

Barnfields 148

THE GUIDER

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THINKING DAY, 1943

WHO GOES THERE?

TO-DAY, when the violence of immediate reality confronts us in all its starkness, we may well ask of what avail are those kindly thoughts and messages which we send out on Thinking Day—our desire for friendship, our sympathy for suffering, our opportunities for service to come, our dreams of a world at peace.

It would seem that such messages possess no more substance than rose-coloured clouds floating among mountain tops, high above the toil and stress in the valleys below. Where, we wonder, can we discover the secret which will rationalise them? What process will bring their intangibility to a tangible result?

We believe that in the main our practical energies to-day must be used in the waging of an external war, and yet we know that the realisation of our Thinking Day thoughts and messages must find expression in the Peace which is to follow. If Peace to-morrow is to be "waged" as effectively as is war to-day, then a driving force just as great will be needed.

The dictionary tells us that to "wage" means to "carry on" in war or conflict. Let us take the verb "to wage" in the sense in which we are accustomed to it—as applied to war. Does it not immediately conjure up certain images in our minds? Do we not feel an impelling activity, vigorous and persistent—a pressing forward in unremitting attack? We can almost hear the clang and clamour of machines, the thundering roar of armaments, the tramping of men on the march, and throughout we sense the heroism of those facing endurance and sacrifice. Our souls are stirred to the depths.

How can the mental vision of our efforts towards Peace provide a parallel? A difficulty arises from the very association of ideas. War and action instinctively go hand in hand; peace is linked in our minds with serenity and quietude, stillness and lack of action, and the obstacle to the idea of "waging" peace lies in the fact that in its essence peace moves in the realm of the spirit, whereas human warfare so essentially belongs to the physical and material world of men and affairs.

On the other hand, we know full well that the world is alive to the urgency of such questions as the improvement of social conditions and the provision of social security. In reconstruction programmes much thought and time is being given to the practical side of right-ful human needs, all of which means action. But the shaping and directing of such action lies mainly with the able and experienced few. It is the many, such as ourselves, leading everyday lives in everyday surroundings, who want to know what can *we* do? For it will not be given to all to join great enterprises, or to travel far afield.

One answer lies in recognising that no matter what shape it takes, outward action must be governed by that of the spirit, and the spirit, to make itself felt, must be militant in each one of us.

Let no one imagine that the paths of peace and goodwill will be strewn with roses—stones and thorns by the roadside there still will be, for man has yet far to travel along the road of his redemption. "You cannot get to Heaven on a rocking-chair," runs an old negro spiritual, and no truer words ever fell from darkie lips.

If we want to have a share in the betterment of men's way of life on earth, we must first get back to our own beginnings, the training and development of our own characters. That is our appointed task, and it will be as arduous, as persistent and enduring as the training

of soldiers in warfare. There must be for each a firm purpose as well, giving us inspiration and transcending the limitations of our mortal aims. For such a purpose, call it what you may, we must prepare to take our stand and give battle. Into that purpose we must bring the healing, integrating force of goodwill, as necessary to our cause as powder is to shot.

It must find expression in our attitude at home, towards our neighbours, our responsibilities and duties; in our joy of living and in our claims for friendship. It must permeate our every thought and action; it must be clear to all about us; so that through its workings our every human endeavour will become the agency of a power greater than ourselves, reaching out to all the world.

Seen from this angle, all life, all thought, all movements of the heart and soul provide adventure. We shall never be denied opportunity; moreover, we shall never be alone; others will join us in our task.

Gathering in volume and momentum as man draws closer to man, a driving force will be generated which will change the face of the earth. To this end each must think, act, strive and pray for guidance. We must seek strength from beyond ourselves, through the channels of faith and grace, at the very Source of all Creation, where wise men bend the knee and only the foolish scoff.

Never perhaps in the history of the race has the danger of human dereliction been so great; never, on the other hand, has the work of redemption been so full of opportunity. A long, hard road yet lies ahead of us, but imperceptibly liberation is setting out upon the march. We can already sense the day when tortured souls will come forth from hiding places among the blackened ruins, and men shall once again raise their eyes to watch the dawn.

We must be ready, for all that is purposeful, strong and of good faith will be in that march, striding forward in the light of the rising sun. The sentry at the gate will note the firm tread of approaching feet, and in answer to his challenge, "Who goes there?" will hear ring out, across the face of the earth, one word, "Friend."

Let such be the burden of our messages on this Thinking Day.

NOTES FOR COMMISSIONERS GRANTS

The following are the details of grants for Scotland. To avoid confusion those of England and Wales will appear in the March GUIDER.

It is the policy of the Scottish Executive Committee not to accept Government grants. All sections of the Association should make every effort to be entirely self-supporting, and it is urged that applications for local grants should continue to be the exception and not the rule. The Scottish Executive Committee offers the following suggestions as a help to Commissioners when such exceptions arise:—

1. Applications
 - (a) All grants should be applied for through the County Commissioner or County Court of Honour.
 - (b) Only Commissioners, County, Division or District, according to circumstances, may bring forward applications for grants, which should all go through the same channels.

2. **Reasons**
The following are legitimate reasons for making applications:—
(a) Training expenses, including help with expenses of Guiders or Commissioners going to Training Weeks or Week-ends, County Trainings and free places at Foxlease.
(b) Headquarters, rent of meeting places, camp sites, etc.
3. **Grants Available**
(a) **King George's Jubilee Trust Fund**
Forms obtainable from Scottish Headquarters and applications made to Headquarters and not to the Trust.
(b) **Local Education Committee Grants**
After having obtained permission from the County Commissioner or Court of Honour, through Division or District Commissioners, applications should be submitted through the Guide Representative of the County or Burgh Youth Welfare Panel.
A copy of this has been sent to your County Secretary, and further copies may be obtained from Scottish Headquarters, price 1d. each.

DIVISION COMMISSIONERS' CONFERENCE

March 2nd-4th, 1943

Tuesday, March 2nd.
5 p.m.—Welcome, Lady Cochrane.
5.15 p.m.—6.30 p.m.—“The Future of Education.” Mr. Dent, Editor, *Times Educational Supplement*.
Wednesday, March 3rd.
10 a.m.—Prayers.
10.15 a.m.—11.30 a.m.—Training Session.
11.45 a.m.—12.45 p.m.—“Youth In Industry” Miss Elliott, National Union of General and Municipal Workers
Lunch.
2 p.m.—3.30 p.m.—Training Session.
3.30 p.m.—4.15 p.m.—“The Service of Youth.” Miss G. Browning, Chairman, National Association of Girls' Training Corps. Member of Public Relations Committee.

Tea.
5 p.m.—6 p.m.—“Public Relations in a Division.” Mrs. Gibbs, County Commissioner for Heris and member of Public Relations Committee.
6 p.m.—6.30 p.m.—Open Session.
Thursday, March 4th.
10 a.m.—Prayers.
10.15 a.m.—11.30 a.m.—Training Session.
11.45 a.m.—12.45 p.m.—“The Value of Personal Relationships.” Miss Whetton, Member of Public Relations Committee.
Lunch.
2 p.m.—3.15 p.m.—“Leadership.” Miss Ross, Organising Secretary, London Union of Girls' Clubs.
4.15 p.m.—Lady Somers, Chief Commissioner.
Tea.
The programme for the week-end Conference will be published in March. There will be different speakers and some different subjects though the times of sessions will be approximately the same. Guides Own will be on Sunday morning by the Rev. F. W. T. Craske, Church of England Youth Council.
Pooled Fares.—Each Commissioner will be asked to pay £2 into the pool on the first day and to hand in a note of her return 3rd Class Fare, together with her name and address, and she will receive back her full fare before the Conference ends. Counties are asked to endeavour to send one Commissioner to each Conference rather than send both representatives to one Conference.

RANGERS

Please pass this notice on to those whom it may concern.
Ranger training is planned to cover a maximum period of five years. It is designed primarily for those between 14-20.
There are many Rangers who, having passed this age, are making way in Company or Crew in order that younger girls may join and have their share of the training and responsibility which they themselves have enjoyed. These older people, carrying the Ranger ideals into a still wider world, have much in common and we know that some of them are keeping in touch with each other, sometimes as Ranger Reserve, “B.P. Clubs,” “Old Guides,” etc.
Headquarters has its plans and ex-Rangers who have experimented on these lines are asked to write shortly and concisely, as soon as possible to the Ranger Secretary at Headquarters. In this way they may eventually help, we hope, to find the right answer for all ex-Rangers.

ANNE HOPKINS, Commissioner for Rangers.

OVERSEAS NOTICE BOARD

THE POLISH PARTY

ONE of the good things about this war is that some things are unrationed. Friendship, goodwill and stimulating, intelligent conversation are still available to all who want them. In fact, they are more plentiful perhaps than they have ever been before.

They were very plentiful at Headquarters on January 15th at the Polish National Day party, when a hundred young Polish soldiers, airmen, young women and girls, and a number of British Guiders and Rangers met together with one end in view, to get to know each other and each other's countries.

This party, the third of a series, was arranged by the National Days Committee at the request of the Executive Committee. Parties have already been given for France and Norway, and will be arranged for our other Allies in the future.

Guiders would do well to follow Headquarters' lead and give similar parties locally. They are an excellent way of encouraging International understanding and friendships.

The arrangements were very simple, the party opening with coffee and sandwiches, a stand-up meal at which people strolled about and got to know one another. This was not difficult as most of the Poles spoke excellent English or French and nearly everyone in the room had a common interest in Scouting and Guiding. Practically all those airmen and soldiers were Rovers or Scouters.

Two lovely films of Poland and Polish life were then shown, followed by the film of “Our Chalet” and “Implacable.” After the films Mrs. Mark Kerr, International Commissioner, spoke briefly on Guiding and Scouting and the Chief, before introducing Madame Malkowska, who talked about life in a Polish village in those pitifully few years of peace. Stories of the peasants and their customs, descriptions of the countryside throughout the year, pictures of the farmers—all brought Poland very near. It was possible to hear the silence of the ice-bound winter, to smell the intoxicating scent of the first spring day—“when all children run out to watch for storks.”



“The Camp Fire ceremony appears to have a very great uniting force in this country.”

From a paper on “The Value of Guiding to the African Girl,” by M. E. Hancock, Captain, 1st Tabora, and Headmistress, Government Girls' School, Tabora, Tanganyika Territory.

Extract of letter from Colony Secretary, Tanganyika: “PREPARING THE CAMP FIRE”

African Guides of the Government Girls' School, Dar-es-Salaam, Indian Guides of H.H. The Aga Khan Girls' School, Tawny Owl (in Sari), Nurbanu Sunderji, Guide Nelta Haidar (Syrian) (with white tie) of the Convent School and Brownies Lila da Silva (Singalese) and Felicity Young (English) are here seen together in the grounds of the Guides' Headquarters Hut, Dar-es-Salaam. The tree of which a branch appears on right is an Indian Almond.

This is really only a small selection of the different nationalities of our Guide family here in Tanganyika. We have besides Mauritian, Seychelles, Goans, South African, etc.

Extract of letter from the Colony Secretary, Kenya Girl Guides Association:

“It has been a pathetic sight seeing some of the Polish people passing through, and it makes us all realise how VERY lucky we in Kenya are to have so much. It has been simply grand to come across a child in either Scout or Guide uniform, such as it is—and the delight on their faces when they recognise one of their sister Guides. We are trying to help these Guides to start up Companies.”

We have since heard that there are Polish Guides and Scouts in Uganda, Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia.

If any Company has any spare hats will they please send a post card (not a hat) to the Secretary of the Extension Department at Headquarters, stating quantity and size, and will Guiders of Extension Ranger Companies who would like hats sent to them also write to Headquarters.

Finally, Madame Malkowska said: “Farming is the fullest life of all, because it is really creative—and so nearest to the Creator, God, in whose image man was made.”

The party ended with Polish songs, accompanied by one of the Polish Rovers on an accordion. Anyone who has ever heard the Poles sing will know what a joy that was!

Our Polish guests certainly seemed to be enjoying themselves, and there can have been no British person present who did not leave the richer for this experience. The gaiety and courage of these people whose country and friends are still in bondage, who are themselves gallant exiles, unwavering in their certain faith in victory, was a stimulation in itself.

Yes, meat, butter, sugar and sweets; clothing; so many physical needs and luxuries are rationed. But the food of the spirit is increased richly by this war, for those who have the perception to make the most of the wonderful opportunities afforded by the presence in this country of so many friends from overseas. Many concrete materials will be needed in the construction of a sound post-war world, but they will crumble away and disintegrate if the spirit of friendship and understanding is not there to cement them together.

So, if we would be satisfactory builders, let us follow the Chief's advice and be prepared for peace, equipping ourselves now when such rich opportunities are ours, for the future which is our responsibility.

HATS WANTED

When Ranger Companies change to the new uniform, will they kindly remember that Extension Rangers are still wearing the old Ranger hat and that many Companies are seriously short of them.

"TO WHAT END?"

NO. 1.—THE TRAGEDY OF THE TAPE (RED)

THE other day it was my privilege to have lunch with the Chief Guide, who talked about this and that, and then she said to me, "I am longing to hear about camping; you are not tying it all up in red tape, are you? That is always what they want to know Overseas."

That is by way of introduction. Now I am going to tell you a story, and like all the best stories, it is true.

Once upon a time there was a Commissioner; she disliked quite a lot of things and some people, but one of her greatest dislikes was red tape. Now one of her jobs was to preside over a committee that dealt with a lovely new camp site that had been given to Guiding, and the Commissioner said to herself, "We will have as few rules as possible. We will not spoil this lovely place by saying 'You mustn't do this' and 'You mustn't do that.' They shall be as free as we can make them." So, as her committee were of the same mind, very few rules were made.

After a while the Commissioner thought she would go down and see how everyone was getting on, so she chose August Bank Holiday week-end, and she suddenly appeared, from nowhere in particular, in the middle of a camp. The camp was deserted, so she peered about. It was very hot. First she poked her nose into the store tent, which was hermetically sealed. On a tray on a box, in the middle of the tent, were pounds and pounds of raw beef; enormous flies were enjoying it hugely. The rest of the store tent was in a like mess and muddle. Next the fire was visited; it was out, but on it was one Army dixie, and by it was another. One contained blackish potatoes and the other was full of revolting-looking stew. The Commissioner returned home at the end of the day in a sadly disturbed frame of mind, and as a result things were tightened up all round. The arrangements for incoming camps were more thoroughly checked and inspections were made more frequently.

One day the Warden asked if a rule could be made about coming in late at night and making a noise, as some of the campers entertained their friends so late and so noisily that the others were kept awake. One party arrived in camp for the first time at 3 a.m., and, as they were wet through, the Warden took them into his home, gave them tea, helped them to get dry and left them to finish the night in armchairs in his sitting-room. They made such a noise that his daughter and her month-old baby sleeping in the room above, were awakened. His request for a new rule seemed reasonable, so one was added.

Of course, the Bathing Rules hold good there as everywhere else, but as the only available bathing is in the baths of the nearby town, it did not seem necessary to say very much about it. However, one ingenious camper went exploring; they were really very clever, they discovered a lake in private grounds, where a professor grew rare kinds of water-lilies which were his pride and joy. He was not pleased when he discovered his precious lily-pond had become a bathing pool.

The Warden has a small orchard where he grows apples for sale; campers were asked not to go through the orchard but to follow the path which skirted it. Notwithstanding that, some of the campers helped themselves to his apples. In emergencies people may use his telephone, but during the busiest week-ends it was used incessantly; there was almost always someone occupying his sitting-room while she had a lengthy conversation with a friend, so a rule had to be made about that.

One day when the committee had finished making its new set of rules, the Commissioner sat back aghast. "We have done what we had meant not to do," she said. "The place is tied up in rules."

"It cannot be helped," said the wise one on her right, "they have done it themselves. Some day perhaps they may learn how rules are made and then we shall be able to unmake them."

That is the end of the story—and yet—perhaps it is not the end, perhaps it is only the beginning. We must wait till next camping season and then we shall know what the next chapter is to be like.

Of all the new rules that were made, some were the result of people not being very good campers, but the rest had to be framed because people were not very good at keeping the Guide Law. *To what end do we camp?* Because it is fun, because it is healthy, because we want adventure, because it is the cheapest form of holiday? Yes, for all those reasons, but chiefly because it is the best form of character training that we can give to adolescents, and because it is the one chance we all have to live out Guiding with our Guides and Rangers, unfettered and unhindered. All the year round you know your Company intimately from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m., on Fridays, or whatever the hours may be. You know them intimately in your Headquarters and (we hope) in the lanes, woods or parks adjoining. In camp you are with them throughout the twenty-four hours. You see how they get on in the kitchen, and what is their reaction to washing. You know whether they

easily get discouraged when it pours with rain and is "very cold for the time of year." You find out whether they get cross when they are tired. You have a wonderful chance of helping them, in company with you, to live the Guide Law.

Nothing that happens in camp is trivial and of no meaning; everything is an opportunity; everything has a significance greater than is sometimes realised. Those who are lucky enough to have bathrooms in their houses can enjoy the luxury of a hot bath at night when they are tired. In fact it has become the fashion with many people to think things out in the bath while the body relaxes and the mind is refreshed. In camp one's attention is taken up with tracking the soap in the dark as it slithers gently into the long grass, or scheming so that a little hot water remains hot while it covers a large area! Washing sometimes takes an effort of will on a cold night; it is therefore valuable on the moral plane as well as the physical! Or take the question of tidiness; if you leave your clothes thrown about the room at home, nothing very much will happen to you unless you want them in a hurry in the night, but in camp, if you do so they will be wet by morning in nine cases out of ten. The Guider who does not protect her Guides or Rangers from the effects of their own forgetfulness or laziness, who does not think for them when they ought to be thinking for themselves, the Guider who refuses the temptation to "do it herself because it is so much less trouble," is using the unrivalled opportunities that are offered by life in camp, and giving her Guides the best kind of training for life.

Do not let us be content with a camp in which "A good time was had by all," or even one in which the Guides or Rangers are trained to be moderately good campers in the technical, practical meaning of the word. Let us remember that you cannot be a really good camper unless you are kind and considerate to all around you, unless you have the grit to see every job through to its finish, however tired you may be, or however foul the weather may be. To make the most of the opportunities of camp, two things are necessary—perpetually to raise one's own standard and to expect a great deal from the Company. Our forefathers in the fourteenth century had a secret which might be the watchword of every camper:—

"Doe as good Archers use, who thinking the place they intend to hit too farre distant and knowing how farre the strength of their bow will carry, they lay their ayme a great deale higher than the mark; not for to hit so high but to bee able with the help of so high an ayme to reach the place they shoot at."

CAMPING AND THE FIRST-CLASS BADGE

The suggestion is always being made that you cannot be a really First Class Guide unless you are a camper. A proposal has therefore been put forward that one of the qualifications for the First Class Badge should be, "Must have camped in a Guide camp." What do you think of this, and what does your Company think? Please send your views in writing, by February 21st, to the Commissioner for Camping, at Headquarters. It would be a great help if your answer could take the form of a post card with the one word "For" or "Against" on it, and an indication as to whether it was a Guider's personal vote or a Company's vote.

COMMISSIONERS AND THE GREEN LANYARD

With reference to the Notice in last month's GUIDER, which stated that the Executive Committee had agreed to Commissioner Licence Holders wearing Green Lanyards when in Overalls, should they wish to do so, Commissioners are asked to note that the Green Lanyard is the insignia of an active camper. C.C.A.s are responsible for the issuing of Green Lanyards and Commissioners will receive their Lanyards from them.

LONE HANDCRAFTS COMPETITION

The examiners report that a good standard of workmanship was reached and much enterprise and ingenuity shown in the use of odd materials.

Lone Rangers produced some excellent work, showing—especially in the toy section—originality in design and colour scheme.

There was a disappointing number of entries from Lone Guides, but the one co-operative effort was exceedingly good.

Certificates will be sent to the winners as soon as possible.

Results:—

LONE RANGERS

Co-operative Effort
6th Sussex Lone Rangers. A well-grouped and neatly-made knitted patchwork cot blanket.

Individual Entries

(A) *Knitted article.* Grace Dunster, 6th Somerset Lone Rangers. A beautifully-knitted and well-designed fairisle jersey made of wool left over from other jerseys.

Highly commended: Grace Weaver, 6th Sussex Lone Rangers.

(B) *Needlework.* Grace Wright, 6th Somerset Lone Rangers. Child's frock, cleverly made from a tweed coat.

Highly commended: Ethel Harris and E. Dalladay, 6th Sussex Lone Rangers.

(C) *Toys.* Mary Ashley, 6th Somerset Lone Rangers. A lamb of delightful and unusual colour and pattern.

Highly commended: Joan Balchin, 8th Sussex Lone Rangers; Mary Godden, 6th Sussex Lone Rangers.

LONE GUIDES

Co-operative Effort
2nd Cheshire Lone Guides. Well-made doll's bed with well-chosen bed clothes.

Individual Entries

(A) *Toys.* Pauline White, 1st Kent Lone Guides. Knitted penguin.

Highly commended: Grania Kemmis, 2nd Somerset Lone Guides.

LONE GUIDERS

Only one entry was received and did not reach the required standard. The entries were given to Play Centres and Nursery Schools in Clapham and Battersea, and to evacuees in Gloucestershire.

FLIGHTS FOR VICTORY

SCORING CARD



"Oh, a Little More, and how much it is,
And a Little Less, and what worlds away"

WE want that "Little More" for our Fourth Target Month, and here's a "rush" idea which we think may help towards it. We are terribly sorry it was not out on January 1st, but with the best will in the world it just could not be done.

You see here a reproduction of a small card now on sale, price 1d. each, which we think will appeal to Guides and Brownies in their efforts to raise units of flight for the Target. It is an attractive little card 3 ins. by 4 1/2 ins. The wings and pigeons are white on a sky blue background, with black lettering.

The idea is that each time a Guide or Brownie raises 6d. for the Target she fills in or in some way marks off one of the pigeons. As there are thirty of them on the card, by the time she has filled them all in she will have raised enough for one unit of flight (the cost of keeping a loft of thirty pigeons in the air for one day). The cards can, of course, be used for Patrols and Sixes instead, if you prefer it, in fact, there are all sorts of ways in which they can be used for scoring up your gifts, e.g., each Guide or Brownie could have her own card but the gift scored could be that raised by the Patrol or Six as a whole. To make the cards of real value for the rest of the year they have a calendar printed on the back. They have been published at a very special price for the benefit of the Fund—that is why we can offer them to you at 1d. each, plus postage, not sold in less than half-dozen. We think, therefore, you would be quite justified in having them for sale on your stalls and asking 2d. or 3d. each for them from any of your friends and relations who would care to buy them. A calendar for one's bag is always useful.

The profits you made in this way would of course go to swell the Fund, but please note that we cannot let you have them on sale or return for this purpose.

The idea is late in coming out. Will you help to make good the delay by buying as many as you can as soon as you can. We are sure you will find them worth while.

EMPLOYMENT OFFERED AT HEADQUARTERS

Wanted immediately for the Registrations Department, a really keen and intelligent Guide, age 15-17, for copy typing, clerical work and help with the B.P. Fund. Apply to the Secretary for the Registrations Department, Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

A PIGEON FILM

"WINGED MESSENGERS"

THIS is an excellent film all about pigeons and produced by the Army Pigeon Service—the very ticket for our Target! It is a 16-mm. sound film in black and white, and we have been fortunate enough to secure the loan of several copies for our own special use during the Target Month and for two weeks after—January 25th to March 8th.

Your utmost co-operation will be required in order that as many Guides as possible can see the film during the Target Month, so will you study the following instructions very carefully:—

(a) Please book early and try to give alternative dates, so that we can do our best to fit in as many showings as possible.

(b) A copy of the film will be sent to every Guide who has booked the Ranger H.E.S. sound film from January 25th to March 8th. N.B.—The pigeon film may reach them independently by Express Letter Post.

(c) According to the present bookings of the Ranger H.E.S. film (as on January 14th) the pigeon film will therefore be in the following towns on the following dates:—February 4th—London; 4th-8th—Marnhull, Dorset; 13th—Hornchurch, Essex; 20th—London; Brighouse, Yorks; 27th—Ipswich, Suffolk; Paignton, Devon. March 1st—Torquay, Devon; 6th—London; 8th London.

If any Guides in these areas have facilities for showing the film just before or after these dates, it might be possible for the film to be passed on, but any such arrangements must be made through Headquarters, and not direct through the Guides themselves.

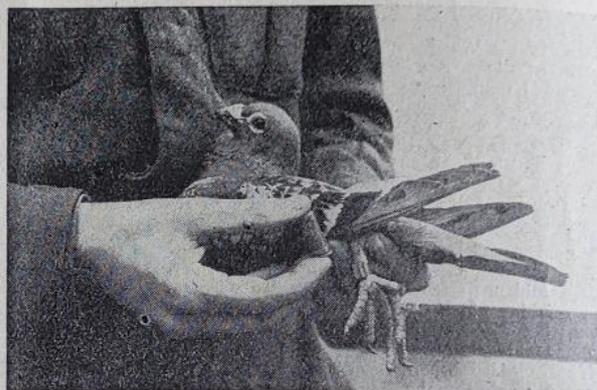
(d) A suggestion in case of need! Many schools are now equipped with 16 mm. sound projectors. As "Winged Messengers" is a highly interesting, instructional film entirely unconnected with Guiding, it is possible that school authorities might be willing to show it to all their pupils—thus including the Guides and Brownies as well.

(e) The pigeon film must in all cases be returned to us the morning after the show by Express Letter Post, even though in some cases this will mean returning it separately from other films that have been hired.

(f) The film is a 16 mm. sound, black and white; time—12 minutes, one reel. Please note that it can only be shown on a sound projector; if run through on a silent projector, it will be completely ruined, so do make sure of this point before booking.

SCOTLAND

Will Scottish Guiders please apply direct to their own Headquarters for the film.



The message container is being attached to the pigeon's leg.

GUIDES OVERSEAS

On the page opposite, you see the announcement of our fourth and final Target Month over here for the B.P. fund. We have to use that word, "final," because for us in the British isles it is our final Target, but we want you to understand quite clearly that the Fund will still remain open for all of us until the war is over. We only wish Guides everywhere could have joined in the same Target Months together, but, owing to distance and delays, that was quite impossible. Now, as our special drives cease, many of your drives are only just beginning, and we want you to know how eager we are for news of your efforts in this one mighty Fund we are all raising together in memory of our Founder.

COUNTY PIGEON FLIGHTS ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20th.

You read last month of the wonderful offer made us by the Army Pigeon Service. They hope to arrange for a representative carrier pigeon to fly from each County to some central spot on Saturday, February 20th, carrying a Thinking Day message with it which the Chief Guide will be there to receive. You will be longing to hear more about these flights, and by the time you read this, we hope plans will be complete. If, however, this is not so, we want you to realise that we are doing everything possible here to speed on arrangements, but military demands are so heavy on the Army Pigeon Service at present that it may be very hard in some cases for them to make anything but rather "last minute" arrangements for us, so we shall have to be as patient as possible!

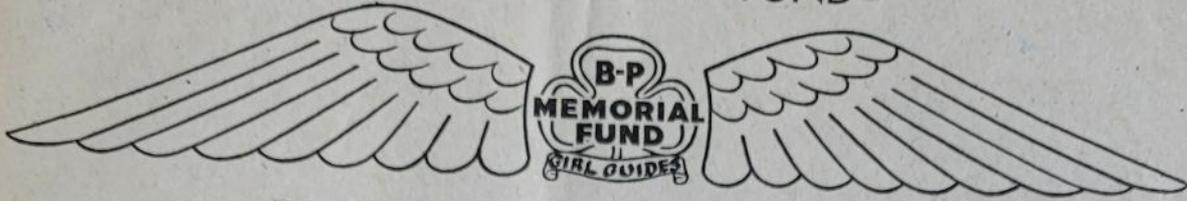
We hope that a summary of the Thinking Day messages you send by pigeon on Saturday, February 20th, will be included in Overseas and Foreign broadcasts on Thinking Day so that Guides all over the world will know that we over here are thinking of them.

Will Commissioners and Guiders keep their eye on THE GUIDE for any further announcements about the fourth Target?

REMINDERS

Please study last month's GUIDE, page 8, for reminders which space does not allow us to repeat here. Leaflets, posters, Idea for Thinking Day, Thinking Day Designs (gummed back), reprints from THE GUIDE about Salvage of Batteries and making Draught Excluders, Economy Labels, and now—as announced here—Flights For Victory Scoring Cards and a special Pigeon Film. Make the most of each one of them in a last grand effort to beat all records.

B.-P. MEMORIAL FUND



FLIGHTS FOR VICTORY

FOURTH TARGET MONTH

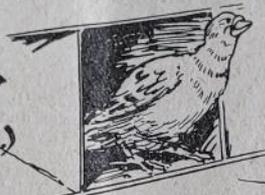
JAN. 25th-FEB. 22nd

1 UNIT OF FLIGHT 15/- (ONE DAY.)



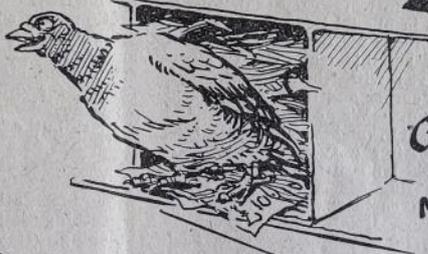
OUR FOURTH AND FINAL TARGET MONTH IS HERE!

7 UNITS OF FLIGHT £5.5. (ONE WEEK.)



HOW LONG CAN YOU KEEP YOUR PIGEON FLYING?

14 UNITS OF FLIGHT £10.10. (A FORTNIGHT.)



GUIDES OVERSEAS SEE THE SPECIAL MESSAGE ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE.

WHERE WILL YOUR GIFT BE PIGEON-HOLED?



21 UNITS OF FLIGHT £15.15. (3 WEEKS.)



THEY CERTAINLY MEAN TO KEEP US UP!

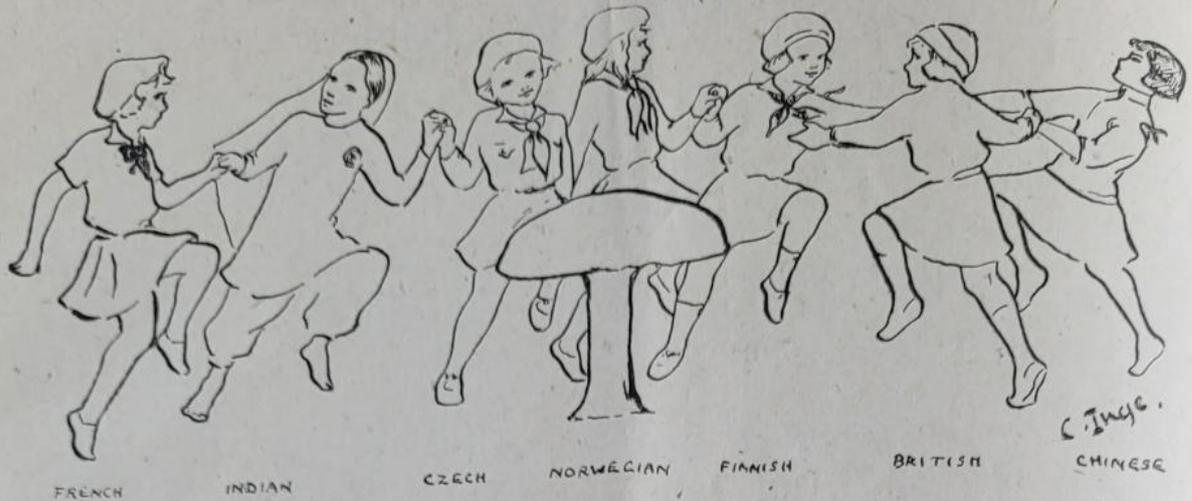
28 UNITS OF FLIGHT £21. (ONE MONTH.)



A UNIT OF FLIGHT 15/- is the cost of keeping a loft of 30 carrier pigeons in the air for one day.

A. G. HOLMAN

17. 1. 1943



THE PACK—THINKS

HAVE you thought of what to do about Thinking Day with your Pack? Perhaps, living out of the way as we do, more simple efforts are needed than with many of you, for the kind of place in which you live makes quite a difference. This question of making friends with strangers, to go no further for the moment, needs a real effort from our Pack and persistent efforts from Brown Owl.

Once, we were having a Pack Holiday, and I asked the Pack if they would like to ask the local Pack to tea. They said "yes" at once, and were very enthusiastic, so in blissful ignorance of many of the ways of Brownies we made no plans for their reception and concerned ourselves with providing a suitable tea. The day was wet, but nine hopeful Brownies arrived with their Brown Owl. Immediately our Pack vanished into a corner and became immersed in some entrancing game of their own. We called them, and suggested coats needed hanging up, etc., and would they take their visitors to join in their game. After a few moments' conversation with the Brown Owl, we looked up to see the Pack once more absorbed in their game with a ring of awkward observers standing round. We then suggested a game for all, which went well, and we hoped the ice was broken. If it was, it soon froze again. Tea-time came, and there were two tables. Our Pack swooped down to fill one table with never a thought of their guests. Afterwards there was a request from the visitors for charades, but alas! they only revealed that the other Pack had a different way of speaking and were amused by different things. After further united efforts from the Guiders, the party came to a fairly successful end, but it was not the party it might have been. I tell you this, just to show that with all of us it does not come naturally to be courteous and friendly, but is something to be learnt. If this shyness of strangers and opposition to their differing ways is so apparent in Packs living within thirty miles of each other, what would happen if we could invite a Pack from Russia to tea?

Games and acting in Pack meetings do help to avoid small disasters on occasions such as this. For an example, the Pack or each six can act the answers to such questions as: "There are two Brownies staying in the town and they are coming to the Pack meeting next Saturday. Will the Pixies act their arrival, and what you would do when they come?" or "There is a Brownie coming to see you next week, but she can hardly speak any English. Will the Elves think what they could do to make her feel really happy quickly, and then act the scene to show the rest of us?"

Questions will lead farther afield by degrees according to the abilities of the Pack. Perhaps some Brownie has heard of a Chinese

game or custom and she could tell her Six enough about it to act a scene. Dressing up is a great help if it can be managed. Brownies have good imaginations and we can lead them on to recognise differences and to see that others notice things that are strange in us. Evacuation and the numbers of people from other countries living among us must have helped to widen our outlook, but unless we try to make the most of these opportunities given to us, the spirit of Thinking Day will not be a vital force amongst us.

You may wonder why I tell you of such simple efforts in connection with so big an outlook as Thinking Day, but it is in the Brownie Pack that many seeds are sown. This seed of friendliness and co-operation with people different from ourselves is only a small one. Much may spring from simple kindnesses and thoughtfulness for others, and interest will help the seed to grow. An unsuccessful meeting with strangers is no encouragement to greater efforts, but a little preparation and thought might make enough difference to awaken the cry for more.

To many Packs, Thinking Day may have already become part of the Pack tradition, and the Brownies will go up to Guiders with some preparation for further ceremonies and will expect them as something that Guiders DO, but to other Packs it has as yet no meaning. If you know of a Pack near you, do ask them to join with you. I say near on purpose, as even a few miles do put big difficulties in the way just now, especially in winter weather, but you might happen to know a Pack in the next street. If you have friends in other countries you may know small tales that will be of interest told in the Pow-Wow ring and perhaps Brownies with fathers or brothers abroad will be able to contribute news. If you know anyone from another country who would be willing to go with you to a Pack meeting, they might show a piece of carving or needlework different from that generally seen here, or teach a song or dance to the Pack. Brownies from other countries may be able to join with you, but a little preparation, such as I have suggested, is really necessary, unless the Pack has already had some experience. Simple ceremonies can be arranged with the help of or entirely by the Brownies, and the Promise is repeated together. Thinking of all other Brownies is surely an opportunity for short, simple prayers unless there is any real reason why this would be better omitted. Whatever we plan, whether it is an imaginative meeting in another country, or a real one with the Pack next door, or one with visitors from afar, let it be an enjoyable time so that it may lead on to wider friendships and greater understanding in the days when our Brownies become Guiders and Rangers.

CORRECTION

An omission was made in the notice regarding THE SIZE OF BROWNIE PACKS, printed in the GUIDER of January, 1943. It should read:—

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, and it will set a problem both for Commissioners and Brown Owls to enable these 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 meetings where the Brown Owl cannot spare more time; or, to run two weekly 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.

ELIZABETH C. WALTON.



G.I.S. TEST CAMP—NUMBER ONE

GOIN' into camp on the first of January? Well, that beats all! the sympathetic soldier murmured, pushing my precious roll of bedding into a precarious nest between his kit bag, and the elegant suit case of the disapproving lady on the right.

Agreeing with him from my heart, I settled back, to watch the rain slash at the steaming windows, and to wonder if the rest of the Volunteers, heading towards the Welsh mountains from all parts of the country, were feeling equally dubious.

After all, wasn't it, a bit mad, this four day escapade we had planned? We were going to try out conditions, and see how we could cope with living and working under circumstances as closely related as they could be to those we might expect to find in one of the occupied countries, immediately after the war.

The train journey ended, long after black out, at a little station in the Welsh hills. Quite a number of Guiders who had boarded the local train in the dark, got acquainted with each other for the first time, as they emerged into the cobbled yard, to be met with the cheerful cat-calls of earlier arrivals, who had thoughtfully brought a trek cart to transport luggage the mile and a half to the first billet.

I had not been introduced to trek carts at that stage. I festooned myself somehow alongside it, and did some inefficient pushing that must have hampered the two on the shafts considerably, going up a sheer hill, between cottages, in the dark. Overhead the wind raced, cold from the mountain snows. Ragged clouds swept across the sky, and as we came out onto level moorland, the hedgerow trees bent double, roaring above us in the gale. There was not much talking—only the level tramp of feet and the rattle of the wheels. It was the first day of the New Year. The year that might, God willing, see G.I.S. teams across the seas in Europe. The tramp of those feet, the rattle of the iron shod wheels would be heard in other villages, would become a well known sound to many of us, marching for the first time, raggedly and unevenly, but with what determination into the storm and the unknown. I was so absorbed and uplifted, that I was only aware of the great stone archway ahead in time to fall back ignominiously—

"Hi! You've scraped the Press off on the wall!" I called indignantly.

A voice out of the windy darkness answered from the head of the team.

"That's O.K. We'll come back and clean up the wall in the morning."

A remark that set the pace for the Press, for the rest of that trip!

Our "base" that night was an empty school house, with a comfortable kitchen, where we cooked and talked, a little nervous, most of us, and very anxious not to show it. The programme for the next two days was set. We were to go to a place high up on the moors, on the Saturday, in order to cook for the Home Guard on Sunday.

We went. Through rolling country, up long, winding hills, and at last by a steep, mountain road, with a wild blue-and-white sky overhead, and the scurry of sleet showers to give us a fore-taste of what trekking in Poland and the Greek mountains will be like. Towards three o'clock, we came out on the top of a ridge. The sleet parted like a curtain, and ahead, touched by a shaft of sunlight—"clothed in white samite, mystic, wonderful" the Snowdon range stood out against the winter sky.

On we went, down a lane that turned to a cart track, and deposited us in the first grey of the afternoon in one of those farmyards that look so

picturesque when you pass them in a car. It was surrounded by crouching flint outbuildings, and beyond, the bare hillside fell away, to the foam of a mountain stream in a valley far below. On the right, a ladder, bridging a formidable midden, led up to a small round hole in the wall above the horse's stable. Up there, said the leader of the expedition considerably, we should get the warmth from the horses and the manure heap—there were a few holes in the floor, but any Volunteer with sense could avoid those—and of course, as there were only very small windows, the blackout

should be simple! Incidentally, only half the party were to sleep at this farm with its lovely, unpronounceable Welsh name of seven syllables. The others had already gone ahead, round the sweep of the valley, another mile and a half, to the one on the far side of the stream. The first job was to arrange signals with them, in case of a night alarm, the second was to get a fire lighted, and the evening meal cooked, the third to get all kit and bedding up into the loft and the night's sleeping arrangements made.

Gathering firewood on the hillside (with care, for many of the expedition had green cords round the hat, and would not be tolerant of the handy Elm, or the obvious Elder) and coaxing the fire in the outhouse, where draughts swirled the smoke among the low rafters, there was an extraordinary feel of

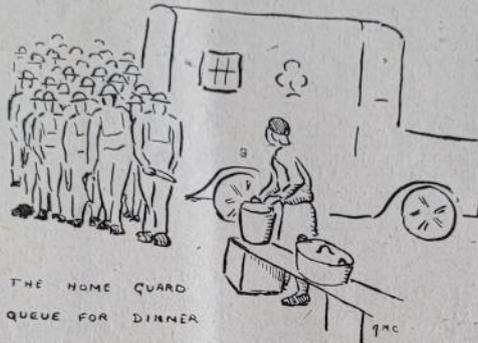
Bonnie Prince Charlie, and adventures of the '45. Crouched by the glow of the fire, stirring a dixie, I looked out at the darkening hillside. Snow was drifting down purposefully, now. The sort of snow that might pile feet high by morning. It was time the two "Observers" in their small two-seater car were starting for home. But supper must come first.

Small two seater? Extraordinary, how heavy a car can be, bogged in the mud and the snow! Among all the well-planned "emergencies" of the trip, the improvisations supplied by that capricious little object on wheels were among the most exasperating and realistic. We "done very well" out of the things it taught us—and some of us got to bed at 1.15 a.m. because of the lesson. During its performances, we had received a letter from the Home Guard, who had thoughtfully changed the location of their manoeuvres, just to make things easier, to an unidentifiable spot, about five miles away.

Sunday began early, on "iron rations," which varied from genuine hard tack, to dried prunes, according to the taste of the bringer. We had a good way to go, and time was short, but as the sun rose, turning the piled clouds to every shade of gold and pink and crimson, and we topped the ridge, the future of the G.I.S. seemed to have a blessing on it indeed. (In Poland, when the sun rises over the Carpathian foothills do the Rangers know yet that we are coming? Are they waiting for that day, as we are trying to prepare for it?)

The spot the Home Guard had decided on had advantages over the open moorland for us as well as for them. In a valley, by a water-mill, we got down to the considerable task of preparing beef-steak and kidney pudding, carrots, potatoes and a fine and rare "apple charlotte" of dried apple rings, plus tea to follow, for a party of over eighty. The totally unexpected visit of a nursery school, diminutive as to size, but numerous in personnel, who all wished to see everything we were doing was another of those emergencies provided by a co-operative Providence at a busy moment!

Clearing up after the party took a little time, and snow was flurrying again as we set out for Denbigh—The Scout and Guide huts (so-called from convention alone—they are delightful stone



THE HOME GUARD
QUEUE FOR DINNER



AND SO TO BED!

THE GUIDER

cottages in point of fact) formed a good camping ground. Our first job was to get clean—no mean adventure, for we were caked with mud, and hay from the stable-loft was appearing from the oddest places—and our next to attend the Chapel service to which we had been invited at six o'clock. This was one of the most significant events of the expedition. The Welsh Minister, in the habit of conducting his entire service in Welsh for a Welsh-speaking congregation, had himself suggested that we should be very welcome, and that, for our sakes, he would take half the service in English for that occasion. The lovely Welsh singing carried our minds to other lands, where we may have the privilege of worshipping God with those who speak in a language other than our own, and again we remembered the true reason of our "escapade," and the friends who wait for us in darkness, believing that when the first opportunity to reach them is given us, we shall be ready, not only in equipment and in training, but in the steel-true quality of a spirit that will not be defeated by hardship, or squalor or despair.

Monday found us split in two detachments, one looking after the children, down on the playing fields, the other being shown the beauties of Denbigh Castle by a most energetic "Burgomaster," who kept us on the run up and down flights of stairs, but did give us time to learn something of the castle's fascinating history, as well as testing us out in wind and limb. In the afternoon we visited the local Asylum, and made tea for 200 patients on a camp fire outside the walls. We were then allowed to serve it in the recreation ground, and to get a brief contact with the type of mental illness which, unfortunately, Volunteers are likely to meet extensively among people who have been driven beyond human endurance by suffering. Afterwards, the Doctor in charge gave us a short lecture on the subject, and we were shown over some of the wards.

By blackout we were back at the original base, complete with all our kit, feeling we had learned a lot since we left it. This we crystallised in a talk, which stretched far into the night, and the outcome of which was much practical decision on kit and training, to be passed on to the G.I.S. Committee for further consideration.

CATHERINE CHRISTIAN.

G.I.S. FUND

A fund has now been opened at Headquarters for the Guide International Service.

THE COUNTY ADVISERS FOR MUSIC AND FOR DRAMA

WHAT are they going to do, these new County Advisers? Will they come swooping down on our dress rehearsals, all eyes and ears, and add a crowning horror to the day? Will

they step unexpectedly into our sing-songs and strike us dumb with agitation? Or will they find us the perfect play, beg us off the fee, borrow the costumes for us, have our programmes printed, take our rehearsals and turn out the misfits that we daren't turn out ourselves? Will they be those rare people who can turn up and give our Company a rapturous half-hour of singing that they won't forget for weeks?

Well, let's hope they may be the last, though such visitants are rarer than ever in war-time. For the rest the answer is—silence.

They, like the Camp Advisers—who have certainly raised the standard of camping to undreamt-of heights—will do what they can to raise the standard of our entertainments and sing-songs (and heaven knows they need it). They may, very likely they will, come to a rehearsal or two, or take a sing-song, or help you to organise a District camp fire competition or the musical part of a rally, but they will be, above all, Advisers who give advice. And that means that they must be asked for it; unasked advice is seldom taken. Like the Headquarters' Commissioners, they are "for" music and drama; they are for your use and benefit.

Now here are some of the things you might very well ask your Adviser about:—

If you're getting up an entertainment

Advice as to your programme if you haven't someone at hand whose opinion you value.

Suggest a play. You must give the number of your actors, length of time you want, size of your hall and what you hope to charge for seats, so that she can calculate the amount of performing fee you can afford. A good deal of this you can get out of the H.Q. leaflet (price 1d., post free).

Suggest someone who would help you produce. There are a good many kind people about who have done a lot of production and would spare the time, even in war-time. It is a tremendous help to have even two or three visits from an expert.

Recommend books. Much can be learnt from books, particularly about such things as lighting, costume and make-up.

Camp fire singing. She might, of course, come and take you

through some songs, but she wouldn't be able to do that often. She would suggest songs, particularly ones belonging to your own county that you may not know. Help you to arrange a camp fire singing competition, find someone to give coaching, find you judges if she can't come herself.

Suggest ballads and poems suitable for acting games.

Training

The Advisers will be able to organise special training in singing, pipe playing, story telling, play production and acting games. If you have difficulties about the testing of the music or Drama Badges, they may be able to find you coaches or testers. If you come across a Guide or a Ranger with a particularly good voice or talent, it might be possible for your Adviser to arrange help for her. There is the Chief Guide's violin, and much information can be given about free lessons, borrowed music, ensemble practice, choirs and singing clubs.

There will be a week at Foxlease for music, singing and acting games for camp fire in March.

The County Advisers will meet for their first discussion as soon as enough of them are appointed, probably in May.

K. STREATFIELD,

Commissioner for Music, Drama and Films.



TENDERFOOT FOR LONES

THE LAW—VIII AND IX

For those to whom little rhymes appeal, there are scores on the Eighth Law; they refer to the inner side of clouds, the bright side that's the right side, never trouble trouble, smile awhile, packing up troubles, and so forth. But there is the danger of "taking care of the sound" without "taking care of the sense." It is easy to see how much pleasanter it is for one's self and for everyone else to be gay and cheery, but our Guides have to realise that only inner calm and security can give the cheerfulness which

is expressed by singing and smiling in difficulties.

Two things give that inner stability; the first is a firm personal conviction of God's presence and power; the second is the ability to cope with difficulties, which comes from the knowledge and practice largely gained through badge work. There is no time to be gloomy if one is able to be useful and help others; no need to be gloomy with so much beauty to enjoy in line and colour, in music and literature; no cause to be gloomy, knowing that God is with each one of us, and needs our help to make all well with the world.

SONG LEADERS

There are a number of Guiders in the Movement who are making a valuable contribution as Song Leaders in District, Division and County, and whom it is felt might themselves appreciate some help and training. It is planned to give such help to prospective Song Leaders at the Music, Dancing and Drama Week at Foxlease on March 12th-19th. Commissioners are asked to bring this to the notice of any Guider who might be specially interested. Applications should be made to the Guider-in-Charge, Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants.

Ideas on economy are rightly rampant now; doubtless we have always urged thrift in use of time, of money, in the considered choice and care of clothes, in health, in amusements. Have we also put forward thrift in opportunity, seizing the moment to speak a word in season, to do a kind, thoughtful act? And thrift in mind, making automatic as many as possible of the details of daily life, in order to free our minds for more important, worthwhile matters? In these strange, hasty days, it is imperative. We can suggest books to read, show pictures in the Company Letter, discuss plans for a new world, get the Guides' ideas on labour-saving methods, and draw out their opinions as to what may be done with the leisure gained. Subjects for debates may be found in the value of a well-balanced life, the part which each citizen ought to play, and how he should pay for amenities which he is apt to take for granted as his right. For ourselves, we remember

*"All we have is God's, and yet
Caesar challenges a debt;
Nor hath God a thinner share,
Whatever Caesar's payments are."*

BLACKLANDS

Gypsy Petlengro predicts an early mild spring. In Surrey, the first primroses were in bloom on January 23rd, the bluebells are already an inch above the ground. Do you remember spring at Blacklands? You've never been there? Then you've got a lovely experience coming to you, if you write at once and book Restrop. Write to The Warden, Blacklands Farm, East Grinstead, Sussex.

DOWN THE LANES

with

GYPSY PETULENGRO



THERE is an old saying that "February fills the Dyke, either with black or white," meaning, of course, either with rain or snow. But February fills the dykes and hedge banks with green, too, and there are many signs and portents to-day that show the "Old Gypsy" that a warm and early spring is likely this year.

The wild garlic mustard, known to many by the quaint name of "Jack-by-the-Hedge" (by the way, Miss Nancy Price has given her latest book that title), wild parsleys, dead nettles, dog's mercury and cuckoo pints are already "greening" the banks and ditch-sides. In the hedges above, the first green buds of the leaves of the honey-suckle are showing, and nearby catkins, or lambs' tails, hang in profusion from the twigs and branches of upright hazels.

Near the gateway of a turnip field, on which both mother sheep and bleating lambs are penned, I have seen the first blue flower of the speedwell, a symbol of good fortune to the Romany *Chavvies* (children) who find one before St. Valentine's Day, and buds are already showing on the violet plants in sheltered spots and on a favourite railway bank that catches every ray of sunshine from morn till evening.

The bark of an old dog fox can be heard from a neighbouring wood during the night, as he calls for a mate. He will get a reply to his call from a love-struck vixen, and in a few weeks' time a litter of their cubs will be playing at the edge of their burrow.

By the fourteenth of February, St. Valentine's Day, most of the wild birds will be mating, too, and partridges will be flying in pairs instead of in coveys. Rooks will be "jangling" in the tall tree-tops for best positions, fighting and squabbling like stage artistes for "star" dressing-rooms. We say that "March never goes out without young rooks," so just watch this season and see how soon you see Mrs. Rook sitting comfortably on her nest. Have you ever noticed that rooks usually build their nests on trees that "leaf" latest? Another thing is that I have never yet seen a tree bearing a rook's nest blown down by gales, for the rook senses an unsafe tree, and scarcely ever even rests on a hollow or a decayed one. Strange but true.

I have recently been staying on a little farm, and the farmer's wife mentioned that no gypsies came round nowadays selling cabbage and potato nets. I explained that there were many reasons for that, one being that many gypsy boys and girls who formerly made and sold these nets are busy making nets which are being used for camouflaging guns, lorries, etc.; another reason was that string is more difficult to get, and what is obtainable is too expensive to make net-making profitable. I advised the lady to make her own nets with oddments of string and twine that she had, and of course she gave me the usual reply that I get from anyone whom I advise to make nets—"I don't know the way."

I gave the lady the necessary tools, and only one short lesson, and now she is busy turning waste string into useful nets, and is going to tackle a string hand-bag next.

As net-making is very simple, and the tools required can be easily made, I feel sure that many of the GUIDER readers would like to know how to make them, so I will, in this and the next article, tell you how to make not only nets but the required tools as well, which are only a "gauge" and a "shuttle," both of which can be made in a few minutes. If you have an old marking ruler, one of the tools is practically made, excepting cutting into the correct length.

The gauge is a piece of round wood just as thick as you want the "mesh" of your net to be, e.g., if you want a net with an inch mesh, then you use a gauge that measures slightly less than an inch in circumference, and for a two-inch mesh use a gauge two inches, or slightly less, in circumference, and so on. A good idea for the gauge is to cut a piece from an old ruler, about five inches long, which is the most convenient size. The shuttle is best made from elder wood, and the size we generally make for any sized mesh from one to three inches, is about six inches in length. Perhaps you can persuade a gardener to cut you a bough from some old elders in the

shrubbery; the thicker the branch the better, but about 1½ inches in diameter will do nicely. Split it down the middle and you can get two shuttles from each six-in. length of wood. Now cut away the outside of each half until you have a flat piece of wood six inches long, one inch wide and about three-sixteenths of an inch thick. Make a semi-circular notch at one end and point the other end, then cut out the wood from the top end to form the "twine pin." Elder wood is very easy to work on, but use care over the "pin," making it as round and neat and as smooth as possible by rubbing it down with glass paper. Of course you must have the outside fairly smooth, too, if you want to work really easily, and when you have used the shuttle a little time it smooths itself as well. We always prefer to work with a well-worn needle, both the winding and the loop-making being easier than when a new needle is used. You will be surprised to find how easy it is to make these shuttles, and it's mostly the young lads who make them for the grown-ups. I was very ambitious once, and made my mother a marvellous shuttle from an animal's rib bone, and it is one of my treasured possessions, but it is a far more difficult job than making one from wood. If you have a friend who is handy at metal-work you can probably get him to make you a shuttle from a piece of old brass or copper, although in these times every bit of metal is needed for more important work.

But there is always something fascinating in making your own tools, and as I have said before, these are not at all difficult to turn out from the wood I recommend, so, get busy with the tool making and in the next issue I will show you how to thread the shuttle and start net-making in earnest.

And for the men-folk there is a lot of fun and profit in making purse-nets for catching rabbits and fish, for covering fruit bushes, etc., and even if you don't want to make them at all, there is always the satisfaction of being able to say that you know how it is done!

So until next month, *Kooshti-bok T'a Kooshti Butti* (Good Fortune and Good Work).

WHAT TO EXPECT AT FOXLEASE

Feb. 5-Mar. 2—Spring Cleaning.	May 4-11—How to Train and Test (Guide).
Mar. 2-9—Guide.	May 13-20—Diploma'd Guiders.
Mar. 12-19—Music, Drama and Dancing.	May 22-29—District Commissioners.
Mar. 23-29—Ranger.	June 1-8—Pre Warrant and Guide Training.
April 2-9—Brownie.	June 11-13 (Whitsun)—Guide and Brownie.
April 13-20—Woodcraft.	
April 22-29 (Easter)—Cadet Guiders.	

For particulars regarding Free Places, Railway Grants, Fees, etc., please see THE GUIDER for January, 1943.

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 8.00 p.m. from Brockenhurst. Taxis are seldom available.

TRAINING AT WADDOW

April 30th-May 7th—Guide.	July 18th-20th—Guide.
May 21st-28th—Guide.	August 17th-24th—Guide and Brownie.
June 11th-16th—Guide.	

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

Fee 8s. 6d. per day.

YOUTH SPEAKS OUT

(Notes from a Youth Conference held in Torquay Division under the Chairmanship of Miss Hopkins and arranged by the Divisional Ranger Council.)

ALL the speakers' ages ranged from 14 to 20 years, and they were drawn from the following youth organisations:—Ranger Branch and Sea Ranger Section; Air Training Corps; Girls' Training Corps; Y.W.C.A.; British Red Cross Society; Women's Junior Air Corps; National Training College of Domestic Subjects.

The subjects chosen for discussion by the Ranger Council were:—
1. Educational Reconstruction; 2. Health, Hygiene and Recreation; 3. The Future of Youth Organisations; 4. Citizenship; 5. International Relationships; 6. Religion and the Modern World.

Six different aspects of social life were discussed, the first of which was the improvement of Education. A Sea Ranger said what we wanted from education was to live happily and healthily. We must have a sound general training up to the age of 14 or 16 and the latter two years of school life should be devoted to training in special subjects, decided upon after advice from a psychiatrist, which would eliminate many cases of "square pegs in round holes." Youth should be trained in the best use of leisure thus gaining the maximum amount of happiness as well as benefiting the general community. History should be confined to modern times and merely a resumé of ancient history included in the curriculum. More time could then be spent on giving pupils training in the more practical side of life, e.g. teaching in local government, home management, and similar subjects. Libraries ought to be used much more than they are at present, and teachers might give students the benefit of their knowledge of the contents of books so that unnecessary time might not be spent on reading literature in which the pupil had no interest whatsoever.

Groups made many suggestions. College life should be interspersed with set periods of business training; it was too much of a break to go directly into business from school without sufficient knowledge of what the business world actually was.

No expense should be spared in providing bigger and better colleges and schools. If so much money could be spent on war, that much could—and should—be spent on educating the populace, so lessening the chances of war, as many more people would take a wide interest in world affairs.

Private schools should be abolished and all pupils, rich and poor alike, given an equal chance from the beginning.

More should be taught of the lives and habits of the peoples of other countries, not just their geographical position in relation to Britain.

One member said that further education at evening schools was inclined to be rather boring, as, after a day's work, it was too much to expect one to attend night school. She suggested that two half-days a week should be given by the employer to allow the employee to further his or her education.

More debates, elocution and scripture lessons were asked for.

Health, Hygiene and Recreation were then discoursed upon by two members of the Girls' Training Corps and one member of the Air Training Corps.

The population must be educated in the ways of clean living, by means of holding public meetings where mothers—who after all were the responsible members of the household for the health of the family—should be encouraged to improve their own home conditions.

Sports grounds were ample, but lack of changing and bathing facilities were discouraging aspects.

Mixed clubs were in great demand. After this war, during which so many women had mixed with men, they would want some means of continuing that friendly contact. Sports of all types could be tackled by either sex. The State should provide financial help to these clubs, then subscriptions contributed by the members would maintain them. To gain the maximum of benefit from indoor clubs, adequate ventilation was necessary in suitable halls. Mixed clubs would help the team spirit and make each individual much more alive to his or her responsibilities. A suggestion was made that rent collectors might act as health and hygiene advisors.

Much more publicity should be given to State clinics and more understanding doctors and nurses should be provided, who would consult the children themselves as to their likes and dislikes.

Perhaps a little more amusement for mothers would tend to take the "humdrum" element out of their lives, and, consequently, they would want to keep their houses and children cleaner and tidier.

Open-air swimming pools are much too scarce, and just as scarce were the number of citizens who could swim.

Members of the Forces have lectures in health and hygiene, and recreation, so that when they return to civil life it may mean a higher standard of cleanliness in the home.

International Relationships was the subject chosen by a member of the National Training College of Domestic Subjects.

To establish good post-war relations with other countries, access to all raw materials necessary for the well-being of any country should be the primary factor, and Free Trade was essential. The tendency to despise coloured races was much too prevalent, and as the distance between continents was now immaterial, due to the speed at which we could travel, relations would improve more or

less automatically as we got to know our "neighbours," which point raised the difficulty of a common language. School trips abroad had done much towards the good relations with the youth of European countries, but it had not had time to develop sufficiently before the war.

A very good suggestion was put forward that a common currency would greatly facilitate travel, and the French currency was cited as the best type.

International camps would bring youth together, but a solution to the difficulty of language could not be found unless all youth were compelled to learn a common language as well as their own.

The Chairman put it to the Conference that if all countries of the world had sufficient to satisfy their needs, and each individual country got what was necessary for a good standard of living, international relationships would be of the highest. It was up to each individual to give and take more than at present, and an exchange of views through youth clubs in different countries would take us a step further.

The Future of Youth Organisations was the subject taken up by a member of the Y.W.C.A., who gave reasons for the increasing popularity of youth clubs. She said their wide scope of activities encouraged more and more young people to join, and the pre-service training which was given in all clubs, but which was the back-bone of the newer ones, would be substituted after the war, possibly by glider clubs and classes in citizenship.

Some thought that pre-service training should be continued even after the war, as the more we were prepared for war, the less likely was war to happen.

A real democratic spirit showed itself, particularly when a member advocated that club members should be allowed to vote for and elect their own leaders.

It was suggested that there were too many clubs; telescope them and improve conditions.

Miss Hopkins, the Chairman, said that pre-service training should be considered as pre-citizenship training. Character training must be to the fore, since our future life as citizens was founded on our character. Youth, after all, was now being given a chance to show what it would do to make a better world for everyone, and we ought to grasp the opportunity.

There should never be compulsion to join youth clubs. If there was, who would lead them, and what good would unwilling conscripts do?

Citizenship was taken up by the Women's Junior Air Corps, who suggested that as citizenship entered into the life of everyone at some time, we should qualify ourselves for the consequent responsibilities. It was said that although rate-payers were allowed to attend Council meetings, few availed themselves of the opportunity.

There were two kinds of Government—Totalitarianism, where the State is supreme, Democracy, where the State was controlled by the citizens. The citizen's privilege of a vote was all too often unexercised, due unfortunately to lack of education of the public, or, perhaps, apathy. Suppose no-one was sufficiently interested in Government? Totalitarianism would soon take the place of Democracy if no-one bothered. When a certain representative was put in Parliament, citizens ought to take an interest in what he did for them, and if he proved unsatisfactory, see that he did not gain election again.

One suggestion caused quite a stir. It was that the House of Lords, being a non-democratic institution, should be abolished.

Many thought that the public in general did not know what work the various Ministries actually carried out and that it should be one job to one man!

Members of Parliament ought to hold public meetings and keep their constituents informed and educated in Parliamentary affairs.

The last, but not the least, interesting subject, Religion and the Modern World, was taken up every strongly by a Ranger.

What was religion, she asked? It meant any system of faith or worship. The speaker affirmed that the theory that we all came from monkeys was absolute fallacy. We were here and Somebody must have made us, and that Somebody was higher than ourselves, therefore our "Ideal" must be GOD.

"Christ is risen," said the speaker, "and we are taught by the scientists that everything that goes up must come down, so what?"

"Why should we have religion at all?" it was asked. The reason given was that religion was in us. Everybody had a feeling that we had to have an ideal in life, and religion gave us that ideal. The kind of religion ought to be one which would be of assistance in one's daily life. It should not be forced upon anyone.

Ministers should go out more to the members of churches rather than wait for people to come to church. It was suggested that many ministers were merely in the church as a means of livelihood; this was wrong—they should be genuinely, deeply religious, and more sincere.

Groups in their discussions thought we should be taught in school more about the various religions of other countries, and each of

(Continued on page 31, col. II)

YARNS ON THE TENDERFOOT TEST

NO. 2.—THE TEST ITSELF.

IN my last yarn I told you something of the origin of the Tenderfoot Test, and I pointed out that it was the foundation of the other tests. Here is what you have to do to become a Tenderfoot:—

Have One Month's Attendance

This is really a symbol. It means that you cannot get anything that is worth having unless you have great patience and are prepared to work and wait for it. A great many girls could learn the Tenderfoot Test and pass it in a week, or even a few days if they put their mind to it; but when the Chief Scout drew up the Tenderfoot Test he wanted to make it quite clear that endurance and power to peg away at a thing, and to do it THOROUGHLY was one of the chief things for anyone to remember who was trying to be a Girl Guide. So if you find that some Guides in your Patrol would be better if they waited longer than a month, let them wait, and they will be all the better Guides in the long run.

Tie Four of the Following Knots and Know Their Uses

Reef; Sheet-bend; Clove-hitch; Double-over-hand; Fisherman's; Sheepshank.

Knitting is a HANDCRAFT. Nowadays a good many girls are no use with their hands. This is a great pity. They do not like sewing, and are bad at it in consequence, and there are many other handicrafts that get sadly neglected to-day when everyone is so keen to rush about and do things that appear to them more exciting. The point of view that the Chief wanted us to have with regard to Handicrafts was this:—Go about and find adventure by all means, but if you are a girl, for goodness sake see that you can use your hands in all sorts of ways accurately and skilfully. For instance, Florence Nightingale is famous, because she could use her hands together with her brains in the service of her fellow-men. Do not be a blunderer. One of the best ways to begin to make your hands work in connection with your brain, which should direct them, is to learn knots.

Sailors are the people who can teach us much about knotting, and you will always find a sailor is a very all-round man who can cook, sew, and do housework in competition with any woman. Knotting is one of the first things that boys are taught when they join the Navy or Merchant Service. That is so that they may acquire accuracy of hand and eye. Incidentally, the knots are very useful. There are many books on knotting in which you can find directions telling how to tie knots for the Tenderfoot Test. These books will also give you the uses of the different knots. The best way of all is to get someone who knows the knots to teach you themselves. The Chief used to say that it was best to get hold of an old sailor. "He will teach you the knots and a few yarns thrown in which will come in handy."

Be very careful yourself when teaching a Tenderfoot that she realises that the knots must be used in every-day life. It is no use learning to tie a reef knot in order to pass your Tenderfoot Test, and going on tying a granny every time you do up a parcel, or a bandage for first aid. A good knot is one that will not jamb. This means that it will undo easily however tightly it has been pulled, and that therefore you can save your rope or string and use it many times over. Whereas if you tie any old knot you are obliged to cut the rope or string because you cannot undo it.

Understand the Composition of the Union Jack, and the Right Way to Fly It

The Union Jack is composed of three flags. It is a very unusual flag, and it represents the sacred traditions of the greatest Commonwealth of Nations that the world has ever known. Wherever the Union Jack flies there is justice for all. It is up to us as Guides to learn as much as we can about our flag and be proud of it. You will find all sorts of things about the Union Jack in Guide books, but there are one or two points which you may not be able to find, so here they are. In the days of knighthood, when chivalry, courtesy and honour were held in very high esteem, a great many symbols were used to represent the high ideals of men and women of that time. The Cross, which is the symbol of Christianity and of sacrifice, was borne upon shields, and the sign of the Cross was made by those who were about to make some special sacrifice or go in for some daring piece of service for mankind. I remember the Chief talking about this symbol of the Cross, and saying that all Tenderfoots should have it brought home to them as the most important part of their first test. He used to say that it was a great pity people did not use this symbol as the knights used to use it, keeping it constantly before them as a means of inspiration to themselves and to those whom they were leading. The knights used to wear a "surcoat" or "jacket" of white material over their armour. On the breast of this "jacket" was the sign of the Cross in red, red being the colour of sacrifice, and the Cross being the symbol of the supreme sacrifice in the history of the world.

When the flag of St. George was taken as the flag of England it represented to all people of the country the Cross of Christ, who was to lead and guide them in all their undertakings. Now we have three crosses in the Union Jack, and the Chief tells us that these remind us

of the three Promises. So when you are teaching a Tenderfoot about the Union Jack remember that it is a sacred part of the test and should be well understood and gone into.

Know the Signs and Salute

The tracking signs that we learn for the Tenderfoot Test are very interesting. They are Red Indian signs and they date back to the time when people could not write and, therefore, they had to make signs in order to convey their meaning.

If you watch a boat going through the water you will realise that it makes a mark like an arrow. The Red Indians used canoes a great deal to get from one place to another, as there were many lakes and rivers in their country. Their other means of transport was on horse back. Those of you who have ever ridden a horse will realise that when rushing through the air the mark that is left behind is the sign of an arrow. That is why the Red Indians decided that in order to point out a certain direction a mark, which we still call an arrow, was the most suitable one to leave. The central bar indicates the direction in which you are moving and the arms to right and left are simply water or air being parted to allow you to pass through.

In Indian villages or encampments where there was a plague or danger of any sort a scout would be put on the outskirts of the place to watch for anyone who was approaching. If he did not wish them to come into the village he would raise his arms and cross them in front of his face. If you practise this yourself you will realise that it obviously means keep back, do not come this way.

Small parties of Red Indians and backwoodsmen used constantly to go hunting. They pitched their tent or wigwam in the middle of the trees, so that it was sheltered from prying eyes. If there was a lot of undergrowth they used to cut this down in order that they could see an enemy approaching before he reached their camp. If they wished to leave a message for their friends they would make a circle, which indicated the trees, a dot in the middle would denote the tent or wigwam and the space between the dot and the circle was the clearing that they had made. The sign meant— I have gone home to my tent in the middle of the clearing.

The fourth sign that we learn for the Tenderfoot Test is modern and not Red Indian by origin. A square with an arrow and a number in the square to indicate that a letter is hidden so many paces away in the direction of the arrow.

There are other signs which you will find in various books. Practise these signs carefully, and always make them with sticks, stones, hair, feathers and hips and haws, in fact, with anything you can find out of doors, rather than with chalk, wool, paper, etc. Remember, during war-time you are not allowed to make the tracking signs anywhere, so that you will have great fun inventing your own signs; and if the Red Indians could invent them, why shouldn't you?

Tracking and observation come from learning these signs. The signs are the foundation of all the observation tests which a Guide will learn later on. "A girl or boy who is unobservant is a dud," the Chief tells us, and I think that he is quite right. Do not be content with teaching a Tenderfoot to make signs, teach her to see the signs in all sorts of outlandish places, and when she has learnt not to be caught out she can pass her test.

MARGUERITE DE BEAUMONT.

NEXT MONTH: *The Salute, The Motto, The Promise and The Law.*

YOUTH SPEAKS OUT—Continued.

us should be allowed to choose our own religion when old enough to know our own mind.

The Bible should be written in plainer language, and later on in life people could read it in its original form.

Vicars should not be allowed to stay in the same parish for years and years, and a retiring age limit should be imposed on them. State control and maintenance of churches would help on this ideal state.

More of the Christian principles should be practised in everyday life. As to the "chanting of prayers" etc., it was thought that it lent a certain degree of solemnity in the service. This was in contradiction to the assertion of the speaker who declared that the chanting of set prayers, etc., was of no value as a method of worship.

It did not really matter what religion one practised so long as we lived a clean and decent life.

Miss Hopkins reminded the Conference that we must not be intolerant of other people's religion.

OUR ARK

We should be very grateful if would-be temporary visitors would bring some rations with them when they come to Our Ark. Otherwise the provisions might run short.

It would also be helpful if a towel and some soap were brought, as is usual in many places now.

KATHARINE FURSE,
Chairman, Our Ark Committee.

WARRANTED WISDOM

A GUIDER'S warrant can be viewed from two extreme angles, and can be classified as (a) A Valuable Certificate, to be framed in purple velvet and hung above the bed ("Ah! yes, I have had the Company for twenty-five years, and some of my Guides now have grand-children in the Brownies." Slightly sentimental sniff, while sniffer looks back Along the Years . . .), or (b) Rule 25 in *Policy, Organisation and Rules*: "Warrants give the bearer authority to act, and are issued by the Headquarters' Executive. All warrants are the property of the Association and not of the holders, and are returnable at the request of the Association or its representative on demand, without their being called upon to state any reasons."

The present and prevailing shortage of Guiders also has some bearing on the subject, and is having two curiously opposite effects on Companies: many of the latter, with long waiting lists, cannot afford to discriminate and cast out unsatisfactory hangers-on among their Guides; while many Commissioners, also with long waiting lists (although of a distressingly different kind) are only too glad to garner in any human body which is prepared to put on a Guider's uniform.

This garnering stage should be one of trial and error on both sides, with the warrant test as the final seal of approval if the experiment proves to be successful, but so often the test is an automatic one, with a limited amount of thought and criticism behind it.

What does the award of a warrant mean? There are several possible alternatives:—

- (a) "Now I can wear a warrant badge."
- (b) "Bother! That means another badge to clean."
- (c) "Thank goodness she's warranted now—that must mean that she thinks she's going to be reserved for a little longer."
- (d) "Miss Poomps is so fond of children that I felt I must give her a warrant at once."
- (e) "I'm not going to bother with Red Tape and tests, but shall just send in her warrant form immediately."
- (f) "She's been working well with the Company for three months, and I think is about ready for her warrant paper now."

Several of these examples are obviously extremes, and it is also obvious that one cannot lay down hard and fast rules about warranting, as the unknown factors of the Commissioner and the Guider vary in every case, but it probably does make for mutual satisfaction if some emphasis is laid on the test, and if some thought is given to its requirements beforehand.

When the Commissioner visits the Company she will learn a devastating number of things about its Captain, as however much the latter is using the Patrol system, her own vices and virtues tend to be reflected in the Guides.

One of the first things which must be realised by a Guider who has been a Guide herself in the past is that she must have a complete mental stocktaking and review everything she knows about Guiding from an adult point of view. If she does not, she will be a Peter Pan, and her own incompletely developed outlook on life will result in a Company which is also incapable of developing itself to the full. This may appear to be an involved and unlikely theory, but an observant Commissioner can usually discover from a Company meeting whether the Guiders are really "whole" people. Therefore, advice for the new Guider is: "Shed your past experience and think things out again for yourself, remembering that the Company is made up of individuals, and that a love of children is not sufficient in itself."

The Commissioner will also note if the Patrol system really is being used in the Company; if everyone present is taking part in the programme, and the Lieutenant not only acting as Honorary Holder of Bean-bags; if the programme is well balanced; and if there is enjoyment in the atmosphere. She may ask to see the Company books, to find out if the register, etc. is being kept in a business-like way; and all through she will note the relationship between the Guiders and the Guides.

Before the warrant is given, the Guider will probably have a written paper to do, which is meant to produce a human document in answer, and not an examination paper. The questions should be answered in the light of experience, and for this reason the Guider, while working for her warrant, should try to pick out what seems important to her at meetings, and why. She may be given questions some time before the answers are expected, so that she can discover these as she works with her Company. The Patrol system, woodcraft and the general fundamentals of Guiding will probably be included in the paper. Sometimes a Commissioner likes to have verbal answers, which give her a chance to discuss them with the Guider, but many Guiders have said that having to put pen to paper helps them to clarify their minds more.

It cannot be sufficiently emphasised that all these suggestions are merely suggestions, and that it is the individual Commissioner who

decides what form of warrant test is going to be most revealing for the particular occasion and for the particular person for whom it is required. *Policy, Organisation and Rules* lays down certain qualifications (see rules referring to Captain and Lieutenant) which are necessary for all warrant holders, but their possession alone is not enough: before the test can be passed, leadership, observation and thought must be shown, so that the wearer of a warrant badge may realise that it does represent something more than just another client for the Silvo bottle.

E. C. G.

BOOK REVIEWS

Baden-Powell, by E. E. Reynolds. (Oxford University Press. 12s. 6d.)

This book is dedicated to "the millions of men and women, boys and girls, who called him 'Chief,'" and although there are many millions of these whom the book can never reach, all those in our own country have hereby been given a chance to know something about the character of the man on whom our great Movement is founded—the rock on which we are based. All armies have camp-followers, and our army of Youth is no exception to the rule; we have many people working what Scouting and Guiding really mean—but no one can do intensive and enduring work unless he or she has studied the origin and history of Scouting and has thought out its implications. And Scouting is Baden-Powell—Baden-Powell is Scouting; never was there a Movement, save Christianity, so closely identified with its Founder. I feel therefore that every man and woman interested in our Movement should somehow contrive to read this book—and not only read, but mark, learn, and inwardly digest it; he or she will certainly arise from the reading with a better understanding, not only of Baden-Powell, but of this great force which he set in motion, for the greater good of his own country and of the world.

Mr. Reynolds is Secretary of the Boy Scouts Association, and a Scouter of long experience; he tells in this book how he first came into contact with "the Chief" when he was on the training Staff at Gilwell in 1920. This biography was undertaken by him at the request of the Council of the Boy Scouts Association—and he has accomplished his task with extraordinary skill and discretion. It was not an easy task.

If the writing of some biographies is rendered difficult by the lack of material, in this case the difficulty arose from the opposite cause. There was an overwhelming mass of material; much has been written about Baden-Powell, and the Chief Scout was himself a most prolific writer of letters, diaries, memoranda, books. Most of this material was before Mr. Reynolds as he wrote, and it is remarkable how he has managed to extract from it the most significant parts. From the Chief's own writings he has selected those passages which most truly explain the growth of his character and the gradual development of his ideas.

And what an extraordinary character his was, in the true sense of the word! He combined in himself so many attributes which are as a rule found only separately—self-confidence combined with humility—far-reaching ambitions combined with an unrivalled sense of the practical—uncompromising idealism combined with an almost uncanny worldly wisdom. He was an instrument finely-tempered by the Creator for a definite purpose.

He is a man whom it is impossible to analyse, and almost impossible to describe. Mr. Reynolds wisely attempts no explanation and gives the very minimum of personal comment; he lets the Chief speak for himself, but supplies a very helpful running commentary as the changing panorama of B.P.'s life unfolds itself.

One salient fact which emerges from the picture is that never was there a man who touched life at so many points, and never was there a man who so loved life. He had his share of hard knocks and disappointments, but even these were accepted, assimilated, and turned to ultimate profit. He never ceased to insist on the duty of happiness, and in his very last message he could write: "I have had a most happy life, and I want each one of you to have as happy a life too."

Another salient feature is that from his earliest childhood, right away to his eighty-third year, he was always learning. Not a thing escaped those keen eyes, that lively intelligence; his mind was omnivorous; from every person he met, from every experience through which he passed, he took some grain of knowledge which remained buried in his mind till it awoke to life and brought forth fruit in due season.

And beyond this again was his compelling sense of duty, combined with his exceptional power of concentration. Throughout his long and varied career, we see him stripped as a runner to run a race, every nerve and sinew strained for the work that had to be done. No looking back, no regrets, no doubts, no fears, ever impeded his effort. His whole being was concentrated on the goal immediately before him; when that was reached there was no pause, no resting on his laurels; he was off again towards the goal still farther ahead.

Yet, despite all we have read of him, all that we knew of him, he remains beyond our ken. Never was there a man of so many friends—never was there a man who gave himself more generously in friendship—yet he remained essentially aloof and alone. This can be seen all through his life, from the time when, as a schoolboy, loving every moment of his life at Charterhouse, he yet had no close boy friend; he enjoyed games, but far preferred the "secret life of the Copse, where he snared rabbits and lit fires all by himself." A Press correspondent, rather a critical one, who writes an extremely interesting account of the Commanding Officer at the Siege of Mafeking, notes his "extraordinary reticence," his "impenetrable screen of self-control," his preference for "the noiseless night, in which he can slip into the vistas of the Veldt, an unobtrusive spectator of the mystic communion" of nature. And he himself, in a letter to a boy who had asked his advice, writes: "If you can enjoy rambling and angling, what more do you want? Personally I am happiest when I am alone."

In this love of solitude and of silence lies, I believe, a great part of his strength. His life-long inspiration came from Nature, and from the Power which lies behind, and which reveals itself partly through Nature and partly through Man. This man was certainly one of the chosen vehicles for the inspiration coming from God.

ROSE KERR.

Ranger Branch Jubilee Leaflets

A most attractive and interesting leaflet has been published in celebration of the Rangers' twenty-fifth birthday.

It reproduces the encouraging and appreciative messages sent to the Ranger Branch by H.M. the Queen, H.R.H. the Princess Royal, the President of the Board of Education, the Secretary of State for Scotland, the Directors of the Women's Services, and many others.

This leaflet is splendid propaganda for the Ranger Pre-service Training, and copies are obtainable from Headquarters, price 1s. 6d. per doz., 10s. per 100.

All Commissioners should order copies and send them to their educational and other authorities and the Press in their areas.

EXTENSION RANGER SERVICE

A reprint of the syllabus of the Extension Ranger Service as published in the January GUIDER may be obtained free from Headquarters on receipt of a stamped and addressed envelope.

THE GUIDER



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

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

Editor in regard to contributions submitted, but every effort is made to ensure their safe return should the necessary postage be enclosed.

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"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, 6s. post free.

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL JANUARY 13th, 1943.

PRESENT

The Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham, C.B.E.
(in the Chair).
Miss Anstice Gibbs.
Miss Bardsley.
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 Merbury.
The Lady Somers.
Miss Wallace Williamson.
Miss Ward, I.P.
The Hon. Mrs. Fitzherbert Wright.

By Invitation:
Miss Shanks

AWARDS

GALLANTRY. Certificate of Merit.
Ex-Patrol Leader Betty Hamper, age 15, 1st Blatchington Company, Sussex.
During a daylight raid on a South Coast town, Betty's office was bombed, and for six hours she was trapped under 6 ft. of debris; as a result an arm and leg were broken. During all this time she showed exceptional bravery and fortitude, which undoubtedly saved her life, as without her assistance rescue work might have been impossible owing to the nature of the debris and her position. During the whole period she was exceptionally cool and collected, assisting the rescue party in every way and joking and chatting cheerfully with them. Her conduct was deserving of the highest commendation.

Ranger Doreen Howe, age 14, 1st Prickwillow Company, Cambridge.
Seeing flames coming from a house opposite her home, Doreen seized a pail of water and rushed across to the fire, where she continued throwing water on the flames till they were extinguished. The fire had been caused by curtains being set alight by an oil lamp, and Doreen's presence of mind prevented the fire from spreading and doing further damage.

FORTITUDE.
Ranger Thelma Charles, 20th Cardiff (St. Martin's) Company, Glamorgan.

Certificate of Merit.
Guide Agnes Connelly, 1st Oldbury (County High School) Company, Worcestershire.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL—NORTH-WEST OF ENGLAND COURSES
Owing to the success of the English Training School in London and the Home Counties, the scheme has now been extended to the North of England.
A course of eight weekly trainings will be held in the following towns:—

Manchester	Wednesdays,	commencing February 3rd.
Stockport	Thursdays,	" " 4th.
Liverpool	Fridays,	" " 5th.
Birkenhead	Mondays,	" " 8th.

All details can be obtained from Miss Bennett, c/o Miss J. Hellawell, 26, Devonshire Road, Davenport Park, Stockport, Cheshire.

Headquarters Instructors
Brownie
Miss E. M. Downer, London. Games, Health.
Miss G. Dutt, Kent. Games, Test Work, Ceremonies.
Miss R. English, N. Surrey. Games, Handcraft, Test-work, Story Telling.
Miss B. Paterson, Glasgow. Games, Test-work.

WELSH TRAININGS—

Preliminary Notice

1. **Training for Ranger Guides**
Mid-April, in South Wales. (D= tails later.) Numbers limited to 50.
2. **Training for New Guides**
Easter, April 22nd-27th, at Lydham Manor, Bishops Castle, Shropshire, by kind invitation of Miss de Putron. Numbers limited to 50.
3. **Training for Brownie Guides**
Easter, April 22nd-27th, at Llan-santffraid, Montgomeryshire.
4. **Guides' Training Camp**, at Whiteside, Montgomeryshire.
5. **Training for Commissioner, Ranger, Guide and Brownie Guides**, August 6th-13th, at St. James, West Malvern, by kind invitation of Miss Alice Baird.

This will be preceded from August 4th-6th by a training for Instructors and Guides who will then act as Patrol Leaders during the ensuing week.
Applications or inquiries to Miss I. H. Kay, Gorsty, Hysington, Montgomeryshire. Secretary will be announced later.

SCOTTISH TRAINING

There will be two residential trainings for Commissioners and Ranger, Guide and Brownie Guides at Heatherley School, Inverness (by kind permission of the Headmistress), as follows:—
Guide and Brownie Training.—Friday, April 9th-Wednesday, April 14th.
Ranger Training.—Thursday, April 15th-Monday, April 19th.
These trainings are primarily for the northern counties, but it is hoped that Commissioners and Guides from other parts of the country will take advantage of them too.
Applications should be sent as soon as possible to the Secretary, Miss F. M. MacLeod, Dalvey, Forres, Morayshire, from whom further details can be obtained. The closing date for entries is March 26th.

RE-APPOINTMENT

Mrs. Brian Smith has been re-appointed Great Brown Owl.

APPOINTMENTS

Commissioner for Schools and Colleges, Scotland—The Hon. Mrs. E. S. Younger.
Commissioner for Schools, Ulster—Miss Vera McCaw.
G.F.S. Diocesan Director. Mrs. C. F. Knyvett was appointed Diocesan Director for G.F.S. Guides for York Diocese, replacing Mrs. Harries, resigned.

ALTERATIONS TO BOOK OF RULES

Rule 32. Page 27. A Pack Leader. Delete the whole paragraph. This should now read: "The Pack Leader must be a Second Class Guide and have passed the First Class Brownie test on a teaching basis."

Rule 44. The Extension Branch.
Page 127. Delete heading "Extension Guides."
Para (c) Add in italics "In future no new packs will be registered in institutions for mental defectives."
Heading "General Information" to be altered to "Organisation."
Line 2. Delete "requirements of" substitute "rules laid down in."
Page 128. Heading "Badges and Uniform" to be altered to "Tests," with sub-heading "Brownies and Guides." Delete "As for other Guides, Rangers, Guides and Brownies."
Para. (a) Delete from "a modified or alternative..." substitute "the alternative test in the Extension Book may be used."
Para. (b) Reword to read "The Commissioner for Extensions is alone authorised to approve alternative tests other than those in the Extension Book."
Para. (c) Delete "Hostess (Extension)."
Para. (d) Delete "the Ranger proficiency badges," substitute "the ordinary Ranger certificates."
Para. (f) Delete.
Para. (h) Reword to read as follows: "Guides over the age of sixteen in institutions for mental defectives may, with the permission of the District Commissioner wear Extension Ranger uniform with Guide badges and ties."

FOR CRITICISM

ALTERATIONS TO P.O.R.

The following further alterations are suggested for criticism
First Class. Add "Must have camped in a Guide Camp."
(See notice on page 23.)
Fire Brigade Badge:

- (b) **Fire Brigade Badge:** The following syllabus was recommended:—
1. Know how to deal with a fire indoors in the initial stage, e.g., an overturned oil lamp, clothes on fire, etc.
 2. Know how to beat out a fire in heath, bush, or standing corn.
 3. Know what to do in case of house on fire (warning inmates, calling N.F.S., Ambulance and Police).
 4. Be able to use a stirrup-pump and chair knot, organise a bucket chain and crawl through smoke to drag out an injured person.
 5. Know how to deal with shock, burns and scalds and know how to improvise a stretcher and do artificial respiration.

Music Lover

1. Know something of the life and work of two of the following composers:—Purcell, Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, Schumann, Debussy, Elgar, Rachmaninoff and another composer of the Guide's own choice.
 2. Know the musical meaning of the following: Symphony, opera, improvisation, contralto, conductor, score, round, canon, unison, percussion.
 3. Keep a record for three months of music heard at concerts, on the radio, in church, to include symphonies, church music and choral singing.
 4. Know the formation of an orchestra and recognise the following instruments from pictures: violin, double bass, flute, bassoon, horn, trombone, harp, cymbals.
- Singer. Ornith Bluebells of Scotland.
Minstrel. No alteration.

Camp Fire

1. Sing two folksongs, one from the music of your own and one from another country.
(A folk song may be defined as one of which the composer cannot be traced.)
2. Sing a two-part song, a descant, and two rounds.
3. Sing one verse of God Save The King and Taps.
(Additional marks will be given if Taps is sung in parts.)

FOXLEASE

Foxlease now belongs absolutely to the Girl Guides Association.
The property was given to us on trust for twenty-one years by Mrs. Archbold, who, before executing the Trust Deed, appointed Mr. Piesse, her solicitor, and Mr. F. E. Powell to enquire into the financial position of the Association. After a strict investigation had been made, the execution of the Trust Deed was recommended, whereby Foxlease was given over to the Girl Guides Association for a period of twenty-one years, this arrangement being made in order that Mrs. Archbold might be assured that good use was being made of the property and that there was no suggestion on the part of the Association, of the sale of the estate. Lord Baden-Powell, Sir Percy Everett, Mr. Piesse and Mr. Powell were appointed Trustees, and Guides know well how much the Movement owes to their faithful stewardship. The Trust Deed states that "if at the end of twenty-one years the Girl Guides Association is still in occupation of Foxlease, it shall then become the absolute property of the Association."

Before the end of the Trust period two of the Trustees—Lord Baden-Powell and Mr. Powell—died. In the last year of the Trust our generous friend, Mrs. Archbold, spontaneously released the Trustees from their responsibility, and made Foxlease a free gift to the Girl Guides Association, which it now is.

Those who know Foxlease—and who does not know and love it as Guiding's first country home?—will realise to the full to what good use Mrs. Archbold's wonderful gift has been put, and in the name of Guiding we would like to thank her and assure her that her generosity will continue to serve Youth of all ages and many nations for generations to come.

THE GUIDER

ADVISORY COUNCIL OF JEWISH GIRL GUIDES

A meeting of the Advisory Council of Jewish Girl Guides will be held on Sunday, February 14th, from 8.15 to 8.30 in the Council Chamber, Girl Guide Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1 (entrance 8, Palace Street). Jewish and non-Jewish Guides and Companies from all over the country are most warmly invited. It is hoped that Club Leaders, school teachers or anyone interested in the Jewish Packs and Companies will come to the Meeting. Lady Clarendon, County Commissioner for London, and Miss McSwiney, London Advisor for Kindred Associations, will very kindly come to the Meeting from tea-time onwards. The programme will include reports, talks, exchange of ideas, suggestions and any other matters which you may wish to discuss. R.S.V.P. as soon as possible to the Chairman, Miss Raphael, London Room, Girl Guide Headquarters.

CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE

On Sunday, December 30th, 1942, after a few weeks of illness, Kathleen Hassall, District Commissioner for Endor, Norton in the Moors and Biddulph, in the Leek Division of Staffordshire, also Captain of the 1st Milton Ranger and Guide Company. She had been Guiding for many years, and will be sadly missed. On December 30th, 1942, Dorothy Stewart, Division Commissioner, Londonderry City, Guiding in Londonderry has lost a vital personality. She served there as Guide Captain. District and then Division Commissioner. On January 12th, 1943, Constance Winifred Dowling, of the 8th Cardiff (Star Street) Ranger Company, and Lieutenant of the 14th Cardiff (Cathays High School) Guide Company.

Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, January, 1943.

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM
BALSALL HEATH.—Dist. C., Miss B. Fiddes, 28, Alcester Road, Moseley, Birmingham, 28.

BRISTOL

WEST.—Div. C., Mrs. Smith, Horfield Rectory, Bristol, 7.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

WEST.—Div. C., Miss D. M. Wethered.

DEVONSHIRE

ASHBURTON.—Div. C., Miss R. Hacon, Homestead, Oak Park, Dawlish, 28.

ESSEX

BRENTWOOD.—Asst. Div. C., Mrs. V. Laurie, The Old Vicarage, South Weald, Brentwood.

GLoucestershire

ASSISTANT COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Stuart Rawlins, Little Sodbury House, Chipping Sodbury.

HERTFORDSHIRE

EXTENSION SECRETARY.—(Temp.), Lady (Hastings) Anderson, The Tiled Cottage, Essendon, nr. Hatfield.

KENT

CHATHAM NORTH AND SOUTH DISTRICTS have amalgamated as:—CHATHAM.—Dist. C., Mrs. Rogers, Applecross, Patters Lane, Chatham.

LANCASHIRE, NORTH-EAST

BARNOLDSWICK AND EBBY DISTRICT is now known as CRAVEN DISTRICT. Dist. C. as before.

LANCASHIRE, SOUTH-EAST

NEWTON HEATH DISTRICT AND MILES PLATTING DISTRICT have amalgamated as:—NEWTON HEATH AND PLATTING.—Dist. C., Miss C. Williams, 77, Carisbrook Street, Harpurhey, Manchester, 9.

LONDON

HAMPSTEAD.—Div. C. (Temp.), Miss Lochhead, Heysham School, Branch Hill, N.W.3. CENTRAL HAMPSTEAD.—Dist. C., Miss Philp, 84, Embassy House, West End Lane, N.W.6. DEPTFORD, SOUTH.—Dist. C., Miss E. Waller, 1, Winchester Road, Bromley, Kent. ILFORD, NORTH-EAST.—Dist. C., Miss A. Ecott, 65, Wellwood Road, Goodmayes, Essex.

MIDDLESEX

WESTMINSTER.—Asst. Div. C., Miss I. Morrison. DEPTFORD, SOUTH.—Dist. C., Miss V. Atkinson Grimshaw. ILFORD, NORTH-EAST.—Dist. C., Miss H. Sturgeon. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN WESTMINSTER.—Dist. C., Miss H. McSwiney. WEST HAMPSTEAD.—Dist. C., Miss C. Swinton.

NORTHUMBRIA

TOTTENHAM, SOUTH.—Dist. C., Miss M. J. Thresh.

OXFORDSHIRE

WHEATLEY.—Dist. C., Miss C. M. Spencer, Battlemoor, Forest Hill, Oxford.

SUSSEX

EAST HOVE.—Dist. C., Miss V. J. P. Kenilworth, Resecure, Mallory Road, Hove, 4.

WILTSHIRE

HAYWARDS HEATH, SOUTH.—Dist. C., Miss C. A. J. Hervey. ROBERTSBRIDGE.—Dist. C., Miss H. Rottenburgh.

WILTSHIRE

WEST HOVE.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss V. J. P. Kenilworth.

WILTSHIRE

LANGLEY AND OLDBURY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Rose.

WILTSHIRE

LOFTUS.—Dist. C., Miss M. L. Mossop, 10, Green Road, Skelton-in-Cleveland.

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING NORTH

ROUNDHAY.—Dist. C., Miss J. Lumb, 20, Roman Avenue, Roundhay, Leeds, 8.

WALES

GLAMORGANSHIRE
CARDIFF.—Asst. Div. C., Miss E. Owen, 2, Caemawe Road, Rhiwbina, Cardiff. RHYWBINA (new District in Cardiff Division).—Dist. C., Miss M. George, 25, Grosvenor Road, Rhiwbina.

RESIGNATIONS

CARDIFF.—Asst. Div. C., Miss J. Miller.
MONTGOMERYSHIRE
LLANFYLIN (new District in Montgomery North Division).—Dist. C., Mrs. G. Jones, Llanyllin.

RESIGNATION

LLANGURIG.—Dist. C., Miss E. Parry, Tyrrigal, Llangurig.
MACHYNLETH AND CARNO.—Dist. C., Miss M. Jones, Alafon, Aberdovey.

RESIGNATION

MACHYNLETH AND CARNO.—Dist. C., Miss E. M. Pugh.

SCOTLAND

CITY OF ABERDEEN

BONACCORD.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss D. M. Miller, 146, Hamilton Place, Aberdeen. ST. NICHOLAS.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss L. E. A. Alexander, 59, Queen's Road, Aberdeen.

DUMFRIESSHIRE

THORNHILL AND DISTRICT.—Dist. C., Miss G. Flett.
CITY OF EDINBURGH
NEWHAVEN.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. D. Wight, 3, Netherby Road, Edinburgh.

CITY OF GLASGOW

NO. 2 (NORTH-EAST DIVISION).—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss M. Bowker, 2, Prince Albert Road, Glasgow, W.2.
NO. 7 (SOUTH-EAST DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss I. B. Walker, 5, Somerville Drive, Glasgow, S.2.

INVERNESS-SHIRE

COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. Thomson, Craigbeg, Newtonmore.

RESIGNATION

COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss I. M. Stevenson.
LANARKSHIRE
CHRYSTON DISTRICT AND MILLERSTON DISTRICT have now amalgamated, forming MILLERSTON AND CHRYSTON.—Dist. C., Miss M. Sim, Riddrie Park, Millerston.

RESIGNATION

RUTHERGLEN 1.—Dist. C., Miss P. Sexon, 13, Watson Avenue, Rutherglen.
CHRYSTON.—Dist. C., Miss E. Soutter.
RUTHERGLEN 1.—Dist. C., Miss I. Middleton.

PEEBLES

PEEBLES.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Cuthbertson, Langside, Peebles.
RENFREWSHIRE
KILMACOLM.—Dist. C., Miss D. C. Bowie, 2, Gienburn Place, Kilmacolm.

RESIGNATION

KILMACOLM.—Dist. C., Miss Reid.
WEST LOTHIAN
BROXBURN AND UPHALL.—Dist. C., Miss G. Wilson.
WIGTOWNSHIRE
LONE SECRETARY.—Miss V. Kelly, 2, Cree Avenue, Newton Stewart.

OVERSEAS

BRITISH WEST INDIES

TRINIDAD

SOUTH.—Div. C., Mrs. Harland, Siparia Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd., Palo Seco.
TOBAGO.—Div. C., Mrs. Crooks, Orange Hill, Scarborough, Tobago.
SAN FERNANDO (new District in Central Division).—Mrs. Turnbull, 1, Bon Accord Road, T.L.L. Pointe-a-Pierre.

RESIGNATION

CENTRAL VICTORIA (new District in South Division).—Dist. C., Mrs. Perry-Gore, St. Clements Vicarage, St. Madeleine.
(Owing to an error, Mrs. Perry-Gore was shown as Div. C. for South Division in the January GAZETTE list.)

RESIGNATIONS

ASSISTANT ISLAND SECRETARY.—Mrs. EYE.
LEEWARD.—Dist. C., Miss J. Gray.

LEEWARD ISLES

ST. KITTS

ISLAND SECRETARY.—Mrs. O'Mahony, Basseterre, St. Kitts.

RESIGNATION

ISLAND SECRETARY.—Miss D. Reid.
Approved by the Scottish Executive Committee
SCOTTISH COMMISSIONER FOR CAMPING.—Mrs. Maxwell Macdonald of Largie, Largie Castle, Tayinloan, Argyll.

RESIGNATION

SCOTTISH COMMISSIONER FOR CAMPING.—Miss Heriot Maitland.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

EMPLOYMENT OFFERED

Posts vacant at Headquarters.—Experienced Shorthand-Typists required at Headquarters. Should be under 19 years of age, or over 30 years, or otherwise exempt Salary according to age and ability.—Apply to Equipment Secretary.
Pantry Supervisor required, Girls' Boarding School, Buckinghamshire.—Box No. 81.
Probationer Nurses required immediately. Salary £30 rising; uniform material.—Apply Matron, Jewish Hospital, Leopold Street, Leeds.

FOR SALE

Camp Equipment, including screening, two bell tents, kitchen utensils.—For details apply to Miss M. Worsley, Northlands, Knott End, nr. Fleetwood.

WANTED

Upright Self-propelled Wheel Chair for Post Ranger.—Particulars to Miss D. Moyse, Ward A7, St. Benedict's Hospital, Tooting, S.W.17.
Flagpole Trefoil (Ranger). Good price given.—Hatfield, Chaddeslode, Shrewsbury.

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 or 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.
Love are Empire's firm foundations set."

Shadow Plays by Hugh Mytton.—"Christ Love," the Christmas Story with Carols. Simple, beautiful and effective. "Ug-Ug, the Ogre," and "King Canoodum," 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.

THE GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION

(Incorporated by Royal Charter)

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

Telephone: VICTORIA 6001-2,3-4.

Telegraphic Address: GIRGUIDUS, SOWEST, LONDON.

Branch Shops: 20, Richmond Street, Liverpool; 34, Upper Priory, Birmingham; 62, The Headrow, Leeds; 50, Moorgate, London, E.C.2; 20, Working Street, Cardiff; and 19, Green Lanes, Palmers Green, N.13.

PRICE LIST

TERMS

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

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

BOOKS

FOR GUIDES

	Price	Postage
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Book of Common Prayer, Hymns A. & M. ...	4	6 8½d
God's Plan. By the Bishop of St. Albans ...	1	6 4d
Guide Law, The. Short Readings and Prayers ...	8	3d
Guide Law (Illustrated) ...	6	2½d
Services and Prayers ...	9	3d
Scouts Owns ...	2	6 2½d

ON BROWNIES

Brownie Games. By E. Pelly ...	6	1½d
Brownie Games. By A. M. Knight ...	1	0 1½d
Brownie Handbook, The. By Lord Baden-Powell ...	9	1½d
Brownie Magic ...	2	0 2d
Brownie Tests. Compiled by V. Rhys Davids ...	5	1½d
Brownie Ceremonies. Pamphlet ...	2	1d
Golden Hand Test, The ...	3	1d
Mimes for Guides and Brownies ...	6	1d
Pack Holidays ...	4	1d
The Story of the Brownies: From The Brownies ...	3	1d
Wolf Cub Handbook ...	2	6 3½d

ON BADGE WORK

A Tenderfoot's A.B.C. ...	6	2d
Astronomy Simply Explained for Girl Guides. By F. W. Murray ...	1	0 2d
Bird Lover Badge ...	3	1d
Care for Children. No. 1—5 ...	3	6 5½d
Child Nurse Badge. Reprint of Chapter in "Girl Guide Badges" ...	4	1½d
Electrical Handbook for Women ...	5	0 7d
Electricity and Home Appliances ...	3	1d
First Aid to the Injured—St. John's ...	1	6 3½d
Home Nursing Manual—No. 2. British Red Cross Society's Handbook ...	2	0 3d
Home Nursing. St. John Ambulance Association Handbook. By Mildred Heather-Bigg, B.R.C.C. ...	1	6 3½d
Infant Welfare Manual No. 9. B.R.C.S. Handbook ...	1	9 2½d
Knot Book. The Girl Guide. By J. Gibson ...	1	0 1½d
Lone Wolf Trail. (Letters to Patrol Leaders.) By Greta Collins ...	8	2d
Look at the Map ...	1	2 2d
The Magic Map ...	1	2 2d
Manual of Seamanship ...	7	6 7d
Morse Code Book, The ...	1	0 2d
Mothercraft Manual, The ...	3	6 5d
Nature Craft. By G. J. Roberts ...	1	3 1½d
A Preliminary Course of Home Nursing ...	9	1½d
A Preliminary Course of First Aid ...	9	1½d
Royal Life Saving Society Handbook ...	1	3 2d
Sick Nursing for Girl Guides. By Mrs. Matheson. Each 6d. 100 or over ...	4½	1d
Simple Housewifery. Time-table, Duties, Weekly Cleaning, Spring Cleaning, etc. By Marguerite Fedden ...	3	1d
Simple Laundry Work. Washing Day, Mangling and Ironing, Flannels and Woolens, Linens and Silks, Stains. By Marguerite Fedden ...	3	1d
Simple Needlework. Work Basket, Sewing Machine, Stitches, Darning, Patching, etc. By Marguerite Fedden ...	3	1d
Simple Cookery Book, The. Compiled for School use by C. Murray ...	3	1½d
Hard Time Cookery ...	7	2d
Starry Heavens, The. By Ellison Hawks ...	3	6 4½d

ON YARNS

Adventurers All ...	8	2d
Adventuring to Manhood. By Lord Baden-Powell ...	3	6 7d
African Eagle ...	3	1½d
Deep Sea Doctor ...	3	1½d
Jottings for the Young Sailor ...	6	0 4½d
"Mighty Men." Book II only ...	2	6 3½d
More Potted Stories. By Vera Barclay ...	2	6 3½d
More Sketches from Kenya. By Lord Baden-Powell ...	3	6 7d
Stories from Everywhere. By Rhoda Power ...	5	0 7d
Stories of the Birds ...	3	6 5½d
The Escape of H.M.S. Calliope ...	6	2d
Varsity of Life (The Autobiography of Lord Baden-Powell) ...	5	0 7d

STORY BOOKS

The Kingfishers See It Through ...	4	0 7d
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FOR GUIDERS

A.B.C. of Guiding, An. By A. M. Maynard ...	9	2½d
Activities and Games ...	1	0 free
Biennial Report of World Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. Sixth ...	9	2d
Citizen's Handbook, The ...	9	2½d
Davidson ...	2	0 5½d
Drill Up-to-date ...	6	2d
Extension Book, The. Information on the Running of Companies for the Deaf, the Blind, etc. New Edition ...	1	6 4½d
Fifty Fundamental Ball Throwing Exercises ...	1	3 free
G. M. for Extension Guides ...	9	1½d
G. M. for Guides and Guiders. By H. B. Davidson ...	1	0 1½d
Girl Guide Book of Games. By A. M. Behrens ...	1	9 3d
Girl Guide Book of Ideas. By E. M. R. Burgess ...	2	0 4d
Girl Guide Book of Recreation. By E. M. R. Burgess ...	2	0 5d
Girl Guiding. The Official Handbook. By Lord Baden-Powell. Paper cover ...	3	0 3½d
Guide Links. By Lady Baden-Powell ...	5	0 7d
Guiding for the Guider. Notes on Second Class Work, etc. ...	6	2½d
Hobbies and Handicrafts ...	1	6 2½d
How District Commissioners Can Help Their Guiders ...	1	0 2½d
Lone Guides ...	1	0 1½d
Orarises Directory and Report ...	6	free
Supplement for 1941 (Rules) ...	1	1d
Royal Charter, The ...	3	0 4d
Ranger Games. By R. and E. Tyacke ...	1	6 2d
Register of Commissioners, 1942 ...	2	0 2½d
Ruby Races. By Robert Fyfe ...	2	6 3d
Report of York Conference, 1941 ...	6	1½d
Scouting for Boys (Boys Edition) ...	1	3 2½d
Scouting for Boys. By Lord Baden-Powell ...	3	6 4½d
Sea Sense ...	2	6 2d
Steps to Guiding ...	8	2d
Story of the Guides, The. By Rose Kerr ...	3	6 7d
Story of a Million Girls. 134 Games. Collected by L. Trotter and O. Crosbie ...	4	0 7d
Test Questions and Model Answers on First Aid. By E. S. Brawn, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ...	6	1d
The Transmission of Life ...	6	1½d
Thoughts on the Promise ...	3	1½d

ON CAMPING AND WOODCRAFT

A B C of Common Birds, An. Published by R.S.P.B. ...	7	1½d
Campcraft for Girl Guides ...	2	0 4½d
Health of Your Camp, The ...	6	1½d
Hiking and Lightweight Camping. By A. M. Maynard ...	9	1½d
How to Know British Birds ...	6	0 4d
Practical Camp Cookery ...	1	6 3½d
Quartermaster in Camp, The ...	1	0 1d
Tracks and Tracking. By R. Mortimer Batten ...	1	6 2½d
What to Expect in Camp. By M. G. Lewis ...	6	1½d

PERIODICALS

The Guider. The Gazette of the Girl Guides Association. Published monthly by Headquarters for Commissioners, Guiders and Rangers. (Annual subscription 5s. post free) ...	3	2d
Binding Case for above. Cloth, blue lettering, with elastic bands ...	3	6 4½d
Binding Case for above. Cloth, blue lettering without elastic bands ...	4	6 4½d
The Guide. Published weekly in agreement with Headquarters for Rangers and Guides. (Annual subscription 18s., post free) ...	2	1d
The Council Fire. Published quarterly by the Girl Guide World Bureau. Containing news and notes of interest on Guiding in foreign lands. (Annual subscription 1s. 6d. post free) ...	4	2d

CHARTS

Fires for Cooking, 4d.; How to Act in Emergencies; Samphors ... each	3	2½d
Compass ...	4	2½d
Discovery. How to explore your District ...	3	2½d
Pasture Charts ...	3	2d
Phillips Plansphers ...	3	6 3½d
Skeleton Wall Chart ...	7	2½d
Turk's Head Knot Charts ...	1	1d
Ships and More Ships ... each	1	4 1½d
Weather Lore ...	1	4 1½d
Sea Craft A.B.C. ...	1	4 1½d

DANCES

Country Dances, Various. Music and Instructions ... each	7	1½d
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Parts 1, 2 and 3, music	10	1d
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	1	2½d
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