leader Margaret Bowler, 1st Matlock Company, Derbyshire; Patrol Leader Hilda Carter, 6th Woking Company, Surrey, West; Patrol Leader Elspeth Ann Hay, Ex-Patrol Leader Peggy Markes, 9th Highgate Company, London; Guide Sheila Macgregor, 9th Reading Company, Berkshire.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS TRAINING AND CAMPING

BERKSHIRE TRAINING CAMP

ENGFLEFIELD HOUSE, THEALE
Friday, May 22nd, after 4 o'clock, until Tuesday morning, May 25th.
Charge is 6d. daily; 6d. a head extra for tent hire.

Bus for Bucklebury of Theale passes gates.
Secretary, Miss Brodrick, Girl Guide Camp, Englefield House, Theale, nr. Reading.

A Licence Camp will be held at Manor Farm, Inkpen, nr. Newbury, in August. In certain cases Guides may be brought by entrants for Licence Test. Details later.

DONCASTER H.E.S. TRAINING

A residential training for H.E.S. will be held in Doncaster from July 31st to August 7th. Further details available later.

LONDON

A Training and Testing Camp at Blacklands will be held for London Guides from June 26th-July 6th. Fee 8s. per day. Applications to Miss Sandeman, London Camp Secretary, Headquarters, before June 15th.

SHROPSHIRE TRAINING WEEK

A General and H.E.S. Training will be held at Adcote School, nr. Shrewsbury (station: Baschurch, G.W.R.) from August 11th-17th, by kind permission of Mr. Gough. Fee, £1, a deposit of 5s. to be sent with application.
Entries will be reserved for Shropshire until July 17th, after which applications will be welcomed from other counties if sent before July 24th.

ENGLISH LAND-WORK CAMPS, 1942

The following camps are being arranged:—End of July and August, Forestry, and possibly other work, in Wiltshire and the North Riding of Yorkshire; end of August and September, Hop-picking, etc., in Herefordshire.

The camp fee will be 7s. 6d. a week, and all profits on the camps will be given to the B.P. Memorial Fund. Campers will pay their own fares.

Volunteers must be over 16 years old; they should have had some camping experience, must be absolutely fit, and prepared for six hours' strenuous work a day.

Preliminary applications may be sent to: Miss Usher, Seend, Wilts, enclosing 1d. stamp for reply and giving name and address of applicant, name of company, possible numbers and dates most suitable. Full details, as far as known, have been sent to all English C.C.A.s. Please consult your Captain, District Commissioner and C.A. before applying.

GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION. COUNCIL FOR WALES

Welsh Trainings

May 22nd-25th (Whitsun week-end). Cadet training. For Cadets. (Overflow under canvas.)

July 10th-17th. Brownie and Guide Training for Students. (In South Wales.)

August 21st-24th. In separate sections. Brownie Guides; Prospective Diploma Guides and instructors; Guide Patrol Leaders for ensuing week. Numbers limited to 50.

August 24th-31st. General Training (in sections). Brownie; Guide; Ranger. Special sessions for Commissioners. Augmented by camping. Total numbers limited to 100.

September 11th-15th. Brownie and Guide Training for Students.

The Beehive School, Lydham Manor, is being lent to Wales as a Training Centre during holiday time by the generosity of Miss de Putron, the Principal. It is 20 miles from Shrewsbury, on the Welsh borders. With the exception of the Training in July, all the above will take place there.

Applications or requests for further information may be sent to Miss I. H. Kay, Gorsty, Hyssington, Montgomeryshire.

LAND-WORK CAMP IN NORTH WALES

Wastage of crops occurred last year owing to lack of labour. To avoid a repetition of this the Denbighshire War Agricultural Committee has appealed for help from Guides and Rangers in connection with the harvesting of fruit and

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pea crops. It is hoped to arrange a camp at Rossett, near Wrexham, towards the end of July. Details will be published later.
 Enough entries are required to enable volunteers to work in half-day shifts, so that they can count on having a certain amount of free time. It is felt that a whole day shift would be rather strenuous and exacting for those not used to the work.
 Offers of help, mentioning dates when free, should be sent as soon as possible to: Mrs. MacNicol, Troskyford, Ystrad, Denbigh.

WHAT TO EXPECT AT FOXLEASE

- May 8th-10th. Guide.
- May 18th-19th (week-end). Ranger and Sea Ranger (a).
- May 22nd-28th (Whitsun). Patrol Leaders (b).
- June 2nd-9th. General.
- June 18th-19th. Hertfordshire Commissioners.
- June 28th-30th. Brownie and Guide.
- July 2nd-7th (week-end). Ranger.
- July 10th-17th. Guide.
- July 21st-28th. Guide and Ranger.
- July 31st-August 7th. General (c).
- August 11th-18th. Week for testing instructors.
- August 21st-28th. Cadet Guiders.
- September 1st-8th. Ranger running.

(a) Ranger and Sea Ranger (May 18th-19th). This week-end is for Guiders running Ranger Companies or Sea Ranger Crews whose average is between 14 and 20. Entries Closed.
 (b) Patrol Leaders' Week (Whitsun, May 22nd-28th). This Week is now closed.
 (c) General Week (July 31st-August 7th). Entries Closed.
 For particulars regarding Free Places, Railway Grants, Fees, etc., please see the March GUIDER.
 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 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.

Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, April, 1932.

ENGLAND

- BIRMINGHAM**
 St. BARTHOLOMEW'S.—Dist. C., Miss B. E. Martineau, The Moat, Knowle, Warwickshire.
 St. MARTIN'S AND DERENT.—Dist. C., Miss M. D. B. Folland, 28, Clarendon Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 16.
 NORTHFIELD.—Dist. C., Mrs. R. F. KAYES.
 WEST 2.—Dist. C., Miss J. L. King, 10, Bell Barn Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.
 CENTRAL 2.—Dist. C., Miss J. L. King.
 NORTH 2.—Dist. C., Mrs. Yeo.
CHESHIRE
 BURKENHEAD.—Div. C., Mrs. Philip Corrie, Rose Mount, Birkenhead.
 CREWE.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss E. Williams, 124, Gainsborough Road, Crewe.
 BIRKENHEAD.—Div. C., Mrs. Andrew MacIver.
 CREWE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Storey.
 MALPAS.—Dist. C., Mrs. Aldersey.
ESSEX
 SUFFRON WALDEN.—Dist. C., Miss Carson, Parsonage House, Finchingfield.
 UPMINSTER.—Dist. C., Miss Ashwyn, 27, Devonshire Road, Hornchurch.
 UPMINSTER.—Dist. C., Mrs. Symons.
HERTFORDSHIRE
 WEST HERTS.—Div. C., Mrs. Heathcote, Hudnall Farm, Little Gaddesden.
 ALDENHAM AND RADLETT.—Dist. C., Miss A. M. Wheatcroft, The Hayes, Radlett.
 ALDENHAM AND RADLETT.—Dist. C., Mrs. Canton.
KENT
 MEDWAY.—Div. C., Mrs. Noel Boucher.
LANCASHIRE, SOUTH-EAST
 MANCHESTER, NORTH-WEST.—Div. C., Mrs. F. Mosley, 9, Guest Road, Prestwick, Manchester.
 MANCHESTER, SOUTH-EAST.—Div. C., Miss D. M. Scott, 2, Sussex Avenue, Didsbury, Manchester, 20.
 CHORLTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Rickard, 51, Claude Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy.
 CRUMPSALL.—Dist. C., Miss K. Warner, 87, Rochdale Road, Manchester, 20.
 FALLOWFIELD.—Dist. C., Mrs. H. Lascelles, 24, Grangethorpe Drive, Burnage, Manchester.
 Correction: Please note that Mrs. F. Mosley is still Dist. C. for CHEETHAM; her resignation was gazetted in error in the January GUIDER.
MANCHESTER, NORTH-WEST.—Div. C., Miss Ricketts.
CHORLTON.—Dist. C., Miss C. W. Price.
EAST OLDHAM.—Dist. C., Miss E. Fowweather.
FALLOWFIELD.—Dist. C., Miss B. Birley.
LANCASHIRE, SOUTH-WEST
 NORTH AND OUTER NORTH LIVERPOOL.—Div. C. (Temp.), Miss G. Clayton, Beechlyn, North Mossley Hill Road, Liverpool.
LEICESTERSHIRE
 MARKET HARBOUROUGH.—Div. C., Miss P. H. Hay, Bowden Hall, Market Harborough.
 KIBWORTH.—Dist. C., Miss E. M. Saunders, Kibworth Hall, Leics.
LONDON
 St. MARYLEBONE.—Div. C. (Temp.), Miss N. A. Ralli, 43, Great Cumberland Place, W.1.
 STOKE NEWINGTON.—Div. C. (Temp.), Miss I. E. Birtour, 8d, Bramham Gardens, S.W.5.
 Please note that BARNSBURY DISTRICT and CANONBURY DISTRICT have been amalgamated.
STAMFORD HILL.—Dist. C., Miss J. Rosser.
MIDDLESEX
 ENFIELD WEST.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss K. E. Bailey.
NORTHUMBERLAND
 NEWCASTLE, WEST No. 1.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Usher, 12, Hawthorn Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 NEWCASTLE, WEST No. 2.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Usher, 12, Hawthorn Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 WALKER.—Dist. C., Miss A. Wood, 11, Mount Terrace, South Shields.
 WALLSEND.—Dist. C., Miss H. M. Hall, Glensk, Churchill Street, Willington-on-Tyne.
HOWDEN AND WILLINGTON QUAY.—Dist. C., Miss D. A. Simpson.
WALLSEND.—Dist. C., Miss H. Dunn.

- NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**
 ANNESLEY.—Dist. C., Miss M. F. Frampton, Betty Hill Hall, Mansfield, Warsop.
OXFORDSHIRE
 WARSOP.—Dist. C., Miss C. Moakes, 10, Lechlade, Glos.
SHROPSHIRE
 COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. William Goodenough, Filkins Hall, Lechlade, Glos.
 EXTENSION SECRETARY.—Miss R. Poulton, Penuhurst, Church Streetton.
SOMERSET
 EXTENSION SECRETARY.—Miss B. Parry.
SURREY, WEST
 CREWKERNE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Fanshaw.
SURREY, EAST
 CAMBERLEY.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Bunbury, Bracken Hill, Camberley.
 CHOBHAM.—Dist. C., Miss C. Pasmore, Brook House, Sunningdale, Berks.
SUSSEX
 EAST GRINSTEAD.—Div. C., The Hon. Mrs. Parker.
 FOREST.—Dist. C., Miss C. M. P. Reed.
 STRYNING.—Dist. C., Lady Lorna Howard.
WESTMORLAND
 EXTENSION SECRETARY.—Miss A. Dobson.
WORCESTERSHIRE
 COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Arthur Hill, Himbleton Manor, Droitwich.
 ASSISTANT COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The Countess of Plymouth.
YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING SOUTH
 ROTHERHAM, NORTH-EAST.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss C. Elliott, 38, Church Street, Swinton, Rotherham.
RESIGNATION
 SHEFFIELD, EAST.—Div. C., Miss M. Porter.

WALES

- CAERNARVONSHIRE**
 COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. M. Williams-Ellis.
 Correction: Mrs. Boydell has not taken up the appointment of Div. C. for CAERNARVON SHIRE MID as shown in the April GUIDER.
GLAMORGANSHIRE
 ASSISTANT COUNTY COMMISSIONER (Temp.), EAST AREA, Miss O. Nicholl, Clevis Cottage, Portcawl.
RESIGNATION
 NEATH.—Dist. C., Mrs. S. Thomas.

SCOTLAND

- AYRSHIRE AND BUTE**
 SOUTH CUNNINGHAME.—Div. C., Mrs. Martin Laing.
 CITY OF EDINBURGH
 Correction: Mrs. Frayn's appointment as Dist. C. for BRISTO PORT is not temporary as shown in the April GUIDER.
 BRISTO PORT.—Dist. C., Miss I. Jamieson.
CITY OF GLASGOW
 NORTH-EAST.—Asst. Div. C., Mrs. M. Duncan, 82, Lenzie Road, Stepps, Glasgow.
 No. 2 (NORTH DIVISION)—Dist. C., Miss M. H. Sprunt, 17, Etive Drive, Giffnock, Glasgow.
RESIGNATIONS
 NORTH-EAST.—Asst. Div. C., Mrs. Doogan.
 No. 1 (SOUTH-EAST DIVISION), Dist. C., Mrs. P. Vernon.
LANARKSHIRE
 ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY (BADGES), Mrs. Goodwin, Craigie Lea, Bothwell.
RESIGNATION
 ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. Frew.
MIDLOTHIAN
 Please note that Loanhead and Lothianburn District has been amalgamated with Bonnyrigg and Lasswade District, and is now known as: BONNYRIGG, LASSWADE, LOANHEAD AND DISTRICT.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. McLeman, Broomieknowe House, Lasswade.
 Please note that Gorebridge and Rosewell District has now been divided as follows: GOREBRIDGE AND MIDDLETON.—Dist. C., Mrs. J. C. Clark, Stobhill Manse, Gorebridge.
 NEWTONGRANGE AND ROSEWELL.—Dist. C., Miss E. C. Bonar, Eldinbrae, Lasswade.
RESIGNATION
 LOANHEAD AND LOTHIANBURN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Babb.

OVERSEAS.

MALTA

- ISLAND SECRETARY.—Mrs. Tench, Pembroke House, 90, Birkirkara Street, St. Julians, Malta.
RESIGNATION
 ISLAND SECRETARY.—Mrs. Locker.

Approved by the Scottish Executive Committee

- COMMISSIONER FOR KINDRED SOCIETIES.—Mrs. John Stewart, Murdostown Castle, Newmains, Lanarkshire.
RESIGNATION
 COMMISSIONER FOR KINDRED SOCIETIES.—The Lady Stratheden and Campbell.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

(Rates—3d. per word per insertion, a box number counting as five words. Special rates for series. All advertisements should reach Headquarters not later than the 12th of the month, with a postal order to cover cost of insertion.)
EMPLOYMENT OFFERED AT HEADQUARTERS
 Wanted immediately for Registrations Department, keen Guide for General Clerical Work and to help with B.P. Memorial Fund. No shorthand or typing required, but must be quick, accurate, and intelligent. Age 16-17.—Apply to the Secretary for the Registrations Department, Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.
Required for Equipment Department, an Experienced Shorthand-typist.—Write to Equipment Secretary, stating age, previous experience, and salary required.
WANTED
 Complete Guide's Uniform, bust 32 in. Good quality. Including summer over-all, if possible.—Box No. 22.
 Guide's Tunic and Skirt; tailor-made; height 5 ft. 8 in.; very slight build.—Box No. 23.
 Guide's Uniform, good condition; bust 36 in., hips 40 in.—Dawson, Saling, Braintree, Essex.
 Guide's Costume, good condition; 36 in. bust.—North, 90, Bents Road, Sheffield.
 Brownie Toadstool.—Box No. 24.
FOR SALE
 Guide's Uniform, complete with summer over-all; W.X. size; good condition. £2 5s. 0d.—Box No. 35.
 Guide's Tailored Uniform; hips 40 in., bust 36 in. £2.—Box No. 26.
TO LET
 Room, unfurnished. Suit Business Woman. Use bathroom, h.c.w.—Flat 3, Murray House, Vandon Street, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.
 (Continued at foot of page II of Price List).

All communications with regard to Advertisements should be addressed to "The Guider," Advertisement Department, 11/13, Bream's Buildings, London, E.C.4. Phone: Holborn 6201 (5 lines).

Printed by the Surrey Fine Art Press, Redhill, and Published by the Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

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THE GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION

(Incorporated by Royal Charter)

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

Telephone: VICTORIA 6001-2-3-4.

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 19, Green Lanes, Palmers Green, N.13

Telegraphic Address: GIRGUIDS, SOWEST, LONDON.

PRICE LIST

TERMS

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.
CARRIAGE.—All orders over £1 in value, sent from the British Isles.
PURCHASE TAX.—Items chargeable with Tax at the beginning of the month are marked with T. Other items included in this list may be subject to tax during the month.

BOOKS

FOR GUIDES

	Price	Postage
	£	s. d.
A Manual of Prayer for Girl Guides. Preface by Lord Bishop of Oxford. Published by Mowbray	1 0	3d
Book of Common Prayer, Hymns A. & M.	4 0	3½d
God's Plan. By the Bishop of St. Albans	2 6	5d
God's Law, The. Short Readings and Prayers	6	3d
On the Right Trail. By Flora Freeman. Especially for Guides of the Roman Catholic Church	2 6	4d

ON BROWNIES

Brownie Games. By Pelly	6	1½d
Brownie Games. By A. M. Knight	1 0	1½d
Brownie Handbook, The. By Lord Baden-Powell	6	1½d
Brownie Tests. Compiled by V. Rhys Davids	2	1d
Brownie Ceremonies. Pamphlet	3	1d
Golden Hand Test, The	6	1d
Wines for Guides and Brownies	4	1d
Pack Holidays	3	1d
The Story of the Brownies. From The Brownies	2 6	3½d
Wolf Cub Handbook	2 6	3½d

ON BADGE WORK

Astronomy Simply Explained for Girl Guides. By F. W. Murray	1 0	2d
Girl Lower Badge	3	1d
Child Nurse Badge. Reprint of Chapter in "Girl Guide Badges"	4	1d
Elementary Manual of First Aid	1 9	3d
First Aid Manual—No. 1. B.R.C.S. Handbook	2 0	3d
First Aid to the Injured—St. John's	1 6	3½d
Health Badge for Girl Guides. Reprinted from "Girl Guide Badges." By Dr. Mary Blair	3	1d
Hints on First Class Test	6	1½d
Hints on Girl Guide Badges. Paper cover. New edition	4 6	7d
Hints on Girl Guide Tests	1 6	2½d
Home Nursing Manual—No. 2. British Red Cross Society's Handbook	2 0	3d
Home Nursing. St. John Ambulance Association Handbook. By Mildred Heather-Bigg, B.R.C.	1 6	3½d
Ideas for Patrol Leaders (Patrol Leader's Handbook)	6	2d
Infant Welfare Manual No. 9. B.R.C.S. Handbook	1 9	2½d
Junior Health Manual No. 3. B.R.C.S. Handbook	1 3	2½d
Knot Book. The Girl Guide. By J. Gibson	1 0	1½d
Lane Wolf Trail. (Letters to Patrol Leaders.) By Greta Collyns	1 2	2d
Leak at the Map	1 2	2d
The Magic Map	7 6	7d
Manual of Seamanship	1 0	2d
Morse Code Book, The	3 6	5d
Mothercraft Manual, The	1 3	1½d
Nature Craft. By G. J. Roberts	6	1½d
A Preliminary Course of Home Nursing	6	1½d
A Preliminary Course of First Aid	1 3	2d
Royal Life Saving Society Handbook	4½	1d
Sick Nursing for Girl Guides. By Mrs. Matheson. each 6d. 100 or over	3	1d
Simple Housewifery. Time-table, Duties, Weekly Cleaning, Spring Cleaning, etc. By Marguerite Fedden	3	1d
Simple Laundry Work. Washing Day, Mangle and Ironing, Flannels and Woolens, Linens and Silks, Stains. By Marguerite Fedden	3	1d
Simple Needlework. Work Basket, Sewing Machine, Stitches, Darning, Patching, etc. By Marguerite Fedden	3	1d
Simple Toy-making. By M. Hetherington and M. Underhill	2 6	3d
Simple Cookery Book, The. Compiled for School use by C. Murray	3	1½d
Starry Heavens, The. By Ellison Hawks	3 6	4½d
Stars in Their Courses. By Sir James Jeans	6	2d

ON YARNS

Adventures and Accidents. By Lord Baden-Powell	4 0	7d
Adventuring to Manhood. By Lord Baden-Powell	3 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	2½d
Forty Good Morning Tales	4 0	5d
Forty Goodnight Tales	4 0	5d
"Mighty Men," Books I and II	2 0	3½d

	Price	Postage
	£	s. d.
More Potted Stories. By Vera Barclay	3 6	7d
More Sketches from Kenya. By Lord Baden-Powell	4 6	7d
Stories from Everywhere. By Rhoda Power	3 6	4½d
Stories of the Birds. By M. C. Carey	2 0	5d
The Age of Chivalry	2 0	5d

STORY BOOKS

Musketiers and Wendy	5 0	7d
Penelope, The Particular	1 0	2½d
Just an Ordinary Company	1 0	2½d
Two Rebels and a Pilgrim. By C. Forrest	3 6	7d
Seven Wild Swans	3 6	7d

FOR GUIDERS

A.B.C. of Guiding, An. By A. M. Maynard	9	2½d
Activities and Games	1 0	free
Annual Report, 1941	3 6	4d
B.-P.'s Outlook. (Selected from THE SCOUTER)	9	2d
Biennial Report of World Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. Sixth	8	2½d
Citizen's Handbook, The	2 9	3d
Key to above	2 6	5½d
Citizenship. Everyday social problems for the Nation's Youth. By E. J. S. Lay	6	1½d
Daily Dozen for Girls and Women	1 6	4½d
Extension Book, The. Information on the Running of Companies for the Deaf, the Blind, etc. New Edition	1 0	free
Fifty Fundamental Ball Throwing Exercises From One Ranger to Another	1 6	4d
Games for Extension Guides	9	1½d
Games for Guides. By A. W. N. Mackenzie	1 6	3½d
Games for Guides and Guides. By H. B. Davidson	6	1½d
Girl Guide Book of Games. By A. M. Behrens	1 9	3d
Girl Guide Book of Ideas. By E. M. R. Burgess	2 0	4d
Girl Guide Book of Knowledge. By E. M. R. Burgess (Stiff Cover)	3 0	5d
Girl Guide. The Official Handbook. By Lord Baden-Powell. Paper cover	3 0	3½d
Guide Links. By Lady Baden-Powell	5 0	7d
Guiding for the Guider. Notes on Second Class Work, etc.	6	2½d
Harriet (Return of Rip Van Winkle). By Catherine Christian	2 6	3½d
Hints on the Training of Guiders	1 6	2½d
Hobbies and Handicraft	1 0	2½d
How District Commissioners Can Help Their Guiders	1 0	1½d
Lonc Guides	6	free
Overseas Directory and Report	6	1½d
Patrol System for Girl Guides, The. By Roland Phillips	1 1d	
Supplement for 1941	3 0	4d
Royal Charter. By R. and E. Tyacke	1 6	2d
Ranger Games. By R. and E. Tyacke	2 0	2½d
Register of Commissioners	2 6	3d
Relay Races. By Robert Fyfe	6	1½d
Report of York Conference, 1941	1 3	4½d
Scouting for Boys. (Boy's Edition.) By Lord Baden-Powell	1 0	4d
Scouting with the Bible. By F. C. Glover	8	2d
Steps to Girl Guiding	4 0	7d
Story of a Million Girls, The. Compiled by Rose Kerr	2 6	7d
Story of the Guides, The. By Rose Kerr	6	1d
Swimming for Schoolboys. By W. J. Howcroft	1 0	1d
Team Games for Girl Guides. 134 Games. Collected by L. Trotter and O. Crosbie	6	1d
Test Questions and Model Answers on First Aid. By E. S. Brown, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	3	1½d
The Transmission of Life	6	2½d
Thoughts on the Promise	6	2½d
World Shipping. By A. C. Hardy	2 0	4½d

ON CAMPING AND WOODCRAFT

Campcraft for Girl Guides	2 0	4½d
Health of Your Camp, The	6	1½d
Hiking and Lightweight Camping. By A. M. Maynard	9	1½d
Practical Camp Cookery	1 6	3½d
Quartermaster in Camp, The	1 0	1d
Tracks and Tracking. By R. Mortimer Batton	1 6	2½d
What to Expect in Camp. By M. G. Lewis	6	1½d

ON BIRDS AND TREES.

A B C of Common Birds, An. Published by R.S.P.B.	3 6	1½d
Birds. "Shown to the Children" Series	3 6	4½d
Birds. "Shown to the Children" Series	6 0	5½d
How to Know British Birds	3 6	4½d
Trees. "Shown to the Children" Series	3 6	4½d

PERIODICALS

The Guider, The Gazette of the Girl Guides Association. Published monthly by Headquarters for Commissioners, Guiders and Rangers. (Annual subscription 5s. post free)	3	2d
Binding Case for above. Cloth, blue lettering, with elastic bands	3 6	4½d
Binding Case for above. Cloth, blue lettering, without elastic bands	4 6	4½d
The Guide. Published weekly in agreement with Headquarters for Rangers and Guides. (Annual subscription 13s. post free)	2	1d
The Council Fire. Published quarterly by the Girl Guide World Bureau. Containing news and notes of interest on Guiding in foreign lands. (Annual subscription 1s. 6d. post free)	4	2d

CHARTS

Anatomical Lecture Charts, containing 12 diagrams, including 2 coloured plates of blood circulation	5 0	7d
Fires for Cooking 4d. How to Act in Emergencies; Semaphore	3	2½d
Compass	4	2½d
Coloured Plates, Badges of Distinction	2	1d
Discovery. How to explore your District	3	2½d
First Aid Novelty Chart	6	2½d
Our Wild Birds	5	2½d
Some British Wild Flowers	4	2½d
Posture Charts	3 0	3½d
Philips' Planisphere	7	2½d
Skeleton Wall Chart	1	1d
Turk's Head Knot Charts	1	1d

DANCES

Country Dances, Various. Music and Instructions	7	1½d
English Country Dances. Graded series. By Cecil Sharp. Vols. I, II, III, IV. Music and Instructions	3 3	2½d
Introductions to the English Country Dances	5 0	4d
Seventy-five Reels, Country Dances, Jigs, etc. Scandinavian Dances	1 0	1½d
Parts 1, 2 and 3, words only each part	5	1d
Parts 1, 2 and 3, music	10	1d
Folk Dances from Many Lands:—		
Parts 1, 2 and 3, words only each part	5	1d
Parts 1, 2 and 3, music	10	1d

LEAFLETS

A Million Children Need Leaders		
"Girl Guides" (giving brief information about Brownies Guides and Rangers)	per doz.	5 2d
"Girl Guides" Ranger Branch		
Guiding by Post		
How Guides Camp		
How to Start a Girl Guide Company		
Sea Rangers		
What are Girl Guides?		
What are Lone Guides?		
Cadet Leaflets—What They Are, What They Do	2	1d
Guiding for the Handicapped		free
Extension Leaflet, New	3	1d
Hints to Camp Advisers		free
Home Emergency Leaflets—		
Home Service Child Welfare	each	1d
Land Work. Coast and River Service	or the Set	2d
Welsh Leaflets—How to Start a Company, and Guide Tests; Brownies; Rangers	each	3 1d
Youth Challenges Youth		1 1d

PAMPHLETS

Association of Head Mistresses Joint Conference with the Girl Guides Association	6	1½d
Book List for Rangers and Their Guiders	3	1½d
Books for Young People	6	1½d
Commissioners' Notes Regarding Camp	1	1d
Colour Ceremony	3	1½d
Daily Half-Dozen Leaflet, The	2	1d
Drill for Girl Guides	free	1d
Drill Leaflets	3	1½d
Fire Protection Hints to Household		
The Girl Guide Movement in Relation to the Churches	2	1d
Girl Guide Movement in Relation to the Roman Catholic Church. Third series	2	1d
Health Hints for the Young Worker	1	1d
International Code of Signals	1½	1d

