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# THE GUIDER

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## THEY SHOWED THE FLAG

THE Navy has an expression to describe its visits to foreign ports in peace-time. They say they are "Showing the Flag." I have often been in a foreign country when the British Navy has arrived, been feted and sailed away again, leaving behind it happiness, friendliness and, above all, deep respect. The Senior Service always leaves a grand impression behind it wherever it goes. There are few things so inspiring as that steady discipline of a ship's crew, few people so popular as the sailor with his cheerful grin, his quiet reliability and his unassuming dignity. I have often wondered, and heard other people wonder, too, just what it is that makes Naval men so nice, and I have come to the conclusion that it is the life they lead—at close grips all the time with reality, with the genuine eternal things. So they qualify to be the best people of all to represent Britain to the world—to "show the flag."

leave Headquarters and wait about. But everybody assured me it would be worth while this time—and it was. Yet when I reached Admiralty Arch and a policeman advised me to go along to Clive Steps because "someone notable" would be taking the salute there, my doubts and anxieties were increased.

Marching has not been our best point in the past. What sort of a show were we putting up to-day, and who was the notable person who was going to witness it? However, my job was to manoeuvre our photographer into a good position in order that she might co-operate to the full with those whose job it was to march. It wasn't for me to fuss and worry over anything else.

Then someone in the crowd said, "They're coming!" and at that exact moment the notability arrived—nobody less than the Prime Minister himself. Heavens—I thought—now MARCH, MARCH as you have never done before!

I needn't have worried. They obviously weren't worrying, and it was easily apparent that they weren't just putting on a special spurt of effort for Mr. Churchill. They had marched like this along the whole route, swinging along with an easy, unselfconscious dignity, the Sea Rangers at their head, following the Navy as though they had marched with it all their lives.



London Sea Rangers and Rangers marching past the Prime Minister on the occasion of the Lord Mayor's Show, November the ninth, 1942. Photos: H. Hinkley.



Perhaps it was the knowledge that they were following the Sea Cadets, the representatives of the Senior Service, in the great procession of Youth in the Lord Mayor's Show which gave the hundred Sea Rangers and Rangers who were chosen to represent the Guide Movement such an air of quiet dignity. Perhaps it was that they, like the Navy, are also outdoor people, in close touch with the steadiness of Nature. Whatever it was, they proved themselves worthy to "show the flag" of Guiding—the Senior Youth Service—to the British Public as it should be shown.

Frankly, I was surprised. I had rather dreaded the procession because Guides and Rangers so seldom march well, and I have rarely felt anything but fury watching them. Also, the procession happened in the middle of a busy morning, and I could ill spare time to

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The Ranger's jerseys of grey, blue, wine red and green were a pleasant contrast to the sober navy blue, and looked gay in the November sunlight. But it wasn't the uniform, or the sunlight, or the rhythm of the band that made me want to cheer. It was the splendid bearing of the people inside the uniforms. It was the fact that they had put on their clothes that morning not just as clothes, but as the outward sign of the Chief's training, every detail correct, but as the outward sign of the Chief's training, every detail correct, so that there was nothing to worry about. It was the fact that years of woodcraft training had taught them to move with smooth muscle and to hold themselves upright, to look fresh and fit, every unstrained after miles of marching along London's streets. As Miss Raphael, County Ranger Adviser for London, who led them, gave the order "Eyes Left," every head came round simultaneously, with a smiling greeting for the man who had known and admired the Chief, and who in the midst of the arduous work of leading Britain to Victory could still spare time to review the nation's Youth and recognise their value. What was he thinking of them? A slow, appreciative grin came over that stern, pugnacious old face, and, as the Rangers went by, he turned and followed them with his eyes.

When I was a small girl, and had succeeded in bringing off something difficult, my father had one invariable, infuriating comment. "You see what you can do when you try?" he used to say. I never found it particularly encouraging and have always avoided using it to others, but I think this is an occasion when it is really appropriate. Those Rangers had only had two rehearsals. They and their Guiders who marched with them—Miss Raphael, Miss Cooper, County Sea Ranger Coxswain, and Miss Morrison, REALLY HAD TRIED, and they succeeded. They have set a standard and now they must maintain it and others must live up to it. The comments of the onlookers show that that is the sort of standard which will be expected of Guiders and Rangers in the future.

The procession marched to Buckingham Palace Mews, where lunch was given to the thousands of girls. Every Youth Organisation was represented, so you can imagine just how long the procession was! After lunch the Rangers marched out to Buckingham Place, where the salute was taken by Lady Somers, Chief Commissioner, supported by Lady Cochrane, Chief Commissioner for England; Miss Ward, Chief Commissioner for Wales; Miss Hopkins, Commissioner for Rangers; Miss Clarke, Assistant Commissioner for Sea Rangers; and Lady Clarendon, County Commissioner for most of the Headquarters Commissioners and members of Headquarters Committees who were at Headquarters for Committee week. Not one of those Guiders had anything but praise for the Rangers who marched, and practically everyone had the same comment to make: "Now if only the rest will come up to that standard."

It is up to you. See what we can do when we try.

## THE CHIEF GUIDE'S TALK

IN these past few weeks I have seen many Guides, travelled many miles and done many meetings, and it is delightful and most encouraging to find that it is possible for so many of these local gatherings to be held.

Of course, they give a certain amount of work for Guiders, and cost time and money and effort; but I am convinced that the holding of them is more than worth while for their stimulative effect.

They are, too, such a grand sign of our will to CARRY ON, in spite of handicaps, and the fun of meeting for the Guiders and the cheery exchange of ideas for the Guiders; is all to the good, lighting up with a rekindled flare, the week-to-week meetings of the Company and Pack.

And now we have news that will rekindle many flares.

Dare we be jubilant, dare we be too jubilant at the turning of the tide of war on one continent, giving us this ray of light for our Christmas present?

This month of December used to be such a happy month in the good days—the children's month—of holidays, and fun and laughter, and the secret buying and tying up of little gifts, so humble perhaps, but so precious in being the expression of just that loving thought that we all need to make life sweet.

"In the good days," I said—but I should not refer only to those that are past.

In spite of the cloud of war hanging darkly over our daily life, in spite of the deadening anxiety and sorrow, and the cruel clamour of bitterness and brutality beating incessantly upon our ears, we can and must stand fast in our courageous faith in the good future which MUST come—and may it come soon—sooner than we dare expect.

We Guiders have so much to encourage us in that faith and hope, too, haven't we?—the consciousness that we are DOING something, so worth while, the knowledge that our work is constructive and lasting, the conviction that our good efforts for the spreading of the spirit of Guiding are far-reaching, reaching ever farther than we know.

Yes. To some people perhaps Guiding may appear just as an "organisation" for young girls. To others it is just a task, an occupation, a training ground, an avenue to adventure and beauty and so on.

But to others—and I count myself as one of these—it is a mode of life. Now as we finish off this "mode of life" of ours, and advance with courageous heart towards that goal of bringing about through our own efforts, and those of our Guiders and Brownies with us, a greater measure of "Peace and Goodwill among men."

Olave Baden Powell  
Chief Guide.

## THE RANGER CONFERENCE

THE Ranger Conference at Foxlease was opened by Miss Hopkins, Imperial Commissioner for the Branch, who welcomed the members and set them discussing, gathering ideas and planning together for the welfare of Rangers everywhere.

There were most helpful talks from Miss Hopkins on "Rangers" and from Miss Shanks on "Training"; and others, sometimes followed by discussion, on such subjects as "The C.R.A.'s Job," "Co-operation and Publicity," the "G.I.S.," "Sea Rangers," "Testing the H.E.S.," and "The Ranger Age." After the were discussions on "Uniform," "The Ranger Test Remain?" "Should the Armet" and "Should the Tenderfoot Test Remain?" "Extension Law and the Promise Retain its Present Form?" "Extension Rangers" and other practical work—including a most interesting session on assembling a buzzer. Sea Ranging was not forgotten and parts of the A.B. test were tackled.

The "C.R.A.'s Job" gave rise to much discussion, centring round the conclusion that the C.R.A. is an "advisor" only, and must do any work she undertake in the closest possible co-operation with the Commissioner. Ranging is a branch of the Guide Movement, therefore it is the Commissioner, not the C.R.A. who is finally responsible for the Rangers in her County, Division, or District. The C.R.A. can, however, assist her wherever possible, both by carrying out her wishes, and, should she ask it, by suggesting operation and Publicity" added a supplement to this by furnishing many ideas on the place that Rangers should take in the general field of Education and Pre-Service training; ideas on how best to co-operate with other societies and how to bring Ranging more to the notice of education authorities, youth organisers, youth committees and others—not forgetting the general public and the girls of Ranger age!

The talks on Camping and Fieldcraft, the G.I.S. and Sea Rangers were all most inspiring—particularly perhaps the G.I.S., appealing to the adventurous to tackle a really hard and gloriously worthwhile job.

The problems involved in testing the H.E.S. were fully explored and accounts of actual tests were given and the difficulties they had revealed, discussed. Much stress was laid on maintaining a high standard, yet it was felt, that a Ranger who failed in one subject only should have opportunity to take that subject again at a not too distant date. It was realised that many Rangers would not be able to attain the standard of the armet at all. The discussion on "After the Armet" showed great unanimity of opinion in favour of a scheme to group further Ranger training under sub-headings for which, if need be, certificates should be given instead of badges, and the Ranger who had failed to get her armet could go forward to these specialised trainings together with the ones who had been successful.

"The Ranger Age," as usual, produced much discussion. Something was needed to offer to the trained Ranger of from twenty-one to twenty-five and over, as this would make it easier for the older girl to go, although, as it was pointed out, they would surely not want to stay once they realised that they were probably, by their very presence keeping out the really young would-be Rangers.

"Uniform" provided a mannequin parade and much light relief! It was agreed almost unanimously that the pre-enrolment test should remain unaltered, both with regard to the Law and the Tenderfoot. Miss Thompson's talk on the Law and Promise from the Ranger point of view gave inspired help on a most difficult subject. It set a seal on the strivings of the Conference, for we can co-operate together; we can work out rules and regulations for the good of the Branch; we can make plans and schemes for the future, but of what avail is all this unless we can really help the individual girl to find her own faith and to develop the best that is in her for the service of God and of her Country?

*Girls Growing Up*, by A. P. Jephcott. (Price 6s. Published by Faber and Faber, Ltd.)

This is a book which all Guiders, particularly Ranger Guiders, should read. The problem of the growing girl is ours. Miss Jephcott, with her wide and varied experience of the girl in the industrial area, has given us a vivid description of her environment. This account, combined with the girl's own story, her background, her use of leisure and her personal relationships, make a comprehensive whole. These problems are very real and if we, as Guiders are to help her to overcome them and to grow into a fully developed person we must ourselves understand her, and Miss Jephcott's call to action must not go unheeded.

G. C.



# GRETCHEN'S CHRISTMAS DREAM

A STORY FOR TELLING

by

KATHLEEN DE BEAUMONT

THIS is a story about a little girl called Gretchen. She lived in a far north country, so far north that for some weeks in winter the sun never shone and it was always night, night and day. In midsummer the sun never set and it was always day, night and day. Such a lovely land it was; the land of the reindeer, with high mountains and forests of big, dark pine trees which seemed to climb up the mountain sides like armies with pointed spears. Gretchen lived in a little wooden house with her father and mother in a small town. She was an only child and she loved the companionship of her Guide friends. The Company was not very large, but they were all keen, and Gretchen had a copy of the Guide Law over her little wooden bed with the blue and white check counterpane.

She sometimes found it hard to keep the Guide Law, especially the one about being a friend to all, because she really was rather selfish and was used to having her own way, being a spoilt little girl. When she remembered, she was sorry and asked God to make her unselfish. But she didn't have any difficulty about being a friend to animals because she loved them and they loved her. She had a small white kitten. Someone said when she got it, "Why, its eyes are like agates." Gretchen had never heard of the stones called agates, but she called the kitten Agatha, and when people said, "What a silly name for a cat," she said, "It's like her eyes."

It was Christmas Eve when this story begins and Gretchen was very excited. She hoped Father Christmas would come with lovely gifts. Perhaps he would drive in her father's sleigh, which was drawn over the snow every day by reindeer. She fell asleep with Agatha tucked in snugly beside her, thinking of Christmas and Christmas bells across the snow. And then she dreamt that she was standing at the end of a great big Church. It was very dark there, right up to the high roof; and far, far away up the aisle there was a huge Christmas tree blazing with the light of countless silver stars which hung from the branches. On every branch there were small Angels dressed in white; she couldn't distinguish their faces, but she could see their wings, and they were singing a lovely hymn. As she gazed, the pine tree grew and grew until its top seemed to go through the roof into a great pool of white light. In the centre of the light she saw a shining Angel, who slowly descended. As he moved downwards a path of light unrolled before him, winding in and out, in and out, from branch to branch. When he passed the smaller Angels they bowed their heads and went on singing the lovely hymn. The Angel came to the bottom of the tree; the path of light stretched out before him and he came along it through the dark Church until he reached Gretchen, who stood staring with her wide blue eyes, tightly clasping Agatha in her arms. Gretchen wasn't at all frightened because the Angel had such a smiling, lovely face and such kind eyes.

"I come," he said, "to give you the gift without price. But first, will you come with me on errands from the Master?"

"Oh," replied Gretchen, "I'd love to come with you, but what are your errands?"

"My Master sends me with His gifts to those who are longing for them."

"May Agatha come, too?" asked Gretchen timidly.

"Of course she may," said the Angel. "God made her just as He made you."

So Gretchen squeezed Agatha tightly, and when the Angel touched her hand they seemed to float out of the big church into the beautiful star-lit night. It was freezing hard and snow lay thickly upon the ground, but the little girl didn't feel a bit cold.

Suddenly they were in a room where a child was tossing on her sick-bed. She had her Guide Badge pinned to the sheet. Gretchen knew her at once. It was her fellow-Guide, Anita, who had been very ill for a long time. The Angel touched her forehead, saying, "From the Master I bring you the gift of healing." And Anita smiled a radiant smile. She didn't seem to know that the Angel and Gretchen were there.

Then they were in another room, where a very old man sat in deep dejection before the fire, which was almost out. Gretchen knew him, too. Poor old Max. Everybody said he had lived too long and had outstayed his welcome. The Angel touched his forehead, say-

ing, "From the Master I bring you the gift of hope and joy." The old man raised his head and smiled. He didn't seem to know that the Angel and Gretchen were there.

Then they were in another room. Very luxurious it looked, with its silk curtains and fine furniture. Gretchen recognised the lady who sat there frowning, looking so unhappy. It was Madame X. People said she was not better than she should be and never thought of anybody but herself. The Angel touched her forehead, saying, "From the Master I give you the gift of a kind and joyous heart. And forget yourself and your troubles in helping them." A radiant smile replaced the frown on Madame X's face. She didn't seem to know that the Angel and Gretchen were there.

Then they were in a room where the Ruler knelt alone, his head bowed in prayer. The Angel touched his forehead, saying, "From the Master I bring you the gift of insight and understanding." And the Ruler arose smiling from his knees. He, too, didn't seem to know that the Angel and Gretchen were there.

From house to house they went, and everywhere the Angel left the Master's gift.

"Why don't we go to all the houses?" asked Gretchen. "My Master sends me with His gifts to those who long for them. There are some who seek not His gifts and other Angels visit them."

At last they were in the big Church again. The Angel said to Gretchen, "Now I will give you the gift without price. It will do away with selfishness, make you a blessing to others and help you to be His true servant."

Gretchen knelt down and the Angel touched her forehead, saying, "From the Master I give you the gift of a kind and joyous heart." Follow it always.

Gretchen felt very happy, and as the Angel turned away, she said, "Oh! Mayn't I come with you?"

"Not now, my child," he replied. "I go to my Master, but some day, if you are faithful, I will come and lead you to Him."

The beautiful hymn floated through the big Church as the Angel reached the tree and ascended the winding path of light. Up and up he went, winding in and out, in and out, among the branches until he reached the centre of the light at the top. There he turned to extend his hand in blessing.

Gretchen opened her eyes. It was dark, but morning. Her mother stood beside the bed. "See what Father Christmas brought you," she said, holding up a well-filled stocking. But Gretchen had forgotten Father Christmas. She wanted to tell all about the wonderful dream. Agatha sat up, licked her paw, washed her face, and listened with her head on one side, as if to say, "I know all about it. You see, I was there, too."

## BOOK REVIEW

*The House of Simon*, Carol Forrest. (Pearson, 3s. 6d.)

This is a book in which girls and boys will become deeply interested and thrilled. It has a special adventure appeal to young Guides and Scouts, and tells of the outdoor adventures of a happy-go-lucky family, living under present-day conditions. It is a book to be highly recommended as it is a most readable story of girls and boys who are fully alive to their responsibilities as young citizens of England.

M. R.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

—Continued from page 134—

### BOOK WANTED

Has any Guider a copy of *Jesus*, by Kahlil Gibran, published by Heinemann, which she would be willing to sell? If so, write to Box 61, c/o THE GUIDER.

### SITUATION VACANT

Assistant required on "The Guider," over calling-up age or otherwise exempt. Shorthand and typing essential.—Apply General Secretary, Imperial Headquarters.



# THE OLD CHIEF'S FORGE

## AN IDEA FOR THINKING DAY

by

MRS. ERIC STREATFIELD  
(KITTY BARNE)

FEBRUARY 22nd is a day we set apart for remembrance—or, if not exactly for remembrance, for "bethinking ourselves," as our for-  
bears had it. We think of Guides in other lands, Guide friends at home and over the seas. Whether they are separated or estranged  
from us by the track of the war cyclone makes no difference; war is as mankind and as enduring.  
and fellowship that we celebrate on the Chiefs' combined birthday is as old as thinking and as enduring.  
Whatever the years may bring to Guiding, we shall never "think" on Thinking Day without remembering first of all our Founder,  
whose wide, tolerant, friendly, everlastingly young, hopeful and humorous outlook is so exactly what we should ever look over the edge of our  
idea, the Day. Only he could have set our minds questing all over the map like this. Which of us would ever look over the edge of our  
by all the children in the world whatever their race or creed or colour? On this day, if we repeat our Law—a Guide is a friend to every  
and other Guide—we must mean it, every word of it; more especially in these hard times of enmity and hatred must we encourage the natural  
and blessed friendliness of children. He would certainly say that.

The Scouts and Guides themselves are the Chief's memorial, and they know that the better they do their jobs the greener will his  
memory keep; but there is this year earning something towards it and be ready to hand it in on his birthday. Guiders may be wondering  
will have been busy this last year earning something towards it and be ready to hand it in on his birthday. Guiders may be wondering  
how best they can make it clear to the children, and perhaps also to their parents, that on Thinking Day we renew our promise to strive  
for friendship between the children of the world as a preparation for the peace that one day must come. That was the Chief's ideal, the end  
towards which he worked, the hope to which this day is dedicated. If we go to church together, as many of us do, that is what should be in  
our hearts. In his own words, spoken at the end of the great Jamboree in Australia nearly ten years ago—"Love is, after all, the spirit of God  
working within you; the more you give out the stronger it grows, and, boomerang-like, it brings love in return."

*There need be no front curtain, but there must be some sort of background, curtains or screens which can be pulled or pushed back to make an opening in the centre.*  
A Patrol Leader enters; calls to people behind her.

P.L.: Here we are. Come on, all of you.

*(The Company enters, carrying sticks for a fire.)*

There—about there, I think.  
*(They set to work to build a fire on the place she indicates—the middle of the stage.)*

RECRUIT (this need not be a real recruit but someone small who can speak up and who has the right mixture of enthusiasm and shyness in her manner): This isn't where we generally meet, is it? (looks round).

P.L.: No. It's Thinking Day, that's why.

RECRUIT: What's Thinking Day?

P.L.: You'll soon see. Light up the fire.

*(The Guides bustle about arranging their sticks into a camp fire with the red paper or red lighted bulb. She and the recruit watch.)*

RECRUIT (in admiration): My! Aren't they quick.

P.L.: They're getting their thoughts in order. It's quick work. Are you ready?

SECOND: Nearly.

P.L.: Pile it up. That's fine—something like a fire. Now then, stand back.

*(The Guides stop fussing over their fire and stand in a semi-circle round it.)*

Now then, are you ready?

RECRUIT: What for? What do we do now?

P.L.: Think. I told you it was Thinking Day. It's a friendly thing, a fire—look at it and think.

RECRUIT (much perplexed): Think? But what of?

P.L.: Friends. Other people. Other Guides. Guiding. The Chief Scout, who made Guiding for us. He used to say: "Think of Guides all the world over"—the farther away they were, the more he thought of them. Go on, think hard. (To the others, very alert) D'you hear anything? Listen!



The Old Chief's Forge is working to-day,  
For Thinking Day is Friendship's Day,  
So hammer your links as strong as you may,  
Guides all the world over.

*(They all look up and listen; and the sound of iron striking against iron in a regular beat can be faintly heard. They glance at each other, nodding their heads with satisfaction.)*

RECRUIT (awestruck): Goodness, what's that?

P.L.: The Forge. The Chief Scout's Forge working. When we remember him on Thinking Day we set his Forge working. Listen. . . hammer, hammer, hammer. . . Oh, hooray, it's working like anything—it's grand, isn't it?

*(The Guides all nod their heads and grin knowingly. The hammering grows louder but keeps its beat; they listen actively, not passively, moving their bodies to the rhythm, smiling at each other. The audience don't know what the hammering is, but they do.)*

RECRUIT (entranced, but still awestruck, staves at the opening centre back. She points, almost timidly): Inside there?

P.L.: Yes. Our links are being forged, our links of friendship. (The hammering grows louder and quicker.) Oh, listen, they'll be made in a minute. Go, on, everyone, think!

*(Everyone is now back to the audience, staring at the opening. The P.L.'s excitement and enthusiasm has infected them all. The hammering ends with a crash, the curtains or screen pull back and there is a blacksmith's anvil with a pile of "links" on it. They are of stiff cardboard or wood painted scarlet, or covered with scarlet paper. No symbolism here, but a cheerful decorative colour that goes well with the blue of the uniform (if possible, camp overall). The Guides shout "Hooray!" and rush for them. Each gets one, except the Recruit. They at once start reading the inscriptions on them. (Loud noise of indistinct talking.)*

1ST GUIDE: What have you got? Mine says (reads clearly): "THE FRIENDS THOU HAST, GRAPPLE THEM TO THY SOUL WITH HOOPS OF STEEL." Hoops of steel-links. (To the Recruit) See the idea?

*(The Recruit, who doesn't quite see, frowns perplexedly and turns to another.)*

RECRUIT: Have you got something on yours, too?

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2ND GUIDE: Yes, we all have. Mine's (reads): "FRIENDSHIP INDEED MAKETH A FAIR DAY."

3RD GUIDE: That's like mine (reads): "FRIENDSHIP IS LIKE THE SUN."

RECRUIT (grappling with it, staring up, as if the sun was shining above her): Ooo. Warm? Nice? Friendly?

4TH GUIDE: I've got: "A FRIEND IS DEARER THAN THE LIFE OF DAY"—same idea. St. Chrysostom said mine. Here, hang on. (She holds her link out and a friend seizes it. The other Guides begin to do the same, and they are forming a circle round the fire when the P.L. interrupts them.)

P.L.: Yes, but listen to mine. We don't just link up round our own fire. Our lovely links aren't just for that. I've got (reads): "ARISE, AND GET THEE FORTH AND SEEK A FRIENDSHIP—"

Seek a friendship

SECOND: And I've got (reads): "NOW INTO THE WORLD WE'LL GO, MY FRIEND AND I." Into the world.

P.L.: That's clearer still. We're to link up with Guides wherever they are—over the seas, over the mountains, over the hills and far away. Hold them out. (She stretches out her arm with her link to show them.)

RECRUIT (loudly and unhappily): But I can't. I haven't got a link. There wasn't one for me.

P.L.: You didn't make one. You have to make it for yourself, no one can think for you, you see. Never mind. Next year you'll know what to do on Thinking Day. Help me to hold mine.

(The recruit fastens on to the P.L.'s link and is happy again. The Guides turn backs to their fire, holding out their links.)

(Calls out, as if to an unseen company outside) Guides, where are you? What are you thinking of, Guides all the world over?

(They begin to sing):

What are you thinking of, this livelong Day,  
Guides all the world over?  
What are you dreaming of, far, far away,  
Guides all the world over?

(The answer, sung, comes back faintly):

We're thinking of friends, we're thinking of you,  
We're dreaming of peace and friendships true,  
That's what we're thinking of this livelong Day,  
Guides all the world over.

(They sing again):

Where are you travelling this livelong Day,  
Guides all the world over?  
Where are you going and where will you stay,  
Guides all the world over?

(The answer comes back rather louder):

We're travelling forward on wings of the day,  
We'll meet you and greet you and all shout hooray! (shout)  
And wherever there's love, O it's there we shall stay,  
Guides all the world over.

(At the third line, Guides from all over the world run in as they sing, each with a "link" of bright green, or yellow; there are Indian and Chinese and Negro Guides, besides some in the national dress of European countries. They come in smiling and friendly and get a tremendous greeting. Linked together in a semi-circle round the fire, they sing):

Together we'll laugh and we'll sing and we'll play,  
Guides all the world over,  
Together we'll work as hard as we may,  
Guides all the world over,  
Together we'll build, as together we must,  
Together we'll love and together we'll trust,  
That's what we're thinking of this livelong Day,  
Guides all the world over.

(They dance off, linked together in a long, single file; or the curtain comes down.)

If there is some money to be given to the Fund, the Commissioner, or whoever is to take it, could come into the circle to receive it, give her talk, and then lay it on the anvil. You may be sure that whatever happens to the Fund after the war is over, your money will be helping to make the sparks fly at the Chief Scout's Forge of Friendship.

The dressing-up for the Guide friends need not be at all elaborate. If you can afford it, the S.P.G. (S.P.G. House, 15, Tufton Street, London, S.W.1) has lovely Indian, Chinese and Oriental dresses which they hire at very moderate cost (early application is necessary).

*In quick Waltz time*

But never mind if you can't get everything correct; what you must do is to give the impression that the Guide visitors come from everywhere and anywhere. There should be the same number of visiting Guides as there are home Guides, except for the Recruit, who has to share the P.L.'s Link. Be sure that the Recruit has no badges, etc., on her tunic—not even wings (if she had flown up from Brownies she would know all about Thinking Day). The quotations should be written on the links or the actors will never get the "reading" voice in which to say them. The links must be at least 12 in. long. The little song should be unaccompanied. Keep the words as distinct as you can.



### TENDERFOOT FOR LONES

**THE LAW.** The fourth and fifth Laws involve each other, though each has its own obligations. Courtesy is the oil which smoothes the wheels of life's daily round, and without it, friendship is impossible. The *Girl Scout Handbook* says of the fourth Law that the Girl Scout "has a feeling of goodwill towards people regardless of nationality, creed or colour," and of the fifth, "she shows consideration for others, although their ideas, ways of living and beliefs may differ from hers—the basis of courtesy is kindness and thoughtfulness for other people's feelings."

Since we can only be friends with people we know, we must encourage and help our Lones to make contacts with all sorts of people, whether Guide or not, at home and abroad. I should like to see every Lone Guide linked with one in another country and every Lone Guider taking in the *Council Fire* as a matter of course, and, with her Guides, learning all she can about other nations and other lands. Friendship towards our immediate neighbour is also an obligation, of course; "A Guide is a friend"—the two words are synonymous and the job a whole-time one, involving understanding, tact and the practical ability to give help.

The definitions of courtesy are endless; it has been called "sympathy with the self-respect of others," "one of the great forces of character that ennoble and redeem the world; that simply and lightly as it moves rests on deep self-discipline."

For Lones, as such, the foremost concern of courtesy is with the Company Letter, in doing whatever is asked therein and in sending it on promptly and carefully. That promptitude often involves some trouble, but it is absolutely essential and even more important than punctuality at an active meeting. Stale news, worry and expense in writing round for the Letter, sometimes the loss of the Letter, which has taken so much time and thought, are the result of such discourtesy. "The grace of God is in Courtesy," for, like friendship, it covers thoughtfulness and kindness in every detail of life, a quick eye to see a need, a strong arm to help, an understanding heart to sympathise and a pleasant manner.

### CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE

On October 26th, 1942, at the Home for Incapables, Putney, Ranger WINIFRED WILMOTT, one of the original members of the 1st Hertfordshire Post Company and attached to the North Wimbledon Cadet Company, after many years of suffering most courageously borne.

MISS MARGARET ROBERTSON-WIGHT—On November 9th, 1942, Secretary of the Local Association of Wishaw since its inception in 1920, and Joint Division Secretary, District Commissioner since 1936. Her courage, cheerfulness and devotion to Guiding will remain an inspiration to us all.



## FUND NEWS

GRAND TOTAL TO DATE (November 20th):—£36,490



By the time you read this, the third Target Month will be over. Last minute cheques, postal orders and registered envelopes will be pouring in on us, and the grand total will be going up and up by leaps and bounds. Not till THE GUIDER of December 10th shall we be able to announce the final result, with County totals the following week. Is it rash to guess that we shall reach £45,000? Well, anyway, there is one figure we can give you now—Co-operation 100 per cent.

Thank you, everyone, everywhere, for the grand way you are helping us all along the line. Please realise how grateful we are to you for all the care and consideration you show in sending up your gifts, your orders for leaflets and other literature, your quick return of films required for other shows—all the 101 ways in which you help us out. It makes just all the difference.

### An Idea for Thinking Day

Do not fail to read "The Old Chief's Forge"—an Idea for Thinking Day specially written for us by our Commissioner for Music, Drama and Films, Mrs. Eric Streatfield. We do hope as many Companies as possible will use it at their Thinking-Day-Handing-in-Ceremonies which we know are being planned all over the country during the week-end of 20th-22nd February, which also marks the end of the final Target Month for the British Isles.

By publishing the Idea in this month's GUIDER, we hope it may arrive in time for the overseas Guides to use it as well.

"The Old Chief's Forge" will be sold separately as a leaflet for the benefit of the Fund, price 6d., plus postage 2½d.; orders accepted on and after December 7th.

### Thinking Day Design

The design that you see on page has been drawn for us by Miss Margaret Tarrant. It is being printed on gummed paper size 3 in. by 4½ in., so that it can be used in a variety of ways, e.g.:

- (a) stuck on post cards and sent as a Thinking Day greeting on February 22nd;
- (b) stuck on cards and sent out early as a reminder of the final Target Month; and

## WHAT TO EXPECT AT FOXLEASE

Nov. 27th-Dec. 1st—English Diploma's Guiders' week-end.	Jan. 8th-15th—Ranger.
Dec. 4th-8th—Ranger week-end.	Jan. 19th-26th—Guide and Brownie.
Dec. 23rd-28th—Christmas Party.	Feb. 5th-March 2nd—Spring Cleaning.
Dec. 29th-Jan. 5th—Welsh Instructors' week.	March 2nd-9th—Guide.
	March 12th-19th—Music, Drama and Dancing.
	Mar. 23rd-30th—Ranger.

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. It would be appreciated if Guiders would enclose a stamped addressed envelope with their applications.

For Guiders to whom it is more convenient to arrive in the morning, a picnic lunch will be provided (at 6d.) if the Secretary is notified beforehand. Otherwise, tea is the first meal of the Training week.

Buses which pass Foxlease gates leave Southampton at five minutes past each hour, and Brockenhurst at half past each hour. The last buses are 8.5 p.m. from Southampton and 8.30 p.m. from Brockenhurst. Taxis are seldom available.

## G. I. S.

Could all volunteers for the G.I.S. try to make a special point of seeing THE GUIDER every month, please? Even if you do not take a copy, could you borrow one from a friend, to read any G.I.S. news? Now that paper is short and postage heavy, we want to make sure that all the notices that can be circulated through this paper go out with an assurance that every volunteer will see them. As, presumably, this is "preaching to the converted," could all of you who read this paragraph pass on the information to other volunteers who are not regular readers? This would be a great help.

A very wise suggestion was made the other day by a Guider of long experience, who said—"As well as knowing something of the traditions and customs of the country to which we go, we should be very sure that we have a sound background of the best traditions of our own country behind us. Let us remember this in our reading and study during the black-out. We shall be asked many things about Britain, and not always in a spirit of admiration. We should be very sure of our ground if we are to answer well."

(c) stuck on the envelopes used for handing in gifts at any Thinking-Day-Handing-in-Ceremonies.

The design will be on sale for the benefit of the Fund on and after December 7th, price 6d. per dozen, plus postage 2½d.

N.B.—We feel sure all Guiders will like to know that the Chief Guide has seen both the Idea and design, and does hope both will be widely used.

### Fourth and Final Target Month

The fourth Target Month—January 25th to February 22nd, 1943—will mark the end of these special drives for the British Isles, though the Fund will remain open until the end of the war, and many of the Dominions' and Colonies' Target Months are only just getting into their swing. We all want our final Target Month to be a bit bigger and better than all the others, and you will be wondering eagerly what the Target is to be. Arrangements are not yet complete, so the only clue we can give you at present is that "there's something in the air"!! A full announcement will appear in the January GUIDER.

### Fund Leaflets

The new leaflets "Call to Action" are now travelling busily about the country, but an even greater demand can still be met. Ask for as many as you want, and we will send you as many as we can spare! We have a good supply of them, and we do want to make sure that every single member of the Movement is fully alive to the Fund while our Target Months are still in progress. This also applies to the blue Fund leaflets. Don't forget, will you, when ordering, to enclose a stamped addressed envelope?

### Salvage of Carbon Rods

Salvage of carbon rods from used flashlight batteries is going ahead. One collector sends us this tip—she finds soaking the batteries for a few minutes in a bucket of water helps a lot. One of the chief secrets of success is to use the right kind of pliers—those with the curved, gripping surface are fine—then grip hard and twist from side to side before trying to pull the rod out. Full details appeared in THE GUIDER of October 22nd, page 507, and reprints of that page can be had on request.



There are a number of places in the news this month, and they all tell that, despite scarcity of equipment and difficulties of communication, Guide training is being carried on, and jobs of service to the community sought after.

Montserrat. The Brownies are very flourishing—there are 10 recruits almost ready to be enrolled. "We are in the midst of preparing for a fête to be held to assist us with our Christmas 'Good Deeds.'" The Rangers are helping to man the two Casualty Clearing Stations."

In Uganda the 1st and 2nd Toro Companies have been to camp for the first time and, in addition to the excitement of camp, "Lions gave us quite a thrill, as four were killed within a few miles of our camp during the ten days we were there, and we had to have armed guards at night, just in case they came our way!"

Barbados Guides have formed a Flying Squad who can get meals ready at a moment's notice for survivors from torpedoed ships. "It is like a bolt from the blue when we get a phone message to say, 'Can you get a meal ready, survivors are arriving.' We are very proud to be able to render this small service."

The two Companies of St. Helena are carrying on well. Both are very busy with plans for earning money for the B.-P. Fund.

The Guide Relief Committee gratefully acknowledges clothing recently arrived from Canada, Australia, South Africa and Bermuda.

Toddlers in several day nurseries are very proud of their gaily-striped jerseys and socks.

F. M. M.

## SIGN

**S**IGN' is the word used by Scouts to mean any little details . . . that may help as clues in getting the information they are in search of. "Deduction" is the art of subsequently reasoning out and extracting the meaning from the points so observed."—Scouting for Boys.

Scene—a London street. Along the pavement three Grenadier Guardsmen are advancing abreast, tall men with a swinging stride. Suddenly an obstacle presents itself in their path—a Guider, walking fast, rounds the corner. Without losing step, without hesitation, the Guardsmen left incline. So, incidentally, does the Guider. No sidestepping, no setting to partners as is so often the case when people meet suddenly in the street. Without breaking ranks or losing the rhythm of their march, they meet and pass. A "sign" of the times. Deduction: the Guardsmen and the Guider had been well drilled.

Scene—the same London street. Ahead of her, the same Guider sees two groups of Guides approaching from opposite directions. They are not marching, but just walking alone, talking happily, until they see each other. There is a sudden silence. What has happened? With averted heads they pass each other by, and the talking and laughter only break out again when danger has passed.

Danger? How can there be danger? What has one group of Guides to fear from another? Just this—a friendly greeting. They are afraid, apparently that those other Guides may smile, or even (horrors!) salute. That would be too much.

There is our "sign," and it is "sign" that is neither rare nor peculiar to that one occasion. What, then, are the possible deductions? They are none of them very encouraging.

Either those Guides had never heard of the fourth and sixth Guide Laws (which is absurd), or they had heard of them and were making no attempt to keep them (which is also absurd), or else they were lacking in imagination and so unaccustomed to thinking things out that they had failed to realise that an ordinary greeting could have anything to do with the Promise which each one of them made at her Enrolment.

A Guide is a friend to all and a sister to every other Guide, and a Guide is courteous. That is plain enough. There is no saving clause in brackets to limit the scope of our friendship or of our sisterly behaviour towards each other. The Law is not *A Guide is a friend to all to whom she has been formally introduced, and a sister to every other Guide in the 4th Little Doorstep Company*. A friend to all and a sister to every other Guide means that we must try to treat everyone with courtesy and consideration, and add a little bit extra in fellow-feeling and interest when it comes to another Guide.

This, then, is the theory about which we are all agreed, but it often works badly in practice, if we are to judge by these outward and visible "signs." If our smile is returned with a stony or open-mouthed and slightly half-witted stare, how are we to know that the Guide inside herself is saying, "Here comes another Guide. What fun. I am pleased to see her." Actually, of course, she is saying nothing of the sort. If she were, it would show in her eyes and in her smile. Friendly feelings cannot be hidden. They must go out from one person to another, or how else is one to know that they are friendly?

Another deduction is possible from the "sign" of which we are talking. "They are not unfriendly," someone suggests, "they are just shy." Worse and worse. If we excuse ourselves from doing something which we know perfectly well we ought to do because we are "so shy," we are admitting that we are self-centred people, thinking more of our own feelings than of the feelings of others. Some people, of course, are much shyer than others by nature, and have to work harder to overcome it, but the fact remains that shyness must be overcome if we are to play our full part as members of society.

Holmes—or even Watson—considering our case, would probably make yet another deduction. "People often pass each other by because they have failed to see each other," they say. "They are unobservant." That is true, but no Guides ever allows herself to remain unobservant. If we are unobservant, we must train ourselves to be otherwise, because only the alert, observant person is ready to help in an emergency, and only the truly observant person can ever be really courteous. Courtesy consists in noticing what the other person needs, sometimes even before he is aware of it himself, and in supplying that need or putting him into the way of supplying it for himself, which is often the better method.

Of course, there is much more in courtesy and in the growth of a friendly spirit amongst us than the question of a smile and a salute when we meet, but, after all, it was a straw which first showed which way the wind was blowing, as well as having the honour of breaking the camel's back. How important, then, a straw can be.

Have you noticed that all the possible deduction from our "sign" point to states of affairs which every Guide must seek to avoid? The reasons why we so often neglect to treat others courteously are apparently because we are unobservant, or shy, or that we do not care enough for those whom we meet to make the effort involved.



Recently, I came across this sentence in a book. An old governess is speaking and she is rebuking an ex-pupil of hers, now a grown man serving in the Air Force. "I always did say, David," said Miss Bunting, "that your manners were from the head, not from the heart." Doesn't that express exactly the difference between courtesy and mere politeness? We are polite because we know that the occasion requires it of us, or because it is a habit, but we are courteous because we cannot help it. It is the natural expression of our feelings for another.

Love is courteous, said S. Paul, doth not behave itself unseemly. Love is the root and courtesy is the "fine flower," for in this connection we think of love not in the terms of the ordinary human affection which develops when we meet people and find that we have interests in common and take pleasure in each other's company, but as that love which is concerned for the welfare of other people and expressed itself in the desire to help them. That is the attitude of mind and heart without which no lasting good can be accomplished, no society can build strongly for the future, and no peace can come on the earth.

To each craftsman the sign of his trade. We are builders and we have our sign also. Let us not forget to use it.

C. E. H.

## W

**T**HERE is one more piece of war work which I would like to commend to the already over-worked Guider, and I am wondering if I might be allowed to suggest it through the precious medium of our valuable journal.

Those of us who are in the Forces need to remember that ours is not the only form of National Service and that we are favoured in very many ways, and those who for various reasons are not in the uniformed service of the Crown ought never to forget that people who are able to live in their own homes are the possessors of a blessing beyond price.

The best barracks in the land and the most modern and convenient R.A.F. station can never be a home; and a Recreation Hut—delightful as nearly all of them are now, equipped by the imaginative art of the most ingenious Welfare Officers with the help of the W.V.S., Lord Nuffield's grant and the funds of the unit itself—benefactors all of them—is to many women, both young or middle aged, a poor substitute for a small room with a friendly family gathered round even the tiniest fire.

My experience in the A.T.S. has shown me that the percentage of Guiders, Rangers and Guides in the Service is a high one, and an inestimable help I have proved this to have been. It is small wonder to me that in the busy and organised life of the Guide in the Forces there is little time and an understandable shyness which makes it unlikely that she will introduce herself to the local Guide Company. We know that she would receive a warm welcome if she did, but could not the invitation come from the hostesses?

Christmas will be here in no time and there is a growing desire on the part of most families to share their firesides with their neighbours and with those who are away from home. Do not be uneasy about the food—it is not for meals that your visitors have come, but for the warm friendship and fun of a family circle.

Before the war, in the days of ice-cream, one used to see a card with a large W displayed in the windows of houses. This signified that the Wall's ice-cream man was wanted and would be please come to the door. Is it too revolutionary and un-English an idea, I wonder, to wish that in cottage windows and at the gates of houses up and down the country a W could be placed and that nowadays it would mean "Welcome to those who are away from home."

"This is all very well," I can hear you say. "The idea about entertaining Guides in the Forces is quite possible, but how shall we set about doing it?" Or you may be saying that you have tried it before and it petered out, or the A.T.S. did not answer your invitation. Well, a tenderfoot begins very early in her training to learn to track. Here is a new sort of trail for your Companies—let them hunt up the nearest W.R.N.S. establishment, A.T.S. camp or W.A.A.F. station and set about seeing that an invitation reaches the Guides there.

*In hospitality the will (and the welcome) is the great thing.*

NANCY BERNAYS,  
Imperial Commissioner for Extensions.

NOTE.—When you have tracked down your Guides in the Forces, don't forget to tell them about the B.-P. Fund. They may not even know about it and will want to join in.

# GUIDE INTERNATIONAL SERVICE NEWS

At 11 a.m. on November 10th, the eve of Armistice Day, a Press Conference was held at Imperial Headquarters to announce the plans of the Guide International Service for relief work in post-war Europe.

Guides from Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece and Poland were present, drawn up outside the Council Chamber. They opened the Conference by marching, in single file, to their seats on either side of the Chief's portrait, forming the two ends of a horseshoe, the centre of which was made by the speakers, who were: Lady Cochrane, Chief Commissioner for England; Miss Ward, Chief Commissioner for Wales, and Chairman of the Guide International Service Committee; Madame Malkowska, Founder of Guiding in Poland; Dr. Lambridi, mother of a Greek Guide and a member of the staff of the Greek Ministry of Information; a Polish Ranger; Mademoiselle Tsouderos, daughter of the Greek Premier, herself a Guide; a British Cadet; Mrs. Leigh White, Director of the World Bureau; and Mrs. Mark Kerr, International Commissioner.

Lady Cochrane, in welcoming the Press Representatives, of whom twenty-one were present, said:

"We are delighted to have this opportunity of welcoming you, and would like to tell you some of the arrangements for the Guide International Service."

"In 1938, when the last census was taken, there were 500,000 Guides in the United Kingdom and a million in other countries. The Movement was established in nearly every country, with the exception of three—Germany, Italy and Russia."

"As a result of International Camps and gatherings, etc., and the last great International Camp held in August, 1939, in Hungary, when the war started, enquiries kept coming in to Headquarters asking how it was possible to help Guides in occupied countries, especially the children. We know that the Guides in these countries are looking for help. And so the 'Guide International Service' came into being, with Miss Ward, Chief Commissioner for Wales, as Chairman. Miss Ward will give you some of the details."

Miss Ward then outlined the scheme for the G.I.S. under three headings: Preliminary Steps, Formation of Teams, Training and Testing of Personnel. The Preliminary Steps, Miss Ward said, included approaching the Allied Post-War Requirements Bureau, telling them of our International contacts, and of the type of training which Guiders and Rangers normally undergo, which should fit them to play a useful part in relief work, notably our camp training which accustoms our members to have the necessary equipment to what lies to hand and used to cooking out of doors for varying numbers. By reason of this training we suggested to the Bureau that our members were suited to mobile work such as advance parties, the staffing and running of wayside canteens, the setting up of small rest camps, soup kitchens, etc., and that we might be of practical use in the more rural areas where we would perhaps do preliminary work until such a time as more large-scale relief work were forthcoming. As some members of our team will have had land army experience we could in some cases assist with harvesting and other agricultural work.

Miss Ward described the formation of teams as we visualise them, each team being made up of twenty to thirty Guiders and Rangers, being as far as possible self-contained with its own lightweight camp kit, field kitchen, equipment and if possible its own means of transport. Miss Ward said that all members of the teams must be trained, reliable workers over twenty-one years of age.

In describing the training and testing of personnel, Miss Ward outlined the essential qualifications which have already been published in THE GUIDER. She then introduced Madame Malkowska.

Madame Malkowska said:

"I think that if our Chief Scout (Lord Baden-Powell) were with us to-day, he would certainly send us one of his appreciative smiles, because in his heart he would feel that the Guides are really following his teaching and his advice that they are getting ready to be prepared for the moment when peace comes, this peace which will be very difficult."

"After the last war over two million Poles were sent to work in concentration camps in Germany and families were separated and all sent to different places. This also happened in the Russian-occupied part. So there was a problem when all these people came back. It lasted whole years after the last war when the Poles were coming back from Siberia. Many died on reaching the frontier. The hope of seeing their country again had kept them going, but when they got there, it was too much. There will be much more havoc now because of the displacement of population."

"People are coming into my school now from Siberia and the Ural Mountains. They come in a terrible state of health. Not very long ago a child was brought to me, a girl of four, whose whole body is covered with sores through lack of certain vitamins. The child had lived with her mother at the foot of the Urals and for two years the mother had felled trees every day from 7 till 5, mainly in frost, with very little clothing and no shoes and stockings. She had had to make some shoes from the bark of a tree. For this she earned two roubles a day; one rouble bought bread and the other was put away to buy beans. Can it be wondered at that the

child was in such a bad state? There will be thousands of children in similar or even worse conditions after the war. The local people will help all they can, but as there is a state of famine in Poland, it will not be easy to help when there is no food in the country and no medicine. What there are are only for the Germans."

"Before the war the Guides had a very high status in Poland because they set up camps in the country districts and by their example rather than by their teaching helped to raise the standard of living. We did not call this social service because it was all part of our camp life. The Government gave us lists of places they wanted visited. We also set up play-centres in the big cities."

"The Government of Silesia gave us a piece of ground, where we built our training school for Guiders and we would have 40-50 children of unemployed Silesian miners there for a month. The Rangers taught them so that they did not lose their schooling, and so we could see how the Rangers would turn out as Guiders. There were two Sanatoriums which we were asked to staff and so the doctors, nurses and ward-maids were all Guides."

"The moment British Guides come to Poland they will be met with great joy by their sister Guides and they will be a help. And it may be sooner than we think because of the recent heartening news."

Dr. Lambridi said:

"I feel I have two links with the Guide and Scout Movements because my brother was one of the first to be enrolled and my daughter was one of the last to make the Promise before the Guides were dissolved by the Government."

"It was introduced late, but it formed a nucleus for the life of these girls, because it made a difference to them, being Guides; they tried to live their lives according to the moral laws."

Dr. Lambridi went on to say that there would be a great deal of work to be done in Greece after the war, as many children would be homeless, not necessarily orphans, but just wandering without their parents.

Dr. Lambridi then expressed her thanks to the Guides who were going out there, in the name of the youth of Greece, because, she said, they would listen to, and take advice from, people of their own age where they would not from people older than they. And it was the young people who would be reconstructing the world.

The Polish Ranger said:

"I am a Polish Ranger; that is why I am here. If I had not been a Guide in Poland, I might not be here, because I think perhaps Guiding saved my life. As a Guide I learned to stalk—to move quietly—and so I crossed three frontiers in the snow, wrapped in a white blanket, until I reached Roumania."

"Guiding came first from Britain, and after the war the British Guides will come to Poland again. Everyone who has the chance to see and realise to what extent the German rule in Europe destroyed the fundamental base of human life will admit that the work in the period immediately after the war will not be easy. We Polish Guides who have worked and played with our British friends before the war, and now during it, we know very well that the difficulties would never hinder a British Guide. The Guides who are still in Poland will welcome our British friends because the Guides of my country have never lost faith in Guiding. They know that in spite of the terrible things the war has brought, Guide friendship is still alive in Europe and that at the first possible moment the British Guides will come to help them."

Mademoiselle Tsouderos said how happy her sister Guides in Greece would be if they could hear the news of the Guide International Service. She said she knew how they would welcome, and rely upon help from the British Guides.

A British Cadet, who is one of the volunteers, spoke on the training she is undergoing.

"I and my sister hope to go to Poland," she said, "we are learning Polish hard and studying the history, culture and political background of the country. We are going to help the Poles rebuild Poland as they wish it to be built, not as we think it should be done. We are studying child welfare, car maintenance, sanitation and hygiene and we are taking an even harder training than usual in special lightweight camping. Not an ounce will be allowed for luxury. This training is, of course, only an intensification of our usual Guide training."

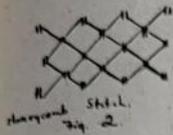
Mrs. Leigh White then described World Guiding as it was before the war, saying that we know the spirit of Guiding is still alive in the hearts of Guides in the occupied countries.

Miss Ward then said:

"There is one thought that I want to share with you."

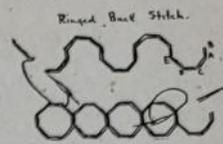
"To-morrow is Armistice Day, a day of remembrance and dedication in remembering those who laid down their lives in this war and in the Great War. We want to link them up with those, right down the ages, who have lived or died for an ideal. We remember them for two reasons: one is to do them honour and give expression of our thanks and the other is to renew our determination and to keep alive the spirit of adventure and their traditions of courage and self-sacrifice and to carry on their work of championing all that makes life worth living."

(Continued on page 177, col. II)



# STITCH! – STITCH!! – STITCH!!!

by  
AGNES BRASH



HERE are about fifty stitches of the "drawn fabric" variety, and, of course, the larger one's repertoire, the more fun one can have in playing with the stitches. There are, however, three or four that are very effective and useful, and all sorts of combinations can be made with them. In earlier days, these lacy stitches were often used as fillings for the petals and leaves of flowers. That may still be done, but there is a strong tendency to build up designs either with lines or with geometrical shapes. This sort of thing fits in very comfortably with modern ideas in the decorating and furnishing of rooms.



Drawn Square

Some stitches look best when they are used to fill a panel, while others are better without a framework. To make a panel, the best outline is satin stitch, but this is satin stitch with a difference. Like all other Drawn Fabric stitches, it is counted by the thread of the material, and pulled tightly. The top half of the stitch lies along the weave of the linen and each stitch steps down one thread.

There are one or two very attractive stitch formations built from satin stitch; one of the most useful of all is Chessboard Filling Stitch. This looks very well without a border and, when finished, gives the effect of being woven in the material.

### Chessboard Filling Stitch

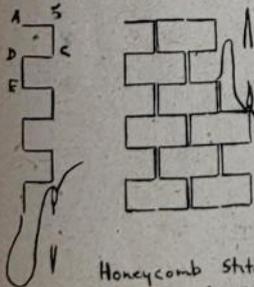
Run the thread in neatly, bringing it out at A. Insert it at B and bring out again at C. Continue working down this line, pulling every stitch tightly, until you have made ten stitches, but, in making the tenth, don't come up a thread lower, but pass the needle right across six threads to the left, bringing it up at D. Now the middle column is worked in an upwards direction. On reaching the top, pass the needle across six threads to the left again and work the third column downwards. The work should never be turned until the three columns are completed. Always begin with the right-hand column, work down it, up the middle one, and again down the one on the left. The tenth stitch of this last column enters at D and comes out at E. Now the work should be turned so that the left side becomes the top, and the needle is in position to begin the next three columns, which are at right angles to the first three.



Chessboard Filling Stitch

### Drawn Square

Another good way of using satin stitch is in a Drawn Square. These squares are most decorative and can be used either singly or in groups. Each square is worked over twelve vertical and twelve horizontal threads. Commence by making a star eyelet consisting of twenty-four stitches, all worked into one centre hole. Start by bringing the thread out at the lower left-hand corner of this eyelet. Insert it three threads up and three to the right. That is the centre hole for all the twenty-four stitches. Continue to work all round the eyelet, always putting the needle in at the centre and always bringing it out one thread to the right. When the needle is inserted to complete the last stitch, bring it out at a point three threads down and three to the left at the bottom left-hand corner, where the eyelet was started. Now insert the needle at the original left-hand corner, and bring it out one thread to the right on the new lower edge, and repeat this, and the stitch will now be vertical. Continue to take vertical stitches until the next corner is reached. Here, again, there must be seven insertions of the needle into the corner hole. Work all round the square in this way. Remember to pull all the stitches of the border in firmly so that the satin stitch



Honeycomb Stitch  
Fig. 1.

### Honeycomb Stitch

This stitch looks best within a framework, and makes a very good filling with a satin stitch border.

Start by bringing the needle up at A. Insert it three threads to the right at B and bring it up again three threads down from B at C. Repeat this last movement—in at B and out at C. Pull this little bind very firmly. Now cross three threads to the left. Insert the needle at D and bring it out three threads down at E. Repeat this

little bind again, in at D and up at E. Continue to work in this way, making little tight binds, first on the right hand and then on the left. The horizontal stitches simply lie across the three threads. It is the vertical stitches that are "pulled." The finished effect is not all like the diagram, as the pulling changes the angles of the stitches, and it looks like Fig. 2. The diagram shows how the second and following rows fit into the first. The vertical stitches are the same and are doubled on the return journey.

### Ringed Back Stitch

Ringed back stitch is one of the simplest as well as one of the most beautiful of Drawn Fabric stitches. It may be used as a single row, between two rows of square stitch, or it may be a solid filling. A single row looks rather like a chain of daisies. The method of working is very easy. It is just a series of back stitches. The direction of the stitches is a little unexpected, but the whole stitch can be mastered in a few minutes. Two journeys are required to complete the rings, but the diagram will make that quite clear. The "rings" are really little octagons, and once that shape is realised, the stitch becomes quite straightforward.

Bring the needle up at A, insert it two threads up, at B, and bring it out again at A. Pull that little stitch very firmly. Insert the needle again at B and bring it out two threads to the left and four down, at C. Insert it again at A and bring it out at C. Pull tightly. Now insert the needle again at A and bring it out two threads down and four to the left, at D. Insert it now at C, bringing it out at D. This little stitch should always be pulled tightly, and, always after the little stitch comes the longer one. Now insert the needle at C again and bring it out at E. Continue this all along the row, always the little stitch and then the longer one, and all of them pulled tightly. Follow the direction shown in the diagram. When the end of the row is reached, turn back by completing the last octagon, and then work all the way back. When the two journeys cross at the vertical stitches, these stitches should be repeated, so that there will be four vertical stitches each time.

If a solid filling of ringed back stitch is desired, the second row must be placed so that the horizontal stitches will coincide. Great care must be exercised in starting new threads and finishing off the ends. It is best to work with a blunt needle, in order to avoid splitting the threads of the linen, but a sharp needle should always be used for starting and finishing threads.

## GUIDE INTERNATIONAL SERVICE NEWS—continued from page 176

"Remembrance, if it is to be of value, should be linked with the future as well as with the past, and should be active as well as passive. On the eve of Armistice we like to think that in the "Guide International Service" at any rate we have one practical way in which those of us who belong to this world-wide Association may possess and hand on unimpaired, and perhaps even enhanced, the heritage passed to us by those who we remember on Armistice Day."

Mrs. Mark Kerr concluded the conference by proposing a vote of thanks to our visitors.

As a result of this conference Guiders will be interested to know that at the time of going to Press, the Guide International Service has been reported in detail in thirteen of the National Daily Papers, eighteen important provincial papers, and the Ministry of Information is enabling the news overseas.

## ARE YOU HOLDING A BAZAAR?

### Do You Know That—

1. New rationed articles always require coupons (even if made from old or second-hand material, or material for which coupons have already been surrendered).
2. Second-hand garments require coupons if sold above certain prices.
3. Organisers of Sales of Work who wish for a float of coupons may write to the Board of Trade, Raleigh House, Dolphin Square, S.W.1.
4. Coupons taken at a sale must be sent within 14 days of the termination by registered post to the Chief Accountant, Board of Trade, Telephone House, Bournemouth, together with a list of the goods sold against them.
5. Organisers will find the 1942-43 Clothing Quiz a useful guide. It costs 2d. and may be obtained through any bookseller.

## THE GUIDER

## STALKING

Yarn No. 4

by

MARGUERITE DE BEAUMONT

THIS is the last Yarn of the series, and I think that it is just as well to do a little summing-up before we go any further. I spoke first of all of how to learn the art of Stalking and how to teach it. In the second Yarn I dealt with observation of birds and animals and the practical side of the work. In the third Yarn I spoke of the children whom we as Guiders are trying to lead and of the value and importance of observing, and learning about their characters. If it were possible for us as Guiders to be as perfect on our job as we would wish to be, we should find it essential to understand everything that I have tried to put before you in these three Yarns, because Stalking in all its branches is the very essence of the Guide Training, and I have tried to illustrate the combination between the ideal and the practical, which is so important in all work connected with children.

There is, however, one part of the subject of Stalking which I have not yet touched on, and that is the part which intimately concerns the Guider herself. I said at the end of my last Yarn that the Chief was the first to break the trail for us to follow, and I think the way that he did this was by observing certain laws. Here are some of the important ones, and it will probably be found by those who read this Yarn that there are others besides. However, I think that those I am going to set out here for you are the most essential ones:

1. Look into the eye of the sun;
2. Sketch and memorise one single print;
3. Get a comprehensive view of the whole track;
4. Think with the mind of the hunted;
5. When the track is lost mark the spot and cast round in a wide circle;
6. Keep down-wind of your quarry;
7. Take your landmarks when you start and look back occasionally as you go along.

1. *Look into the eye of the sun:* The Chief was very fond of an old saying: "Keep your face always towards the sunshine and then the shadows must fall behind you." It is essential that Guiders should always look for the good that lies in every Guide and never at the possible bad. In studying character there is always a temptation to pay attention to the traits that we may dislike to the exclusion of the good points. Everyone has these good points and they are the foundation upon which to build. It would be a good plan for Guiders who are, so to speak, "Stalking" each individual child in their Company, to make a list of all the good qualities that each possesses. We should work from this, and we would find that we are doing good work. It is possible that with the right point of view ourselves to regard bad qualities in people as incidentals, and the more we adopt this attitude the more we shall find that these bad qualities will fade away as the good ones grow in power and strength. The following is an excellent quotation which may well help us in this direction:—*The work of many a well-intentioned reformer has been brought to less than nought because his sole attention has been directed to purging errors and abuses without a thought as to how they were to be replaced.* We see from this that it is the Guider's own attitude of mind and point of view that are of tremendous importance. We shall often find if we search ourselves carefully that the very faults which we criticise so bitterly in the youngsters we are trying to lead, are our own faults, and that it is we who need leadership far more than they do. We need to look towards the sun as the symbol of beauty and the greatness of God, and as we feel its warmth and light we shall find that the difficulties and disappointments of leadership will fade away. We are bound to have setbacks, but some of us will be lucky enough to be able to see some favourable signs of progress and most likely will go on with hope in our hearts that we are on the right trail, and hope has a wonderful way of producing an inner feeling of certainty despite the fact that we may see few signs to encourage us. There is no doubt that every effort we make with regard to the work of leading our Companies is never wasted. Years afterwards, the work that we have done and, above all, the example that we have given, does always bear fruit—that is to say, if it is done in the right spirit and if we have the courage to look into the eye of the sun.

2. *Sketch and memorise one single print:* Every Guide leaves some trail behind. Every mark that she leaves in passing from Tenderfoot to Second Class, Second Class to First Class, and so on, is worthy of the most careful attention. The Guider's job is to study these marks. The practical suggestion which will help us in the study of the individual character of every Guide is to keep a really comprehensive Company register. It is impossible to remember all the details of the career of each Guide who passes through our hands, especially if they are very old hands!! Just as when stalking or following a trail we must make a sketch or drawing of one print in order to recognise it again, and by so doing to know that we are on

the right trail. We must keep this register which will contain the results of our observations of each individual Guide; the register is our sketch book. As when following a trail we so often see that it leads from one point to another, goes round in a circle or keeps constantly in the same direction, so it is with characters of children. Sometimes we see that the things we most desire for them become more clearly defined in their character, and sometimes we see that the marks showing ill-health, or indecision, gradually grow less and less as we give them the Guide Training and all that is so valuable and lasting and worth-while about it. Sometimes we shall find that we are bewildered and puzzled by uncertain marks and signs. We must remember in marking our sketch book that we have to use our brains as well as our eyes when Stalking. It is important, too, that we should stand aside and look on at the Company doing its work, playing its games. In this way we shall learn a great deal. The Guider who is always engaged in the playing or controlling of the Company's games, etc., loses many opportunities of getting sketches for her book of the trail.

3. *Getting a comprehensive view of the whole track:* While it is obviously important to study each individual in the Company, it is of great value to occasionally get a bird's-eye view of the whole when stalking or tracking. It is often a good idea to leave the trail and climb to a height: the matter of Climbing to a Height is of tremendous importance, too, in the work of a Guider. To be able, so to speak, to leave the great arena of life with all its coming and going, its tumult and excitement, its difficulties and its dangers, and to find ourselves in a place apart, where we can think and remember about our work. From this height we shall get a comprehensive view of the whole track and we shall also get the strength that we shall need to come back to the trail once more. It is necessary for Guiders to look ahead in their work; it is no use to plan our Company meetings on the spur of the moment and in a hurry. A practical suggestion which is of value is to keep a book and always use two pages for every meeting. On one page write down what you intended to do, on the other write down what you eventually did. It will often be found that the re-reading of this book will give an all too comprehensive view of the whole track!! Having got this view, we can look ahead and see how we can improve matters in the future. I feel that every Guider could take as a slogan the following words: *The great thing in this world is not so much where you stand as in what direction you are moving.*

4. *Think with the mind of the hunted:* It is obvious that this rule is an essential one, but what is not quite so obvious is that every Guider must be young enough to keep this rule. No Guider can fulfil her function as leader of youth if she has never been, or can't remember having been, young herself. There are people in the world who never grow old—the Chief was one of these. The secret of his better and cleverer and nicer young people were in his day. He progressed with whatever generation he found himself in contact with. He kept his mind in tune with the present, and his love of children was a great and vital force in his life. In his book, *Lessons from the Varsity of Life*, we find the following words: *Through an upper window comes the laughing chatter of the young folk going to bed. To-morrow their day will come, may it be as happy a one as mine has been, God bless them!* Every Guider must think with the mind of a child—being at all times child-like but never childish, and in this way we shall gain that one quality which should see us through, that thing which we most earnestly desire, the love and confidence of the children we lead.

5. *When the track is lost, mark the spot and cast round in a wide circle:* The chief thing to remember in this rule is that however difficult some trails may be, and however impossible the situation, we must NEVER GIVE UP TRYING. We must give ourselves courage by marking the last really good thing we can find about the particular Guide whose trail we are following. We must go from that point, making ever-widening circles. In other words, we must look for cause and effect; we must not forget that a change of circumstances or surroundings may affect a child very considerably. A Guider must often trust to very small signs and sometimes to intuition. A Guide who is very young has a mind and character that is pliable and easy to control; we can notice signs easily in this case. As Guides grow older and go out into the world, the task becomes much more difficult. Fresh influences will come; children at the age we have to deal with them do not stand still; we must keep our knowledge of these up to date. When we have lost the trail, mark the last sign and begin to move round in circles. We must be careful not to tramp aimlessly about, because if we do this we shall obliterate even the small signs which may give us valuable information. This law of the lost trail will need a tremendous amount of courage if we are to succeed in keeping it.

6. *Keeping down-wind of your quarry:* When Stalking a bird or animal the wind will always be found to be a very important factor. We must not make our intentions obvious. It is clear that this also applies to the leadership of children. We do not want them to know exactly what we are up to. The Chief has called Guiding a Game, and we must keep it as such. We all know that it has a very important and serious side, but the true Guider should see that this seriousness sinks into the minds of Guides almost unconsciously. (Continued on page 179, col. II)

# DOWN THE LANES with GYPSY PETULENGRO



NOVEMBER and December are not the best months for camping, but according to my diary there have been some very sunny days in both these months during the past eight years. At present I am in Scotland, and considering how far north it is, the weather is very mild and fine. The scenery is wonderful, although most of the trees have shed their mantles. The pines, of course, are still fully clad, and with every little breeze comes a faint murmur of "tree voices," varying according to the size of the tree and the strength of the breezes.

The ploughmen are still busy, with waddling rooks and plump, perky starlings following closely behind, picking up squirming worms. I saw to-day an uncommon sight for November, especially in Scotland. At a little seaside town called Dunbar, two butterflies were "playing" as if it were June, zig-zagging from hedge to hedge, up and down and back again, never seeming to tire. But they will soon end their autumn play now, with a long rest ahead.

Squirrels have already finished their work of storing up their winter supply, the hedgehogs, round and fat, have curled themselves up in the "bouri" (hedge) and the dormice have started their long sleep. In fourteen short weeks they will awaken, the birds will have chosen their mates and probably young robins and thrushes will have already been hatched in some parts of the country.

And you will want to start out again, too, hiking and camping, and when you do go you will be well ready if you follow some of the little hints I am going to give you from time to time.

Two young Guides whom I met during a recent visit to Liverpool were telling me of all the little snags they had found during the last summer. One was not only the cost of cooking utensils, but the difficulty in obtaining them. The elder said she had tried to buy a small "egg-saucepan" which used to be sold at about two-pence, and when she did drop across one the ironmonger wanted to charge her 2s. 9d. for it. I soon put her wise, to making an egg-saucepan and, as a matter of fact, other saucepans, too. I may as well tell you about them, too, for even if you never want to use one of them, you can always give the tip to those who do.

There are two kinds of saucepan the "professional" hiker uses, and you may have seen a tramp with his old "billy-can" made with a cocoa tin with two holes punched through at the top and a piece of string to form the handle. Well, it's a useful one at a pinch, but you could go one better by making a loop handle with good, strong wire, so that if the occasion arose you could hang it over a wood fire and boil away without any fear of the handle burning. (Of course, the tramp generally "borrows" the hot water he uses in his "billy-can" to make a brew of tea with). If you get tins a size larger than the others, you can make a whole nest of saucepans which will fit into each other and scarcely take up any space, but to do this you must make the "handles" moveable. If you are making a "cross-bar" pothanger you can use three or four of these saucepans over your fire at the same time.

An ordinary "Nestlé's" sweetened milk tin makes a handy egg-saucepan, and if you are going to make something more elaborate than the "billy-can" get a piece of tin (also from an old tin), five inches long and two inches wide. Fold over half an inch from each side and hammer out flat, then bend one inch at an angle of about 45 degrees at one end and rivet it to the tin with copper rivets that are just a fraction longer than the thickness of handle and tin combined. Don't use rivets that are too long, they require too much hammering and are not as neat as when a short rivet is used. You can buy a few rivets and washers (little copper rings) for a couple of pence. Get mixed sizes and you are bound to be correct, but none need be longer than half an inch. Tap gently round the sides of the rivet after you have fixed the washer on it; there is no need to hammer it hard.

A good-sized saucepan can be made from a sweet tin, and if it is too tall, you can trim it down with a pair of strong scissors, or, better still, borrow a pair of metal shears from some tradesman. Make sure that you "bevel" the sharp edges of the tin. This is easily done by turning over a quarter of an inch of tin at the top (inwards is best) and hammering it down perfectly flush to the inner side of the tin.

I mentioned a biscuit tin for roasting in one article. Well, you can also use a square tin for boiling in. Ordinary stone jars can be set inside the big tin and make a good substitute for casseroles. You can boil stews and two or three different kinds of vegetables this way, if you wish. Make sure that when you are boiling more than one kind of vegetable not to let the "saucepan" boil over. Just put enough water in the big tin to reach to within an inch of the top of the jars inside when it boils. If you find the water going too high, put a cold spoon or a knife into it for a second, to cool it down temporarily, and then remove a little of the water to prevent it boiling over again.

I mentioned the "cross-bar" way of suspending your saucepans, and for the benefit of those who have never seen the Gypsies using one, I will explain it. It is simply two pieces of wood, with forked tops, driven into the ground and a thick rod laid in the forks. "S" hooks are placed on the rod, and to get the smaller pans near the fire more than one hook is used. Of course, this method is only used for the "hanging" type of saucepan, the "handled" type being used over the fire just as you would use them at home on an open fire.

If you are short of crockery, or want to travel with something light and unbreakable, you can make serviceable mugs from milk tins, too. Little handles can either be riveted or soldered on to the tins, and with a little practice you will be able to turn out some nice drinking vessels.

*Kooshiti-Bok T'a O Jeude Duveleshoc-Divvas.* (Good Fortune and A HAPPY CHRISTMAS.)

## STALKING—continued from page 178

How often the animal who gets scent of the man who is following it throws up its head and goes off in another direction. When this happens it means that the man has got to start all over again, and as like as not will never get so near the animal as he did in the first instance. To use the Chief's words—"Softly, softly catches monkey!"

7. Take your landmarks when you start and look back occasionally as you go along: What are the landmarks of Guiding? I think we may say that they are: What Guiding aims to do—What we, as Guiders, aim to do through Guiding. We must learn the first of these from the Chief, and the second we must make sure of for ourselves before we attempt to lead the Guides themselves. Very often we shall find that we have made a mistake and that we have to go back and start again from another angle. We must not be depressed by this; we must realise that it is just like stalking and that, having moved through a certain piece of country, and having had to go back again and follow the same trail once more, will have given us most valuable experience. There are a great many people in the Guide Movement who have wasted a great deal of time going along fools' trails. This is because they have failed to follow the Chief and quite late in their Guide life this has suddenly dawned upon them. These people have had to go back a very long way. Sometimes when you go back along a trail it is with a view to recognising the country from an opposite point of view. This is valuable. In leadership it is important that we should be able to look at a question from another's point of view as well as from our own. It will often be found that looking at a piece of country from another angle alters its aspect completely. If we tackle a difficulty with one of our Guides with courage and a sense of humour, we shall often find when we look back on it that it was a very dangerous adventure, and we might not have tackled it at all had we realised how dangerous it was.

There is one very important point about this rule. You notice that it says "look back occasionally." The word occasionally is an important one. We must not look back too often. In life there is far more to be accomplished ahead of us than has been accomplished in the past, so we must not waste time with too much looking back to the detriment of what still remains to be done.

I think that is all for the laws of Stalking for Guiders, but I would like to finish this Yarn by making one very important point which applies to Stalking and Tracking in all its branches, whether it be the trail over the hills and far-away or the trail of the children in our Companies, the person who is fully trained in Guiding and really understands about Stalking observation, does not move only with his eyes to the ground. The eyes must be constantly lifted to the hills.

Here is a quotation with which I will close this series of Yarns on Stalking, and with which I will wish you all Good Guiding on whatever trail you may have to follow:

*"Our journey through this world is short; Let us take time for the things that are most worth while: time for thought; time for best books; time to do our daily work well whatever it is; time for our friendships; time for play, prayer and worship; time for friendship with God."*

[NOTE.—Some of the ideas in this Yarn are included with the kind permission of The Camp Chief, Col. J. S. Wilson.]

# I WONDER!

(No. 3.)



WILL it be a fine day to-morrow? Does that change of wind mean rain? Or does that lovely sunset show a turn to frost? I wonder if you can foretell the weather with certainty in your own locality and if you have tried prophesying when you are touring about in different parts of the country? The same signs don't ALWAYS work, do they?

Which trees put on their autumn coats first in your district? Was this timing earlier or later than usual, and was it affected by soil or weather conditions? Do you think it will be a hard winter? There are plenty of berries, certainly, but are you sure that they are not more of a sign of the sort of season we have had rather than what is to come? Driving through a wood lately we noticed that most of the trees (oak and beech) were the most glorious mixture of gold and brown, here and there one had stayed green, and in some cases even individual branches seemed to have "missed the bus."

From trees to squirrels! I saw one not long ago sitting at the top of a tall beech, eating. I wondered what the titbit was? A beech nut, perhaps, but it looked too large and I suspected a horse chestnut, as there were several trees of that sort handy. There were oak also; my friend had plenty of choice for his dinner. What use is a squirrel's tail? It delights the eye, we know, but nature must have had some more utilitarian purpose than that when she gave him his bushy brush. Watch "Nutkin" jumping from branch to branch! Does he land on all fours, front or hind feet first, or sometimes in one position and sometimes in another? Squirrels are the most inquisitive little chaps. The one we were watching saw us peepily and scuttled off to hide at the far side of the tree. "Oh, dear! He's gone!" a Tenderfoot would say, but not a bit of it. In less than two ticks he was back peeping round the bole and keen to play a sort of long-distance hide-and-seek with us. Have squirrels sensitive hearing? Make some small noise and test those long, furry-tipped ears. Can a squirrel get into an ungraceful attitude? I doubt it, but watch for yourselves.

Soon after I saw a number of wild geese flying in their usual V formation. Does the same goose always lead or do they frequently change P.L.s? I saw these birds from the top of a fairly high hill. They were sweeping away from the sunset and flying very high and strongly. Where would they settle for the night? Inland or on the sea? Or would they rest by night or in the daytime? They were moving seawards at about 6 p.m. I wonder what they eat? Any farmer will tell furious tales of damage to his young clover in spring, but at present, when clover is not to be found, what do the geese take as their substitute?

Have you heard the various noises that birds make with their wings? With a little practise you can tell just who you have disturbed on your woodland walk, even if you don't catch sight of a feather. Listen to the wood pigeons as they rise in a blue cloud off the turnip tops. What a whirr and clatter of wings as they get going! Over there is another flock of birds gleaming the stubble. There they go, but with what a different noise and style of flight. Look at these birds following the plough. A real "mixed grill," aren't they? How many kinds can you tell by sound? And by sight? And talking of sight, don't forget that *shape* and *size* are both very important; so don't only pay attention to *colouring*.

See how differently the birds move on the ground. Here is a starling walking along like an old man, a plover running and fussing about as if there wasn't a second to spare, and scores of others, each with its own characteristics. Will an equal number patronise the tractor, do you think? Or will its noise alarm them? What happens to a plover's crest in the wind? Which way will he settle? Watch what they do with their legs when flying, and compare the action with that of aeroplane's retractable undercarriage. Do all birds do the same things with their legs in flight? Compare a heron and a blackbird!

Which flowers are still holding out in your garden? And in your hedgerows? Go out next frosty morning and see what has happened to them. There they are hanging all limp and blue as if all backbone had departed from them. But wait a bit! If the frost was not too hard they may recover, and next time you pass you will see them all cheered up again.

What actually happens in frost? Is the plant's circulation temporarily (or finally)

suspended and how does the circulation compare with the human arrangement of arteries and veins? How many degrees of frost will different plants stand up to? Which are the most sensitive? Is the sun a help or not?

Why are autumn-sown seeds stronger than those sown in spring? What sort of seed does nature sow just now? Have a hunt round the trees and see how many kinds of fruit you can find. Mostly autumn-sown, aren't they? But not all. What about the elm and its "butterfly rain" in springtime?

The yew trees are covered with lovely red berries just now. These are poisonous, and yet we see the birds eating them freely. In fact, birds are a good deal to distribute their seed for them. Can you explain this? No! the berries are not harmless to birds! They would harm them very effectively if they ate the poisonous part.

Do you know many legends about birds, flowers and stars? There are many lovely local ones to be had for the searching.

Are there any butterflies still with you, or has the frost polished them off? Our Red Admirals had a passion for greengages this year, and I saw as many as five settled on a small fruit that was rotting on the ground. Were they eating, or drinking the juice? What effect would it have on them and why not choose sound fruit? Do butterflies have fancies for special colours? Particularly magenta! They seem to haunt certain shades of flowers and shrubs, but is this because of scent or does that shade of flower produce more nectar or pollen?

Can a hedgehog see in the dark? Or are their night operations conducted by smell? Our friend came back to Puss's dish the other night and, to judge by the noise, fell into it!

Can you tell the difference between a stoat and a weasel? You will have an easy task soon as stoats turn white in winter, but the specimens I saw lately (there are lots about just now) had not put off their summer dress, so how did I identify them?

- Have you seen
- (1) A rook's parliament?
  - (2) A pheasant with its ears up?
  - (3) A fish's eyelids?
  - (4) A woodcock (or a swan) carrying its young?

I WONDER!

F. M. M.



## ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL

London and Home Counties Courses

Owing to the success of the present courses the following have now been arranged for January to March.

**Course I**  
The course for experienced Guide Guiders will be continued next term on Wednesdays (not Mondays as heretofore). In view of the fact that this change may lead to a few vacancies, Commissioners are invited to make special application for Guiders they would particularly like to attend. (Brownie course on Mondays as usual.)

**Course II**  
Tuesdays, January 12th to March 16th inclusive from 7-9 p.m. Two courses will run simultaneously for Warranted and Unwarranted Owls of all ranks.  
Place: Girl Guide Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

**Course III**  
Fridays, January 15th to March 19th inclusive, from 7-9 p.m. for unwarranted Guide Guiders of all ranks.  
Place: Cathedral Hall, S.W.1.

**Course IV**  
Thursdays, January 14th to March 18th inclusive from 7.0 p.m. A course for warranted Guide Guiders of all ranks.  
Place: Cathedral Hall, S.W.1.

**Course V**  
Commissioners' Week-end Trainings.—February 20th-28th and March 12th to 14th. These trainings will be non-residential at Guide Headquarters.

**Course VI**  
There will be a special holiday course for School Guiders in the neighbourhood of Victoria, from Monday, January 4th, to Friday, January 8th, inclusive. Sessions will be from 10-12.30 p.m.; 2-4 p.m.; 4.30-6 p.m. daily. The course will comprise Guide, Ranger and Cadet work. Application forms must be returned to the Secretary of the English Training School by December 14th. (School Guiders will be welcomed to either Course II or III, and a special session will be arranged for them during the course.)

Fee 5s. for the Course. Guiders will enrol for the whole time. Numbers will be limited to 50 for each course. Application forms which must be completed before the entries will be accepted can be obtained from the Secretary of the English Training School, Training Department, Girl Guide Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1. Please enclose a stamped addressed envelope.

Further details will appear in the January GUIDER.  
**Course VII**  
A short course for Ranger Guiders is being arranged. Full details next month.

## NATIONAL SERVICE TRAINING. O.T.C. for Officers of Cadets

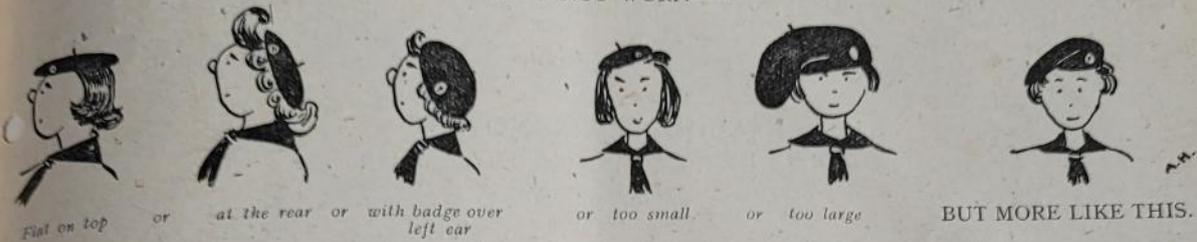
Commandant: Miss VIOLET SYNGE  
A training school for officers of all types of pre-service training takes place at the Chelsea Polytechnic, Manresa Road, S.W.3, on Tuesdays from 19.00-21.00 hours. The new term will start on Tuesday, January 12 and applications from Ranger Guiders are invited; as numbers must be limited applications will be taken in strict rotation, and should be sent to Miss Outram, 39, Victoria Street, S.W.1, by December 14th. The fee of 5s. will be payable at the first meeting.

The programme for next term will include: Drill and Ceremonial; Hygiene; Handy-woman. Only those who can undertake to attend regularly for the whole term are invited to apply.

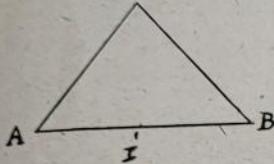
# RANGER UNIFORM

**THE RANGER BERET** is a dark blue beret with a cloth Ranger Badge worn on the left side (above the left eye). The beret is pulled well forward (as in the Tank Corps), with fullness over right side.

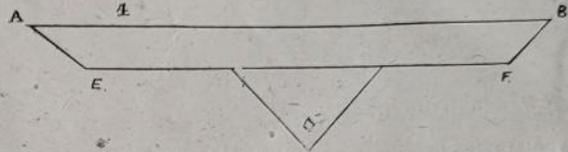
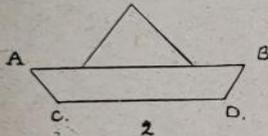
IT IS NOT WORN—



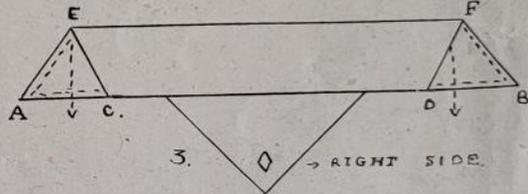
## HOW TO FOLD THE RANGER TIE



Lie tie face downwards (County badge on table), fold A-B towards point and leave about 6 to 7 inches for peak. Turn over and fold C-D on to A-B, and E-F on to A-B. Tie is now ready to put on.



Make Certain point is at the middle of the back. Decide on tidiest end of top, roll it round the other and slip on woggle. Holding tie both ends, unroll tidy end, which will then lie flat on the other.



### UNIFORM-RANGER NOTICE

In order to make the Ranger Branch keep up a high standard of uniform smartness, in spite of war-time difficulties, it has been decided that the uniform colour for Rangers shall be grey for jerseys and shirts, and new Companies are advised to start with grey. It is realised that some Companies are already equipped with jerseys and shirts of other colours, and it is not intended that they should feel they have knitted in vain. These Companies may perhaps decide to change by degrees to the Ranger grey, in which case new recruits could start in grey and worn out jerseys could be replaced by grey.

For the same reason as above it has also been decided to have all Rangers wearing red woggles; these may still vary in design and texture, but all in one colour will add to the general smartness. Scarves will remain navy blue, folded Scout-wise. Berets are navy.

Sea Rangers will continue to wear navy blue jerseys in the winter and white shirts in the summer, and only wear navy blue shirts when neither are available. Scarves are black with royal blue woggles.

In view of so many uniforms being worn to-day, it has appeared more than necessary to sharpen up the standard of uniform in the Ranger Branch, and the loyal co-operation of all members is hoped for.

ANNE HOPKINS, Commissioner for Rangers.

### KEEP FAITH WITH BRITISH PRISONERS

During these years of war over £13,500,000, has been raised for Red Cross work. This vast sum exceeds by only a small margin the ever-growing expenditure of the Red Cross and St. John War Organisation. The expenditure on food, comforts, medical supplies for our prisoners of war has reached the rate of over £4,500,000 a year, and more than £75,000 a year is needed for the provision and maintenance of ambulances, etc. Red Cross stores, including goods bought for prisoners of war, have to date cost £8,500,000.

That is one side of the picture. Now look at the other side. Think of the young men whose careers are being interrupted by the loss of years of study. They are making the best of things. Here is their opportunity for study—if only they had the facilities. The Red Cross and St. John provide those facilities. Books are sent, study courses arranged, advice and information given for each man's particular needs.

Boredom and depression are deadly enemies in prison life and must be conquered. Books help here, too, and musical instruments—difficult to procure but most gratefully received by the Red Cross and St. John, and finally by the men, who form their own orchestras. Plays are sent, too, and books on production, make up and scenery. Indoor games have been sent in thousands, as well as materials for outdoor sports.

Imagine the difference all this makes to prison life. Imagine, too, what it is to be ill in prison without proper comforts! The Red Cross supplies these comforts, and also occupation for the wounded men, so that they may learn a trade and ensure post-war employment.

Guides we know are working hard for the Red Cross. They may be interested to hear of some of the ways in which the Red Cross and St. John are working for the prisoners of war. Tell them of these things, and then tell them to work harder still, in order that good Samaritans who serve under the Red Cross and the Cross of St. John of Jerusalem, may continue to keep faith with those who are prisoners overseas.

When strength is taxed...

Make it up with

**HōVIS**

BEST BAKERS BAKE IT

Maschfield

## OPPORTUNITIES

### ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL HOLLOWAY, N.7

**PROBATIONERS.** Candidates of good education between the ages of 19 and 33 can be received into the Preliminary Training School for seven weeks' training, without fees, before entering the wards. Salary during training, £30, £35, and £40 per annum. On completion of three years' training selected Nurses have the opportunity of training for the C.M.B. Apply to the Matron for full particulars.

### Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women WATERLOO ROAD, S.E.1

(Recognised Training School)

There are vacancies for **PROBATIONER NURSES** for three-and-a-half years' training. Age limit 17-35 years. Salary £30, £35, £40, £50. Board, lodging and some indoor uniform provided. Lectures given by Medical Staff and Resident Sister Tutor. Some of the period of training will be spent at the base hospital in the country. For particulars apply Matron.



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

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

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

## HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

### MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

NOVEMBER 11th, 1942

#### PRESENT

The Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham, C.B.E.  
(in the Chair)  
The Lady Baden-Powell, G.B.E.  
Miss Anstice Gibbs  
Miss Bardsley  
Mrs. Elliott Carnegie, M.B.E.  
The Countess of Clarendon  
The Hon. Lady Cochran  
Mrs. Davies-Cooke  
Sir Percy Everett

The Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Gibbs.  
Mrs. T. W. Harley.  
The Lady Merthyr  
The Lady Somers  
Miss K. J. Strong  
Miss Wallace Williamson  
Miss Ward, J.P.  
The Hon. Mrs. Fitzherbert Wright  
By Invitation  
Miss Hopkins, Miss Shanks, Lady Stubbs, Miss Thompson.

#### POST-WAR ACTIVITIES

Tentative plans for post-war activities were discussed.

#### HEADQUARTERS INSTRUCTOR'S CERTIFICATES

The following sea subjects were added to the Headquarters Instructor's Certificates:—

Boat orders and procedure.  
Ships and shipping (history, types and rigs).  
Cargoes and trade routes.  
Elementary navigation.  
Care and repair of boats. Construction of boats.  
Sailing charges.  
International Code and two of the following: Burgees, heraldry, flags.  
Nature lore for seas.  
Weather lore, winds and tides.  
Drill and Sea Ranger ceremonial.  
Compass and charts  
Knots and cordage, including netting.

#### ALTERATIONS TO BOOK OF RULES

Rule 55, page 148. *All-Round Cords*. Add note as follows:—  
"The candidate must have completed the syllabus for this Award before her 17th birthday."

Rule 68, page 152—*Begging*. Delete paragraph 1. (This is covered in Rule 5, Page 11 and Rule 29 (f) page 24.)

Paragraph 2 to read as follows and to be headed "Street Collections."  
Members of the Movement in uniform are not allowed to sell for flag or flower days, nor distribute appeals, sing carols or collect money in the streets.

#### CENTRAL DIRECTOR OF G.F.S. GUIDES

Mrs. Gerard Carling has been appointed Central Director of G.F.S. Guides as from January 1st, 1943.

#### RANGER UNIFORM

Ranger Guiders wearing coats and skirts or overalls may wear dark blue open-ended ties. (It is regretted that these are not at present available at Headquarters.)

It has been decided that Rangers should wear red woggles and that the uniform colour for their jerseys and shirts should be grey. (See notice by Miss Hopkins on page 181.)

#### BELTS

The Board of Trade can no longer release supplies of leather for belts, and at present no further orders can be taken. We are still hoping to secure material for a substitute, and as soon as possible further information will be published in THE GUIDER. We are doing all we can to solve the difficulty, so please do not send us any queries or orders for belts until you have seen a further notice.

#### GUIDERS' HATS

A vertical strip of ribbon will be used on Guiders' hats in the place of cockades (when these are not procurable) and the County Badge will be worn in the middle of the strip.

Outstanding orders for cockades will be executed, but new orders will now receive strips of ribbon (obtainable from Headquarters).

#### GIRL SCOUTS OF AMERICA

The Chief Commissioner reported a letter from the Girl Scouts of America brought over by the King's Scouts who had been touring in America, and it was suggested that Mrs. Roosevelt should be asked if she would be good enough to take our reply.

#### HEADQUARTERS RESTAURANT

It is very much regretted that owing to the increasing difficulties of obtaining supplies it has been found necessary to reduce the numbers using the Restaurant at Headquarters. The following scheme has therefore been brought into force:—

All Restaurant permits have been cancelled.  
Meals can only be served to active members of the Movement, who may once a week bring one friend to lunch. This also applies to the Staff.

All active members of the Movement (other than members of Headquarters Committees and Staff) are asked to sign the Visitor's Book on entering the Restaurant, giving the name of their Division, District or Company, and the name of any friend they may bring with them.

Parties of Guiders or Guiders must notify the Restaurant of their intended visit in time to receive a reply; if no notification has been given it may not be possible to serve them with a meal.

#### TRAINING AND CAMPING—CORRESPONDENCE WITH HEADQUARTERS

With reference to the notice that appeared in the November GUIDER under "Committees and Departments at Imperial Headquarters" please note that the footnote re correspondence applies only to Departments without Commissioners, and that all letters for the Commissioner for Training should still be sent to her at Headquarters.

Letters that affect camping should, as heretofore, be sent to the Commissioner for Camping, either at Headquarters or at her home address: Rosemead, Pottery Bar, Middlesex.

#### TENDERFOOT AND RECRUIT BADGES

Headquarters now has an adequate supply of both Guide Tenderfoot and Brownie Recruit Badges, and would advise Badge Secretaries to take this opportunity of replenishing their stocks.

#### PLEASE NOTE

Policy, Organisation and Rules is out of print and no more copies of the 1939 edition are being printed. A notice will appear in THE GUIDER directly the new edition is ready.

#### CHEAP TICKETS FOR THE REGENT'S PARK ZOO

Price of admission for parties of Guiders has now been adjusted as follows:

Under 16 years	4d.
16 and over	1s. 0d.

Special permits—available for week-days only—can be obtained from Headquarters. Please state clearly, numbers in each age group, and date of proposed visit.

#### HOME ADDRESS

Will all Guiders, when writing to Headquarters from the Forces or evacuation addresses, please also state their home address? Compliance with this request will give most valuable assistance to the keeping of records.

## AWARDS

GALLANTRY, *Silver Cross (Life-saving)*  
Patrol Leader Barbara Sutcliffe (age 14), 30th Burnley Company, North-East Lancashire.

Barbara was walking along the promenade at Lanfairfechan, when she saw a man in difficulties some way out to sea. A lifebelt had been thrown, but it did not get near enough, and nothing else was being done.

Kicking off her shoes, she dived into the water, which was about 15 feet deep, and rough. She swam out to the man, managing to pick up the lifebelt on the way, which she put round him, in spite of his struggles. Then she pushed him to safety, as he was quite exhausted. Having got him on to the jetty, she slipped away.

GOOD SERVICE, *Certificate of Merit*  
Mrs. Paulson, District Commissioner, Kirton, Lincolnshire.

Blue Cord Diploma  
Miss J. Barlee, Herts.

FORTITUDE, *Badge of Fortitude*.

Ranger Jean Baillie, 1st Wigtownshire Post Rangers; Ranger Nellie Braithwaite, 1st S.-E. Lancashire Post Rangers; Ranger Jessie Cowan, 1st Wigtownshire Post Rangers, Ranger Jean Spurgeon, 2nd Kent Post Rangers.

GOLD CORDS

Cadet Patrol Leader M. Elizabeth Young, 5th Cold Ash (Downe House) Cadet Company, Berkshire; Company Leader Brenda Beaumont, 3rd A Huddersfield (Lindley Parish Church) Company, Yorkshire, W.R.S.; Patrol Leader Audrey Geering, 1st Sevenoaks (Y.W.C.A.) Company, Kent.

## Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, November, 1942.

#### ENGLAND

##### BIRMINGHAM

Sr. PAUL'S.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Ainsworth, 14, Shepherds Green Road, Erdington, Birmingham, 24.

##### BRISTOL

EAST No. 1.—Dist. C., Miss M. F. Bodey, 7, The Park, Kingswood, Bristol.  
SOUTH No. 4.—Dist. C., Mrs. Kirk, Dunkeld, Bishopswrth, Bristol.

##### RESIGNATION

EAST No. 1.—Dist. C., Mrs. Howells.

##### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

SLOUGH.—Dist. C., Miss M. E. Lewis, 7, Red Court, Stock Poges Lane, Slough.

##### RESIGNATION

SLOUGH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Eliot.

##### CHESHIRE

HEATON MOOR.—Dist. C., Miss M. Jalland, 55, Mersey Road, Heaton Mersey, Manchester.

##### RESIGNATION

HEATON MOOR.—Dist. C., Miss E. McKinnon.

**CUMBERLAND**  
RESIGNATION  
SOLWAY.—Div. C., Mrs. Ellis.

**DEVONSHIRE**  
NEWTON ABBOT.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Tyler, Elm Park, Broadhampton, nr. Totnes.  
NORTH DEVONPORT.—Dist. C., Miss Knight, 3, Elliot Terrace, Plymouth.

**DURHAM**  
RESIGNATION  
NORTH DEVONPORT.—Dist. C., Mrs. Burton.

**GLOUCESTERSHIRE**  
RESIGNATION  
CHILTENHAM, SOUTH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hayman.

**HERTFORDSHIRE**  
RESIGNATION  
ST. ALBANS.—Dist. C., Mrs. Dymock Green.

**ISLE OF WIGHT**  
SOUTH-EAST WIGHT.—Div. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Morewood, Whiteley Bank House, Wroxall.

**KENT**  
RESIGNATION  
BROMLEY RURAL.—Dist. C., Miss D. Stenley, 22, Wanstead Road, Bromley.

**LANCASHIRE, SOUTH-EAST**  
MANCHESTER, NORTH-EAST.—Div. C., Miss E. Wallace, 159, Withington Road, Whalley Range, Manchester.  
OLD TRAFFORD.—Dist. C., Miss N. Watson, 13, Auburn Road, Old Trafford, Manchester.  
WEST DIDSBUURY.—Dist. C., Miss B. Polak, 24, Bournelea Avenue, Manchester, 19.  
WHALLEY RANGE.—Dist. C., Miss P. Gamble, 3, Grosvenor Road, Whalley Range, Manchester, 16.

**RESIGNATIONS**  
MANCHESTER, NORTH-EAST.—Div. C., Miss M. Jones.  
MILES PLATTING.—Dist. C., Miss E. Wallace.  
OLD TRAFFORD.—Dist. C., Mrs. Ridler.  
WHALLEY RANGE.—Dist. C., Miss W. Tredwell.

**LANCASHIRE, SOUTH-WEST**  
RESIGNATION  
NEWTON No. 8.—Dist. C., Mrs. Bradbury.

**LEICESTERSHIRE**  
LOUGHBOROUGH.—Dist. C., Miss A. Faire, "One Ash," Quorn, Loughborough.

**LONDON**  
POPULAR.—Div. C. (Temp.), Miss Peterken, 24, Bethune Road, N.16.  
BERMONDSEY AND ROTHERHITHE.—Asst. Div. C., Miss M. Monk, 14, Grange Road, Bermondsey.  
BATTERSEA PARK.—Dist. C., Mrs. Eyden, 89, Albert Bridge Road, S.W.11.  
BRINGTON.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss M. Latcombe, 103, Lavenham Road, S.W.18.  
BROMLEY-BY-BOW, NORTH.—Dist. C., Miss I. E. Smith, 80, Denham Drive, Ilford, Essex.  
BROMLEY-BY-BOW, SOUTH.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss I. E. Smith, 80, Denham Drive, Ilford, Essex.  
POPULAR, SOUTH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Anderson, 89, Highcliffe Gardens, Ilford, Essex.  
SHOREDITCH.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss H. Kirk, Ontario, Hollybush Hill, Knaresbrook, E.11.  
UPPER HOLLOWAY.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss D. Bond, 33, Florence Road, Stroud Green, N.4.  
BOW.—Dist. C., Miss R. Stewart, 1, Como Street, Romford, Essex. (Transferred from Temporary.)

**RESIGNATIONS**  
BATTERSEA PARK.—Dist. C., Miss M. D'Oyly.  
BOW.—Dist. C., Miss A. H. Walker.  
BROMLEY-BY-BOW, NORTH.—Dist. C., Miss M. E. Peterken.  
HIXTON AND HAGGERSTON.—Dist. C., Miss G. K. Toogood.  
SHOREDITCH.—Dist. C., Miss D. W. Baker.

**MIDDLESEX**  
HENDON.—Asst. Div. C., Miss D. P. Donfield, Dorberic, Hendon.

**NORFOLK**  
Please note that CLACKCLOSE DISTRICT in SOUTH-WEST NORFOLK DIVISION has now transferred into KING'S LYNN DIVISION. Dist. C., not yet appointed.  
FREEBRIDGE LYNN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Clifton-Brown, Congham, Hillington, King's Lynn.

**RESIGNATION**  
GREAT YARMOUTH No. 1.—Dist. C., Miss M. Copeman.

**STAFFORDSHIRE**  
WEDNESBURY DISTRICT has divided as follows:—  
WEDNESBURY.—Com. as before.  
FRIAR PARK.—Com. not yet appointed.  
WEDNESBURY.—Div. C. (Temp.), Miss R. Hawley, Hatherton House, Walsall.  
SMETHWICK.—Div. C., Mrs. Pinner, Wendover, Romsley, Worcs.  
STAFFORD.—Div. C., Miss D. H. Dean, Roseneath, Rowley Park, Stafford.  
WEST BROMWICH.—Div. C., Mrs. Bathe, Genista, Green Lane, Great Barr, Birmingham.  
PELSALL.—Dist. C., Miss E. L. Cox, 164, Lichfield Road, Bloxwich.  
GREAT BARR.—Dist. C., Miss M. G. Hislop, 89, Prince's Avenue, Walsall.  
LEEK.—Dist. C., Mrs. I. Berridge, 3, The Crescent, Leek.  
LONGNOR (new District in Moorlands Division).—Dist. C., Miss V. Scott, Longnor Vicarage, Buxton, Derbys.  
PENKRIDGE.—Dist. C., Miss S. L. Manley, Longridge House, Dunstan, nr. Stafford.  
WALSALL, CENTRAL.—Dist. C., Mrs. Booth, 99, Delves Road, Walsall.  
WALSALL, NORTH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Gadsby, 92, Bradford Street, Walsall.  
WALSALL, SOUTH.—Dist. C., Miss E. M. Yarnold, 60, Lysways Street, Walsall.  
WILLENHALL.—Dist. C., Mrs. Morris, St. Stephen's, Vicarage, Wolverhampton Street, Willenhall.

**RESIGNATIONS**  
SMETHWICK.—Div. C., Mrs. S. Smith.  
STAFFORD.—Div. C., Mrs. H. Wardle.  
WEDNESBURY.—Div. C., Mrs. L. Tench.  
WEST BROMWICH.—Div. C., Mrs. Starkey-Dean.  
PELSALL.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hawkins.  
GREAT BARR.—Dist. C., Mrs. Lyon.  
LEEK.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss E. Walker.  
WALSALL, CENTRAL.—Dist. C., Mrs. E. Jones.  
WALSALL, NORTH.—Dist. C., Mrs. B. Franks.  
WALSALL, SOUTH.—Dist. C., Miss D. Vaughan.

**SUFFOLK**  
BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—Dist. C., Mrs. Cory, 85, Guildhall Street, Bury St. Edmunds.

**NORTH SURREY**  
RESIGNATION  
KINGSTON.—Asst. Div. C., Mrs. Boxshall.

**SUSSEX**  
RESIGNATION  
WORTHING, EAST.—Div. C., Dr. E. M. P. Davies.

**WARWICKSHIRE**  
RESIGNATION  
COVENTRY, CENTRAL.—Dist. C., Mrs. Robson.

**WESTMORLAND**  
EXTENSION SECRETARY.—Miss M. Cotton, Guesdale, Arnsdale, nr. Carnforth, Lancs.

**WORCESTERSHIRE**  
BEWDLEY.—Div. C., Mrs. Christopher, Severn Bank, Severn Stoke, Worcester.

CROWLE.—Dist. C., Miss V. Newcomb, Churchill Old Rectory, Spetchley, Worcester.  
INKBERROW.—Dist. C., Mrs. Morris, Inkberrow Vicarage, Worcester.  
RESIGNATIONS  
BEWDLEY.—Div. C., Mrs. Bond.  
CROWLE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Arthur Hill.  
INKBERROW.—Dist. C., Mrs. Dixon.

**YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING**  
EAST CLEVELAND.—Div. C., Mrs. O'Neill, Bardencroft, Saltburn.  
MIDDLESBROUGH No. 4.—Dist. C., Miss W. Taylor, 40, Chester Road, Redcar.  
REDCAR.—Dist. C., Miss R. Mayo, 80, Newcomen Terrace, Redcar.  
RESIGNATION  
MIDDLESBROUGH No. 4.—Dist. C., Mrs. Northell.

**YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING, NORTH**  
RESIGNATIONS  
HALIFAX, SOUTH.—Div. C., Mrs. A. W. Whitley.  
HALIFAX, SOUTH.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss E. Brearley. (Called to Higher Service.)  
INGLETON.—Dist. C., Miss E. Shuttleworth.  
WOODHOUSE.—Dist. C., Miss M. Green.

**YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING, SOUTH**  
DONCASTER, SOUTH-EAST.—Dist. C., Mrs. Snape, 131, Thorne Road, Doncaster.

**WALES**  
ANGLESEY  
HOLYHEAD.—Dist. C., Mrs. Lake, The Hillocks, Trearddur Bay.

**CARMARTHENSHIRE**  
RESIGNATION  
GWENDRAETH VALLEY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Morton.

**GLAMORGANSHIRE**  
VAL OF NEATH DISTRICT has divided as follows:—  
VAL OF NEATH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Taylor, Dulais Fach, Aberdulais.  
DULAIS VALLEY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Harding, 13, Wembley Avenue, Onllwyn, nr. Neath.  
RESIGNATION  
VAL OF NEATH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Harding.

**SCOTLAND**  
DUMFRIESHIRE  
UPPER AND MID NITHSDALE AND GLENGAIRN.—Div. C., Miss G. Flett, The School, Kirkconnel.

**CITY OF EDINBURGH**  
ST. NICHOLAS.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss A. Wilson, 20, Comely Bank Grove, Edinburgh, 4.

**FIFE**  
WEST FIFE.—Div. C., Mrs. Hamilton-Meikle, Brankstone, Bogside, by Alloa.  
RESIGNATIONS  
WEST FIFE.—Div. C., The Hon. Mrs. David Bruce.  
WEST FIFE.—Asst. Div. C., Mrs. Hamilton-Meikle.

**ULSTER**  
CITY OF BELFAST  
BELFAST, WEST.—Div. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Moore, 14, Wellington Park Avenue, Belfast.  
ORMEAU.—Dist. C., Miss M. J. Nixon, 11, Rosetta Parade, Belfast.  
WHITEWELL.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss W. Maconkey, 8, Lansdown Road, Belfast.  
WINDSOR.—Dist. C., Miss E. Bamford, Grosvenor, 15, Gaiwally Avenue, Belfast.  
YORK.—Dist. C., Miss E. Rankin, 11, Hopefield Avenue, Belfast.  
RESIGNATIONS  
ORMEAU.—Dist. C., Miss E. Douglas.  
WINDSOR.—Dist. C., Miss M. Nixon.  
YORK.—Dist. C., Miss E. Bamford.

**OVERSEAS**  
**AFRICA**  
UGANDA  
RESIGNATION  
WEST UGANDA.—Dist. C., Mrs. Markby.

**MAURITIUS**  
ISLAND SECRETARY.—Mrs. Duncan Taylor, Vacoas, Mauritius.  
MAURITIUS "E."—Dist. C., Miss I. Cohn, 44, Avenue Archdeacon Buswell, Quatre Bornes.

**NEWFOUNDLAND**  
RESIGNATION  
BROOKLYN.—Dist. C., Mrs. E. D. Wills.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

**EMPLOYMENT OFFERED**  
Three Orderlies, aged 14-17, required immediately for Foxlease, for general household duties. Full domestic training given. Opportunities for Guiding.—Apply Guider-in-Charge, Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants.  
Two friends (over 40), Rangers or Guiders, required immediately for Foxlease for general household duties.—Apply, stating age, to Guider-in-Charge, Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants.  
Post Vacant at Guide Headquarters.—Experienced Shorthand-Typist required at Headquarters. Should be over call-up age or otherwise exempt. Salary according to age and ability.—Apply Secretary to Publications Dept., 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.  
Tailoress.—Required in Headquarters Tailoring Room, experienced coat hand for making Uniform Coats. Apply Equipment Secretary.  
Women's Land Army.—Shorthand-Typist and Filing Clerk required in Worcester Office.—Apply County Secretary, 5, Foregate Street, Worcester.  
Holiday Help from December 15th. Good outings.—Walker, Eilers, Grange, Nr. Keswick.

**GUIDING**  
Guiders wanted urgently for open Company and Pack in Stepney.—Please write to Miss Penfold, 133, Lawrence Avenue, New Malden, Surrey.

**TYPEWRITING AND DUPLICATING**  
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