

Banfields

# THE GUIDER

VOL. XXX. No. 1

JANUARY, 1943

### CONTENTS

<i>New Year Message from the Chief Guide</i>	Page 1
<i>Duty to God</i>	2
<i>Third Target</i>	3
<i>Pigeon Post</i>	4
<i>B.-P. Memorial Fund</i>	5
<i>Merchant Navy Comforts Service. I Was a Guide Once</i>	6
<i>The Extension Ranger Service</i>	7
<i>Anandagari</i>	8
<i>Notes for Commissioners: The Old Woman Got Home That Night</i>	9



### CONTENTS

<i>Alterations to P.O.R.</i>	Page 10, 15
<i>The Size of Brownie Packs, Yarns of the Tenderfoot Test</i>	15
<i>Down the Lanes with Gypsy Petalengro</i>	16
<i>Testing the H.E.S. London Commissioners and Ranger Guiders Conference</i>	17
<i>It Rains More Softly. By MARGARET TENNYSON. Meeting of the Scottish Council, 1942</i>	18
<i>Headquarters Notices</i>	19
<i>Appointments and Registrations</i>	20

## NEW YEAR MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF GUIDE

"... and the New Year was full of promise."

Is it? Of course it is, if we have any faith in God, and faith, too, in ourselves. Each New Year must be full of promise for each one of us, for the things that we shall do, and the things that we shall achieve with our Guides and through our Guides.

As we step out into the New Year, how proudly you can look back on what has been done during 1942, and your measure of success with Company and Pack, and the development of health, happiness and helpfulness in the individual Ranger, Guide and Brownie.

Though the year has been so dark for so many, so hampered and so fraught with trials that might so easily submerge the less brave among us, heads are held high, and hearts are filled with a great courage.



Challenges of all kinds will face us in these coming months, the call to urgent war service will be answered by many in our ranks, and harder work, greater sacrifice, tougher effort, as well as far more bother and worry, will be our lot.

But our tradition for winning through is there, right enough, gained with a fine aliveness in the past, sustaining us with a great devoutness in the future.

So may 1943 see our Movement go striding forward on sturdy feet, triumphing, as it goes, over all difficulties that beset its path; may you who serve it find joy and comfort, companionship and satisfaction in your share in the doing of it all; and may I wish all my fellow Guides and Guiders a good, successful New Year, and one that is full of promise.

*Olave Baden Powell*

Chief Guide.

PATROL LEADER PRINCESS ELIZABETH.

[Studio Lisa.

*A happy and victorious New Year.*

# DUTY TO GOD

By THE REV. EPHRAIM LEVINE, M.A.,  
Minister of the New West End Synagogue, London.

(Reprinted from *The Scouter*)

ONE of the problems which must always confront the guardian of youth is the problem of religion. In all movements where an attempt is made to influence the rising generation, some appeal will have to be made to the religious consciousness of the young. If the early formative years have been spent in a religious environment, if home influence has set thoughts of God in a child's heart, if the school period has taken earnest account of the potential power of religion, the task that will confront the guide of adolescence will be rendered easier. If this is true in a general sense, it is true even more of the Scout Movement. For the objects that underlie this great organisation demand recognition of a number of competing loyalties, each apparently distinct, but all in reality interdependent. The teaching to be inculcated is briefly stated under three headings—Duty to God, duty to King, duty to Country. To these may be added a fourth—duty to one's neighbour. From the first of these the other three should spring. In other words, religion is the supreme influence which gives the impetus to all else. This is a matter easy to propound, but its application and its reconciliation with the hard facts of experience present the difficulty to the mentor of youth.

Writing as a Jewish teacher I am conscious of the fact that the Scout Movement embraces all creeds and youth reared in all types of religious environment. The advantage of such an all-embracing society should be evident in a universal desire to combine the highest teaching of every form of faith for the establishment of God's kingdom upon earth. There are many roads that lead to the City of God, and the sights seen, and the experiences gained in the course of the journey should provide abundant material for the glorification and the honour of the City when it has been reached.

It ought to be made clear in all our relations with youth that the present chaotic state of the world and its grim struggle for our own preservation do not invalidate the belief in God which we have been taught. Emphasis should be laid on the truth that our problems, far from being a denial of God, are signs of our yearning for Him. It is not divine teaching which has been found inadequate, but our wayward conduct which has carried us far from the road to that city of which we have spoken. If the spoken word demands love for our neighbour and regard for his name, his honour and his property, and our lives are passed in hatred, avarice and jealousy, whether as individuals or as nations, the reason for the world tragedy of which we are the sad witnesses, would seem to lie within ourselves and not at the door of some divine power. In this charge all are involved. Christian and Jew and others. The conclusion to which we are drawn is human inability, or rather refusal, to understand our duty to God, and persistent attempt to substitute man's will for the divine. The Nazi purpose is to destroy the Kingdom of God and set up in its stead the rule of force. It recognises that of all the powers ranged against it the strongest is religion. So persecution and murder have turned their blood-stained hands upon Church, Synagogue, and their devotees, in order to sweep ancient ideas, hallowed by centuries of religious teaching and practice, from their path and reduce man to the level of the savage. History has no records to compare with the horrors perpetrated by this modern bestiality before which the exploits of ancient and medieval barbarism pale into insignificance. It remains to be proved, as proved it will be, that religion can accept the challenge and demonstrate its power to cleanse the world from filth and assert the claims of divine sovereignty.

We are thus face to face with the two alternatives—the world sinking back to chaos and nothingness, as it was in the beginning, ere God called to man, "Let there be light," or the establishment of the reign of God. It cannot be a difficult choice for us who are believers. If our influence is to be exerted on the young we must ourselves fearlessly assert our own belief. Every one of us must be true to his own form of creed. Then our task is to spread it or mediate it, and to try to explain what we mean and expect when we speak of Duty to God. This will best appear in the idea of the Imitation of God. The Bible, our common heritage, postulates many attributes of God. He is love, He is merciful, He is full of pity, He is patient and forgiving, He hates oppression, He has a cure for the weak and the erring—and many others. So in our lives there must come the desire to love, to show mercy, to have sympathy and understanding with our neighbour, to forgive, to shield the weak, to stay oppression and to promote brotherhood. These are the very sources of human conduct and without their application to life happiness cannot be ours. Duty to God is to imitate God and make the standard of human conduct the highest we can conceive and not allow it to degenerate to the lowest.

To go a little further into detail. I assume that most if not all young Scouts are familiar with the broad principles of the Ten

Commandments. It is not any form of exaggeration to suggest that if they were the charter of the nations of the world we would live in a blessed world. There is an old legend that when God gave in the Commandments He offered them in turn to the nations of the ancient world pleading for acceptance. Each nation refused them, one asserting his objection to the 6th, another critical of the 7th, another of the 8th and so forth. Murder, unchastity, theft, greed and covetousness were too firmly ingrained in their everyday life to allow them to be weaned away to higher forms of thought and practice. The legend continues that when the Law was offered to Israel, this people accepted it and promised to obey it. That is why the term Chosen People came into being. A people chosen to spread the truths of God to mankind. It were better to interpret it as a Choosing People, for to choose the good and reject the evil is the strongest mark of divine Imitation.

Now let me point out a few practical examples of what is meant by our Duty to God. If we turn to the 19th chapter of Leviticus we have a manual of conduct unsurpassed in its comprehensive exaltation of human possibility. Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself—the golden rule, as it is called, appealing for fair treatment to all; to do to others what we would like done to ourselves; to regard our neighbour's life as sacred as our own; to give and take the hand of friendship because we are all brothers created in the image of God. It is forbidden to curse the deaf or to put a stumbling block before the blind. The deaf do not hear nor do the blind see. Here is one of the delicacies of conduct. Its application is far-reaching. It takes us up to the highest realm of kindness, courtesy, consideration and real sympathy, which are the ideals at the very foundation of our Movement. It cautions us to be careful in all we say and do, for our neighbour's life is in our keeping. If you would cheat your neighbour and deceive him, or wilfully take advantage of his ignorance or infirmity, is not that a form of stumbling block you are placing in his way? Not even the stupidest boy would place a stone to trip up a blind man and laugh at his discomfiture; but many a trap is set for the unwary both in private relations and in business, and such conduct is reprehensible in the sight of God. Likewise, the admonition to have just weights and just measures invites us to that search for business and moral integrity which is essential for the purity of public life. There is no place in the divine scheme for trickery or smart dealing which may enable us to trample upon our neighbour while inflicting a bruise upon our conscience. In all these and in many other ways we can discern and teach the manner of living demanded of us by God in the full knowledge that happiness is the ultimate goal.

I would here add a word or two on the importance of prayer. To those who come from homes where some form of religious teaching helped in the discipline of childhood the habit of prayer will remain. Even if dormant, it can be roused and made effective. But even to those who are strangers to religious environment or who have been starved of their religious heritage it can be made a powerful incentive to right conduct and an ever-present help. To begin the day with prayer, to end the day with prayer, to keep the thought of God continually before us, give us an anchorage on this stormy sea which will enable us to weather the storm. Prayer will relieve our loneliness, it gives us a sense of friendship, it tells us of a guide and companion unseen perhaps, but still at our side, marking our steps and pointing the way to the best. Just as a tired child will find rest and contentment nesting upon the love of a parent or an older brother, so the dependence upon prayer will never fail to bring the comfort and assurance which we all crave. Especially in these times when the problems of life hit us so hard and when at desolate moments we feel so lost and disconsolate, and seem to be whirling through space we know not whither, the habit of prayer will keep our balance and sustain us with strength to face whatever lies before us. Without it, all may well be lost; with it, everything may be found.

I have briefly indicated some of the lines upon which the meaning of Duty to God may be inculcated. What I have written is from the standpoint of Jewish teaching, which lays so much stress upon the ethical and moral demands of God upon his children. But my views are equally applicable to any other religious creed which seeks to train its youth to follow the straight path through life. There is so much of moral and ethical guidance in every stabilised form of religious faith to unite us all in a common endeavour to raise life to its highest that we need not waste time or fritter away our energies in vain attempts to interfere with the beliefs of one another. If God has patience with us and can tolerate our weakness and our foibles without losing faith in us, surely we can best serve Him and His purpose by exercising tolerance and mutual respect for our fellow-men. This is not the least part of our Duty to God.

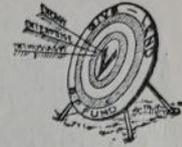


# B.P. MEMORIAL FUND

Third Target Total—£17,167 15 10

IT'S A RECORD!!!

Grand Total of Fund to Date—£50,378 18 6



## TOTALS AND AVERAGES

County.	SECOND INTERIM.			THIRD TARGET MONTH.		
	29th July to 1st Nov.	Amount Raised.	Average per head to the nearest 1d.	29th July to 1st Nov.	Amount Raised.	Average per head to the nearest 1d.
ENGLAND:						
Bedfordshire	£ 33 11 6	£ 220 5 6	s. d. 1 3	£ 33 11 6	£ 220 5 6	s. d. 1 3
Berkshire	115 9 6	137 3 6	1 0	115 9 6	137 3 6	1 0
Birmingham	35 19 0	416 6 0	1 0 1/2	35 19 0	416 6 0	1 0 1/2
Bristol	49 10 0	131 9 6	1 0 1/2	49 10 0	131 9 6	1 0 1/2
Buckinghamshire	65 2 0	175 19 6	8 1/2	65 2 0	175 19 6	8 1/2
Cambridgeshire	41 14 6	62 7 6	5 1/2	41 14 6	62 7 6	5 1/2
Cheshire	95 2 6	557 2 0	1 0 1/2	95 2 6	557 2 0	1 0 1/2
Cornwall	35 18 6	137 11 0	1 0 1/2	35 18 6	137 11 0	1 0 1/2
Cumbria	8 5 0	84 2 6	5 1/2	8 5 0	84 2 6	5 1/2
Derbyshire	77 2 6	172 10 6	6 1/2	77 2 6	172 10 6	6 1/2
Devonshire	113 12 6	184 19 6	1 3 1/2	113 12 6	184 19 6	1 3 1/2
Dorset	32 7 6	190 15 6	1 3 1/2	32 7 6	190 15 6	1 3 1/2
Durham	148 6 6	205 10 6	6 1/2	148 6 6	205 10 6	6 1/2
Essex	97 15 6	358 7 6	9 1/2	97 15 6	358 7 6	9 1/2
Gloucestershire	173 19 6	90 19 0	5 1/2	173 19 6	90 19 0	5 1/2
Hampshire	68 14 6	259 1 6	7 1/2	68 14 6	259 1 6	7 1/2
Herefordshire	27 5 0	50 11 6	5 1/2	27 5 0	50 11 6	5 1/2
Hertfordshire	216 19 6	337 5 6	10 1/2	216 19 6	337 5 6	10 1/2
Huntingdonshire	1 10 0	42 10 0	10 1/2	1 10 0	42 10 0	10 1/2
Isle of Wight	124 14 6	252 5 0	6 1/2	124 14 6	252 5 0	6 1/2
Kent	82 5 0	175 0 0	10 1/2	82 5 0	175 0 0	10 1/2
Lancashire, N.E.	73 2 0	142 5 0	5 1/2	73 2 0	142 5 0	5 1/2
Lancashire, N.W.	108 7 0	252 19 0	4 1/2	108 7 0	252 19 0	4 1/2
Lancashire, S.E.	136 17 6	186 16 0	4 1/2	136 17 6	186 16 0	4 1/2
Lancashire, S.W.	38 12 0	111 7 6	6 1/2	38 12 0	111 7 6	6 1/2
Leicestershire	190 17 0	78 4 0	3 1/2	190 17 0	78 4 0	3 1/2
Lincolnshire	217 16 0	425 16 0	7 1/2	217 16 0	425 16 0	7 1/2
London*	155 0 0	111 19 0	10 1/2	155 0 0	111 19 0	10 1/2
Middlesex	2 16 0	119 1 6	6 1/2	2 16 0	119 1 6	6 1/2
Norfolk	22 8 6	85 13 0	7 1/2	22 8 6	85 13 0	7 1/2
Northamptonshire	7 8 0	119 8 0	4 1/2	7 8 0	119 8 0	4 1/2
Northumberland	35 2 0	186 16 6	11 1/2	35 2 0	186 16 6	11 1/2
Nottinghamshire	1 0 0	15 0 0	0 1/2	1 0 0	15 0 0	0 1/2
Oxfordshire	45 16 0	33 10 0	2 1/2	45 16 0	33 10 0	2 1/2
Rutland	109 13 0	162 0 0	6 1/2	109 13 0	162 0 0	6 1/2
Shropshire	381 0 0	219 5 6	5 1/2	381 0 0	219 5 6	5 1/2
Somerset	36 0 0	176 5 6	1 1/2	36 0 0	176 5 6	1 1/2
Staffordshire	108 1 6	519 3 6	2 5 1/2	108 1 6	519 3 6	2 5 1/2
Suffolk	60 10 6	231 1 0	2 1/2	60 10 6	231 1 0	2 1/2
Surrey East	38 15 6	171 18 6	8 1/2	38 15 6	171 18 6	8 1/2
Surrey North	439 0 6	244 6 6	6 1/2	439 0 6	244 6 6	6 1/2
Surrey West	32 9 6	134 15 0	6 1/2	32 9 6	134 15 0	6 1/2
Sussex	24 0 0	199 12 6	2 11 1/2	24 0 0	199 12 6	2 11 1/2
Warwickshire	27 4 6	126 4 0	6 1/2	27 4 6	126 4 0	6 1/2
Westmorland	100 5 6	1,117 0 6	4 7 1/2	100 5 6	1,117 0 6	4 7 1/2
Wiltshire	14 5 0	132 15 0	11 1/2	14 5 0	132 15 0	11 1/2
Worcestershire	13 5 0	154 6 0	10 1/2	13 5 0	154 6 0	10 1/2
Yorkshire, E.R.	139 5 6	613 0 0	11 1/2	139 5 6	613 0 0	11 1/2
Yorkshire, N.R.	177 16 0	266 13 6	5 1/2	177 16 0	266 13 6	5 1/2
Yorkshire, W.R.N.	—	74 5 0	1 4 1/2	—	74 5 0	1 4 1/2
Yorkshire, W.R.S.	236 16 0	2 9 0	—	236 16 0	2 9 0	—
York City	—	—	—	—	—	—
General	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	£4,753 19 0	£11,421 12 0		£4,753 19 0	£11,421 12 0	

\* We regret that in the Second Target Month total, £38 15s. received from the Enfield Division was included in the London total instead of that of Middlesex. This additional gift does not alter the Middlesex average for that Target Month, which still works out at 6 1/2d. per head to the nearest farthing.

## TOTALS AND AVERAGES

County.	SECOND INTERIM.			THIRD TARGET MONTH.		
	29th July to 1st Nov.	Amount Raised.	Average per head to the nearest 1d.	29th July to 1st Nov.	Amount Raised.	Average per head to the nearest 1d.
ISLE OF MAN	£ 6 15 0	£ 5 12 6	2 1/2	£ 6 15 0	£ 5 12 6	2 1/2
SCOTLAND:						
Aberdeenshire	7 19 8	11 5 0	2 1/2	7 19 8	11 5 0	2 1/2
Aberdeen City	5 5 0	63 6 0	11 1/2	5 5 0	63 6 0	11 1/2
Angus	9 15 0	272 10 0	3 11 1/2	9 15 0	272 10 0	3 11 1/2
Argyll	—	19 9 0	0	—	19 9 0	0
Ayrshire and Bute	3 0 0	219 17 9	1 0	3 0 0	219 17 9	1 0
Banffshire	—	18 15 0	5 1/2	—	18 15 0	5 1/2
Berwickshire	9 16 0	62 9 0	2 0 1/2	9 16 0	62 9 0	2 0 1/2
Caithness	11 1 8	6 15 0	5 3 1/2	11 1 8	6 15 0	5 3 1/2
Clackmannan	12 15 0	177 15 0	5 4 1/2	12 15 0	177 15 0	5 4 1/2
Dumfriesshire	139 16 0	113 3 0	1 5 1/2	139 16 0	113 3 0	1 5 1/2
Dumbartonshire	8 0 0	4 1 0	0 1/2	8 0 0	4 1 0	0 1/2
Dundee City	1 7 0	146 11 6	1 9 1/2	1 7 0	146 11 6	1 9 1/2
East Lothian	3 2 6	10 10 0	4 0	3 2 6	10 10 0	4 0
Edinburgh	44 1 6	1,075 8 10	2 10 1/2	44 1 6	1,075 8 10	2 10 1/2
Fife	84 4 6	435 6 0	2 4 1/2	84 4 6	435 6 0	2 4 1/2
Glasgow	—	7 0 3	0	—	7 0 3	0
Inverness	6 10 0	98 6 6	1 10 1/2	6 10 0	98 6 6	1 10 1/2
Kincardine	1 10 0	24 11 0	10 1/2	1 10 0	24 11 0	10 1/2
Kinross	—	40 0 0	5 0 1/2	—	40 0 0	5 0 1/2
Kirkcubright	16 8 0	33 5 0	11 1/2	16 8 0	33 5 0	11 1/2
Lanarkshire	49 11 0	354 2 0	1 2 1/2	49 11 0	354 2 0	1 2 1/2
Midlothian	2 0 0	90 5 6	8 1/2	2 0 0	90 5 6	8 1/2
Morayshire	12 5 0	42 6 6	1 3 1/2	12 5 0	42 6 6	1 3 1/2
Nairn	26 0 0	1 10 0	2 1/2	26 0 0	1 10 0	2 1/2
Orkney	—	28 15 0	7 10 1/2	—	28 15 0	7 10 1/2
Peebleshire	5 2 0	35 10 0	1 6 1/2	5 2 0	35 10 0	1 6 1/2
Perthshire	17 19 0	321 15 10	2 8 1/2	17 19 0	321 15 10	2 8 1/2
Renfrewshire	8 7 6	329 10 4	1 10 1/2	8 7 6	329 10 4	1 10 1/2
Ross-shire	20 6 0	8 0 0	3 0	20 6 0	8 0 0	3 0
Roxburghshire	20 5 0	90 5 5	2 1 1/2	20 5 0	90 5 5	2 1 1/2
Selkirkshire	—	13 16 0	7 1/2	—	13 16 0	7 1/2
Stirlingshire	31 15 0	126 4 0	1 7 1/2	31 15 0	126 4 0	1 7 1/2
Sutherland	2 5 0	1 10 0	1 1/2	2 5 0	1 10 0	1 1/2
West Lothian	29 0 0	74 15 0	1 4 1/2	29 0 0	74 15 0	1 4 1/2
Wigtownshire	5 15 0	33 5 0	1 1 1/2	5 15 0	33 5 0	1 1 1/2
General	—	15 0	98 4 10	—	15 0	98 4 10
TOTAL	£565 5 4	£4,460 0 0		£565 5 4	£4,460 0 0	
ULSTER:						
Co. Antrim	—	33 8 6	5 1/2	—	33 8 6	5 1/2
Co. Armagh	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belfast	—	339 8 0	1 3 1/2	—	339 8 0	1 3 1/2
Co. Derry	—	18 4 0	5 1/2	—	18 4 0	5 1/2
Derry City	—	1 1 0	0 1/2	—	1 1 0	0 1/2
Co. Down	—	151 9 3	2 6 1/2	—	151 9 3	2 6 1/2
Co. Fermanagh	—	16 9 2	2 1/2	—	16 9 2	2 1/2
Co. Tyrone	—	55 12 6	1 10 1/2	—	55 12 6	1 10 1/2
General	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	£600 0 0		—	£600 0 0	

## TOTALS AND AVERAGES

County.	SECOND INTERIM.			THIRD TARGET MONTH.		
	29th July to 1st Nov.	Amount Raised.	Average per head to the nearest 1d.	29th July to 1st Nov.	Amount Raised.	Average per head to the nearest 1d.
WALES:						
Anglesey	£ 15 0	£ 45 0 0	1 11 1/2	£ 15 0	£ 45 0 0	1 11 1/2
Breconshire	9 0 0	53 2 0	9 1/2	9 0 0	53 2 0	9 1/2
Cardiganshire	2 12 0	32 15 0	5 1/2	2 12 0	32 15 0	5 1/2
Carmarthenshire	8 8 0	21 0 0	8 1/2	8 8 0	21 0 0	8 1/2
Caernarvonshire	4 10 0	50 13 0	1 0 1/2	4 10 0	50 13 0	1 0 1/2
Denbighshire	11 11 0	134 13 0	5 1/2	11 11 0	134 13 0	5 1/2
Flintshire	150 13 0	15 0 0	0 1/2	150 13 0	15 0 0	0 1/2
Glamorganshire	9 11 0	52 1 6	4 1/2	9 11 0	52 1 6	4 1/2
Merionethshire	1 5 0	12 5 0	3 1/2	1 5 0	12 5 0	3 1/2
Monmouthshire	39 0 0	63 0 0	1 1 1/2	39 0 0	63 0 0	1 1 1/2
Montgomeryshire	—	6 1 0	4 1/2	—	6 1 0	4 1/2
Pembrokeshire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radnorshire	—	—	—	—	—	—
General	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	£238 0 0	£471 5 6		£238 0 0	£471 5 6	
DOMINIONS AND COLONIES:						
Burma	—	2 0 0	—	—	2 0 0	—
Fiji	50 0 0	5 0 0	—	50 0 0	5 0 0	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Rhodesia	223 12 9	134 1 4	—	223 12 9	134 1 4	—
St. Lucia	60 0 0	—	—	60 0 0	—	—
Tanganyika	15 8 0	—	—	15 8 0	—	—
General	2 9 0	4 6	—	2 9 0	4 6	—
TOTAL	£351 9 9	£141 5 10		£351 9 9	£141 5 10	
BRITISH GUIDES IN FOREIGN LANDS:						
Brussels	—	7 0 0	—	—	7 0 0	—
Montevideo	1 14 0	—	—	1 14 0	—	—
TOTAL	£1 14 0	£7 0 0		£1 14 0	£7 0 0	
INTERNATIONAL:						
International Guides in Egypt (Alexandria Division)	—	61 0 0	—	—	61 0 0	—
GRAND TOTAL						

# B.-P. MEMORIAL FUND PIGEON POST

**H**OMING or carrier pigeons have been used for carrying messages far down the ages, even the ancient Greeks used them to carry the names of victors in their Olympic Games to the neighbouring cities. Gradually their use was extended to military purposes. We know they were used during the siege of Paris in 1870, and they were in action in the Boer War carrying dispatches and plans out of Ladysmith. Perhaps B.-P. himself may have sent some vital message by carrier pigeon from Mafeking. In the Great War they were extensively used, and in the defence of Verdun they played a gallant part, flying through shell-fire and barrage until at last they were the only means of communication left to us for this front as all other ways had failed. It is said that the defence of Verdun won the war. If so, the pigeons, by their courage, helped to win it.

Now, in this war, they are playing as vital a part as ever; a thrilling secret service covering all fronts and operating often right over enemy territory. Perhaps at first you may wonder why carrier pigeons are necessary now that wireless has been so highly developed, but think for a moment: the very transmission of a message by wireless may indicate a position to the enemy, who have cunning ways of picking up the radio waves. But a pigeon flies silently through the air, and there is no wave that indicates its presence, nothing that shows its point of departure or destination. Or again, there may be occasions when the wireless apparatus breaks down and a carrier pigeon may be the only means left of establishing contact with base. Did you know, for instance, that pigeons are now taken in planes and many an airman's life has been saved after a crash landing in some lonely spot or at sea by releasing a pigeon with a message, giving his exact position. What exciting and dramatic stories we shall hear of secret pigeon flights when the war is over!

Meanwhile, we have chosen carrier pigeons for our fourth and final Target, so here are a few facts about them. Mother pigeon lays two eggs at a time, then when the baby birds hatch out and are able to fend for themselves—after three to four weeks—she lays two more eggs, and continues this domestic régime through the breeding season, March to August. After that, Mother Pigeon decides that she would like a change of occupation, so she sets out on message flights just like Father, and makes an equally good job of it. It is only fair to say that Father takes his share of sitting on the eggs, too, so you can see why pigeon families are such happy ones! The young pigeon starts his pigeon fights when he (or she!) is about six weeks old. His flying abilities last up to eight years, and as he lives until about twenty years old, he can look forward to many years of comfortable retirement!

Always remember that carrier or homing pigeons are one-way fliers, that is to say, their instinct always makes them fly home. For example, you cannot send off a London carrier pigeon with a message for Birmingham. If you want a message taken to Birmingham, you must have a Birmingham pigeon sent to you by rail. Then, when you have attached the message to his leg and released him, off he will streak into the blue, and with unerring instinct fly back home to Birmingham.

Naturally, this instinct has to be fully developed by training. At first, the young birds are taken with others fully trained to a point about five miles from home, and then released to find their way back. After two flights from this distance, it is extended to ten miles, and so on, until at last, when fully trained, they will fly for hundreds of miles and never lose their way.

A pigeon's average flying speed in good weather is 50 miles an hour, though on short distances they may do much more. In bad weather, the average may drop to 35 miles an hour. Two hundred miles is considered a good long flight for a bird, though pigeon "ace" fliers can do far more. One established a record of 870 miles in one day at an average speed of 50 miles per hour! Carrier pigeons do not fly at night; they rest en route directly darkness falls and then take off again at dawn.

The message is carried in a small container fixed to the pigeon's leg. Sometimes messages are written in plain words, sometimes in code and sometimes very long messages can be carried by means of photographing them very small on thin film on the same principle as an airgraph letter.

Pigeon lofts vary from quite small ones holding only twenty birds to very large ones holding anything up to 200 to 300. If you could see a really big loft full of pigeons, you would think that, apart from some differences in colouring, they look just like peas in a pod, but the trained pigeoneer knows each one of them without the slightest hesitation. When a bird reaches the loft, he slips through a small grid and, in doing so, rings a bell, so that the pigeoneer knows he has arrived.

You may wonder why we have not chosen the pigeons themselves as our Target. This is because all the pigeons are given to the Army Pigeon Service, so they are not bought out of National Savings; but their equipment, upkeep and everything else connected with them does have to be paid for with Government money, so all our gifts for

the Fund during this Target will be loaned for that purpose.

Your give-lend vouchers will now take on a new meaning: each 15s. 0d. unit will also be a UNIT OF FLIGHT—the cost of keeping a loft of 30 birds flying for one day. One loft, one day—not very much, is it? There are thousands of lofts all over the country and 365 days to a year—so get busy, Guides, make that flying start now—it is "Wings for Victory" this time!



## OTHER FUND PUBLICATIONS

*Blue Fund Leaflets*—containing full outline of scheme.

"Call to Action" Leaflets—a general tonic!

Reprints from *THE GUIDE* with regard to the salvage of carbon rods from flashlight batteries; and the making of draught excluders.

(All these leaflets are free. Please enclose stamped addressed envelope.)

*B.-P. Posters*—15 in. x 10 in.; white on blue background; black and white picture of B.-P.; space left for filling in your notices; 2d. each, plus postage.

*B.-P. Economy Labels*—25 for 3d., 100 for 9d., plus postage.

# B.-P. MEMORIAL FUND

FOURTH AND FINAL  
 TARGET MONTH  
 Jan. 25th—Feb. 22nd

WINGED



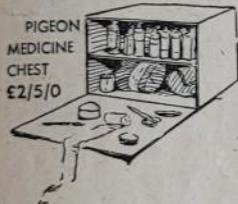
MESSENGERS

## UNIT OF FLIGHT 15/-

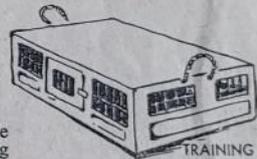
THE COST OF KEEPING A LOFT  
 OF THIRTY CARRIER PIGEONS  
 IN THE AIR FOR ONE DAY



PIGEON LOFT  
 30 Birds! £40



PIGEON  
 MEDICINE  
 CHEST  
 £2/5/0



TRAINING  
 CRATE  
 £3/15/0



WATER  
 FOUNTAIN  
 10/-

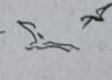
CARRIER PIGEONS of the Army Pigeon Service—those winged messengers, whose flight is a miracle not of man's making, who, with unerring instinct, fly back home carrying their vital messages with them—these are our final Target!

The approximate cost of keeping a loft of thirty pigeons in the air for one day is 15s. 0d., which we are calling a **Unit of Flight**. It is an all-in sum, covering everything, though you may, if you prefer, choose as your Target one of the special items of pigeon equipment you see illustrated here. Read the article all about carrier pigeons on the opposite page; when you know all about them, you will be thrilled by them, you will love them, and then you will want to start rightaway to see how many days, or weeks, or months, your Company or Pack can keep its loft of pigeons flying! Is it too much to set yourselves a goal of one **Unit of Flight** for every Guide or Brownie? You have done splendidly already, and now there is just one more Target Month ahead in which to beat all previous records. All our love and gratitude to B.-P. are bound up in these Target Months of ours, so let us show once more what we can do. Let us make a flying start to the fourth Target Month—and the pigeons themselves will make it a flying finish!

The Army Pigeon Service has made us this wonderful offer—they are willing to arrange for a "representative" carrier pigeon to fly from each County to some central spot on Saturday, the 20th February, carrying a Thinking Day message with it which the Chief Guide will be there to receive. Here's a real thrill! We cannot give you any detailed plans yet, for they cannot be worked out for us until the New Year, but Counties can be quite sure that as soon as any details are fixed, they will be told about them. Meanwhile get busy with those Units of Flight, Guides! KEEP THEM FLYING!!



MESSAGE  
 CONTAINER  
 6d.



KEEP THEM FLYING!

A.G. HOLMAN

### THANKS FROM THE MEN OF THE MERCHANT NAVY

Many Rangers and Guiders responded to the appeal for help made by the Merchant Navy Comforts Fund and it is thought that perhaps these people would like to know how much their work is appreciated.

During the summer months the average number of comforts distributed per month is 10,000. Now, in winter, it is 70,000. In addition to the standard comforts issued to men serving under the Red Ensign, these figures include items in the Emergency Rescue Kits which are supplied to the Admiralty for issue on board H.M. ships to survivors.

These Rescue Kits are more economical in regard to space than ordinary clothes, which is an important consideration, and recently a consignment of Kits was sent to Malta, where supplies are getting short.

Another island supplied by the M.N.C.F. is Iceland, but here the Emergency Kits would not be warm enough, so special consignments of clothing have been purchased and shipped from Canada and America, in addition to the thousands of knitted garments sent from this country.

The Secretary of the Fund, in a letter of thanks for the work done by Rangers and Guiders, says:—

So our work goes on and is extended to meet all demands; we are most grateful to those Guiders, Rangers and Guiders who helped in our great summer knitting campaign. The success of this has ensured that our stocks are sufficiently large to ensure that this winter's needs can be met in full."

### I WAS A GUIDE ONCE

How often one hears that remark, and what a disturbing one it is. Can there really be so many girls and women who regard a promise so lightly that they feel when they cease to be active members of a Guide or Ranger company that they cease to have any obligations towards the Promise, which they should have made for life?

The only cure for the fatal frequency of this remark seems to be that Guiders must make their recruits realise the seriousness of the enrolment, much, much, more. There seems to be a feeling that whatever happens the enrolment must not appeal to the emotions of the recruit, or the making of a solemn promise must not "stir the child up," and so she is allowed to say those few words which should have so much meaning for her, either like a parrot, or inaudibly and hesitatingly, and she is then told by quite often a complete stranger, who has no knowledge of the girl's character that she is trusted by that person to "do her best to keep that Promise," and so we constantly meet people who, seeing us in uniform, smile benignly upon us, and with rather a smirk and a patron-



ANOTHER BRANCH OF THE SERVICE

Pat Reynolds—aged 11—of the 2nd West Wickham Company, helps at a Merchant Navy Comforts Service Depot whenever spare time and school holidays permit. Here you see her weighing out nails which, for re-soling purposes, are sent in the parcels to those of our Merchant Seamen who are now prisoners of war in Germany.

### A PRESCRIPTION

*Grant that we may accept with a quiet mind to-day's events as they come to us, knowing Thou art always near.*

*When we have tried to do our best, help to leave results to Thee Who hast greater designs than our little minds can comprehend.*

*We know we do not live by our own efforts alone, but by the strength of Thy spirit within us.*

*Renew and refresh in us that spirit, O Lord, that we may serve Thee in quietness and confidence all the day long.*

### G.I.S.

It is possible that a lecture week-end will be held in Liverpool, January 23rd-24th. Will Volunteers whose applications were sent in six weeks ago or longer, and who would like to attend, please inform The Recorder, G.I.S., Girl Guide Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

### GUIDERS, PLEASE HELP !

The Editor would be glad if Guiders would send her copies of any prayers made up or collected by their Companies.

### VERA ROWSON

All *Implacable*-ites will be grieved to hear of the death of Vera Rowson.

The tremendous enthusiasm and help she gave to all *Implacable* swimming parades will be remembered by all, and the encouragement she gave both to the experts and to the Sea Ranger who could just swim her 50 yards.

This is the third member of the *Implacable* Guiders' staff to pass on in this war, and we are proud in each case it was on "active service."

ANNE HOPKINS,  
Commissioner for Rangers.

ising air say "I was a Guide—once."

Surely in these days when so much is expected of Guiders the time has come for this matter of making the Promise to be considered rather more seriously, and with a realisation by the recruit that if she does make the Promise she has made it for life, and that it is not a thing that one puts away when one ceases to think as a child, but the interpretation grows with us, from childhood into adolescence and on to the adult life.

Is not the root of the trouble the Guider who shirks a really intimate and sincere talk with her Guide before she is enrolled, and a failure to be sure that the Tenderfoot does really understand the meaning of the Promise and that a month or six weeks is far too short a time for anybody to have so grasped the aims of Guiding that they really do want to be Guiders? The recruit's P.L. will probably teach her the tenderfoot test, but the final testing is the Captain's responsibility, and the Guider should be very conscious of this and should pray for God's help in this great task—but do we? How many Guiders pause for one minute before an enrolment to ask God's blessing on the child or children whom she is to enrol and that she herself may be a better example of Guiding and of one trying to do her, "Duty to God"? It does seem a pity that we are willing and do rightly spend many weeks helping and teaching our Guiders to have a thorough knowledge of Morse, knotting, first aid, etc.; but quite probably only one or two meetings to help her to have a thorough knowledge of the Tenderfoot, and surely it would be worth while if we do explain more thoroughly the meaning "Of our duty to God and the King, to help other people every day, and to obey the Guide Law," and also if the Guider who holds her Captain's warrant enrols her Guiders so that both she and the Guide know that it is a mutual "I trust you to do your best to keep this Promise."

L. V.

### GUIDERS TO TRAIN AS CLUB LEADERS

A further opportunity can now be given to any Guider who is suitable to act as a Centre Leader, to receive four to six months' training at the Edinburgh Square Centre with a view to starting further Centres in other parts of Scotland.

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

From this training it is hoped that the Guider, if satisfactory, may go straight to her post as Leader of a Centre. Centre Leaders are eligible for the Headquarters' Provident Fund.

Will Commissioners forward the names of suitable Guiders who wish to take the training, to the Chairman of the Scottish Public Relations Committee, Mrs. Stewart, Murdostoun Castle, Newmains, Lanarkshire.

# THE EXTENSION RANGER SERVICE

On behalf of the Executive Committee I should like to congratulate the Extension Branch on launching the new Extension Ranger Service. The training is so broad in its outlines that it will appeal to every Ranger, and I am sure that Extension Guiders and Rangers will show the same co-operative spirit and ingenuity in overcoming difficulties that has been so marked in the work of the committees that have drawn up this scheme, and I wish you all every success in this new development of Guiding.

JOAN MARSHAM,  
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Extension Ranger Service Scheme on which many months of careful thought have been spent, has now been approved by the Executive Committee.

When you have had time to read it and see all its possibilities I think that you will agree that it is a good scheme, and one that will give both Rangers and Guiders a great opportunity. It represents a break with tradition, inasmuch as for the first time Extensions will have their own training scheme, devised for the first time really unsuited to their powers. At the Brownie and Guide stage it is undoubtedly as possible, but the Ranger Guider's job is to help her Rangers to grow up, and this necessarily entails facing up to their handicap and accepting their limitations.

I know that we can count on the Guiders to put across this new scheme so that the Rangers will realise that far from being shut off from other companies they are being given the opportunity of training for service in a far wider field than up to the present.

The clauses in the three tests have been graded in such a way as to ensure that the Preliminary Test should be within the reach of every Extension Ranger, the Intermediate Test be possible for the average Ranger, and the Advanced Test for those of outstanding ability. It will be for the Guiders and Testers to see that these tests are only passed on a really high standard and that the Rangers train themselves of most use afterwards. In any case the tests will by no means represent the whole of the Ranger training, and Guiders will, as before, be able to put in anything in which they or the Company are particularly interested.

There will undoubtedly be a period of readjustment while Companies are changing from the old scheme to the new, and it may be as well to try to answer the more obvious criticisms from the beginning, to show that they have been foreseen by the Committee, the detailed work of whose serving members has been beyond praise, and that those difficulties are not insuperable.

"Why cannot Extension Rangers do the H.E.S. training?" Because any girl capable of passing the armet test and able to carry out the training under any conditions should not be in an Extension Company.

"Why cannot the H.E.S. have alternative clauses for Extension companies?" Because the H.E.S. armet will represent a certain high standard of efficiency to the public as well as within the Guide Movement, and this standard must be maintained.

"Isn't it hard on Extension Rangers to turn them out of Ranger Companies at an arbitrary age limit when Guiding is probably their only outside interest in life?" Yes, it is hard but it is right and it would be harder still if they were really to be turned out, but if you read through the scheme carefully you will see that when Rangers have outgrown the Ranger Company (as they did the Brownie Pack and Guide Company) they will move on to membership of some kind of B.P. club, more suited to tests and patrol competitions. It is not possible to give details of these clubs till the general organisation of B.P. clubs has been announced. Meanwhile, it is suggested that Ranger Guiders should draw up their own plans for their "over-thirties," perhaps running them as a separate group still keeping in touch with the Ranger Company.

It is unlikely that club members will wear uniform. Vanity will explain the reason for this, remembering that Ranger uniform is an adaptation of Guide uniform, devised for the eleven-year-old.

Hints on the three tests in the syllabus will appear in the Ranger Supplement in THE GUIDE and meanwhile it is suggested that Extension Ranger Guiders should meet and, with the help of their Extension Secretary and County Ranger Adviser, make sure that the scheme is wisely launched in the county.

It's a stiff job you've got before you, but we believe that you can make it a success.

NANCY BERNAYS,  
Imperial Commissioner for Extensions.

## THE SYSTEM OF TRAINING

The following system of training for Extension Rangers is the substitute for the H.E.S. training as no Extension Ranger will be allowed to enter for the armet test.

**Pre-Enrolment Test.**—As for active Rangers, substituting "Ranger" for "H.E.S." in clause 8.

**Preliminary Test.**—Pass 4 clauses, one from each group, from the attached list.

**Intermediate Test.**—Pass 8 more clauses, two from each group.

**Advanced Test.**—Pass 12 more clauses from any of the groups.  
(The names given to the above tests should not be considered as final.)

No alternatives to these tests will be allowed.

Where clauses are divided into A, B, and C, each of these can be taken separately.

The Captain may test the Preliminary Test; independent testers are recommended for the Intermediate Test, and are obligatory for the Advanced Test.

The ordinary Ranger Certificates may be taken after passing the Preliminary Test provided they can afterwards be put to a practical use.

**Age.**—Membership of an Extension Ranger company will be limited to a period of ten years. No one may be enrolled as a member of a company after the age of 25, or remain as such after the age of 30. Extension Rangers who regularly attend the meetings of an active Ranger company must conform to the age limits in force in that company.

**Uniform.**—Extension Ranger companies will continue to wear the old Ranger uniform, without top pockets, shoulder knots, emblems, etc. On passing each of the three tests Rangers will be given a strip of royal blue cloth to be sewn vertically on the left sleeve.

**The Next Stage.**—On reaching the age limit Extension Rangers will be able to join either a club for which their institution is entirely responsible, or any guild of Guides which may be started for the whole movement. In the latter case some form of club within the wider federation will be necessary for Extension Rangers who will continue to need regular activities and contacts even after Ranger age.

## TESTS

### Intelligence Group

Keep a record for at least three months of things she has seen, heard or read, that appeal to her as being beautiful.

Study (a) music, (b) art, (c) drama, (d) literature, in a chosen country or period, such as Elizabethan, classical, contemporary, etc. (each country or period may be taken as a separate test).

Read "Scouting for Boys," or "Girl Guiding," or "Steps to Girl Guiding" or "The Story of the Girl Guides."

Send and receive messages clearly and accurately by three different methods, if possible to include the telephone.

Know the highway code.

Follow a set of instructions designed to show initiative and independence.

Recognise the uniform worn by Commissioners and Guiders of all ranks. Know how to get into touch quickly with her Captain and District Commissioner.

Be able to read a map, and make all arrangements for a day's excursion.

Direct a hike on a site chosen by herself making the best use of all its natural resources.

Understand the causes and effects of the rise and fall of the tide and unusual tides. Practise foretelling changes in weather conditions, and keep a rainfall record and temperature chart for at least a month.

Give an account from personal observation of three of the following groups; birds, insects, trees, flowers, crops, stars in (a) spring, (b) summer, (c) autumn, (d) winter.

Recognise six farm crops, and know for what purpose they are grown.

Be responsible for the care of a domestic or farm animal or bird for at least a month, and know how it should be fed and kept in good condition.

Recognise and know the purpose of six types of ships or boats. Know something of three of the principal imports or exports of her country, such as coal, timber, wheat, oil, meat, fruit, wool or cotton. Be able to trace on a map their routes from their country of origin to their most usual destinations.

Give a brief summary week by week for a month of current events of national and international importance.

Study the ways in which Scouting and Guiding and other Youth Movements can influence world problems.

Trace in outline the history of the British Empire and the ways in which its component parts are governed.

Know the principal natural products and industries of her locality and the history and legends of her town or village and of places of interest in the vicinity.

Understand the difference between rates and taxes, and know on whom the local responsibility rests for education, housing and other essential services.

Understand the meaning of thrift, and show that she is practising it for her own benefit and that of the community. Know how to keep clothes and linen clean and in good repair. Know where the gas, water and electricity can be cut off, and be able to read the meters.

**Service Group**

Outline the ways in which her country is governed, and how she can fulfill her responsibilities as a citizen.

Know the local arrangements for emergency services (Fire, Police, Ambulance, etc.). Have a detailed knowledge of the locality or building in which she lives. Know the local arrangements for transport, church and postal services, and other useful information which might help a stranger.

Train herself to be useful in some sort of land work and give practical help on a farm or garden for at least twelve hours.

Have a sufficient knowledge of one of the following (other than the one commonly used by her) to be able to help other people:—(a) deaf and dumb alphabet, (b) braille, (c) Morse, (d) semaphore, (e) a language.

Be responsible for half an hour of the programme of six Company or Pack meetings, if possible consecutive, or an equivalent number of pages in Post Company or Pack Letters.

Know how to do at least six small household repairs.

Clean and oil a bicycle and mend a puncture.

Know what to do in case of fire, including treatment of burns and suffocation. Perform artificial respiration.

Recognise the symptoms of shock and know the immediate treatment to be given. Know the general principles to follow in case of haemorrhage and how to deal with minor cases such as bleeding from the nose, socket of tooth or finger.

Apply dressings and triangular and roller bandages, and know the types of injury for which they should be used. Be able to act as an assistant in the splinting of fractures.

**Health Group**

Know the provisions that are made for the health of the nation.

Understand the work done by statutory and voluntary organisations for the education and welfare of: (a) infants, (b) children, (c) the blind, (d) the deaf, (e) cripples.

Know how to feed, amuse, and care for a child under ten left in her charge for a day.

Know the essential features of a well planned house or flat, including the advantages of good aspect and position.

Understand food values and the dangers of tainted food. Plan a balanced diet for a week.

Keep a chart to show that by unbroken effort for at least a fortnight she has done her best to attain the highest standard of health of which she is capable.

Know what precautions can be taken to prevent the spread of infectious illnesses including the common cold.

Prepare a sickroom and understand the care of a patient.

**Crafts Group**

Have a knowledge of the history of a basic craft, such as (a) basketry, (b) weaving, (c) printing, (d) modelling, (e) spinning, (f) metal work, (g) leatherwork, and produce three articles to illustrate it.

Make three useful articles in: (a) knitting, (b) crochet, (c) knotting, (d) netting. Make a sampler, showing at least five different stitches.

Re-model two garments by hand or machine.

Prepare and cook two contrasted meals, showing different methods of cooking.

Know how to dry or preserve fruit, vegetables and herbs for future use, and bring a sample of each to the test.

Produce a mixed salad or bunch of flowers of her own cultivation.

Produce three original drawings, pen and ink sketches, paintings or photographs, and show how this work could be adapted for posters, book plates, illustrations, etc.

Take part in the performance of a musical composition as conductor, singer or player, and be able to recognise by ear the principal instruments in a band or orchestra.

Produce or act in an episode from a classical or modern play, mime or puppet play. Write or tell an original story or poem.

Dance accurately and rhythmically three country dances (in any place in the set), three characteristic national dances, or three ballroom dances.

# ANANDAGIRI— THE FOXLEASE OF INDIA

**A**NANDAGIRI is a word of double content in Tamil, meaning the "Hill of Happiness." Never was a place more aptly named, for it is a hill of happiness overflowing with joy and goodwill.

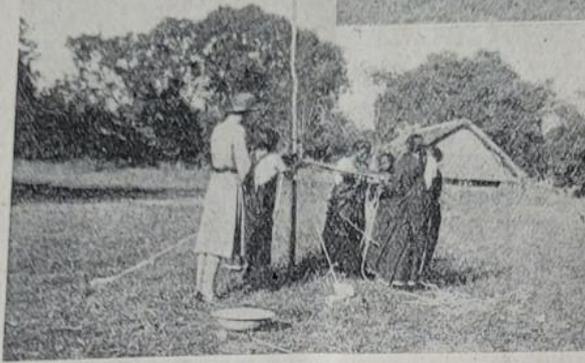
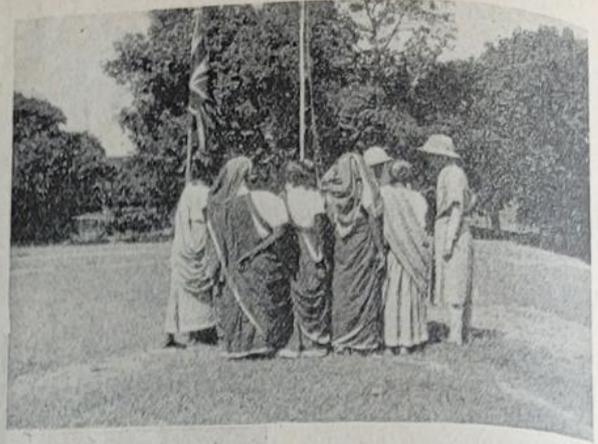
Anandagiri is situated in a lovely spot in Ooty, the Queen of hill stations in South India. Ooty is 7,000 feet above sea level, and is the summer seat of the Madras Government. It has a delightful combination of tropical sunshine with the cool, bracing air of temperate regions. Anandagiri stands in its own grounds, overlooking the Race Course, and behind it is Elk Hill—a most enchanting spot for hikes and rambles. It belongs to the Y.W.C.A. and Summer Conferences are held there every year. These are very varied—Association Conference, Holiday Weeks, S.C.M. Conference, Teachers' Conference, Social Service Conference, Guiders' Conference and others. Guiders' Conferences are so popular that we always have two—one in April and one in May. My connection with Anandagiri began in May, 1931, when I went up to the Guiders' Conference, a little in awe of such big doings! Ten years later I went to Anandagiri as Guider-in-Charge, and so, somehow, I connect all my Guide life and doings with Anandagiri.

The first journey up the Ghat is a thrill in itself. The plains end with Mettupalaiyam, where there is such a scramble to get into the hill train, in the season, that an ordinary traveller may be left behind! But Guiders have no such worry, for carriages are reserved for them, and you have only to be in a blue saree and the whole Railway is at your service! The climate and scenery change in a delightful kaleidoscopic manner as the train slowly climbs up, chanting as in the children's story, "I think I can, I think I can—" Guides go singing all the way when not competing with each other in recognising flowers and trees.

At last Ooty is reached and there are the smiling faces of our Trainers to welcome us. They take charge of us and our luggage and a short walk brings us to the gates of Anandagiri. The main building consists of many single rooms with bath-rooms attached, a big Dining Room, a Drawing Room and a small Library. Then there is a spacious Drill Hall, where we assemble for games and other doings, and the bungalow which also provides some residential quarters. A beautiful garden in maintained, and all around are many kinds of trees, and Nature Lore and Woodcraft are very much to the fore in our training. As soon as you arrive, you go to the office and find your room, and get settled in. The notice board is full of ominous work to come, and one's name seems to appear in all sorts of lists under varied headings.

The routine at Anandagiri is much the same as in any other Guide Camp. The Conference lasts for a fortnight, and we try to get as much training as we can into it, and we achieve it, even giving time to explore, to visit the Shandy and to plan excursions with friends. Guiders do the flowers in the rooms, dusting, serving meals and other camp duties, but cooking, clearing and washing-up are done for us.

The rising bell is at 7 a.m., and breakfast at 8. The servers have an early breakfast and then serve the rest. After that come Prayers, which are optional, though most people stay. After Prayers we have Colours, and it is interesting to find that the World Flag was flown in India for the first time at Anandagiri in 1931. By 10 a.m. we are ready for work. We have two sessions in the morning, a short session of 45 minutes and a longer session of an hour and three-quarters, with an interval of 15 minutes. Between lunch and tea we are free except for compulsory rest for an hour. After tea we



Indian Guiders in training.

have an out-door session, and at 6 p.m. a "talking" session for the whole camp. Then come dinner and Camp Fire—a very popular item.

Guiders choose either Blue Bird, Guide or Ranger work, and we form Flocks and Companies, working as such. Everything is run on the Patrol System, and leaders are changed often, in order to give everybody a chance. The fun and enjoyment we get from working together and with such excellent Trainers as England has sent out, cannot be measured. It makes a big difference to a Guider's Flock or Company if she has been to Anandagiri. Unconsciously we

seem to imbibe the Guide spirit of thoroughness in every detail. There are "Special Events" which are greatly appreciated. Visitors' Day is one of them, when we entertain our friends. As several of the District Commissioners are holidaying in the hills, it is a good chance for them to see what training their Guiders receive. Sometimes we have our Governor's wife to pay us a visit, and we plan most realistic and varied stunts for her.

We spend a whole morning out hiking on Elk Hill. It is a grand sight to see all aspiring "1st Classers" with their eager helpers, all set to start out hiking, while the Trainers look them over with a critical eye. How hungry the mountain air makes us, and how we enjoy our meals, but, alas! how mercilessly the Trainers fail us, even after partaking of our hospitality! But whether we pass or not, hiking on Elk Hill is a great experience, worth doing for its own sake. We have an all-day picnic when we go on an excursion to some place of interest—it may be a climb up to Dodabetta, the highest point in South India, or to Pykara Waterfalls, which generate electricity for our use on the Plains. All our days are filled with fun, work and play, and we go back to the Plains refreshed in body and mind, all the more ready to play the part of Elder Sisters to our Guiders.

Though Ooty is in the South, we get Guiders from all over India at these Conferences, mixing with each other, and we learn something of the different parts of our vast country, hitherto often unknown to us.

It is to be hoped that this brief idea of Anandagiri will have convinced every reader of the aptness of its name, and the reality and enduring value of the happiness that the many residents of the hill have as a result of their stay upon it.

GETSIE R. SAMUEL.

## BOOK REVIEW

*How to Lead Discussion Groups*, by E. M. Hubbach, M.A., price 3d., one of a series of booklets published by the English Universities Press, Ltd., for the Association for Education in Citizenship.

It is a most excellent booklet. It gives many helpful tips to the experienced leader of group discussions and invaluable advice to the beginner. It is easy to understand and to pass on to Ranger Discussion Groups. It explains the manner and material of a Discussion Group and how it should be prepared and carried out. At the end of the booklet there is a most helpful and extensive list of books and pamphlets on many debatable subjects.

Every Commissioner and Ranger Company should be in possession of this admirable book.

M. R.

## NOTES FOR COMMISSIONERS

Board of Education Circulars with regard to Youth Service  
The following Circulars can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office:—

- Circular No. 1486—The Service of Youth.
- .. No. 1516—The Challenge of Youth.
- .. No. 1577—Registration of Youth.
- .. No. 1579—Women in the Educational Service.
- .. No. 1585—Registration of Girls.
- .. No. 1600—Registration of Young Persons of Sixteen.
- .. No. 1603—Pre-Service Training Organisations, and: Training and Service for Girls. March, 1942.

Scottish Education Department Circulars.  
Circular No. 142—Welfare of Youth.  
.. No. 177—A New Educational Opportunity.  
.. No. 225—Registration of Youth.  
.. No. 244—Revision of Machinery of Youth Service.

## National Association of Girls' Clubs

A statement of co-operation between the National Association of Girls' Clubs and the Girl Guides Association has recently been drawn up and has been circulated to Counties. Copies of this statement can be obtained from Headquarters.

District Commissioners are asked to pass on a copy of THE GUIDER to their local Club Leaders and keep in touch with them and let them have copies of new Ranger and Guide leaflets.

## Affiliation with Other Organisations

Extract of the minutes of the Executive Committee:—"The Executive Committee again discussed the question of affiliation with other voluntary bodies, and it was agreed that in future the Girl Guides Association should adhere to their policy of non-affiliation with other voluntary organisations but that affiliation with statutory bodies, such as Youth Committees, etc., should be permitted.

## Street Collections

The Girl Guides Association's policy that members of the Movement in uniform are not allowed to sell in the streets, etc., is still adhered to, and Commissioners' attention is drawn to the regulations governing the age of Young Persons selling in the streets.

The House-to-House Collections Act of December, 1939, still remains in force, and the section governing the age limit reads:—

"No young person in the Metropolitan Area or the City of London under the age of 18, or elsewhere under the age of 16, shall act or be authorised to act as a collector of money."

We have recently had a letter from the Home Office saying that this Act is still in force and suggesting that we should refer any case of contravention to these regulations to the Police Authority in the area concerned.

## Books of Interest to Commissioners

Books can be procured through County Libraries. Books of non-fiction can be sent by post to individual borrowers in the County. Books over the value of 8s. 6d. or out of print are specially obtained. Return postage is payable by the borrower.

- Children in War-time* (stocked at Headquarters, 6d.)
- Girls Growing Up*, by A. P. Jephcott. (Headquarters, 6s.)
- Education, a Plan for the Future*. (Oxford University Press, 6d.)
- Memorandum on the Problems of Post-War Entry of Juveniles into Employment*. (H.M.S.O., 2d.)
- The Future of Education*, by Sir Richard Livingstone. (Cambridge University Press, 3s. 6d.)
- Beveridge Report on the Social Services*. 2s.
- Children in Court*. (Industrial Christian Fellowship, 1 Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1, 6d.)
- Markham Report of the Women's Services*. (H.M.S.O., 1s.)
- Young Britain Awake*, by Philip S. Green. 1s.
- The Life of the Spirit*, by Evelyn Underhill. (Published by Methuen, 4s.)

## "THE OLD WOMAN GOT HOME THAT NIGHT"

A bright Scots lassie, wearing a kilt and plaid tie, made her way past the soldiers in the corridor into the railway carriage, put her things on the rack and squeezed into a seat. Ruth, half-dozing opposite, did not notice her until she heard the lassie remark, "Wonder what I'll do? The bag's split."

The lazy part of Ruth was sinking back further into the seat. After all, she could not help—but was she really trying? Did she even know what kind of a bag it was? She roused herself at this, just sufficient to ask, "Have you far to walk with it?"

"Yes, six miles the other end!"

"Hm. I haven't a bag to lend you."

And apparently no one else had either.

So that was that, thought Ruth, as she leant back again. But she had not found out what sort it was. That prodding thought again.

Bother it. She could not see the bag from where she was. It must be on the rack over her head. To get up would be such a trouble and cause such a disturbance. The prim lady in the corner would think her absurd, and the soldiers standing in the corridor would nudge each other and laugh—six miles was a long way, though, and it was getting late already.

Ruth got up and tried to spot the bag among the suitcases piled on the rack. "I can't quite see it," she murmured. "Oh, here."

It was a brown carrier that had split, full of foodstuffs—denoting how many hours spent in queues? The gruff voice of the man next to her broke in. "Why not use string?"

"String? Oh, to tie it up, you mean. I've got some blue string in my knitting bag, left over from the gloves I was making."

Then somebody else pulled out a newspaper and between them they tried to patch up the bag.

Here the prim lady in the corner broke in with her suggestion, "Why not knit another bag with that string?" which was met with hoots of delighted laughter. It would take far too long. "Well, I'm going as far as Bristol, and if the lady is going some distance, too, it might be done."

"It's kind of you all," said the lassie.

"I call this real team work," said Ruth. "And I have a pair of needles."

All eyes followed the knitting of the first row. The stitches would persist in dropping off at the end. "We need a cork to stop that."

By this time everyone was agog to see where the ball went next. It was the little old lady in the corner who took it up. Opening her neat, small attaché case she produced a medicine bottle and took off the stopper, while the soldier hunted in his pockets for a knife and his friend took the cork and bit it in two.

This was all started by the choice of a minute on Ruth's part. I rather think a lot of our country's problems could be solved in the same way, don't you? The kind that seem so large and vague, and that people talk and write about so much. But there is always a simple starting point, and the action may be yours to take.



## TENDERFOOT FOR LONES

## THE LAWS—VI AND VII

Kindness to animals involves consideration in thought, word and deed. Lones can be encouraged to keep pets if they can guarantee regularity in feeding, cleaning and exercising their animals. Reports on their progress, habits and idiosyncrasies should be interesting for the Patrol Corner. Lones can be shown that stalking and tracking give a greater knowledge, and therefore understanding, of animals and birds, and they can be introduced to a wide field of literature. Yarns can be found in stories of St. Francis, St. Godric, St. Jerome, Androcles, Mahomet; there are poems by Hodgson, Stephens, Hardy, Munro, Grave, de la Mare, Fiona McLeod, Grenfell; and a host of tales, such as those of Seton Thompson.

The Guide who is a friend to animals needs to be observant and thoughtful, practical and punctual. Thus she adds to the happiness of her own life and to that of the animal creation with which she comes in contact.

The Seventh Law was once summed up by a Guide as "A Guide always obeys orders and grumbles after," which was her version of "Theirs not to reason why." One point for us to stress is the willingness and intelligence of the obedience given; it is part of the Guide's loyalty to God, and in her home, in her Patrol and Company, in the world, we know that it is the discipline learnt in small matters of obedience which forms a character strong enough to lead and direct later on. "No man," says St. Thomas à Kempis, "can safely command unless he has learnt to obey well." Obedience, absolute and prompt, marks soldier, sailor, saint, whether it be Pheidippides or Paul, Spartan soldier or Christian martyr, and it opens the way to great adventures. A series of yarns on the romance of obedience would be inspiring and encourage the Guides to persist cheerfully in the humdrum obediences of daily life.

Remember the Laws of the Navy, by Hopwood:—

Every Law is as naught beside this one—  
Thou shalt not criticise but obey!  
Saith the wise: "How shall I know their purpose?"  
Then acts without wherefore or why.  
Stays the fool but a moment to question,  
And the chance of his life passeth by.



3. Do two of the following:—  
 (a) Name 40 different animals, insects, reptiles or birds in a museum or zoological gardens. Give particulars from personal observation of five of them.  
 (b) Point out 15 trees, describe their leaves, winter twigs, flowers, fruit. Know their use to campers and hikers.  
 (c) Know how seeds are distributed, plants climb, plants protect themselves and flowers are pollinated.  
 (d) Recognise twelve birds by appearance, flight, call or song.  
 (e) Know 50 plants (to include wild flowers, grasses, mosses and ferns).

**STALKER BADGE. (New badge.)**

1. Have read and have a thorough knowledge of Camp Fire Yarn No. 14 in Scouting for Boys.  
 2. Demonstrate her understanding of the word "Freeze," and show perfect self-control and balance.  
 3. Demonstrate ability to stalk by using correct stalking positions.  
 4. Be able to explain the meaning of wind, background, hiding place, skyline, sound and self-control in relation to stalking.  
 5. Give proof of having stalked and observed at least four wild animals or birds. Produce at the examination a log giving a description of these observations. The log should be illustrated with sketches, photographs or both.  
 6. Stalk a person unobserved for at least a mile, and prove herself able through observation and deduction to give an accurate description suitable for identification purposes.  
 7. Have proved herself a first class stalker when playing Scouting games.  
 8. Understand the value of practising observation as a means to becoming more observant and more helpful at home in consequence.

**GROUP 5. HUSBANDRY.**

**BEEKEEPER.**

1. Have helped with the following:—  
 (a) Taking a swarm. (b) Taking the honey. (c) Feeding the candy.  
 2. Explain and be able to recognise Queen, Drone and Worker Bees.  
 3. Be able to tell from her own observation of what flowers bees are especially fond of.  
 4. Keep a diary showing that she has watched an active hive for a season.  
 5. Know how to treat bee stings.

**DAIRYMAID (instead of Dairymaker).**

1. Milk and strip thoroughly a cow or goat and know how to feed her.  
 2. Be able to keep utensils clean and understand the importance of cleanliness in connection with the milk and its products.  
 3. Have helped regularly for at least four weeks with either sterilizer, separator or churn, and have helped to clean cow or goat house, and wash down dairy.

**GARDENER BADGE.**

- Clause 5 to read: "At the time of the test, sow some seeds, take a cutting, transplant a plant, and show the use and care of spade, hoe and rake."

**LANDGIRL (instead of Farmworker).**

1. Have assisted in some form of land work for at least eight days, not necessarily consecutive, harvest field, threshing, potato picking, haymaking, etc.  
 2. Look after regularly for a month (feed, clean, etc.) weaning calves, pigs, a pony kept in the stable or a goat.  
 3. Know something of two breeds of cattle or pigs or sheep in her area, and one breed of horses and their special uses.  
 4. Be able to show knowledge of the arable cropping of her district, and describe a farming year from autumn wheat sowing to harvest.

**POULTRY FARMER.**

1. Must have looked after some poultry regularly for at least six months. (If possible not less than six laying hens or ducks or geese.)  
 2. Have set a hen and reared a brood of chicks, ducklings or geese herself.  
 3. Know the characteristics of at least three breeds of fowls, or two breeds of ducks or geese, and the purposes for which they are kept.  
 4. Understand why poultry need to be kept clean; houses disinfected and drinking water fresh, and how food can be augmented by the use of kitchen and garden waste products.  
 5. Have either disinfected and whitewashed (inside) or creosote (outside) of henhouse; or helped to build a fowl house, or made a hen-coop and run.

**GROUP 6. CITIZENSHIP AND SERVICE.**

**CHILD NURSE.**

A Guide passing this test should be capable of taking charge of a child between the ages of two and five for any part of its day.

She should be able to do all of the following, any two to be chosen by the tester to be done practically at the test.

1. Dress a child, do its hair and superintend washing in such a way that the child enjoys it.
  2. Prepare a meal (not cook, but know quantities, kinds of food suitable, which need cutting up, etc.) and supervise the taking of the meal and table manners.
  3. Get a child ready and take it for a walk. Know which clothes will be suitable for the day. Be able to make the walk interesting.
  4. Undress and bath a child, and put it to bed without fuss.
  5. Amuse a group of small children for half an hour.
- In addition the Guide should be able to describe:—
1. How she would deal with such difficulties as:—  
 (a) Faddiness over food. (b) Refusal to clean teeth. (c) Destructive mischief, etc.
  2. How she would teach first prayers.
  3. What simple apparatus children of different ages need to amuse and teach themselves.
  4. How the rules of health apply to a child between two and five years old.
  5. A day in winter or summer for a child of this age.

**FRIEND TO THE DEAF.**

1. Show that she speaks to a deaf person clearly and naturally, and that she is aware of the conditions when lip-reading is possible and when it is not possible. Understand the right position to adopt in order to give the lip-reader the best chance of reading the lips successfully.

2. Be able to use the Manual Alphabet and to read slowly what is spelt to her by another person.

Note:—This badge is intended to equip Guides with an elementary understanding of the methods of helping two kinds of deaf people, i.e. those who are accustomed to converse by lip-reading, and those who use only the finger alphabet.

**RESCUER.**

1. Be able to swim 100 yards and perform three methods of release in the water and two methods of life saving and artificial respiration.
2. Throw a life line to reach a person 15 yards away.
3. Row a boat alone and with others and get into a boat from the water; know any local dangerous tides or currents.
4. Be able to deal with bleeding and shock, snake and dog bites.
5. Know how to give the alarm of fire, to call up police, or fire brigade, to remove a person from a room full of smoke either by dragging or lowering from window on a rope. Know how to hold back a crowd (with others) and how to behave in a crush (e.g. in theatre, fire or tube station).
6. Know the correct way to stop a runaway horse; and what to do if lost in a fog.

**TRAVELLER BADGE.** Suggestions for a new syllabus for this badge were published in the October, 1942, GUIDER.

**AMBULANCE BADGE.**

1. Prove that she can remember the First Aid in her Second Class and know clause (1) a and b of the First Class test.

2. Show positions of main arteries and know how to stop bleeding from veins, arteries and capillaries (excluding tourniquets).
3. Know how to recognise fractures and prevent further injuries in fractures and dislocations—understand the dangers likely to attend the moving or handling of injured in the case of fractures or where the extent of injury is unknown.
4. Improvise (a) a stretcher—and carry someone on it; (b) splints; (c) the padding of splints.
5. Know the ways of carrying an injured person if alone, or with one other helper, and demonstrate how to send a correct message, verbal and written by telephone.
6. Be prepared, at the test, to give information about three occasions on which she has rendered first aid.

Footnote:—(a) The teaching and testing of the Ambulance Badge should be as practical as possible, aiming at developing the candidate's powers of quick thinking in an emergency.

(b) Instructors in the syllabus must have passed this badge on a teaching basis or hold higher qualifications.

(c) "The Girl Guides Association Book of Red Cross Tests" (in course of preparation) will be used as a handbook by all Instructors, so it is essential that all candidates should read the reference notes and suggestions in it regarding this badge.

(d) Testing—this badge must be tested by a qualified doctor or nurse. Where difficulty is experienced in obtaining the services of either of these, the County Commissioner may approach a suitable Red Cross Instructor or other qualified official.

**NOTE.**

Since the Committees met the following suggestions have been received on the subject of the Second Class Test by the Commissioner for Training, and are submitted for consideration.

That in order to help in the great National work of keeping fit an Endurance Test be instituted.

That training for this should commence immediately after the Guide has passed the Tenderfoot Test, and should be completed before she is awarded the Second Class Badge. A special Endurance Badge will be given and it may be won before the Second Class Badge if a sufficiently high standard has been achieved.

That this test should replace the whole of the Health section of the Second Class, and the Health Proficiency Badge.

**SUGGESTED ENDURANCE TEST.**

The Guide should understand how she can help in the great national work of keeping fit.

1. What is Endurance? Prove by the following feats that she is up to standard.  
 Breathing.—Carry a verbal message Scout's Pace in 12 minutes for a mile and deliver it without breathlessness.

Agility.—Perform:

- (a) Three somersaults on a mat or on grass, or
- (b) Leap frog, or
- (c) Climb a tree, or
- (d) Gate vault or jump a hurdle, or fence or stream, or
- (e) Climb ladder, or
- (f) Walk a plank or a tree over a stream, or
- (g) Cross-country running.

Poise.—Show that she has poise. This can only be tested by candidate's bearing; whether she is free or lithe and upright, or tense and stiff and gawky. She can be made to move uphill or down, or up steps, or round a field, turning round a tree or over benches (inside), or entering and leaving a room, opening and closing the door quietly, or climbing on and off a stool or chair, etc.

Strength.—Carry a heavy parcel or bulky object a distance.

Self-control.—Do something she is afraid of, e.g., remain in the dark, walk in a field of cows, etc.

Initiative.—Test re-action to surprise.

2. Prove that she knows how to breathe correctly, and show that she has attained a high standard of posture.
3. Prove that she understands the care of: hair, eyes, ears, nose, teeth, nails. Personal demonstration at the test will be required.

It should be noted that all alterations are for a trial period of three years to allow time for the Dominions and Colonies to express their views, and for trial and experiment at home and overseas.

All correspondence on the above should be addressed to the Secretary of the Training Department, and should reach Headquarters by January 31st.

**RANGER BRANCH**

**BASIC TRAINING.**—Home Emergency Service—Discipline, fitness, messenger work emergency training. (See H.E.S. leaflet.)

**AFTER THE ARMLET.**

A scheme of specialised training has been passed by the Executive Committee for Rangers who have gained the H.E.S. Armet or who have worked at this basic training for at least one year. The specialised training is divided under the following group headings:—

1. Home Nursing. 2. Nursing Service. 3. Child Welfare. 4. Cultural. 5. Coast and River Service. 6. Outdoor. 7. Community Service. 8. World Citizenship.

Physical training should run concurrently with these courses. Each group heading will include several subjects, as follows:—

1. Home Service.—Cooking and Catering, Dressmaker, Electrician, Finisher, Handy-woman, Housecraft.
2. Nursing Service.—First Aid, Home Nursing, Hygiene, Samaritan.
3. Child Welfare.—Child Study, Infant and Child Welfare, Play Leadership.
4. Cultural.—Art, Dancing, Drama, Handwork, Literature, Music.
5. Coast and River Service.—Coast and River Service, Life Saving, Mariner, Sea Lore, Seamanship.
6. Outdoor.—Astronomer, Campercraft, Explorer, Landgirl, Local Knowledge, Naturalist, Rifle Shot, Water Naturalist.
7. Community Service.—Airwoman, Civil Defence, Emergency Cook, Mechanic, Signalling Transmitter.
8. World Citizenship.—Empire Knowledge, International Knowledge, Linguist.

These syllabuses are to be regarded as suggestions for training courses, and should be chosen to suit the needs of each individual Ranger. A certificate will be given for each section when a test in any one subject has been passed. Further subjects in the section will be printed on the same certificate with spaces to be signed by examiners. It is recommended that examinations of various societies should be taken to qualify for Ranger Certificates.

After qualifying, Rangers who are members of the B.R.C.S., St.J.A.A., or A.R.P., should wear the society's badge when in uniform.

The H.E.S. armet is worn on the right arm, and the following badges on a plain armet on the left arm: First Aider, R.L.S.S., Signalling Transmitter and A.B. Stripes will not in future be worn on the H.E.S. Armet now that the scheme has been extended, and Certificates will take the place of Ranger Badges.

The suggested syllabuses for the Certificates are printed below and any further suggestions will be welcomed by the Ranger Branch. Letters should reach the Ranger Secretary at Headquarters by the end of the month.

# THE GUIDER

## RANGER SYLLABUSES.

### SECTION 1.—HOME SERVICE.

Cooking and Catering, Dressmaker Electrician, Finisher, Handywoman, Housecraft. Outside Examination.—Rangers who have gained a certificate at a recognised Training College, or who have passed the Advanced Housecraft Examination of the National Council for Domestic Studies, will be able to receive the following certificates:—  
Cook, Dressmaker, Finisher, Housecraft.

- COOKING AND CATERING CERTIFICATE.**  
1. Show knowledge of washing up utensils, boards, etc., used in the test.  
2. Cook any of the following dishes (one or more to be chosen from any three groups by the Tester).  
Boiling.—Soup, fresh vegetables, puddings, fish, porridge, custard.  
Stewing.—Meat, fish.  
Baking.—Joint, pastry, pies, pasties, scones, bread.  
Frying.—Fish, sausages, bacon, eggs, pancakes.  
Roasting.—Shepherd's pie, rissoles, mince, fishcakes, bread-pudding, bread and butter pudding.  
Miscellaneous.—Poached or scrambled eggs, salads.  
3. Make tea, coffee and cocoa, and understand the use of the hay-box.  
N.B.—This part of the test must be practically demonstrated before the Tester.  
4. Collect twenty wartime or economical recipes; draw up menus for a week from these, with approximate costs, showing knowledge of food values and well-balanced meals.  
5. Answer questions on food and dishes just prepared; quality and kind of meat, vegetables, etc., used; vegetables and fruit in season; food values and menus for well-balanced meals.

- DRESSMAKER CERTIFICATE.**  
1. Know how to use, clean and oil a sewing-machine.  
2. Submit specimens showing correct methods of patching plain and patterned materials, mending blouses and darned stockings.  
3. From various used garments, unpick, wash, press and make frock and knickers for girl or tunic and shorts for boy under five (with inset sleeves).  
4. Make a Ranger shirt or equivalent garment.  
5. Carry out some sort of household mending for one month.  
6. Home dye a garment successfully.  
7. Show how to cut out from a paper pattern.

- ELECTRICIAN CERTIFICATE.**  
1. Have an elementary knowledge of the three effects of an electric current (magnetic, chemical and heating).  
2. Understand the meaning of the terms:—ampere, volt, ohm, watt, and B. of T. unit, and be able to apply Ohm's Law and calculate the cost of running electric lamps and heaters, and be able to read a meter.  
3. Understand the working of electric irons, stoves, or bells, and the care of Leclanché cells.  
4. Know the dangers of electric shock and the methods of rescue and resuscitation.  
5. Do one of the following:—  
(a) Rewire a damaged flex to standard or hanging lamp.  
(b) Wire an emergency bell.  
(c) Recharge a spent Leclanché cell.  
6. With an electric battery test a torch bulb for broken filament.

- FINISHER CERTIFICATE.—As old Ranger Badge syllabus.**  
**HANDYMAN CERTIFICATE.**  
1. Work a sewing-machine and understand cleaning, putting in a needle, oiling, etc.  
2. Replace gas mantles, electric bulbs, or clean and trim an oil lamp.  
3. If gas, water and electricity are laid on in her own house, know where to turn them off at the main.  
4. (a) Thoroughly clean and repaint one of the following:—Hot-water can, table, door, window or equivalent. Two coats at least to be applied.  
(b) Do one of the following:—Distemper a room with assistance, paper a room with assistance, clean, stain or polish a floor, whitewash a ceiling.

5. (a) Clean paint brushes.  
(b) Remove paint from material.  
(c) Sharpen a knife on a bone, grindstone or whetstone.  
6. (a) Mend a handle or pole by gluing or whipping.  
(b) Splice rope.  
(c) Repair china.  
(d) Repair a wooden article with glue.  
(e) Mend a puncture or repair some rubber article with patch and rubber solution.  
(f) Mend a saucepan or equivalent.  
(g) Renew washer on tap and be able to deal with burst pipes.  
7. Do one of the following:—  
(a) Renew roller blind or fix curtain rod.  
(b) Lay linoleum.  
(c) Re-make a mattress.  
(d) Put a new spring on a door handle.  
(e) Upholster a small chair or stool.  
8. (a) Do up a parcel.  
(b) Make a useful article for the house.

- HOUSECRAFT CERTIFICATE.**  
1. Draw up a statement of detailed expenditure for a week, with an exact account of meals provided. (Particulars of wage and family to be given by the examiner.)  
2. Give satisfactory evidence of the knowledge of practical housekeeping, including the purchase and storage of food, methods of keeping house clean and well ventilated, disposal of refuse, and care of linen and blankets.  
3. Bring to the test a sample of preserved fruit, pickles or jam made by herself.  
4. Remove stains from carpets, table linen, brass, etc.  
5. Know how to use a fire extinguisher.  
6. Lay a table and wait on four persons at dinner.  
7. Answer the door, announce guests, and arrange flowers. Understand how to use the telephone, and look out trains and connections in a railway time-table.

### SECTION 2.—NURSING SERVICE.

- FIRST AID. Home Nursing, Hygiene, Samaritan.**  
**FIRST AID CERTIFICATE.**  
This certificate will be awarded to Rangers gaining the following certificate:—  
1. The Adult First Aid Certificate of the B.R.C.S., or  
2. The Adult First Aid Certificate of the St. J. A. A., or  
3. The Adult First Aid Certificate of the St. Andrew Ambulance Association, or  
4. The London County Council Certificate in First Aid (Senior).  
**HOME NURSING CERTIFICATE.**  
This certificate will be awarded to Rangers gaining the following certificate:—  
1. The Adult Home Nursing Certificate of the B.R.C.S., or  
2. The Adult Home Nursing Certificate of the St. J. A. A., or  
3. The Adult Home Nursing Certificate of the St. Andrew Ambulance Association, or  
4. The London County Council Certificate in Home Nursing (Senior).  
**HYGIENE CERTIFICATE.**  
(Syllabus based on the existing B.R.C.S. Manual "Hygiene and Sanitation")  
1. Air.—Composition of air, smoke, moisture in air. Cooling power of air, causes and effects of vitiated air.  
2. Ventilation.—Methods. Permissible respiratory impurity, heating.—Methods of transfer of heat, methods of heating, lighting.—Measurement. Methods.  
3. Water.—Quantity required. Quality. Salts in water and their effects. Rain, wells, springs, rivers. Protection of wells from contamination. Purification of water. Disposal of waste matter. House sanitation.

4. Personal Hygiene.—Sleep, baths, bowels, hair, teeth, eyes, nose, exercise, clothing, control of weight, alcohol, tobacco.  
5. Food.—Essentials. Deficiency Diseases. Contamination. Diets. Vitamins. Communicable diseases. Methods of spreading.  
6. Diseases.—Bacteria. Preservation. Immunitation. Methods of spread and prevention.  
7. Special Diseases.—Enteric, epidemic enteritis, bacterial food-poisoning.  
(a) Infection by mouth—enteric, diphtheria, smallpox, meningitis, influenza  
(b) Infection by nose and mouth—Diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, etc.  
(c) Contagious—Scabies, ringworm, impetigo.  
(d) Insect-borne diseases—typhus.  
(e) Diseases due to injury—erysipelas.  
8. Insect and Animal Carriers of Disease and Their Control.—House-fly, fleas, lice, bugs, mosquitoes, rats.  
Methods of disinfection and disinfection.  
N.B.—The lectures for the above should be given by qualified instructors, and the test should be arranged by them.

### SAMARITAN CERTIFICATE.

1. Know the position of the principal bones, and how to prevent further injury in the case of fractures or dislocations; make and pad a splint; treat sprains and strains; improvise a splint; be able to act as an assistant if required in the splinting of fractures, tuberculosis, scarlet fever, measles, etc.  
2. Apply a triangular bandage to the head, elbow, hand, knee, ankle and foot, and demonstrate three types of arm slings.  
3. Know the difference between arterial bleeding and venous bleeding, and how to treat nose positions of the main arteries; know how to check bleeding and how to treat nose bleeding.  
4. Know ways of supporting a patient alone, and carrying with the help of others.  
5. Render first aid in the following cases: Burns and scalds, both severe and slight; blisters; choking; bites and stings; grit in the eye; wounds both clean and dirty.  
6. Know the chief signs and treatment of the following: fainting, hysteria, shock, fits, suspected concussion, internal haemorrhage, and the general treatment of an unconscious patient.  
7. Demonstrate Schafer's method of artificial respiration, and know when it should be applied.  
B  
1. Understand the value of warmth and fresh air in sickness; demonstrate the ventilation of a given sick room.  
2. Understand the care of a patient; make a bed with a patient in it; improvise and show how to use a draw sheet, hot bottles, foot cradle, knee pillow (donkey) and back rest; know how to give a bed-pan and how to prevent bed sores. Understand the care of the mouth and hair.  
3. Take and record a temperature, pulse and respiration; know normal temperature and serious variations.  
4. Know the general precautions necessary when nursing infectious cases, including the common cold.  
5. Make and apply fomentations, cold compresses, and understand the reasons for care in giving medicines, aperients, stimulants and sedatives.  
6. Apply a roller bandage for a finger, thumb, ankle, knee, eye, ear and head.  
7. Make barley water, a nourishing broth and a milk food, and three dishes suitable for invalids on light diet.  
Footnotes:—(a) The teaching and testing of the "Samaritan Certificate" should be as practical as possible, aiming at developing the candidate's power of quick thinking in an emergency.  
(b) Instructors in the syllabuses must have passed this badge on a teaching basis or hold higher qualifications.  
(c) The Guide Association Book of Red Cross Tests—Preparation and Testing will be used as a handbook by all instructors, so it is essential that all candidates should read the reference notes and suggestions in it regarding this badge.  
(d) Testing.—This badge must be tested by a qualified doctor or nurse. Where difficulty is experienced in obtaining the services of either of these, the County Commissioner may approach a suitable Red Cross instructor or other qualified official.

### SECTION 3.—CHILD WELFARE.

- Child Study, Infant and Child Welfare, Play Leadership.**  
**CHILD STUDY CERTIFICATE.**  
**Syllabus.**  
1. General Introduction. What is meant by the term "Mental Health"? Outline the three main aspects of the mind—knowing, feeling, willing. State methods of study, and mental, of the various stages of life.  
2. Stages of Development from Birth to Maturity. Outline the characteristics, physical and mental, of the various stages of life.  
3. Child Study. Observation, carefully directed, of children at different ages such as:—  
(1) Individual differences between children (mental, physical, environmental, temperamental).  
(2) Play. Individual, parallel, corporate, etc.  
(3) Self-Reliance. How much can a child do (a) for himself? (b) for others?  
(4) Speech. Development in young children.  
(5) Drawings. What they reveal.  
Rangers should realise they are (as in First Aid) but touching the fringe of a very wide and deep subject.  
Rangers should not attempt this course in a short period. The development of their own power of observation is a gradual process and cannot be hurried.  
This course of child study should be one consisting of a course of lectures by a qualified psychologist, with a definite number of hours' observation of children under 10, directed by the psychologist concerned. Opportunities for these observations can be in Pack Meetings, hospitals, schools, play-centres, in the home, street or playground.  
The test should be arranged by the lecturer in charge of the course.  
**Books recommended:**  
Susan Isaacs. *The Children We Teach.*  
Charlotte Buhler. *From Birth to Maturity.*  
John Watson. *The Child and His Family.*  
Cyril Burt. *The Child and the Magistrate.*  
*The Backward Child.\**  
*The Young Delinquent.\**  
J. A. Haslefield. *Psychology and Novels.*  
C. W. Valentine. *The Psychology of Early Childhood.\**  
A. Gersell. *The First Five Years of Life.\**  
*The Primary School Report—Ch. ii, iii and Appendix iii.*  
*The Spens Report—Ch. ii.*  
\* For reference. The other books should be read throughout.

- INFANT AND CHILD WELFARE CERTIFICATE.**  
B.R.C.S. Syllabus.  
**PLAY LEADERSHIP CERTIFICATE.**  
Rangers may specialise in recreational activities for children of one of the following age groups:—  
Under 5. 5—7. 8—11.  
1. A Ranger should have been doing practical work with children of the age group chosen for at least six months. The work should include helping with a Brownie Pack, Nursery Centre, Play Centre, etc.  
2. Suggest some simple outdoor games suitable to the age group. Describe one fully. Original games welcomed.  
3. Suggest suitable occupations, mental, manual and physical, for the age group.  
4. All children love music and singing. Suggest some ways in which this need could be satisfied, i.e. Singing Games, Piano, Gramophone, Percussion Band.





## THE SIZE OF BROWNIE PACKS

P.O.R. new wording regarding size of Packs.

"18 is recommended as a suitable number for a Pack which may not in any case exceed 24 except with special permission from the County Commissioner in consultation with the Commissioner for Brownie Training of the country concerned."

This may hardly seem the time to appeal for Packs to be kept down to the number prescribed in the Rules, but all Brown Owls know that now, more than ever, we want Guide training. Therefore, in spite of the many difficulties, it is most essential for the ultimate good of the children.

A Brownie Pack should provide opportunities for individual tastes and activities; for self-expression; for early training in self-government and leadership; as well as the chance for the Brownies to acquire definite knowledge through testwork, etc., and individual attention to the Brownies at each meeting, to know each child well and to be in touch with her home and school. To achieve all this is no easy task.

Most experienced Guiders could "manage" 40 children or more, but this would not be a Brownie Pack. She may have several helpers, but large numbers will make it impossible to get the real Pack spirit and to recognise and cater for the special needs of each child in order that Pack training may lay a good foundation for the future. In the very big Pack the Pow-Wow, where every Brownie can have her say, programme resolves into a series of games, usually indoors, in order to keep the children within bounds and because of the complications involved in taking large numbers far afield. The Companies, too, become overcrowded with the added number of Brownies to go up. What can be done about it?

If it is a question of recruits in a Pack which is already full, the Brown Owl must harden her heart and put the names on a waiting list, hoping that there will be room for those who are still keen in a few months' time. A harder case is that of already enrolled Brownies such as evacuees or those returning to their own neighbourhood, children to continue as Brownies and yet to keep the Packs a reasonable size. A possible solution is to divide a large Pack into two, with fortnightly Pack meetings of an hour each consecutively. Both these schemes, though strenuous for the Guiders, work better for the Brownies than one large Pack, especially if the Tawnies or Pack Leaders can take small groups in turn at other times for testwork, etc.

To be able to give your Packs the tremendous fun and interest of Brownies, and real training for the future, is a very worthwhile job, so let us give this help to the smaller numbers and look forward to the time when there will be Packs for all these children who want to join Brownies.

VIOLET C. SMITH,  
Great Brown Owl.

## 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 7-9 p.m. A course for warranted Guide Guiders of all ranks.

Place: Cathedral Hall, S.W.1.

## Course V

Commissioners' Week-end Trainings—February 26th-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 6s. for the Course. Guiders will enrol for the whole time. Numbers will be limited to 60 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

Ranger and Sea Ranger Guiders' Training—Wednesdays, February 17th, 24th, March 3rd and 10th, from 7 to 9 at Girl Guide Headquarters. Training will include Ranger Company Management, Law and Promise from the Ranger point of view, H.E.S. and Sea subjects. Applications as below except that the fee will be 2s.

## A BOOK YOU ALL NEED

## Drill Up-To-Date

*Drill Up-To-Date*—the book for which we have waited so long—is now ready and is on sale at Headquarters, price 6d. This is an abridged edition of the *Home Guard Drill Book*, published by Messrs. Longman, Green. By their kind permission certain parts have been omitted and some alterations made and the book should now be of great use to Guiders of Ranger and Guide Companies.

## YARNS ON THE TENDERFOOT TEST

No. 1—THE ORIGIN OF THE TEST

THE Backwoodsmen of the World were splendid men with fine traditions, and it is well worth while to pay attention to some of the things they thought, and did, in order that we may learn to be as self-reliant, God-fearing and upright as they were.

In America the Backwoodsman did many things, and they nearly always lived out of doors, in log cabins, working in the woods and mountains, and living a very simple life. If a new young fellow came amongst them to learn their ways and to get a real knowledge of woodcraft, it was almost certain that he got sore feet. There was no disgrace in this, and the old hands looked upon it as quite a natural thing. His feet were tender because he did not know how to look after them and because he was so soft he had no great powers of endurance. To achieve these powers of endurance was the aim of the young Backwoodsman, and in order to do this the old hands used to put him through certain tests, but they always called him a "Tenderfoot" until he had, so to speak, won his spurs. Besides a few simple practical tests, he had to learn to be loyal to the gang with whom he worked and lived, and to stick to their very real code of honour.

The Chief Scout took this idea of the young Backwoodsman who was called a Tenderfoot, and formed those simple tests which are the foundation of Girl Guiding and Boy Scouting. Here are some of his own words on the subject:—

"The truth is, that being brought up in a civilised country, men have no training whatever in looking after themselves out of doors, and the consequence is that when they go abroad, or try to live out of doors, even in their own country, they are for a long time perfectly helpless, and go through a lot of hardship and trouble, which would not occur had they learnt when young how to look after themselves both in camp and when on patrol. They are just a lot of 'Tenderfoots.' They have never learnt to light a fire and cook their own food; that has always been done for them. At home, if they wanted water they merely had to turn on a tap, and if they lost their way, or did not know the time, they merely had to 'ask a policeman.' They had always found a house to shelter them, and beds to lie on; they had never had to manufacture these for themselves or make their own boots or clothing. That is why a Tenderfoot talks of roughing it in camp. A good Scout or Guide who knows the game never roughs it. They know how to make themselves comfortable in a thousand small ways."

The Chief Scout makes it quite clear that the first thing to do for a Tenderfoot is to take him out of doors and keep him there until he has learnt all those wonderful things which are so simple and yet so very important for the training of character. The origin of the Tenderfoot Test was to give young Guides and Scouts the best possible start in their Guide and Scout life.

In the other two yarns which I am going to tell you, I shall give details of what our Tenderfoot Test really means and what it leads to in the way of practical work. In this yarn I want you to look back right down the ages, and to see a vision of those fine, out-of-doors men and women who, far from roughing it out of doors, learnt to look after themselves and practice self-reliance, and good comradeship with their fellows.

There is another point about the origin of the Tenderfoot Test, and, perhaps, this is the most important one of all, so I put it last. In the bustle and hurry of the city, and in the fullness of every-day life, we sometimes find it very hard to find sufficient time to do our duty to God. The Chief always stressed this point very much, and he used to say that it was hard to connect God with streets and pavements and the general bustle of the town, and that we ought to search out the places where we could find God's handiwork. All Tenderfoots must be taught this. The duty of every Guide and Scout is to say their prayers, and to thank God for the sky and sea, the hills and all the beauty of the world that He has made. You will find, if you try this, that your life will be much happier, and that you will be a much kinder person and, therefore, much better able to help other people. This was the reason why the Chief Scout himself was a much better person than a great many others.

So you see that the word "Tenderfoot," which originally meant "a fellow with sore feet," has come to mean someone who is striving to learn as much as they possibly can of the foundation things of Guiding and Scouting. See that every Tenderfoot in your Company—

*Has smelt wood-smoke at twilight,*

*Is quick to know the noises of the night;*

*Let him follow with the others, who teach him by the way,  
To the camps of proved desire, and known delight.*

MARGUERITE DE BEAUMONT.

# DOWN THE LANES

with

## GYPSY PETULENGRO



**O** *Jeude Neuva Bersh*. That is the Romany equivalent of "A Happy New Year," and that is what I wish all my readers. January, that month of "lengthened-days and strengthened cold," is not an ideal month for campers, but there is much to interest one "down the lanes."

On the hollies there is still an abundance of scarlet berries, shining brighter than ever, among the glossy green leaves, and the haws still hold a good supply of food for the birds, if other sources of supply fail them during the cold spells to come.

The "hedgers" and "ditchers" have been busy of late, preparing for the floods to come, for they still believe the old legend that "February fills the dyke, either with the black or white." I saw some young Italians busy on this job recently; they were evidently used to the work for they made a very neat and tidy job of it. They seemed quite happy, too, at the job, their shining faces nearly as red as the discs of cloth that adorned their brown suits.

Thin emerald lines of young growing wheat are showing on the copper soil of the ploughed lands, facing frost and cold, and we know that in a few short months golden ears will be waving there. Rooks, peewits and gulls are feeding on the same meadows and newly-ploughed fields during the day-time, and fly off at dusk in flocks in different directions to their respective homes.

The shepherds are already with their first December lambs, and there will be many more born during this cold and frosty month, and the shepherd's responsibilities will increase every day now. In the clear, crisp nights you can hear the call of the old dog fox; he seems to know that a new year has dawned, and is asking for a mate to start "house-keeping" for the coming spring.

And there is movement underground, too. If you look in the woods you will see among the soil that has been disturbed by rabbits and other things, the greeny-white shoots of the bluebell, or wild hyacinth, an omen of what will be blooming twelve weeks from to-day. Thread-like roots of other plants are showing, too, and every day will bring new life to other plants.

I mentioned rabbits just now; perhaps you know that their pelts are in better condition now than at any other time. We Romanies make good use of good winter pelts, and a few hints to tell you how you, too, can make good use of the pelts you may get during the next month will not be amiss. We make hats, clothing, belts, bags and purses from hare and rabbit skins, but you could also make "furs" and trimmings as well, if you wish.

Of course, the first thing to do when you have got your pelts is to "cure" them. By "curing" I mean make them free from any smell, make the fur shine and the skin itself lithe and supple. Now we will assume that you are going to start off in a small way, just as an experiment, to make a waistcoat or a handbag or warm wrap, so start off with four pelts. (You can easily tell a good pelt if you examine the inside of it; a bad pelt is full of dark patches, while a good pelt is free from them.) When you have got the pelts, stretch them out on a board, pulling them as tightly as possible (the fresher the pelt the easier it stretches). Tack it on to the board, the fur side downwards, of course. Next scrape off any "fat" that may be left on the skin, but make sure that you *do not cut the skin*. Go over the skin two or three times and you will make the skin thin and pliable. Repeat this until you have got enough "area" to make whatever you have decided to make. If you can get the skins large enough to make, for instance, one side of the waistcoat front, so much the better, but if you can't, well, don't worry, they can be joined up so as to be nearly unnoticeable when the skins are ready for "working."

Next rub a little salt well over the skin, making sure that every part of the skin is covered, and leave them for at least twenty-four hours. Get your scraper knife busy again, and get off whatever "fat" or "slime" that may be brought out by the salt. Then dust over with a mixture of powdered alum and powdered saltpetre, again rubbing well into the skin, and leave for a week or even longer. Next, make a wash of formaldehyde and water, and rub off any salt crystals that may have formed. Take the skins from the board and apply the formaldehyde wash to the fur itself, and leave it for a day or two.

When the skins are nice and dry, rub in a little olive oil, allow it

to soak in, and rub the skin well between the hands as if you were washing an article. Beat the skin, too, with a wooden beater, or the back of a brush. Remember that the more you beat and rub the skin, the softer and more pliable it will become.

Get a pattern of whatever you want to make. For a waistcoat, say, cut up an old one, or in the case of a handbag, undo the stitches, place the various pieces over your skins and cut into shapes. If you wish, you can reinforce a waistcoat for winter wear and stitch the skin *over* the fabric. And if you want to make a really strong handbag, you can cut strips of the skin into "laces," and then, after making holes in the skin—with a small leather punch—thread them through the holes just like you have seen on heavy leather handbags, etc. Small pieces of the skins can be used for making purses and other small things.

I am wearing, as I write this, a pair of slippers made from hare skins, and although they have been in use for over 11 years they are still serviceable. You, too, can make slippers by cutting a pattern from a pair of old slippers, and if you stitch them with a thread made from cobbler's thread, treated with cobbler's wax, they will last "a lifetime."

And now a word about hats for the ladies. Nothing is warmer and nothing looks smarter than those little "toques" that look like a little wedding cake. And how easy they are to make! One long strip about four inches wide and long enough to go round the head, and a circle cut out to fit the top, and there you have a creation all your own make.

Now don't read this and then forget about it. Get some skins from your friends who have had rabbit for dinner, and you will get quite a lot of fun out of making these things, and save yourselves a lot of money, too. And again, *O Jeude Neuva Bersh* to you all.

### WHAT TO EXPECT AT FOXLEASE

Jan. 8-15—Ranger Guiders.	Mar. 23-30—Ranger Guiders.
Jan. 19-26—Guide and Brownie Guiders.	April 2-9—Brownie Guiders.
Feb. 5-Mar. 2—Spring Cleaning.	April 13-20—Woodcraft.
Mar. 2-9—Guide Guiders.	April 22-29 (Easter)—Cadet Guiders.
Mar. 12-19—Music, Drama and Dancing.	

#### TRAININGS AT FOXLEASE.

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

#### FREE PLACES.

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

#### GRANTS ON RAILWAY FARES.

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

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

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

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

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

All applications should be made to the Secretary, Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants, and must be accompanied by a deposit of 5s., which will be returned if withdrawal is made two full weeks before the date of the course. 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.

## TESTING THE H.E.S.

*(Reprinted from the Devon Supplement)*

THESE are still Districts that have not as yet held a H.E.S. test, who may be glad to have some hints on the subject. This is how one District organised the test. A District or Divisional panel of examiners should be appointed, consisting of outside experts in the various subjects such as an A.R.P. Warden, an electrician, Fire Brigade or N.F.S. officer, V.A.D. and Home Guard signalling instructor. The Commissioner and C.A. should be on the panel, a Diploma'd Guider if there is one within reasonable distance, and several experienced Guiders, but not, of course, the Captains of the Rangers who are to be tested. A few "supers" will be needed to act as patients, and to cause obstructions on the day.

As we hope the H.E.S. Armet will in time be recognised by outside organisations as only being worn by people who are trained, reliable, and able to help in an emergency, the standard must be kept high, and Rangers should only be passed on the results achieved and not on the standard of EFFORT. Miss Powell, Commissioner for Rangers for England, has defined the standard as one that can be attained by the average Ranger with hard work, good teaching and real application.

It has been found nearly impossible to get through the whole examination in one afternoon or evening, and that it is best to divide it into two, one evening being spent doing the outdoor part, and the next indoors. It must be understood that the H.E.S. must not be examined in different sections over a period of time, but as a whole, with the exception of the Rangers' record of attendance, reliability and punctuality, of which the Captain should take note for at least six months.

The system of marking the candidates should be thought out carefully beforehand, a complete mark sheet made out for the whole test, and small ones given to the various examiners, who should have the standard and marking explained to them. If there is a large number to be tested it is advisable to divide the candidates into groups, and start them at different points.

At a test held recently in Devon, the Rangers were asked on arrival, to produce their attendance and reliability certificates, signed by their Captains; they also gave in a punctuality and exercise chart. It is not necessary for Rangers to say for what they were punctual unless they like!

The Rangers were then given a number to wear, and names were not used. An inspection of uniform and equipment followed; they had been told to bring gas-masks, and what equipment they thought necessary, and they were marked on this, and the neatness of the packing, leaving the hands free.

Next, they were instructed to write down a message, given to them in rather a "wordy" manner, to see whether they could pick out the salient points, including telephone number, and get them down on paper. They followed a sketch map which took them past a public call box, where they 'phoned the message to the given number.

On arrival at a specified spot on the sketch map, they discovered the victim of an accident, who was suffering from severe bleeding, with which they had to deal, afterwards making their fire and producing a stimulant (half pint of water to boil in 20 minutes, including collecting of wood).

An urgent message was given to the Rangers, to be delivered at Scouts Pace—but interruptions were encountered, crowds to negotiate, old ladies wanting directions, a child marooned on top of a wall, someone who had dropped the contents of her suitcase. These were to test resourcefulness and ingenuity—did they deal with the essentials and leave the unessentials—ask the passers-by to help—promise to return later—explain that they had an urgent message to deliver, or what?

A squad of six was taken for drill by one Guider, and judged by two others, the numbers worn making it easier to judge individually.

Tapper, flex, buzzer and batteries were put on a table, and had to be assembled so that the buzzer worked; fuse and wire were mended. Morse was tested by buzzer, both reading and sending at the rate of 15 letters a minute. A message might be sent, which they send back on their own buzzer.

Rangers were expected to be able to take their places as Nos. 1, 2 or 3 of a Stirrup Pump team, to deal with a dummy incendiary bomb, to remove an unconscious patient from a smoke-filled room and apply artificial respiration. They were given the gas alarm, and had to put on their gas masks quickly and correctly, and to show how to assemble and clean them. (Rangers should have been instructed in general signs and treatment of various gases.)

Local knowledge was tested as in Guide 1st Class, by the rapid sketching of a route map between two given points. (Many came down over this as they did not expect it.)

For compass and map work they were asked to take a bearing on a map, to set it correctly with a compass. Another time, it was suggested they might be asked to go to a given point from a specified compass direction, and so actually use a compass out of doors.

Questions were asked on Highway Code and Rules of Health, which are difficult to test otherwise.

As a result of all this, one Ranger passed right through, and three more are to be re-tested in two subjects, and it is hoped they will

also pass shortly. Another test is to be held in about six months' time, when the Rangers who failed will have another chance of qualifying for the armet.

S. G. CLARKE.

## LONDON COMMISSIONERS' AND RANGER GUIDERS' CONFERENCE

THE London Commissioners' and Ranger Guiders' Conference was held on November 21st, and to the delight of everybody, the Chief Guide was present. Lady Clarendon, County Commissioner, welcomed her to the County.

The Chief Guide, in an inspiring talk, gave this message to the Ranger Branch: "I would say, don't let us worry about our numbers—numbers aren't everything. It is our power for good, our influence all along the line and our upholding of the higher principles of Guiding that is going to make our Ranger Branch a great influence in the country."

Miss Powell, Commissioner for Rangers for England, answered many of our queries and crystallised for us Headquarters' policy for the Rangers.

Miss Powell dealt with her first subject, "The Ranger Branch of To-day" by question and answer. "What is the Ranger Branch?" she asked. "I think the most important thing to say about it is that it is the third stage of a training. It is part of a whole." She went on to explain that the Ranger Branch offered the completion of what is begun in the Brownie Pack and continued in the Guide Company. "The Ranger Branch is not an adult membership of the Movement," she said. "It is not concerned with the training of Guiders or with the warranted Guider when she has become adult."

The Ranger Branch, Miss Powell stressed, is now for girls of 14 to 20 who are in training for full membership of the community, which is citizenship. Their age group is one with elastic edges. If the girl of 14 is happy in the Guide Company, and getting just what she needs there, no Ranger Guider or Commissioner will ask her to leave. The psychological moment when she could go up to the Ranger Company must be watched for and demands close co-operation between the Ranger and Guide Captains.

Answering the question, "What does the Ranger Branch offer?" Miss Powell said, "Our aims are educational. We offer her membership of a community run on democratic lines; training in national service; membership of a world-wide fellowship—with ideals."

She then spoke on the H.E.S. training and stressed the importance of Guiders making full use of members of the various local services, A.R.P., Red Cross, etc., who are willing to assist in the training.

Miss Wharton, Organising Secretary Guildford Diocesan Council for Moral Welfare, herself a Guide, gave a most interesting address on the Guider's responsibility to her Rangers in regard to the Tenth Law, and urged the importance of a Guider dealing helpfully and frankly with the principles involved in this law, individually with her Rangers.

The Conference also included group discussion and an open session.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

## EMPLOYMENT OFFERED AT HEADQUARTERS

Wanted immediately for Registrations Department, keen Guide for General Clerical Work and to help with B.-P. Memorial Fund. No shorthand or typing required, but must be quick, accurate and intelligent. Age 16-17. Apply to the Secretary for the Registrations Department, Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

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.

Wanted immediately, Shorthand-typist Despatch Clerk for "Glider" and "Guide"; age 16-17.—Apply to the General Secretary, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

## 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.

Wanted, Helper at Boys' Hostel, under Government Evacuation Scheme; £1 per week and board. Own room. Central heating.—Knox, Hillgarth, Churt Road, Hindhead.

## TO WOMEN INTERESTED IN SOCIAL WORK

Wanted for Home Office Approved School, Senior Girls, two members of staff to take charge of (1) Laundry, (2) Kitchen. Able to cook for numbers and to teach cookery.—Apply Headmistress, Rowley Hall School, Stafford.

Shorthand-typist, under 18, secondary school education, intelligent and accurate, required in newly-formed Personnel and Welfare Department of Essential Works. Progressive and interesting work.—Apply in writing to Personnel Manager, Hygienic Wire Works, Ltd., Miles Road, Mitcham, Surrey.

## WANTED

Leather Flag Carrier and Guide Flagpole Trefoil.—North, 90, Bents Road, Sheffield, 11.

*[Continued on page 18]*

## THE GUIDER

## MEETING OF THE SCOTTISH COUNCIL, 1942

## IT RAINS MORE SOFTLY

THE New Year has begun—a new year which holds hope. At last one can say with some conviction that the wish will be fulfilled: "A happy and peaceful New Year to you." The world has been racked by a long night of storm and tempest, and now, after three years, the force of the wind has dropped a little, and the rain is less heavy. For us, in Britain at least, though the sky is still grey and sodden, a faint streak of light is glinting along the edge of the hills and the rain is falling softly, almost imperceptibly.

Have you ever woken in the night and, hearing the rain beating on the window, turned over comfortably to sleep again, glad that you were warm and safe, that you were not out in the storm, forgetful that there are those who are out, wandering, homeless, in the darkness? Have you ever, in a moment of impatient preoccupation, switched off the wireless during the news, "because there's no time to listen to horror stories"? Have you ever prepared for the day's work, your mind full of plans and worries, during the B.B.C. morning service, as you waited for the time signal? Have you, busy as you are, been asked for advice and encouragement by people who are in trouble, facing the change and demands of war, or even the tragic loss it brings with it. Have you tried to help and felt inadequate, and wished that there were some source of supply on which you could draw to strengthen your own wisdom and courage?

We are entering on the fourth year of war, and for us the storm has abated slightly. It may be that we in Britain have seen all that we shall of the tempest, and we can be thankful for we have not let it bend or break us. But are we ready, yet, for peace? Has this catastrophic war succeeded in teaching us the lesson we needed? Or, when it is over, shall we sink back again into the ignorance and stupidity and selfishness which caused it? How many of us are still closed within our own preoccupations, too busy to be quiet for a moment and listen to the voice of the spirit, or to the voice of hard fact, speaking to us urgently of the suffering in Europe, crying to us that there are those who have no warmth or comfort, that there are people out in the storm? How many of us turn over, comfortably, and go to sleep again? How many of us switch off the radio?

Perhaps this is a pessimistic view—but it is a possibility, a natural reaction after strain. It is a danger to be guarded against if the peace is to be real and lasting. We must do something about it, and it is something each one of us must do for ourselves, that nobody can do for us. It is also a duty which we owe to humanity. We dare not waste this war. If we do, where shall we be in twenty years' time? The answer is simple—back to through the anxieties, the hardship, the suffering and tragedies of war. Nothing happens without reason and until humanity has learnt the lesson of unselfishness we shall have to go back again to school. We shall never learn that lesson if we persist in shutting out experience, if we stop our ears to the call of the spirit, because we are too concentrated on winning the war to have time to dream. It is essential that we should make time to be still, time to hear the message of Eternal Good. How else can we usefully fit into the plan? We are pledged to service, but how can we serve if we are not trained, if we never pause to receive instructions?

New Year, 1943, and the light is breaking through the clouds, faintly rimming the hills. But it is still raining hard in Europe, and thousands of stricken wanderers are out in the storm. As we lift our eyes to the hills and the light of hope, let us pause to remember them. Are we equipped, mentally and spiritually, as well as physically, to help and comfort them? Are we prepared to meet them afterwards, knowing that we, too, are deserving of the peace for which they have suffered so much more and so much longer than we have? If so, we can go forward eagerly and with an easy mind and strong spirit to meet the New Year and a new era. If not, let us look to our equipment. Let us hurry to open our hearts and minds and spirits. Let us tune in, at once, to the source of supply, that we may obtain wisdom and strength and understanding. In that spirit, and in that alone, dare we wish one another a happy New Year.

MARGARET TENNYSON.

## CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE

On October 23rd, as the result of a road accident at Caerleon, *Marjorie Rusbridge*, Captain of the 2nd Caerleon Guide Company, also Commissioner for Dover South Guides, formerly Captain of the 5th Dover and 10th Bridgwater Guide Companies. Greatly beloved of us all.

*Mrs. Northjell*, Assistant Division Commissioner, Middlesbrough, on November 5th, after a long and painful illness. She had been in the Movement almost from the beginning, and will be sadly missed.

*Muriel Denne*, ex Ranger Captain, 14th Plumstead (St. Margaret's), on December 1st, at Warley Sanatorium, Brentwood, after a long illness bravely borne.

The departmental reports presented to the Scottish Council at their meeting in November all showed the adjustment of Scottish Guiding to war-time conditions. The camping report included accounts of land camps run in Dumbartonshire, Perthshire, Angus, where Guides from Aberdeen picked over nine tons of raspberries, and in Lanarkshire, where for four weeks Guides helped with the raspberry harvest. There had also been a Cadet Forestry Camp. The assistance given in this way was substantial, and farmers and local authorities have asked for more camps next year.

Scottish Guides have given 140 demonstrations of "blitz" cookery, 29 permanent fireplaces have been built, and arrangements made for 201 to be erected immediately in case of emergency.

The work of the Kindred Societies Branch has considerably increased owing to the great changes taking place in youth service. These have helped to bring about far closer co-operation between the various youth organisations, and much mutual benefit has been gained from joint discussions and conferences. The importance of our Movement being prepared to help in schemes for girls was emphasised.

One of the principal war-time developments of Scottish Guiding is the starting of a scheme designed to bring Guiding to large numbers of girls through youth centres run by Guiders. The Granton Square Centre goes on from strength to strength under the inspired leadership of Miss Collyns, who is also training other Guiders there, and whose pioneer work opens up new possibilities for Guiding.

The Ranger Branch in Scotland has received a large influx of new members. This particularly applies to the Sea section, several new Sea Ranger Ships having been launched. While working at the H.E.S. Rangers have continued to render national service in many forms.

In the Training Department the number of trainings has increased and there is a great demand for residential trainings. The number of Cadets has more than doubled during the year, and many of them are taking charge of Companies while still in training.

Lone Guides have received additional numbers through the registration of girls in isolated districts.

The evacuation of children's hospitals and cripple homes, combined with petrol restrictions, has rendered work with Extensions difficult, but they have all done their best to keep going, and war work has been undertaken wherever possible. Really first-class handwork is now being produced by many of the Guides and Rangers, and a Selkirk Ranger received an order from H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester for a dress for Prince William. Two of the Packs have made friends with Brownies at the Polish School, and the language difficulty has been overcome by exchanging drawings.

The June Census shows the total membership of the Movement in Scotland as 67,806, an increase during the year of 6,239, and the membership of girls in the 14-18 age group being just over 10,000.

The Scottish Chief Commissioner, summing up, said that the two outstanding events of the year were the inspection of the Guides by the King and Queen at a large Youth Rally in Edinburgh in June, and the visit of the Chief Guide in October, when she attended the Scottish Guiders' Conference, presented a mobile canteen to the Church of Scotland on behalf of the Edinburgh Guides, and paid a visit to the Extension Guide and Scout Hostel run by Guiders in the Borders. Eight names had been added to Scotland's Roll of Honour during the year; those of Annie Scott Macintyre, Jean Maitland, Christina McCloy, Mary Turnbull, all of whom had been killed while on duty at First Aid Posts, Emily McArthur, killed while nursing in hospital, and Agnes Wallace and Chief Wren Catherine Slaven, both lost at sea.

"We are going through difficult times," finished Mrs. Carnegie. "We are up against many problems and a changing world, bringing with it new ideas and new forms of competition, but Guiding in Scotland stands on a firm foundation and has much work to do, and I look to our Commissioners and Guiders to do it, and do it well, and I know they will not fail."

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS—Continued from page 17]

## TYPEWRITING AND DUPLICATING

**Midgley Typewriting and Duplicating Service**, 43, Oakington Manor Drive, Wembley. Large or small orders appreciated.

**All Classes of Duplicating Typewriting** neatly and accurately executed. Prompt delivery, moderate charges. Special terms to Guiders.—Alert Typewriting Bureau, 29, Rutland Road, Harrow, Middlesex. Harrow 2608.

## THEATRICAL

"**The Masque of Empire**."—Hugh Mytton's world-famous Guide play. The beautiful costumes of the Empire Society for this play are still available from 6d. to 1s. each. See book of play (price 6d.), obtainable Headquarters. "In love are Empire's firm foundations set."

**Shadow Plays by Hugh Mytton**.—"Christ Love," the Christmas Story with Carols. Simple, beautiful and effective. "Ug-Ug, the Ogre," and "Klug Canoodlum," two humorous plays with magical surprises and peals of laughter. No words. Just a lamp and a sheet, with your shadows as actors. All "properties" cut from brown paper. Ideal for long evenings in home or hall. Books, with full instructions, 1s. each, from Imperial Headquarters.

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

DECEMBER 9th, 1942

PRESENT

The Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham, C.B.E.  
(in the Chair)  
Miss Anstice Gibbs.  
Miss Bardsley.  
Mrs. Elliott Carney, M.B.E.  
The Countess of Clarendon.  
The Hon. Lady Cochrane.  
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.  
Mrs. Mark Kerr, O.B.E.  
Miss Shanks.  
Miss Thompson.

#### APPOINTMENT

Commissioner for Rangers for Ulster.

Miss McKibbin has been appointed Commissioner for Rangers for Ulster.

#### ALTERATIONS TO THE BOOK OF RULES

Rule 32, Paragraph 1, (Page 26). Brownies to read:—

"Brownies are girls under 11 who are preparing to be Guides. A Brownie may not be admitted to the Pack before the age of 7. She is enrolled when she has passed the Recruit test and the Brown Owl considers she is ready for enrolment. Three years should be the maximum time in the Pack."

Paragraph 2. A Brownie Pack. After "and her Assistant the Tawny Owl" add case exceed 24 except with special permission from the County Commissioner in any consultation with the Commissioner for Brownie Training for the country concerned. The Pack must be registered. . . . Delete note at foot of this paragraph. (See article by the Great Brown Owl on page ?)

Rule 33. Guides. (Page 40). The first sentence should read:—

"To become a Guide a girl must be over the age of 10, and may remain in the Company up to the age of 16 with the option of going up to Rangers at the age of 14 or 15 years."

#### GUIDERS' HATS

The following colours for strips for Guiders' hats were approved:—

Captain: Navy blue strip edged with pale blue. Ranger Captain: Navy blue strip edged with red. (Navy blue cockades to be worn while still obtainable, but red must not be added to the cockade.)

#### DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONERS' CONFERENCES AND TRAINING

Two Conferences will be held at Imperial Headquarters on March 2nd-4th and March 20th-28th. Subjects: Public Relations and Training. Railway fares will be pooled. Counties may send two representatives—one to each Conference, or where this is not possible both representatives may attend on one or other of the above dates. Applications should be made as soon as possible to the General Secretary. Full details will appear in the February GUIDER.

#### PRE-SERVICE TRAINING

The Board of Education have sent the following notice to local education authorities (Administrative Memorandum No. 422) which we may use as required. Typewritten copies may be obtained from Headquarters on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

"The Board desire to remove a misapprehension which appears to have arisen in some quarters as to the exact scope of the National Association of Girls' Training Corps.

"Certain established national voluntary organisations, in particular, the Girl Guides' Association, have developed forms of pre-service training for their girls as part of their war-time activities. Thus a system of pre-service training for Rangers has been instituted under the title "Home Emergency Service."

The Board are advised that in some cases authorities have taken the view that Ranger Companies, in so far as they are promoting pre-service training, should be expected to affiliate to the National Association of Girls' Training Corps. It should be made clear that such a step has at no time been contemplated. The purpose of the National Association of Girls' Training Corps has been to bring together those bodies that have come into being since the beginning of the war for the definite purpose of providing pre-service training. It is concerned to supervise and co-ordinate the work of what are specifically pre-service training organisations for girls, and not such pre-service training as may be developed by well-established national bodies as part of their programme of training or activities, whose competence to deal with such work is fully recognised.

"While the Girl Guides' Association is particularly concerned in this matter, other recognised national organisations for girls may be undertaking similar activities, and the same considerations will naturally apply to their case."

#### GREEN LANYARDS

Commissioners who hold a Campers' Licence may wear a green lanyard when in an overall.

## AWARDS

GALLANTRY, *Bronze Cross*  
Miss R. M. Simmonds, District Commissioner, Mandalay.

Miss Simmonds did noble work as acting Matron of the Queen Alexandra Hospital when Mandalay was severely bombed on April 8th, 1942. She was utterly tireless and never gave a thought to herself in evacuating the patients from the burning hospital.

Miss Elizabeth Hardy, former President, Rangoon Local Association.

Miss Hardy did excellent work in Rangoon where she was in charge of a mobile Canteen, as well as helping in the hospital which was housed in the school of which

she was Principal. On the evacuation of Rangoon she continued her work as a V.A.D. at the Military Hospital in Mandalay. At the time of the heavy bombing there she was on night duty in the cholera ward, but got up to help with the evacuation of patients from the burning hospital; she then did mobile canteen work in the town, only stopping in time to return to her night duty.

#### GALLANTRY, *Silver Cross*

Sea Ranger Dora Shadbolt, ex-S.R.S., PROVIDENCE, now member of an "Old Guide Crew," owing to all the Rangers being on war service.

Dora Shadbolt is an ambulance attendant and auxiliary driver and during the heavy raid on London on the night of April 17th-18th, 1941, her ambulance station at the Edmund Halley School was completely swept away by a heavy bomb. Dora's tin hat was deeply dented, but in spite of a bad cut over one eye and another on her neck from which she was in great danger of bleeding to death, she went to the rescue of other members of her team who had been blown into the shelter. The worst casualty had one arm almost torn off. Dora arrested the bleeding and bandaged the limb correctly. She then acted as ambulance attendant, taking the casualties to hospital in an ambulance, the sides and the top of which had been blown off. Having had her own injuries treated Dora returned to duty at once, and subsequently made a good recovery without taking any time off.

Dora has received H.M. the King's Gallantry certificate for her brave conduct.

#### Certificate of Merit

Patrol Leader Beryl Dennis (age 14), 1st Mablethorpe Company, Lincolnshire.

During the recent bombing of Mablethorpe Beryl received serious head injuries, necessitating the removal of her right eye. During rescue operations her one thought was for the other casualties, and the F.A.P. officials reported that her courage was magnificent. Although she was in dreadful pain in the ambulance she never once complained; her condition was so serious that she was not expected to reach the hospital alive. During her stay in hospital she was an excellent patient, and her cheerfulness was an example to all around her.

Guide Barbara Neil (age 13), 1st Emerson Park Company, Essex.

On the night of April 28th, 1942, Barbara was travelling to Scotland with her mother. When their train was in York station a raid started and bombs fell in and around the station, and later a terrific explosion blew in all the windows of the railway carriage. Mrs. Neil and Barbara both received cuts; Mrs. Neil was badly dazed and felt that the side of her face had been blown away. The other occupants of the carriage had left to help to put out the fire; Barbara remained perfectly calm, and realising that the train was on fire collected what luggage she could carry and took her mother across the station to a shelter. Later they were both taken to hospital.

#### LIFESAVING, *Silver Cross*

Guide Effie Cook (aged 14), 1st Banff Company.

Three Guides from the 1st Banff Company went bathing together in the sea on August 18th, 1942. Two of them, Effie Cook and Mary Field, both age 14, came out of the water to play leapfrog on the sands, leaving Gertrude Mackie, age 16, in the water. After about ten minutes they realised that Gertrude had not re-joined them, and all they could see was an arm above the water a long distance out. Effie, who is a powerful swimmer, made straight for the drowning girl telling Mary to get help, and had succeeded in getting her to shallow water, although herself in an exhausted condition, when a man came to her help with a life belt. Artificial respiration was applied and Gertrude was taken to hospital where she remained unconscious for 5½ hours. She would undoubtedly have lost her life had it not been for Effie's prompt and brave conduct.

#### Badge of Fortitude

Ranger Jean Kyle, 82nd Belfast Company.  
Brownie Hazel Innes, 1st St. Minver Pack, Cornwall.

#### Blue Cord Diploma

Mrs. Smith, Eire.

#### Eagle Owl Diploma

Miss Bateman, Bucks.  
Miss Griffith, Hants.

Cadet Betty Wood-Thomson, 1st Kilmacollm Cadet Company, Renfrewshire.

Patrol Leader Margaret Erskine, 2nd Elgin Company, Morayshire.  
Patrol Leader Betty McCrorie, 8th Kilmarnock Company, Ayrshire.  
Patrol Leader Connie Marshall, Kirkintilloch Division Rangers, Dumbartonshire.  
Patrol Second Violet White, 1st Greenlaw Company, Berwickshire.  
Guide Effie Smith, 188th City of Edinburgh Company.

Gold Cords will in future be noted in THE GUIDE and not in THE GUIDER, as the award is now made by the Committee of the country concerned and not by the Executive Committee.

# Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, December, 1942.

## ENGLAND

**BEDFORDSHIRE**  
**WOBURN**.—Dist. C., Mrs. Allen, The Old Manor, Aspley Guise.  
**CAMBRIDGESHIRE**  
**THORNEY AND WHITLESSEY**.—Dist. C., Miss W. Neave.  
**CHESHIRE**  
**ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY (BADGES)**.—Miss N. Monsey, 62, Stanley Road, Hoylake, Wirral.  
**BERINGTON (new Division)**. (The County Commissioner is looking after this Division at present.)

Containing the Districts of:—  
**BROMBOROUGH (new District)**.—Dist. C. not yet appointed.  
**HIGHER BERINGTON**.—Dist. C., Miss E. Marsh, 14, Prince's Boulevard, Bebington.  
**PORT SUNLIGHT**.—Dist. C. as before.  
**DAVENPORT AND ENGLISY DISTRICTS** have amalgamated.—Dist. C., Miss M. Stuart, 68, Higher Hillgate, Stockport.  
**NORTH-WISR STOCKPORT**.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss K. A. Doke, 6, Lawton Road, Heaton Chapel, Stockport.

**RESIGNATIONS**  
**ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY (BADGES)**.—Miss H. C. Rodway.  
**DAVENPORT**.—Dist. C., Miss M. Jalland.

**CORNWALL**  
**LAUNCESTON**.—Dist. C., Mrs. Dunn, St. John's, Launceston.  
**RESIGNATION**  
**LAUNCESTON**.—Dist. C., Mrs. Dingley.

**DERBYSHIRE**  
**RESIGNATION**  
**LONG EATON**.—Dist. C., Mrs. Ikin.

**ESSEX**  
**BRENTWOOD, NORTH**.—Dist. C., Miss R. B. Guttridge, The Log, Shenfield Common, Brentwood.

**RESIGNATION**  
**BRENTWOOD, NORTH**.—Dist. C., Mrs. Cuttle.

**KENT**  
**OLD GUIDE RECORDER**.—Miss M. G. Pollock, Croft House, Stansted, Essex.  
**ISLE OF SHEPPEY**.—Div. C. (Temp.), Miss Rule, 353, Minister Road, Sheerness.

**TUNBRIDGE WELLS**.—Div. C. (Temp.), Miss l'Anson Jones, 1a, Broadwater Down, Tunbridge Wells.

**DARTFORD RURAL**.—Dist. C., Mrs. Drew, Vicarage Cottage, Farningham.  
**HAWKINGHURST**.—Dist. C., Mrs. Martin-Tomson, Turk's Place, Cranbrook.

**ROCHESTER**.—Dist. C., Mrs. Clarke, The Vicarage, Strood.  
**THE WEALD**.—Div. C., Miss A. Tennant, Cornhill, Rolvenden.

**TUNBRIDGE WELLS No. 1**.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Grasby, Medical Superintendent's Residence, County Hospital, Pembury.

**TUNBRIDGE WELLS No. 2**.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Roberts, 17, Oakdale Road, Tunbridge Wells.

**TUNBRIDGE WELLS No. 3**.—Dist. C. (Temp.) Mrs. Lambe, 6, Napier Road, Tunbridge Wells.

**RESIGNATIONS**  
**TENTERDEN**.—Dist. C., Miss A. Tennant.  
**TUNBRIDGE WELLS No. 3**.—Dist. C., Miss B. l'Anson Jones.

**LANCASHIRE, SOUTH-EAST**  
**BOLTON, SOUTH**.—Dist. C., Miss E. Twigley, 204, Bradford Road, Farnworth.

**IRLAMS-O'-TH'-HEIGHT**.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss H. Grimshaw, 6, Acresfield Road, Salford, 6.

**OLDHAM, EAST**.—Dist. C., Mrs. Crane, 216, Abbeyhills Road, Oldham.  
**SWINTON**.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss E. Marsh, 305, Wardley Lane, Swinton, Manchester.

**RESIGNATIONS**  
**BOLTON, SOUTH**.—Dist. C., Miss E. J. Millhouse (called to Higher Service).  
**DISSBURY**.—Dist. C., Mrs. Edwards.

**LANCASHIRE, SOUTH-WEST**  
**LIVERPOOL CENTRAL**.—Div. C., Miss M. G. Webster, 7, Abercromby Square, Liverpool, 7.

**LIVERPOOL CENTRAL No. 2**.—Dist. C., Miss E. Hutchings, 14, Hampstead Road, Liverpool, 6.

The Districts in NEWTON DIVISION have been renamed as follows:—  
**NEWTON AND WARBURTON** (formerly Newton No. 1).—Dist. C., Mrs. Bradbury, 37, Rob Lane, Newton-le-Willows.

**EARLESTOWN AND HAYDOCK** (formerly Newton No. 2).—Dist. C., Miss M. E. Hayes, Redclyffe, Newton-le-Willows.

**ASETON-IN-MAKERFIELD** (formerly Newton No. 3).—Dist. C., Mrs. Bradbury, 37, Rob Lane, Newton-le-Willows.

**WINWICK AND CROFT** (formerly Newton No. 4).—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss R. Fairclough, Southworth Hall, Croft, nr. Warrington.

**RESIGNATION**  
**LIVERPOOL CENTRAL**.—Div. C., Mrs. E. Taylor.  
**NEWTON No. 1**.—Dist. C., Miss M. E. Hayes.

**LIVERPOOL CENTRAL**.—Asst. Div. C., Miss M. Webster.

**LEICESTERSHIRE**  
**KEGWORTH (new District in Loughborough Division)**.—Dist. C., Mrs. Stirrup, 27, Bridgefields, Kegworth, nr. Derby.

**LONDON**  
**ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR GIBRALTAR GUIDES IN LONDON**.—(Temp.), Miss D'Oyly, 10, South Eaton Place, S.W.1.

**GREENWICH PARK**.—Dist. C., Miss N. E. Lewis, 86, Vanbrugh Park, Blackheath, S.E.3.

**OLD BATTERSEA**.—Dist. C., Miss Gambling, 31, Pentlands Close, Commonside East, Mitcham, Surrey.

**WALTHAMSTOW, EAST**.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss M. A. Webb, 6, Silverthorn Gardens, Chingford, E.4.

**RESIGNATIONS**  
**OLD BATTERSEA**.—Dist. C., Mrs. Eyden.  
**WALTHAMSTOW, EAST**.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss M. Bailey.  
**WALTHAMSTOW, WEST**.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss E. Lyne.  
**WEST WOOLWICH**.—Dist. C., Miss K. Hughlings-Jackson.

**MIDDLESEX**  
**NORTHWOOD**.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Mitchell, 16, Moor Park Road, Northwood.  
**WOOD GREEN, EAST**.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Easterling, St. Peter's Vicarage, Hornsey, N.8.

**RESIGNATIONS**  
**EALING**.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss M. Ford.  
**ENFIELD, NORTH**.—Dist. C., Miss D. Green.  
**NORTHWOOD**.—Dist. C., Miss Blundell.  
**WOOD GREEN, EAST**.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss I. Pickering.

**NORTHUMBERLAND**  
**WANSBECK AND BLYTH**.—Div. C., Miss E. Mitchell, 19, Hedley Avenue, Blyth.

**RESIGNATION**  
**WANSBECK AND BLYTH**.—Div. C., Miss D. Waller.

## OXFORDSHIRE

**WATLINGTON**.—Dist. C., Mrs. Charles Irwin Swyncombe Rectory, Nettlebed.  
**RESIGNATION**

**THAME**.—Dist. C., Miss P. M. Lambert-Baker.  
**SOMERSET**

**NETHER STOWEY**.—Dist. C., Miss L. E. White, 2, Coronation Road, Bridgwater.  
**STAFFORDSHIRE**

**EAST SMETHWICK**.—Dist. C., Miss C. Evidis, 24, Yew Tree Road, Londonderry, Smethwick.  
**RESIGNATION**

**EAST SMETHWICK**.—Dist. C., Mrs. H. Pinner.  
**SUFFOLK**

**THEDWASTRE DISTRICT (North-West Division)** has divided as follows:—  
**THEDWASTRE**.—Com. as before.  
**THINGOE**.—Dist. C., Mrs. Byers, Risby Cottage, Risby.

**NORTH SURREY**  
**RICHMOND**.—Div. C., Mrs. Reid, 82, Denbigh Gardens, Richmond.  
**SURBITON**.—Dist. C., Miss H. Gibbs, 109, Dilton Road, Surbiton.  
**RESIGNATIONS**

**RICHMOND**.—Div. C., Mrs. McGrath.  
**RICHMOND**.—Asst. Div. C., Mrs. Reid.  
**SURBITON**.—Dist. C., Mrs. F. T. Chitty.

**WESTMORLAND**  
**RESIGNATION**  
**COUNTY COMMISSIONER**.—Miss A. P. Bickersteth.

**YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING**  
**RESIGNATION**  
**MIDDLESBROUGH**.—Asst. Div. C., Mrs. Northell (called to Higher Service).

**YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING NORTH**  
**RESIGNATION**  
**HALIFAX "A"**.—Dist. C., Miss M. E. Walker.

**YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING SOUTH**  
**RESIGNATION**  
**GREATER HUDDERSFIELD**.—Dist. C., Mrs. H. Broadbent.

## WALES

**CARDIGANSHIRE**  
**ABERYSTWYTH**.—Dist. C., Miss M. Williamson, Aberystwyth University, Aberystwyth.

**FLINTSHIRE**  
**EAST FLINTSHIRE**.—Div. C., Mrs. Gray, Lower Soughton, Northop.

**BANGOR-JSY-COED**.—Dist. C., Mrs. G. L. Wood.  
**RESIGNATION**

**GLAMORGANSHIRE**  
**RHOOSE AND ST. ATHAN**.—Dist. C., Mrs. Taylor, West Farm, St. Athan, Glamorgan.  
**RESIGNATIONS**

**LLANTRISANT**.—Div. C., Miss P. England.  
**RHONDDA VALLEY**.—Div. C., Miss M. Edwards.

**MONMOUTHSHIRE**  
**NEWPORT, WEST**.—Dist. C., Miss A. Fuller, 41, Stow Hill, Newport, Mon.  
**PENGAM AND FLEUR-DE-LYS**.—Dist. C., Miss Edwards, Britannia Villa, Pengam.  
**RESIGNATION**

**PENGAM AND FLEUR-DE-LYS**.—Dist. C., Mrs. Lewis.

## SCOTLAND

**DUMFRIESSHIRE**  
**DUMFRIES BURGH**.—Dist. C., Miss M. Law, Glenview, Dumfries.  
**RESIGNATION**

**DUMFRIES BURGH**.—Dist. C., Mrs. Harkness.  
**FIFE**

**BURNISLAND, KINGHORN AND AUCHTERTOOL**.—Dist. C., Mrs. McIntosh, 3, Balwearie Road, Kirkcaldy.

**CHARLESTOWN**.—Dist. C., Mrs. R. Kerr, Oriol House, Limekilns.  
**RESIGNATION**

**CHARLESTOWN**.—Dist. C., Miss M. A. Millar.

## ISLE OF MAN

**NORTH-EASTERN**.—Div. C., Miss G. Dearden, 10, Somerset Road, Douglas.  
**RESIGNATION**

**EASTERN**.—Dist. C., Miss O. Adams.

## OVERSEAS

### ADEN

**RESIGNATIONS**  
**COLONY SECRETARY**.—Miss J. Adams.  
**COLONY BADGE SECRETARY**.—Miss J. Brown.  
**ADEN**.—Dist. C., Mrs. McGuffie.

### AFRICA

**KENYA COLONY**  
**KAKAMEGA (new District)**.—Dist. C., Mrs. Carroll, Forest Station, Kakamega.

**TANGANYIKA**  
**DAR-ES-SALAAM**.—Dist. C., Mrs. Davidson, c/o. Mitchell Cotts, Dar-es-Salaam.  
**RESIGNATION**

**DAR-ES-SALAAM**.—Dist. C., Mrs. Morrison.

### WEST AFRICA

**GOLD COAST**  
**COLONY SECRETARY**.—Mrs. Bright Paul, Posts and Telegraph Department, Accra.

**BRITISH GUIANA**  
**ASSISTANT COLONY COMMISSIONER**.—Mrs. Rose, Mahaica Leprosy Hospital, Mahaica, East Coast, Demerara.

**COLONY SECRETARY**.—Miss B. Rose, 315, Middle Street, Georgetown.  
**DEMERARA RIVER (new District in Demerara and Essequibo Division)**.—Dist. C., Mrs. Parnon.

**GEORGETOWN No. 2**.—Dist. C., Mrs. Talbott  
**RESIGNATION**

**GEORGETOWN No. 2**.—Dist. C., Mrs. Pilcher.

### BRITISH WEST INDIES

**TRINIDAD**  
**SOUTHERN**.—Div. C., Mrs. Perry-Gore, St. Clement's Vicarage, St. Madeleine.

**RESIGNATION**  
**PORT-OF-SPAIN**.—Div. C., Miss S. E. M. Potter.

### CEYLON

**ISLAND COMMISSIONER**.—Mrs. P. J. L. Hobson, Looecondera, Deltota.  
**RESIGNATION**

**ISLAND COMMISSIONER**.—Mrs. Villiers.

Approved by Scottish Executive Committee.

**SCOTTISH COMMISSIONER FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES**.—The Hon. Mrs. E. G. Younger, South Lodge, Stirling.