

THE GUIDER

JANUARY - 1940



PRICE 3^D MONTHLY

Published Monthly for Commissioners, Guiders and Rangers
Subscription Price per annum, post free, 4/6

Vol. XXVII. No. 1.

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WE stand on the threshold of a new year, not daring to look forward, afraid to hope, in many cases too disillusioned to pray, too sorrowful to think. And so we wait, living only for the moment, and time goes on, relentlessly sweeping us forward into a future at which we dare not look.

We are not defeated. We have faith in ourselves, in our power to meet courageously whatever the year may hold for us. But we would rather not speculate. We prefer not to think, and it hurts to dream. We know that right must triumph eventually and we believe that we are right. We are prepared to suffer in that cause, and, physically, we are unafraid. What Poland and Finland have suffered we also can bear, should the need arise, with equal fortitude. That is not what is troubling us. It is the agony of mind which is unbearable, it is the fact that in this advanced stage of history the world can still be wracked by war and the evils attendant on it, it is the disillusionment of all our dreams, which make us turn away our faces and refuse to look into the future. We believed in peace, in the brotherhood of man and now we can no longer believe.

We are so impatient, we cannot learn not to think in terms of years and centuries and we find it so hard to look at the world through the windows of eternity. We are jealous for our own generation and that which must come after us, and we cannot see reason in this senseless cruelty, this futile wasting of time, it seems like retrogression and there is so much still to be done.

Would you build the peace of the world on foundations that were insecure? Would you be content to know that you and your children were apparently safe, but that danger lay ahead? That while the slums were being cleared, while education developed and medical science flourished, and grew wiser, a horror lay below the surface, growing stronger and more powerful, until one day it would break out and destroy mankind?

That, I think, is what we have been doing in the quarter of a cen-

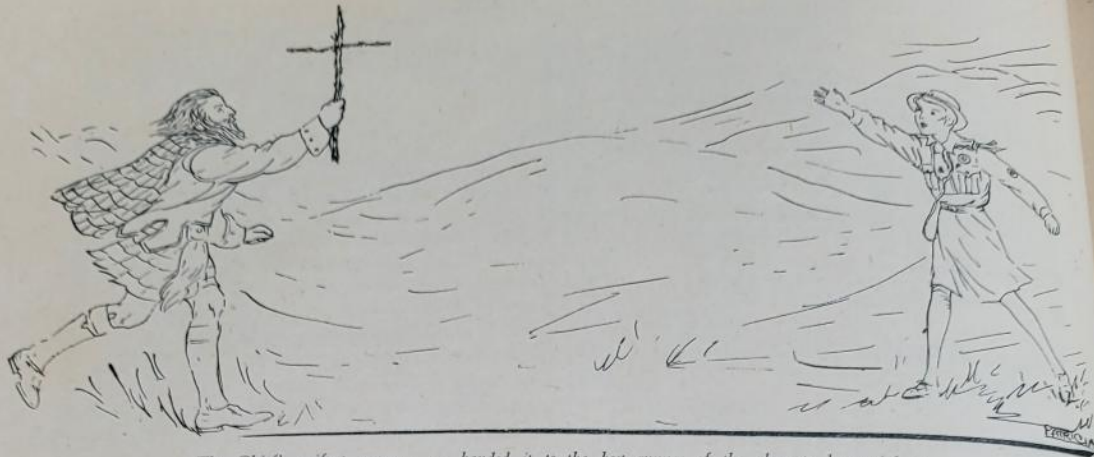
tury which has passed since the last war. Let us be thankful that we have discovered our mistake in time so that this evil can be destroyed before it has had time to become strong enough to destroy everything that is beautiful and of good report.

We must not expect too much of 1940. As the war goes on it becomes more and more apparent that there was much that required adjustment and correction. Before we begin to build again we must be certain that the foundations are firm and faultless. And we must realise that greater wisdom than ours is directing the affairs of the world. Man has such a tendency to make God in his own image, to dictate to God what humanity requires, rather than to offer himself as a tool in the service of humanity. We are so apt to think we know best, that because a thing seems senseless to us it therefore must *be* senseless. Few of us are humble enough to realise how much more there is in heaven and earth than this world dreams of. We may not understand the plan but that is not sufficient reason for doubting it. Let us try to realise our own insignificance!

What part, then, can the individual play in the scheme of the universe? As I see it, a most important one. We have to examine with care our motives and ideals, we have to satisfy ourselves that our attitude to life and the world is the right one. And not what we consider right according to our own standards and interests, but what is right for humanity as a whole. We have to cast out all hatred and bitterness, all hasty, unjust criticism, all trace of petty bickering. We have to pray "Let there be peace on earth, and let it begin with me."

In this spirit, then, let us look forward into 1940 with courage and resolution. And, amid the stress and anxiety of the war, let us remember that the quietude of the hills will still remain. However stringent the rationing becomes, there will always be the wealth of the seasons. However dense the black-out, there are still the stars.

THE EDITOR.



The Chief's swiftest runner . . . handed it to the best runner of the place to be carried on.

THE SCOTTISH CHIEF COMMISSIONER WISHES YOU A HAPPY NEW YEAR

A NEW Year—a very different New Year from what we looked forward to when we started out upon 1939. Even then, dark clouds were hanging over us and the storm was threatening, but deep down in the hearts of many of us we believed the clouds would be dispersed by some miracle and that we should all be allowed to continue to live our lives in peace. But it was not to be and now we are all involved in a catastrophe, the end of which no man can see. What are we going to make of this New Year in Guiding? The end of 1939 was a time of transition. We had to pass from ordinary Guiding, which we had all taken part in for probably some time, always on much the same lines, to a quite new kind of Guiding. It is as if we had been spending years training, and now we had reached the moment for putting that training into action. We have been training the children and ourselves to be prepared, to be people who were ready to serve their King and Country, to be useful, alert, resourceful citizens who weren't just going to sit down and let things rot when troubles came along. I wonder how many times, during the first weeks of the war, people said to me "Of course Guiding will cease now I suppose," and how many times did I reply "Do you think so? I think it's just going to begin." We've never been given more opportunities than now to carry out our training, have we? Service for others seems to lie to our hand at every turn. All the kind of jobs that Guides are being asked to do, are all the things that the public expects us to be able to do, because they know what we have been training our children for. Now is the time to see if our Patrol System has been properly taught, because now that so many of the "grown-ups" of the Movement have been called away to other National Service, we have to look to our Patrol Leaders to carry on in many places. How can we sit down and say that Guiding can't go on? This is the moment when we are being put to the test, and every Guider, Ranger, Guide and Brownie must realise this and each one must do her bit to show that Guiding is a real thing.

So 1940 is an all-important year for us. We are getting over the first shock and upheaval of all our children being scattered to the four winds by the evacuation and of so many of our Guiders having gone away. We've got to settle down in earnest now to re-find our children, to gather in more leaders, people who perhaps are not able, owing to circumstances, to do National Service work away from home, and put our training to the test. Wonderful things are happening in Guiding already, and more wonderful things will happen in 1940 I am certain. So let us wish each other "A Happy

New Year." It's up to us to make it as happy as we can for all the young people. Life is very bewildering for them just now, and very drab in many cases. We mustn't let the young see only the gloomy side of life in these times. The spirit of the whole nation must be kept cheerful, and this applies to the children more than anyone. Lots to do, and the doing of it for other people, helps to keep us happy, and there is plenty of work for everyone. Let every Ranger, Guide and Brownie try to bring a friend to join us this year, and let every one of us make it our business to try and give every child the chance of joining the Guides. Let us start the year with a resolve to keep the Guide Flag flying. I wish everyone a "Happy New Year" and good Guiding in 1940.

VIOLET CARNEGIE.

THE FIERY CROSS

In the days when people had no mechanical means of communication they generally devised ways of spreading the news through even thinly populated country almost as quickly as if they had telegraphy at their command, though not even the drum-beaters of the African jungles have managed to rival wireless. Now that communication between Guides and Guiders is not so easy, thanks to petrol restrictions and slower posts, many districts may be evolving some means of communication of their own. Something like the old Highland method of the Fiery Cross may be considered, though this was, of course, only used for the gathering of the clans. The cross was roughly made of untrimmed wood, lighted in a fire and quenched in goat's blood. The chief's swiftest runner carried it to the nearest clachan, showed it at every window and cried in the name of the gathering place; then he handed it to the best runner of the place to be carried on; and so the news was carried through the whole clan, and in a short time every man was at the rallying place, ready to fight. Even so simple a method must have meant some organisation and discipline. Every clachan must have known which it was its duty to warn, the spreading of the message depended upon the reliability of each runner; but these very facts would make it an excellent training and opportunity for our Guides, some of whom have already proved themselves specially useful at this time as message carriers.

K. B.

THE FOUNDATIONS OF PEACE

A NEW YEAR MESSAGE TO ALL RANGER COMPANIES



Southend Rangers on War Service.

NINE months ago a letter was sent to all Ranger Captains urging on everyone the necessity of holding their companies together, preparing for emergency, and getting into touch with as many girls of 16 to 21 years old as possible—as these more than any others needed the inspiration and outlet of Rangering to help them through a difficult time.

Before any company could do much to carry out these suggestions, the emergency was upon us, and soon from all sides the accounts began to come in of how Ranger companies were meeting it. Not all companies have the same opportunities, but I am quite sure that every Ranger in the country is desperately keen to do her bit. So to all Ranger Guides I want to say one thing now:—don't let your company disintegrate just because the country is at war and perhaps you yourself are otherwise occupied, for the country needs them and they need their company. If you have been called up and can't meet the company yourself, get into touch with them by post, encourage them to go on meeting either by patrols or groups, in each other's houses if they have no other meeting place, and try to help them to see how best they can keep the spirit of Rangering alive and active. This is no time for any of us to worry about details. Problems such as age-limits and uniforms, over which we used to argue and quarrel, are all swept aside! We must clear away all hampering prejudices, and if we find that the customs and traditions of the company don't meet the needs of the present time, the company must for themselves discover how to adapt their methods to the needs of the moment.

Don't let us forget, either, the need for laughter and good fellowship. The harder we are working, and the more worry and strain we have to combat, the more good it does us to have the fun and cheerfulness of an ordinary Ranger meeting to look forward to regularly.

In some places the war has brought to Ranger companies tremendous demands for their services, and girls who are not yet Rangers may turn to these companies seeking an outlet for their desire to serve the country. To meet the needs of such as these the Emergency Ranger Test has been approved, so that those who want to join our fellowship and help in our work may not be too long excluded from membership. But this short test is only intended for temporary use in companies working under exceptional pressure. We rely absolutely on the Rangers themselves seeing to it that a high standard and the same ideas as of old are maintained. Where there are no Guides to test recruits, they may be trained and tested by the rest of the company, who should give a report of the work done and the standard attained by the recruit, to the Commissioner who is to enrol her; and the recruit must understand that she is expected to complete the test as soon as possible. Companies which are not working at present under special pressure will use the ordinary test as before, and will find that it forms a splendid basis for a training in all-round usefulness for everyone. It is particularly to the companies that are holding themselves in readiness for future needs that I would commend the message sent by one County Commissioner to all the Rangers in her county. In her letter she said:—

"The future of Guiding lies with you. You must strengthen your Guide ideals, set your standards higher than ever before, and both as a group and as individuals live as true Guides. The following are to my mind some of the responsibilities which are yours and which you can work out at your meetings and on your own.

YOUR HOMES. Your parents may be lonely and anxious, because your brother and the younger children are away. You can plan and exchange ideas for ways of passing the long dark evenings. Find out new ways of helping at home. All sorts of new problems confront us. Is your darkening satisfactory? Is it easy to fix? Can you collect ideas for economising food, saving gas, etc.?

YOUR DAILY WORK. Perhaps you are wishing that you could go off on whole-time National Service, forgetting that everyone's work is national service, for the work of our country must go on. Are you taking your work seriously and putting every ounce into it so that your employer can, if need be, give you more responsibility? Are you co-operating fully in the A.R.P. arrangements? Economy is necessary in every branch of national life; think out ways in which you can economise in materials at your work. Are you taking care of your health so that you can be fit for your job, taking regular exercise, etc.? Discuss all this while you are working with your group. Remember that you are the workers on whom the future of your country depends. Learn your trade thoroughly and well.

THE COMMUNITY. As well as through service, you can help all around you by your example of self control and cheerfulness. "Be Prepared" is a proud motto, see that we carry it out in times of danger. Don't repeat rumours. Settle down quickly and quietly to your work after an air raid alarm. Perhaps some of you have neighbours with young children whom you can help during an air raid warning. An alert and smart appearance give confidence; when in uniform and out of it, be neat and tidy. You are meeting in each others' houses—what about inviting the other girl on the stair to join you? Remember that girls like yourselves are finding things difficult to-day, and friendship means a lot, so see what you can do. They may not want to become Rangers but at least they can spend an evening with you.

God. Last of all, and comprising all our responsibilities, is our duty to God. This is the keystone of our Guiding and our lives. Start or end your meetings with a prayer for peace, for the men who are fighting for us, and for our sister Guides. Remember your promise every day when you put on your badge."

Finally to this I want to add one thought which I should like all Rangers to bear in mind throughout the coming year. As Rangers we have a proud tradition of International Friendship and Goodwill, which now more than ever we must strive to guard and strengthen.

We are at war—with what? Not with people but with evils. We are fighting against tyranny, injustice, cruelty, lies and oppression. But we cannot fight evil with evil. The only weapons with which such evils can be conquered are justice and kindness, truth and love. So we all belong to the "fighting forces." If we want Peace we must work for it, by living our own lives in the right spirit. We may find this increasingly hard as the war goes on, and feelings become more bitter. But let us remember that every time kindness, truth and love conquer in our own lives, we have done something towards laying the foundations on which, sooner or later, will be built "a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

W. LANDER, Commissioner for Rangers.

NOTE ON THE WAR-TIME ALTERNATIVE TO THE RANGER TEST.

This test is intended only for use in Ranger companies which are so busy with war-work or other emergency National Service, that there is no time for the training and testing of new recruits in the full Ranger Pre-Enrolment Test, and where also the new recruit is at once required to take her share in the company service. Such companies may welcome into membership all recruits who enter into the spirit of Rangering by passing this short test while simultaneously pulling their full weight in the work of the company. In doing the Guide Tenderfoot work they should come to understand the

fundamental ideas of Guiding, and the clause on the World Flag should emphasise the international aspect of Rangering. But before being enrolled these recruits must understand that as soon as the pressure of emergency service in the company is relaxed they will be expected to complete the remainder of the ordinary Ranger Pre-Enrolment Test.

Commissioners should be responsible for deciding whether any company is working sufficiently hard to justify the temporary use of this shortened test.

Ranger companies carrying on without Guiders are for the duration of the war entrusted with the responsibility of training and testing their own new recruits for the Pre-Enrolment Test; but the company should submit a report showing how the testing has been done, and the standard attained by the recruit, to the Commissioner who is to enrol her.

W. LANDER, Commissioner for Rangers.

WAR-TIME ALTERNATIVE RANGER TEST.

Pass Guide Tenderfoot Test and study Law and Promise from a Ranger point of view.

Knowledge of the World Flag.

(1) Thereafter either:—

(a) Three month's voluntary National Service, undertaken through the Ranger company, the recruit working on an average of at least once a week for that period—such service to be approved by the Commissioner or Local Association, and signed for by the authority under whom the recruit has worked, or:—

(b) The same period spent in training in the company to qualify for some form of service approved by the Commissioner or Local Association, such as—Nursing, First Aid, care of children, food production, etc., the recruit undertaking to put this training into practice at the earliest opportunity.

N.B.—Rangers taking the present test may be tested by a group of Rangers instead of by a Guider, where necessary.

SHORTENED GUIDE SECOND CLASS.

The Second Class Test is a very valuable training. It opens many doors to knowledge for the Guide, and it provides a firm basis on which to build the Guiding that is to come. It is the last thing that the Captain both teaches and tests because afterwards the testers are outside examiners both for the proficiency badges and for the First Class. It therefore sets a standard and it is important that that standard should be a high one, because what is expected of a Guide in her early days will determine her future attitude and outlook. It is not a test to be hurried through and forgotten because it forms a background for so much.

The Second Class Test makes great demands on the Guider because of the time involved in the actual testing. For this reason a Shortened Second Class Test has been prepared which is considered equally valuable and may be used during the war, though, where companies prefer to use full Second Class, they are encouraged to do so.

SYLLABUS OF THE SHORTENED GUIDE SECOND CLASS TEST.

(War-time alternative where it is difficult to carry out full Tests.)

1. Intelligence.

(1) (As in P.O.R.)

(2) Have shown by practical example that she has done her best to keep the Law.

(3) (As in P.O.R.)

(4) Make two discoveries from personal observation about three living things in their natural surroundings.

(5) Know how to stalk and track, or (for town girls only) street observation of shops and people.

2. Handicraft.

1 and 2 as in P.O.R.

3. Health.

(1) Through her knowledge of the Health Rules, shall have learnt to:

Carry herself well:

Look neat:

And prove that she has done her best to maintain a high standard of fitness.

(2) (As in P.O.R.)

(3) (Deleted. Incorporated into No. 1.)

4. Service.

(1) (As in P.O.R.)

(2) Make some article useful to others.

(3) (As in P.O.R.)

N.B.—The following footnote, P.O.R., p. 42, to be moved to the end of the Tenderfoot Test:—

"Before completing this test, the Guide should have been told the legends of the Union Jack Saints."

COLLECTION OF TINFOIL FOR THE LORD MAYOR'S FUND.

The Lord Mayor of London asks that he may have the help of Girl Guides throughout the country in building up his Red Cross and St. John Fund for the benefit of the sick and wounded.

One way in which Girl Guides can do their part is by collecting waste metal-foil (silver paper, etc.) to be sold in aid of the Fund, and below you will find particulars for its reception and sale.

Articles Required.

1. All types of what is commonly known as "tinfoil," including foil from cigarette, tobacco and tea packages; biscuits, chocolates, confectionery, cheese, etc., etc.

2. Every description of lead tubes, such as dentifrice, face cream, shaving cream and similar containers. Lead and aluminium capsules from whiskey, wine and champagne bottles; metal caps from milk bottles, etc., etc.

3. Aluminium screw caps of all kinds, as well as aluminium tubes and boxes used as containers for beauty and medicinal preparations.

Articles Not Required.

Hard metal caps from beer or whisky bottles, sardine tins or any form of foodstuff cans must not be included as these are made of tinned iron and are of insufficient value to cover the cost of carriage.

How to Distinguish.

With the exception of articles described in paragraph 3 above, only metals which can be crushed by the pressure of the hand are required.

Foil from cigarette packets, chocolates, biscuits and other types of confectionery, is invariably ALUMINIUM. Metal caps from milk bottles are also aluminium.

Foil from tobacco and tea packages is generally LEAD. Certain containers, particularly tea wrappers, whilst having a metallic appearance, consist of paper sprayed with an aluminium compound—these are NOT required.

Foil from cheese is usually TIN.

Method of Preparing Foil for Dispatch.

Foil should never be made up into BALLS. Wherever possible all tissue paper should be removed and each piece of foil flattened out and placed one over the other. When convenient piles have been so arranged, they may be folded either in halves or in quarters.

Instructions for Dispatch.

Foil should preferably be placed in sacks, but in the event of sacks being unobtainable any other form of container may be used. Tea-chests or packing cases and particularly the large carton containers are eminently suitable.

As each sack or container is filled, please complete in block capitals the particulars requested on the accompanying label and attach same securely to the container.

A request to your nearest railway station is all that is necessary to arrange for its collection and delivery to the Central Receiving Depot. An acknowledgement will be gratefully sent to you immediately after its receipt.

When advising the railway company that you have a package ready for collection, DO NOT FORGET TO ASK FOR A CONSIGNMENT-NOTE to be brought to you by the van driver who calls for it. Please complete the particulars as requested on the consignment-note, which will then be taken away by the van driver.

The careful observance of these instructions will generally assist in the work of the checking and sorting departments, through which every piece of foil must pass for scrutiny before reaching its ultimate destination for re-smelting.

The address of the Central Receiving Depot to which all consignments should be sent is: THE LORD MAYOR'S RED CROSS AND ST. JOHN FUND, TINFOIL SECTION, 53, CANTERBURY PLACE, LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.11.

Parcels should be sent by rail—carriage forward—account payable by:—The Lord Mayor's Fund, Mansion House, London, E.C.

It is hoped that Guides will assist in this scheme by undertaking collections from all cinemas, theatres and tobacconist shops and kiosks throughout the country.

Arrangements have been made whereby receptacles for the foil are being placed in all cinema theatres and the Girl Guides are merely required to call upon the theatre managers at regular intervals and to ask for tinfoil collection to be handed to them.

Tobacconist shops and kiosks are being supplied with posters announcing that tin foil is being collected for the Lord Mayor's Red Cross and St. John Fund, and tobacconists are being requested to hand over their accumulations of foil to Girl Guides. Collections should then be parcelled and dispatched in accordance with the instructions above.

Arrangements are also being made with the railways so that the Guides may collect tinfoil from station masters and buffet controllers in the provinces and rural districts.

It has been agreed that the Guides shall receive 5 per cent. of all money realised on the collections of tinfoil made by them. When a sack is full its estimated weight should be entered on the label and when despatching it to the Central Receiving Depot, a post card should be sent to Guide Headquarters giving particulars of the Company or District, the weight and the date sent in. Headquarters will keep a record of the amounts, and when they receive the money from the Lord Mayor's Fund they will divide it out in the correct proportion. Leaflet and labels should be obtained from Headquarters.

Dear Leader.
Our Chief
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LONE WOLF'S LETTER

Dear Leader,

Our Chief Guide said to a gathering of Guides some years ago, "Follow the Trail, and in these coming months and in the years that lie before you, go forward with high courage to become an even more perfect person—an even finer Guide than ever before." I pass on these inspiring words to you at the beginning of a New Year, and wish you and your Patrol success and Good Guiding in 1940.

WANTED—REWARD! Here is an exciting game for your patrol to play out of doors on a Saturday afternoon. Divide into couples. A valuable string of pearls has been stolen and your patrol has been asked by the Police to help to find it. You produce the clue given you by the Police which is in code. A simple code can be made by using figures instead of letters as follows: 1 for A, 2 for B, etc., and a cross for vowels. If you are playing in the country the first clue might be something like this:

"Hidden in wall, well out of view
In wood, by gate, you'll find first clue." J.
(or if you are in town)
"Round the first corner on the right
Ten yards along clue's hid from sight." J.

Hide clues so that they will not be removed and it is good to have a separate clue for each couple. The Thief has been clever and has only put one letter of his name on each clue. His name is "Johnson" so on second clue "O" appears and on the third "H" etc. The last clue tells where the treasure is hidden and by that time you know the name of the thief! If any couple is seen reading or discovering clue they can be challenged and given A, B, or C, and they have to spot and write down six things beginning with that letter before they can proceed. It is best to fix a time limit before starting.

A GUIDE'S DUTY IS TO BE USEFUL AND TO HELP OTHERS. Here is the third Law and it is fine that we have it as our "special" law at the beginning of a New Year, when we are making our good resolutions. Let the resolve of helpfulness and service head the list of 1940. Our fathers, brothers, and friends have put on their uniform and are fighting so that peace may come to the world. That is their service. Our special job is to help those who are left behind to make things easier and happier for them. This is our privilege as Guides. This is our service. When we put on our uniforms we put on the sign of a great ideal—to serve others. **Good Turns** Scouts tie knots in their ties to remind them to do a good turn each day. Let us tie a knot in our handkerchiefs to remind us to do our good turns. Let us start now, shall we? (By the way, what knot did you tie?) Let us see each day how quickly we can get that knot untied, and how many additional good turns we can do, trying each day to beat our own record.

1. A Good Turn is exciting because it is secret. Here is our chance to be real live **Secret Service Agents!**

2. A Good Turn is not just some kindness we would be doing in any case, but something we have gone out of our way to do for someone else.

3. A Good Turn can be big or small, take a long time or short, be difficult or easy. What matters is that we have seized our opportunity and done the job gladly.

4. It may mean giving up our own pleasure or comfort. Are we ready? The first step is to *want* to help but that is not enough. We must know *how* to help. So let us be thorough with our test and badge work, and when we have passed a test let us use our knowledge to help others. We may *want* to help and we may know *how* to help but if we go about with our eyes shut how *can* we help? So let us play that exciting game of *Anticipation*. Every Guide can play this and it is great fun, becoming more exciting the longer you play. When you get up in the morning keep your eyes open and your mind alert and try to anticipate people's needs. At breakfast you count a point if you pass the marmalade to your Mother before she asks for it. Or, if you see your sister, while doing her homework, looking round for something to rub out with, can you produce the odd piece of rubber? Of course it is no use passing the marmalade while Mother is still eating her porridge, or producing the rubber before sister requires it, that is just inviting her to make a mistake! And so Good Luck Secret Service Agents and here is your password, "**Be Prepared.**"

KNOTS. Here are another three knots for you,

The Timber Hitch. Fig. 1. This is a most useful knot in camp for pulling your wood back to the site. It can be used for dragging anything heavy. The harder you pull the tighter it becomes.

Round Turn and Two Half Hitches. Fig. 2. This is used for tying a rope to a post or spar. You can use it for erecting a swing or for tying a dog to a post, and can be sure it will not come undone.

Bowline. Fig. 3. This is a loop that will not slip. It can be used as a dog's collar or for rescue work. Think out as many uses as you can for these knots.

GAME. Knotty Telegrams. Divide patrol into couples in different parts of the room. In centre have a pile of letters written on different slips of paper. Each Guide, in turn, runs and picks up one letter and goes back and touches partner, who does the same, until each couple has six letters. They then make up a telegram from the six letters. If they have picked up D, W, C, T, H, U, the telegram could read "Dog without collar tie him up." The couple then acts the telegram tying the correct knots, which in this case would be a Bowline or Double Overhand for collar and a Round Turn and Two Half Hitches to tie him to post. Avoid using a Clove Hitch for tying dog to post as he could easily unwind himself! Test this out for yourself.

WOODCRAFT. The Holly Tree. Did you discover that the leaves of the Holly tree fall in spite of the fact that it is an Evergreen? They do not fall all at once, but one by one all the year round, and new leaves come as the old ones fall off. The prickly leaves are low down to keep cows from eating them! Up above where the young branches and tender leaves grow, there are no prickles.

Weather Signs. Wouldn't it be grand if we knew when to carry our waterproof and when to leave it at home? The Chief Scout in *Scouting for Boys* says "Every Scout ought to be able to read signs of the weather. He should remember the following points:—

Dew and fog in early morning means fine weather.

Clear distant view means rain coming or just past.

Soft clouds, fine weather.

Rolled or jagged, strong wind, etc."

Why not turn your patrol into **Weather Prophets** this month? Get your Guides to collect old rhymes or sayings about the weather.

GAME. On one piece of paper write "Yellow sunset" and on another "Means Wind." On one "Red at Night" and on another "Shepherd's Delight" and so on. Place slips of paper round room and see if your Guides can match them correctly. This arouses interest.

Forecasts. On the evening before your patrol meeting each Guide will write down a forecast for the next day, put it in her pocket and bring it to your patrol meeting. See who is your champion fore-caster!

PATROL FUNDS. You will have discovered that the Post Office supply Savings Stamp Books and when your Penny Slip is full you exchange it at Post Office for two 6d. Savings Stamps which you stick in your book. By the way why not start a Penny Stamp Slip for your own pennies? It is a grand way of saving.

KEEPING ACCOUNTS (First Class). There are many ways of keeping accounts. Here is a simple method. Make two columns as shown below and enter all money received in the right column and all money spent in left column. To bring down a balance, add up both columns and subtract. Add the difference to the less column as shown.

1940		£	s	d	£	s	d
Jan. 6	Received subscrip-						
	tions from patrol						6
" 7	Paid for notebook						
	for patrol games						
	book			6			
" 13	Received subscrip-						
	tions from patrol						6
	To balance carried						
	down			6			
					1		1
1940							
Jan. 13	By balance						
	brought down ...						6





In this case you ought to have 6d. in patrol funds. Show this letter to your patrol and when they understand how to keep accounts play this game.

Game. Mary is given 6d. pocket money each Saturday in January and on the 9th she received 3d. from Uncle John; on 14th she spent 2d. on an apple; on 20th she spent 1d. on sweets. Each Sunday during month she put 1d. in Church collection; and each

NOTE.—*Long Wolf's* letter is obtainable in page form, from the Editor, price 1d., postage $\frac{1}{2}$ d.



Good Guiding!

LONE WOLF

FOXLEASE, THE GUIDE CAMP SITES—AND WADDOW

FOXLEASE PROGRAMME, 1940.

- January 6th-13th. General week.
January 19th-23rd. General week-end.
January 26th-30th. General week-end.
February 2nd-9th. Guide week.
February 16th-20th. Brownie week-end.
February 23rd-27th. General week-end.
March 1st-8th. Guide and Ranger week.
March 15th-19th. Guide week-end.
March 21st-28th.* Patrol Leaders week. (Easter, Thursday to Thursday).
April 2nd-9th. Guide week.
April 12th-19th.* Cadet week.
April 23rd-30th. General week.

*Owing to the wonderful response to the Cadet and Patrol Leaders' week at the end of December it is suggested that only two from each company should apply to begin with. Patrol Leaders are asked to get their County Commissioner's permission as before.

Those Cadets and Patrol Leaders who were disappointed the first time will be given the first refusal if they like to apply early.

CALLING ALL LONDON RANGERS.

Do you want a good way of spending any free week-ends you may get? Why not a "Hostel" week-end at Cudham?

How many of you know that we now have a "Hostel" on the Cudham Camping Site, with cooking stoves, cooking utensils, bunks with four blankets each, and a comfortable sitting room?

We (3rd Brixton and 8th Barking) were the first visitors, and despite the weather had a right good time. Now it's up to all London Rangers to back up the venture, and help Mrs. Harvey, our Warden, to make this "winter camping" a real success.

The "Hostel" has sleeping accommodation for 24 and the cost is 6d. per night, including cooking utensils and blankets. Further particulars may be obtained from the Warden: Mrs. Harvey, "Overshaws," Cudham, near Sevenoaks, Kent.

Hoping to meet
many of you at
the "Hostel" this
winter. With all
best wishes
from
3RD BRIXTON

3RD BRIXTON
RANGER COMPANY.

UIDER
Thursday she bought *The Guide* 2d. What had she left at end of month? Play in couples and each couple makes out account for month and brings down balance. Now Mary's mother has a birth-month and Mary spends what she has left on her present. day in February and Mary spends what she has left on her present. Draw the present!

Good Guiding!

WADDOW.

We have now had 106 parcels. Isn't it grand? We shall be able to give each patient a present from the Guides for Christmas. We are very, very busy, with 12 babies under three, with measles. One we mite is extremely ill just now. We have 23 patients altogether, and are one nurse short on the staff!

H. K. ANDERSON.

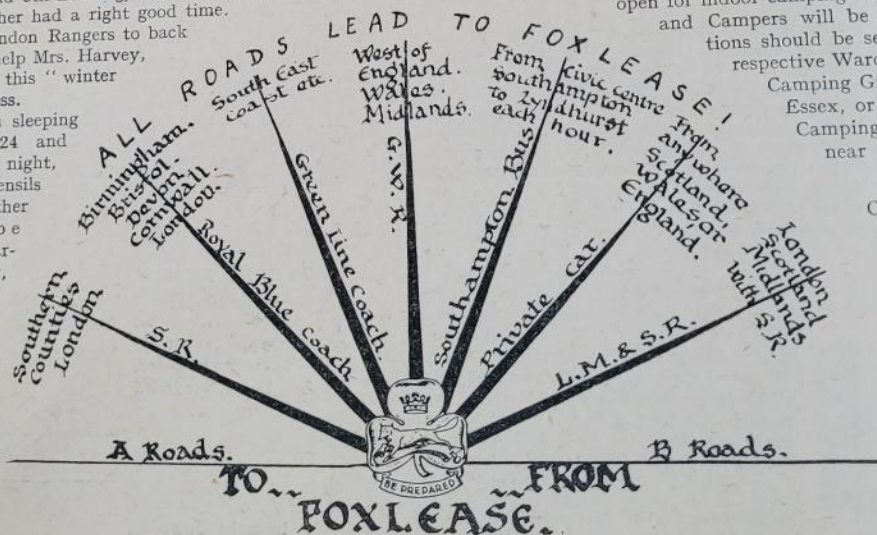
Presents received:—*Comics:* Miss Johnstone, Dumfries; 3rd Brid-
 lington Guides. *Jumpers, bedjackets, cot covers, vests, bedroom*
slippers: Beverley District, E. Yorks. *Frock, bedjacket, vests,*
slippers: Miss Pelley, Tetbury, Glos. *Donations:* Miss Shanks,
 Arbroath, Miss Turnbull. *Blankets, scrapbooks, toys:* 1st and 2nd
 Middleton Coys. *Scrapbooks, books, toys:* 1st Thurcock Guides, 10th
 Preston Brownies, 5th Crumpsall Guides, 5th Burnley Guides, 21st
 Burnley Guides, 1st Cleaton Moor Guides, 1st Ambleside Guides,
 Colwall and Coddington Guides. *Bedsocks, slippers, clothes and*
books: Kantalan W. I. Argyll, Miss Bogie, Fife; 2nd Gee Cross
 Rangers 4th Liverpool Outer North Guides, Calder Valley Guides,
 24th Burnley Guides. *Clothes:* Caulderstones Guides and Rangers,
 N.E. Lancs. *Magazines:* Gnome Six, Liverpool Pack. *Painting*
books, pencils, chalks and puzzles: Miss Shepherd, Yorks, R.R.N.;
 Mr. Paris, Scouter, Belfast; 10th Rotherham Brownies, Mrs. Nelson,
 N.E. Lancs; 21st Burnley Guides, Sea Rangers, *Grace Darling*, Ber-
 wick-on-Tweed. *Medical Dressings:* Miss Bromley and Miss Margeson,
 Blackburn. *Toys, bedjackets, books, jumpers and caps:* 15th
 Bexhill Guides. *Slippers and clothes:* 5th Burnley Guides,
Blankets: Lindley Brownie Pack. *Face cloths:* 9th Rugby, St.
 Phillips Brownies. *Cakes:* The Hon. Rachel Kay-Shuttleworth.
Bedjackets: Miss Clapham Harrogate. *Vests:* Miss Shanks and Miss
 Mathews, Angus. *Socks:* 2nd Otley Guides. *6 jumpers, 6 bed-*
jackets and coats: 3rd Winnipeg Division, Canada. *Knitted rugs:*
 Guides and Brownies Sunderland Division.

CHIGWELL AND CUDHAM.

The Chigwell Row and Cudham Camping Grounds are both open for indoor camping and day hikes. Hikers and Campers will be welcome. Applications should be sent as usual to the respective Wardens at Chigwell Row Camping Ground, Chigwell Row, Essex, or The Shaws (Cudham) Camping Ground, Cudham, near Sevenoaks, Kent.

CAMPING AT BLACKLAND.

Blackland Farm is still carrying on as a camp site. Room has been reserved for indoor camping, the wonderful woods are reserved and hikers will be welcomed at any time. Apply to J. B. Macadam, Blackland Farm, nr. East Grinstead.



1940
at end of
count for
a birth-
present.

WOLF.



PATROL LEADERS TRAINING

GUIDING has always had its fashions and now it seems to be the mode to say 'Train your Leaders!' What do they think we've been doing all these years! The Patrol Leaders in our company just now have been Guides for three and four years. Think of the training in that time—hours and hours of one's best! "True," was the answer, "but that's not all, surely! What the company has given them makes up the backbone of their experience as Guides. What they put into Guiding, their own discoveries, their initiative and independent effort give character to that experience. What we Guides have to do when they become Leaders, and before, is to help them to teach what they have learnt, to help them to give back some of the fun they have had to their patrols. You see, the P.L.s., being youngsters and the natural leaders of the gang, can do that teaching better than anybody."

ONE WAY TO TRY.

Consider the Patrol Leaders as your patrol of Guides and you their Leader. (Sometimes the Seconds might come and your Lieutenant might be their Leader, giving two patrols for competitions.) Talk things over with them, have your Patrol-in-Council Meeting and prepare—as it were—for the Court of Honour. Teach them practical work in exactly the way in which you hope they will teach their Guides. It is the *method* that matters most now—assuming that their practical work is thorough and up to date. If, for example, you wish to show them how to instruct their patrols in tying the clove hitch and sheetbend, then—actually hoist a flag. They can improvise, so as to carry out what you have taught them, with their patrols, because each patrol cannot have a flag of its own, unless they use the company flag in turn; but there is no reason why they should not fix toggles and straps on dusters even, and they can throw a rope round a branch of a tree; or if they have to be indoors, round a curtain pole in a room.

If you want to teach the bowline and the round turn and two half-hitches—make your rope into a collar to fit the dog's neck (bowline), and tie him to the gate (round turn and two half-hitches). Do this yourself and let the Patrol Leaders do it, finishing with a patrol competition in which you take part.

How splendidly thorough we can make our first aid teaching when there are only a few to learn at one time. Let each Leader in turn do (for example) (a) the first aid treatment in case of burns. (b) Put on the dressing. (c) Bandage the limb.

I was talking to some Guides the other day who were working for Second Class and I asked them if they had already passed their Signalling Test. "Signalling?" they said. "No, we canna' do that. We've no learn'd, but we've



passed the Morse!" Get your Patrol Leaders on to two hill-tops, a plateau and a plain and—**SIGNAL!** Or better still, work in pairs on the hill-tops, reading and sending in turns. Signal well and inspire the Leaders to go in for their Signallers Badge, and to get their patrols to go in for it too. It is a grand training, and it's FUN!

Hand Signals and Silent Drill.

There are four kinds of signs which Guides use:—the Secret Signs (Salute and Hand-shake), the Woodcraft Signs, the Hand Signs and the Whistle Signs. Strangely enough the Hand Signs are often left out and what a pity that is! It is difficult to understand how companies manage without them. They are essential in wide games and in all outdoor activities in which one does not wish to appear conspicuous. They teach observation and they develop an alert and watchful frame of mind. Now that the whistle signals may not be used, they are more than ever indispensable.

The Hand Signs and Silent Drill are among the first things to take with the Patrol Leaders. The patrols enjoy them and they are a means of getting good discipline, ensuring an immediate response from the whole company, and giving the Guides a real feeling of unity and of being well together.

Hand Signals, *Scouting for Boys*, p. 86. *Girl Guiding*, p. 72. Silent Drill, *A.B.C. of Guiding* (A. M. Maynard, price 9d.), p. 49. Silent Drill by Signs (Martin Blake), 6d.

The Lone Wolf Letter.

The Lone Wolf Letter was written primarily for Patrol Leaders who were having to carry on without Guides, but it is proving such valuable training that many Guides, still, eager to work on similar lines happily with companies, are going to use the Letter for their Leaders. This Letter may be had on separate sheets without signature, on application to the Editor, and in future it will be a good plan to place regular orders where possible.

M. H. S.

SPEAKING GAMES

1. "The Object I describe."

Each Guide writes the name of an object (such as chair, spoon, spider, aeroplane) on a piece of paper, fold same, and put it in Captain's hat (or other receptacle). The company sits in star formation. The Leaders begin and each in turn is handed the hat and she takes one of the folded slips. Whenever a player receives a slip of paper she must:—(1) Stand up. (2) Open the paper. (3) Say (immediately) "The object I describe is _____." (4) Proceed forthwith to describe the object in as few words as possible. If the description is so good that the next Leader guesses the name of the object without hesitation, the "Speaker" gets two points. The company decides each time whether two, one or naught should be awarded. After the Leaders have all had a turn the Seconds and Thirds follow suit. The next time the game is played ask the Guide at the end of the patrol to begin first.

2. "Personalities."

The company is in pairs, each pair some distance apart, and equidistant from the Captain. One member of each pair goes to Captain, who very quietly says the name of a well-known person. (In a small room it will be necessary to write down the name and to show it to the players.) The Guide returns to her partner, and on the word "Go" she starts to talk about the interests of this personage, without mentioning his or her name. Her partner responds suitably and no guess may be made until at least three sentences have been said on either side. The first partner to guess runs to tell the name to Captain and scores a point if correct. Next time the rôles change and the other Guide of the pair is told the name of the personage.

3. "Orators All."

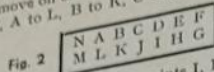
The Guides sit in two ranks facing a partner. On the word "Go" row 1 speaks to row 2 in the following way:—A speaks to N, B to M, C to L, D to K, etc. (see diagram) on any subject each speaker cares to choose, and for one minute, without stopping. (Increase this to two minutes later.) When the time is up her partner may

Fig. 1

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
N	M	L	K	J	I	H

THE GUIDER

award the following points: one point for knowledge of subject, one for interest aroused, one for humour, one for fluency, and one for clearness of speech.
The Guides move on one place, clockwise, so that in the next round N speaks to M, A to L, B to K, C to J, etc. (see diagram).



Place the shy, timid speakers at points L, H or G to permit them to hear many speeches before they have to make any!

M. H. S.

"A PACK SHOULD IN NO CASE SHOULD EXCEED 24."

The reasons which make this ruling advisable in ordinary times make it even more imperative now that many packs are left with fewer and less experienced Guiders, and it is with full realisation of the needs of Brownies in present conditions that this ruling has been reconsidered and the decision made that under no circumstances should the pack be enlarged above the maximum of 24.

This may seem very hard to all those Brownie Guiders who have been doing their best to make visiting Brownies welcome or who have taken in Brownies from other packs when the Guiders are absent, but it is the ultimate aim of Brownie work that must be kept in view. Large numbers will almost inevitably result in lowering the standard and this will have far-reaching effects.

Besides a knowledge of the Brownies' home conditions and their individual needs and characteristics, it is our personal relations with them that count for a great deal. Each child needs individual attention sometimes during every meeting and some choice in her own and the pack's activities. Small groups are a help in the social development of the Brownie, the difficult or shy child cannot be catered for in large crowds and the pack may mean one more failure for them. Large numbers tend to lead to rowdiness which may be kept in check by great efforts on the Owl's part, but the kind of discipline which is good training comes from the Brownies themselves, from their keenness and co-operation and their desire for appreciation.

If you have already more than 24 in your pack, consult your Commissioner who will help you to decide on the best course. You will have to close the pack to recruits for the present and consult the Guide Captain about sending up all the older Brownies to the company as soon as possible. If you are in a reception area and have taken in a great many evacuee Brownies, it may be possible to divide into two packs, if necessary holding two short pack meetings a week, or fortnightly ones only, supplemented perhaps by the help of friends who would invite a few Brownies at a time for knitting, sewing, gardening, walks, etc. You, or your Commissioner, may be able to hear of a visiting Guider who would help in some way.

Many Guiders have come forward since the war and more will be found to take up Brownie work if we show that we aim at giving the Brownies really valuable training and that the numbers who benefit from this depend on the leadership available.

VIOLET KERR.

A LETTER FROM THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

I wish to draw the attention of all Commissioners to the above letter from the Great Brown Owl. It deals with an important subject and one that needs to be very carefully considered at the present time. I would like to say that I entirely agree with all that the Great Brown Owl has written on the subject of large and unwieldy packs and I would ask all Commissioners to do everything they can to help their Owls to deal with this difficulty and to advise them as to how they can overcome it.

There is no doubt that, hard as it is to refuse to take into our packs children who are clamouring to be allowed to join, it is in the best interests of the children themselves to limit the numbers in a pack to 24. It is impossible to train and look after great numbers of young children and the large, unwieldy pack is always in grave danger of developing into a delightful, but perfectly useless, play centre. It is not in the interests of the Brownie pack alone that the need for limiting numbers arises, because ultimately this question affects the company as well. A very large pack cannot possibly receive the individual attention essential for good training. Brownies going up to Guides insufficiently trained will in many cases make indifferent Guides, therefore the importance of having a pack limited to the numbers laid down by the Chief Scout as being the most suitable cannot be too highly stressed.

I do hope that Commissioners will go very carefully into this question of numbers, and do what they can to help their Owls to solve the difficulty.

LORNA ATKINSON,

Chief Commissioner.

THE GUIDE COMPANY

It is important to realise that Guiding is an individual training and that our aim is to develop every individual child. It is true that the patrol system is founded on the herd instinct and that it is a natural desire for girls of Guide age to work together in patrols, but it should also be remembered that the individual must never be lost sight of in the midst of company and patrol. The success of Guide training depends on the Guider's gift for helping the child to discover and develop her own powers. Knowing the Guides' homes and their parents as well as the other people with whom they come in contact is an important factor in helping the Guider to understand the children in her charge.

It is essential that the company should be run by the Guides themselves and not by the Guider alone. Guiding can be an experience that will count for all time in the life of the child. She must be trusted to carry things out for herself. The Guide company should be run through the Court of Honour and the Patrol-in-Council and decisions taken must be carried out to the point of failure, that truly the Guides may learn by experience.

The wise Guider stands back, inspires her Guides to use their own initiative and decide things for themselves. She expects them to express themselves freely at their Patrols-in-Council and at the Court of Honour and to take a hand in the actual running of the company.

It would be ideal if companies need not have more than 24 Guides, but up to 36 Guides is permitted. When the number is large there is less opportunity for the Guider to get to know the Guides and this is a serious loss to the life of the company and to the essential development of each Guide. Further, if there is a big number, things take longer to do and the Guider is tempted to run the company herself, deciding things quickly to save time, instead of trying out the Guide ideas and training the Patrol Leaders to run their own patrols—a much slower method, but one which will bring results in time to come, long after the company is forgotten.

During the war, Commissioners may sometimes find it necessary, occasionally, to consent to there being a few Guides in excess of the maximum of 36. It is suggested that before doing so Commissioners should satisfy themselves of the following:—

- (1) That there is at least one trained Guider and that she really knows how to use her Patrol Leaders so that the company is run on the patrol system in actual fact.
- (2) That there are good Patrol leaders, available at the hour at which the meeting begins (and not drifting in late from work), so that the company can be divided up and run in patrols.
- (3) That there is a regular
 - (a) Court of Honour.
 - (b) Patrols-in-Councils, held by the Leaders during their patrol time.
 - (c) Leaders' training (extra time given by Guider to teaching the Patrol Leaders).
- (4) That the company understands and tries to carry out
 - The Spirit of Guiding.
 - The Good Turn.
 - The Motto.

A THOUGHTFUL BOOK

Growing Up. By Vivyan Bremner. John Miles, Ltd. 3s. 6d.

This book of prayers and everyday thoughts should appeal immensely to children of Brownie and younger Guide age.

It tackles the very large subject, and one which is often very unreal to them, of duty to God, in a way which will show them that it is not something to be kept specially for Sundays, but rather the object of a new and exciting adventure in life.

Growing Up gives the good and convincing picture of God which we ourselves and all children would like to have. It will help all those who may feel a little overwhelmed when faced with describing God's love to their newest recruit as much as the child, who will enjoy the illustrations and new ideas and fields for her imagination.

A criticism, perhaps worth thinking about, is that it quotes rather more, and perhaps too much, from contemporary writings than from the old words of the Bible, which after all are more important to us than all the more modern thoughts which spring from it.

E. S.

TRAINING OURSELVES-II

MATERIALS REQUIRED.

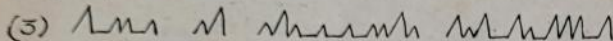
Pencil and notebooks. Cord or rope. Coloured pencils or chalk. Matches. One post card of Bluetit (obtainable at Headquarters). One tracing of same per patrol. Books: *A.B.C. of Guiding, Girl Guiding, Current Rule Book, P.O.R., Hiking and Lightweight Camping.*

PROGRAMME.

Game. "Knot Consequences." Players stand in file (numbering from front) with a bit of rope and paper and pencil in front of each file at the other end of the room. At "Go" No. 1 of each file runs up and ties any knot she likes while the rest of the players "about turn" (to avoid seeing which she does). As she runs back to the end of her file she touches No. 2 who runs up, unties knot, and writes the use of it on the paper. No. 3 reads the use, folds the paper back so as to hide it, and writes the name of the knot she thinks was described. No. 4 folds away the name and ties the knot again. Check up for correctness and speed.

PRACTICAL WORK. (General, but bearing on last month's homework). To be done in patrols, each Guide doing some of the work.

- (1) Tie a Running Bowline.
- (2) Place matches to form a ladder with rungs 1", 2", 3½", 6" and 14" apart. (Check with rule.)



- (3) Write down the first aid treatment for a burned hand (at a hike).
- (5) Plan a programme for a company meeting which will include some Brownies who are coming up from the pack.
- (6) Make a paper cup for hiking.

Answers. (1) *A.B.C. of Guiding*, p. 83. (2) and (3) *A.B.C. of Guiding*, p. 139. (4) *Hiking and Lightweight Camping*, p. 66. (5) *A.B.C. of Guiding*, p. 129. (6) *Hiking and Lightweight Camping*, p. 68.

Read aloud "Games, Why Play Games?", p. 61, *A.B.C. of Guiding*, and "Good and Bad Games and How to Play Games," pp. 63 and 64. Compare these ideas with those you got from your P.Ls.

PRACTICAL WORK ON 2ND CLASS NATURE. (To be done in patrols.)

- (1) Fill in blue parts of Bluetit (on tracing).
- (2) Draw a picture of: (1) A waxing moon, (2) A waning moon, (3) The moon as it is.
- (3) (For country Groups.) Draw a picture (i.e., the outline) of a leaf and then find one to fit it as nearly as possible. (For town Groups.) Write a list of the various kinds of wood you can find used in the room.
- (4) Write a list of the trees you know by sight and compare with list on p. 104 of *Girl Guiding*.
- (5) Write a list of edible plants.
- (6) Identify the following:

Answers. (1) Post card. (2) Any calendar or diary. (3) and (4) Dictionary. (5) *Girl Guiding*, p. 106. (6) 1. Rat. 2. Perch. 3. Wren. 4. Bee (Worker).

Summing-up of Month's Work in Group. Find out what various members enjoyed, found difficult, etc.

LAW TALK. (To be read out.)

Thrift. Are we thrifty with our own lives? Our health, time and energy? Do we acknowledge our limitations and do what we can do well, rather than struggling after unsuitable tasks and wasting time and nerves in the effort? Are we thrifty of speech, so that when we have something important to say it will be heeded? Are we thrifty of other people's goods, punctual so as to save their time, dependable so as to save them worry? Are we thrifty of public belongings? Tidy in buses, trains, careful of matches, telephones, gas masks, etc.? Do we plan our time well? All work and no play is a poor idea either way round. Do we plan our purse well? Buying suitably the things we need and caring for our belongings as well as we can. Do we let thrift become a nightmare so that we are no

longer thrifty but miserly and unable to fulfil the Chief Scout's idea that we save in order to be able to help those not so fortunately placed?

DISCUSSION QUESTION. (Read aloud.)

Do we make full use of the Guide's parents?

SKELETON SUMMING UP. (Read aloud.)

Do we know every Guide's parents and home? If we have evacuees have we found out as much as possible about their home conditions, etc.? Could we send a letter or snapshot occasionally?

Do we take the trouble to interest the mothers in Guiding?

Do they understand:—

How the company is run?

What we are trying to teach (i.e., the aims of Guiding)?

What the Promise and Law are?

How P.Ls. are elected and what they do?

How Brownies go on to Guides and eventually Rangers?

What the various tests are and which bits she may or may not help with?

What subscriptions, etc., are required?

The importance of regular attendance?

Do we have occasional "Open" meetings and invite mothers to "Flying Up," "Church Parades," etc.?

Could the parents sometimes lend equipment? (If they do, do we mention it gratefully to Guides?)

Could they lend house or garden for patrol meetings?

Could fathers help with drill knots, signalling, etc.?

Do we "back them up" and work with, and not against, them?

Follow with further discussion and finish with Group findings.

Taps.

SUMMING UP OF TRAINING.

Game. Gives chance to learn use and name of various knots as well as skill in tying. By changing numbers everyone gets a turn.

Practical Work. General, so that everyone can take part but giving definite advantage to those who have done the "Homework" thoroughly.

Discussion, Taps. As last month.

HOMEWORK.

1st WEEK. During the whole week observe your own standard of unselfishness.

At Guide meeting. Observe patrol time. Has the P.L. planned it? Is everyone occupied? Are they happy? Challenge the company to "Yes-No-or-Nearly" competition on one of the laws (i.e., keeping it).

During week. Pay special attention to health rules. Think out ways to make them thrilling to the Guides.

Practise estimating time.

Try to see a beautiful park or garden. Consider how Nature's colours "fit in" with each other.

2ND WEEK. During the whole week observe one's own standard of thrift.

At Guide meeting. Observe patrol drill. Is it smart and snappy? Is the uniform as good as possible? Does the company stand well?

During week. Make up challenge to try on the P.Ls. next meeting.

Read the Brownie and Ranger Law and Promise (*P.O.R.*).

Try to forecast the weather for the day (i.e., jot down your forecast in the morning, and compare it in the evening, with what actually happens).

Try to see a beautiful building. Consider what makes it pleasing (i.e., age, size, proportion, decoration).

3RD WEEK. During the whole week observe your own standard of punctuality.

At Guide meeting. Observe patrol in Council. Did you have the Council of Honour Agenda ready for the P.Ls.? Are the P.Ls. getting everyone's opinion (the shy and the lazy as well as the keen)?

During week. Try to learn a constellation of stars you did not know formerly.

Read *A.B.C. of Guiding*, pp. 73 to 76.

[January, 1940

THE GUIDER

Try to see a rainbow or a picture of one. Look up how the colours are placed.
4TH WEEK. P.L.S. TRAINING. Observe Council of Honour. Is it business-like? Are all doing their share? Is it friendly?
During week. Jot down such remarks as you might make at an enrolment.

Try to do a good turn to a bird or animal.
Practise making a rough sketch map (A.B.C. of Guiding, p. 100, will help you).
Try to hear some worthwhile singing.

NOW! Turn to pages 26 and 27—otherwise you'll miss valuable information!

THE GUIDE COMPANY AND FOOD PRODUCTION

By W. E. SHEWELL-COOPER, N.D.H., F.L.S., F.R.S.A.
Principal, Horticultural Bureau, Hextable, Kent.

GIVING PLANTS THE FOOD THEY REQUIRE.

I SAID last month that I should have to tell you more about the importance of correct manuring. You must feed the plants you are going to grow properly. You don't give them eggs and bacon, and bread and butter, like you have yourself and you don't have to give them breakfast, dinner and tea! You put the food they require into the soil, and they use it as they want it.

It is true sometimes that you give them a little extra, just in the same way as a doctor may give you a tonic, or you yourself may provide your body with some extra energy by eating a bar of chocolate or several lumps of sugar. The main food the plant must have is the organic matter, the well-rotted farmyard manure, the rotted vegetable refuse I told you about and so on.

It isn't that this organic matter is only a food. It is also most useful in seeing that the plant roots have sufficient air and warmth. It makes the soil easier to dig and it helps the tiny little organisms, known as soil bacteria, to work properly. I wish I could tell you all about these tiny little soil "microbes." There are millions of them. If you give them the right conditions they will work for you night and day without any pay! They will prepare the plant food in the soil and get it into such a form that the plant roots can use it. They can only do this if you give them the right conditions.

The conditions they ask for are (1) warmth, and you can give them this by digging the soil properly and adding the organic matter, (2) sufficient moisture, and you can help here by keeping the ground hoed in the summer so as to prevent the soil water from evaporating, (3) no acidity, and you can prevent ground from being acid by adding lime (I am going to tell you about that later), and (4) properly drained soil. I like to think of my vegetable ground as a huge manufacturing centre where I have millions of workmen to help me. If you think of soil in that way you will never call it dirt, will you?

Plants to grow properly need all kinds of foods, many of them in infinitesimal amounts. Fortunately for us, most soils contain what plants need but there are three which may be lacking in varying proportions. I am going to call them nitrogen, phosphates and potash.

The duty of *nitrogen* is to build up the stems and the green leaves of the plants. If you give too much nitrogen, though, your plant will be soft, and so may easily be attacked by pests and diseases. If you give a potato too much nitrogen (as I did when I was a boy) you will get plenty of top and leaves but very few tubers underneath. All plants want some nitrogen, though the plants that are grown for their green leaves, like the cabbages, want more than the peas and beans or the root crops.

The two commonest nitrogen-giving artificial manures are sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda. Sulphate of ammonia lasts longer in the ground but nitrate of soda is much quicker acting. It is for this reason that the latter is used during the summer to hurry plants along. Nitro-chalk is another manure that comes under this head-

ing and is useful because it contains lime and nitrogen. All of these are used at about one ounce to the square yard once a year, though nitrate of soda is often used at this rate twice or three times during a season if necessary.

Phosphates help the root parts of plants. They help to produce the steady, firm, continuous growth that we gardeners like. They help plants to ripen earlier too. The commonest phosphatic fertilisers are superphosphate which is usually applied about 2 ounces to the square yard some time before seeds are sown, or plants are put out, and bone meal, which is much slower in action, and can be used at 3 or 4 ounces to the square yard.

Potash helps to produce firm, well-flavoured vegetables. It enables plants to grow with firmer, stronger leaves which cannot so easily be attacked by diseases or pests. It enables crops to be better coloured and weigh heavier also. The most important artificial fertiliser is sulphate of potash, which unfortunately is very difficult to get in war-time. Instead you must use plenty of wood ashes, say at $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to the square yard, and you can get these from bonfires. Don't use coal ashes.

You may say to me, "I don't want to bother about giving these different sorts of plant foods separately. Can't I put them on altogether?" The answer is "Yes, on the whole." You can buy what is called a complete artificial manure. Many of these are made in a concentrated form by the Imperial Chemical Industries for instance. The Cornish Fish Products sell a complete manure rich in organic matter also. Other

firms have their complete fertilisers. There are, however, many artificial fertilisers on the market, unfortunately, that are by no means complete. From their advertisements you would think that they would give marvellous results, but when you come to examine their contents you find that they contain, perhaps, nitrogen only. If you are in any doubt on this subject perhaps you would care to drop me a line and I'll try and help you further. (Don't forget to send me a stamped addressed envelope though.)

Lastly, I want to tell you about lime. This sweetens the soil and prevents it from being too acid. It adds another plant food too, known as calcium, which helps to decompose the organic matter in the ground and so releases other plant foods as a result. Always apply lime to the surface of the ground and don't dig or fork it in. It is most important to use it where you are going to plant cabbages and peas, particularly the cabbage family, but it is not so important for roots, and in fact isn't wanted or liked by potatoes.

I think you will find it best to apply hydrated lime, for this is harmless to handle and you can use it at 3 or 4 ounces to the square yard.

Next month I want to tell you about fruit possibilities. Some of you may want to plant black currants, gooseberries and so on, so that you can make a nice lot of jam. There is no reason why you shouldn't!

MARJORY SHANKS,

Commissioner for Training.



by
E. A. M. FFOULKES ROBERTS

OUTWARD BOUND

MY title is perhaps misleading as I am not necessarily taking a view of the horizon, but I just mean literally "Let us be outward bound."

As a family (and a large one at that) we were the sort that collected and hoarded and read books and we were perfectly content to amuse ourselves indoors. But I always found a thrill in other families' outdoor adventures. Then my brother started Scouts in the little country town where I lived. The book was coming out in parts, and one afternoon a week (to begin with) Scouting took him out with his troop, and little thrilling incidents began to leak out in spite of his being of a rather retiring and secretive nature.

I heard of tracks that were followed, spoor that were tracked and facts that were deduced and messages which were signalled across country. This, my Urge said, is what I really was waiting for! I managed to communicate to my brother my thirst to participate and I was allowed to bicycle out at dawn with him and, for practice, cook bacon, eggs, and toast on mountain sides and beside moorland lakes. There was nothing indoors that compared with this. My one longing was for the long-promised *Scouting for Girls*, and in a month or so, I suppose, our first handbook arrived—and we became Girl Guides. The Door to "Life" stood open for me. It has always seemed strange to think of Guiding taking place anywhere but out of doors. Of course, like the Scouts, we had to come indoors to take certain tests, and to practise them, too, but these were special days, days with a thrill (and alarm!) of their own. I have a clear picture of a small Scout taking his Laundryman's Badge test in an outhouse used by the laundry woman, standing on a large box so that he would be high enough above the table to get the right weight on his iron, busily pressing his "stiff starched collar." Such tests had, of course, to be done indoors—but not fire lighting—or cooking. "To be able to light a fire" meant, of course, out of doors with nothing with us for the purpose but the match. We supposed anyone could light one indoors!

It seems we never bothered to make out a programme of ten to fifteen-minute activities for the evening, as is the common practice nowadays. We looked forward to the afternoon meeting—Saturday generally (probably with tea—of course, boiling the billies ourselves). Naturally, if Captain was coming too, that was grand, but whether she could come or not did not make all the difference, and we knew instinctively what we were going to do anyhow. There was that track of bloodstained animal footprints that Kathleen had seen. We must follow that and get to the bottom of the story, and while we were on tracking, the new Tenderfoots wanted to get their plaster casts of the tracks of a dog, a rabbit and a waterhen. Betty wanted a few more wild flowers and leaves for her

Naturelover's test and the whole patrol could have another practice at making an emergency rainproof shelter with groundsheets.

All this, of course, was the patrol's idea, not the whole company's plan of action, though, as everyone's ideas of a Guide afternoon were pretty similar, we would most likely set off for the same spot, and the day wouldn't be complete without team races, or a game of French and English, or a short dispatch run for everybody together after the more serious business was considered to be over.

Signalling, either semaphore or with Morse flags, was a favourite event, but it had to be from a place where we couldn't shout to each other, or, better still, where we had to borrow Captain's binoculars and the Speedwell Leader's brother's glasses—he was a Scout, of course. Perhaps the Tenderfoots would not learn as much of the alphabet that afternoon as they might in an evening in the clubroom with matches and marbles to make the Morse letters with, but the incentive to learn the letters up at home the following week so as to be allowed to signal a word next time was far greater and, I think, of much more value. Semaphore was used as the natural means of communication between patrols at a distance, so the inability to signal in "some language" was a decided handicap.

A favourite activity was drill by hand signals, in an open field. Patrols could arrange their own signals after a general practice; and races or competitions were invented for Leaders to get their patrols into certain formations by hand signals.

Handling an axe and saw were considered to be one of the most necessary accomplishments for the would-be Second Class Guides. If the patrol was going to be able to get to camp every member must be proficient. Knots and knowledge of firelighting woods were the things to be practised daily if possible and what a calamity it was not to have all your patrol (anyhow, those with Second Class Badges) in camp! And what a calamity, too, it was for the youngest Guide if she could not get to camp after counting on it and working towards it as the aim of the year. If the conversation wasn't "Shall we be bathing? or playing the Fortress game? or climbing mountains this year, Captain?", it would be "Do you remember when we all fell in, that day we paddled? or when the Acorns acted that funny charade at the camp fire? or the night we had to sleep in the shed because our tent was torn in the storm?" "Ah," says a veteran, "those were the days!" . . . But these, too, are very much the Days!

There is food for thought, during a county competition, when the judge visits companies on their meeting night nowadays. There is

a great deal to be said for the busy little company whose chief idea is to turn out busy homemakers and who make cosy little patrol corners; also for the patrols who like to spend a lot of time sewing, making useful articles for the company, or garments and etceteras for sales of work. For these occupations, of course, it is easier and more comfortable to sit in a warm, well-lighted clubroom. One does not wish at all to belittle the use of these meetings in training Guides. . . . Homemakers are always needed—but it is difficult to compare favourably the



THE GUIDER

WOODLARKS WAR PROGRAMME

value to character-building of the safe but somewhat uneventful life in such a company with that in a more adventurous, take-life-as-you-find-it-and-be-prepared-for-anything patrols. Consider, for instance, homemaking seen from the point of view of the Guide who enjoys a tussle with the elements. From her standpoint the first essentials of a homemaker would be the sturdy capability of the wives of pioneer-ing days. We, in fact, when doing our necessary sedentary jobs, used to read aloud stories about the heroines of the prairie homes, and of the resourceful housewives in the outposts of the Empire. We were stirred up, so that our idea of doing something useful for the company would lead us to choose such things as waterproofing groundsheets, chopping down the dead tree, or climbing the flagpole to put back the balliards on the pulley. In fact, a Guide would feel she must manage some job which showed she could tackle, and enjoy coping with, some force greater than herself. The thing which best gives a Guide confidence in her own powers is experience in wood-craft. So we played Red Indians, and . . . But now I must stop dreaming, for—having opened the clubroom door we find ourselves facing the prairie lands, with winds blowing straight from the forests, lakes and mountains, and there is no holding us. Let us go out, and stay, Outward Bound.

What can we do, and be, now in these thrilling days when dreams can be translated into practice, and when achievement goes hand in hand with adventuring? Something to practise out of doors, of course, comes first to the mind. We must have room and space. We naturally want to help the country. There are sphagnum moss from the moors and marshes, herbs from the hedgerows, to be gathered for hospitals. Those who have a trek-cart can make door-to-door collections of waste paper and bottles. Possibly there are places, such as hospitals, or institutions, or stores, where "despatch runners" are wanted—so much more thrilling than "running errands"! Telegraph girls were used in the last war.

It is quite likely that wreckage of aeroplanes may be found in any locality. We should be prepared for this kind of emergency, and many a newspaper report will surely furnish the script for the rehearsal of the action to be taken. There are games in *Scouting for Boys* for deducing information about passers-by. The number of supposed spies and escaped prisoners of war discovered by Scouts and Guides was always high! And, if a more peaceful programme for an afternoon is preferred, there are always young trees to be planted to replace those found worthy of service to their country. Do you think a little rain matters? I don't, and the young trees would quite like it, we may be sure.

EXTENSION BRANCH

The Executive Committee have as a wartime measure approved the appointment of a number of Assistant Commissioners for Extensions who will work on a regional basis, and will be available to advise Commissioners and Guiders on all matters concerning Extension Guiding.

Counties will, of course, be left perfectly free to make their own plans and arrangements, but they may be glad of the help of their Assistant Commissioner where matters of co-ordination between adjoining counties is required.

Commissioners for Extensions (Imperial Headquarters and England).
Miss N. Britton, c/o Girl Guide Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

Commissioner for Extensions (Scotland).
Mrs. Clark Rattray, Easter Drimmie, Blairgowrie, Perthshire.

Secretary for Extensions (Wales).
Vacant.

Regional Assistant Commissioners for Extensions.

1. NORTHERN (Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, North Riding).—Miss Wilson, Nabwood Hotel, Bowness-on-Windermere, Westmorland.
 2. NORTH-EASTERN (Yorkshire—West Riding North, Yorkshire—West Riding South, York City, Yorkshire—East Riding).—Miss G. Hodgson, The White House, Molescroft, Beverley, Yorkshire.
 3. NORTH MIDLAND (Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Rutland, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire).—Mrs. Macartney, Ashgate House, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
 4. EASTERN (Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Essex).—Miss Trotter, Growbury, Watton-at-Stone, Hertford.
 5. LONDON (London, Middlesex).—Miss Sandeman, c/o Girl Guide Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.
 6. SOUTHERN (Oxford, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hampshire, Surrey).—Miss Lang, Tunworth Down, Basingstoke, Hampshire.
 7. SOUTH-WESTERN (Gloucestershire, Bristol, Wiltshire, Somerset, Dorset, Devonshire, Cornwall).—Miss E. Wethered, J.P., 11, The Avenue, Clifton, Bristol.
 8. MIDLANDS (Staffordshire, Birmingham, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, Herefordshire).—Mrs. Gem, 86, Carless Avenue, Harborne, Birmingham.
 9. NORTH-WESTERN (Cumberland, Westmorland, Lancashire—North-East, Lancashire—North-West, Lancashire—South-East, Lancashire—South-West, Cheshire).—Miss Agnew, Invalid Children's Aid Association, Gaddum House, 16, Queen Street, Manchester.
 10. SOUTH-EASTERN (Kent, Sussex).—Miss Latter, Weald Place, Sevenoaks, Kent.
- In addition we still have technical experts in charge of each section who are always ready to advise Commissioners and Extension Secretaries. They are as follows:—
BLIND.—Miss Wilson, Nabwood Hotel, Bowness-on-Windermere, Westmorland.
DEAF.—Miss Fisher, 17, Grove Park, Liverpool, 8.
HOSPITALS.—Miss Latter, Weald Place, Sevenoaks, Kent.
MENTAL DEFECTIVES.—Miss E. Sanders, R.R.C., J.P., Lexden Park, Colchester.
POSTS.—Miss Lang, Tunworth Down, Basingstoke, Hampshire.

Woodlarks has undertaken the care of ninety-five cripple girls evacuated from London.

"Eachway" (the house opposite Woodlarks) has been given over entirely and houses eight cripples and six helpers. "Blacklake," a nursing home about quarter-mile away, has been lent to Woodlarks for duration of war and houses thirteen cripples and nine helpers; "Woodlands," a house about 400 yards away, has just been lent and is in the process of being furnished with borrowed furniture and equipped to take more cripples. Others are billeted in cottages round about and a few have gone into domestic service locally to release active people for national service.

Most of the cripples are Guides and those that are not want to become so. The District Commissioner has approved of the formation of the Woodlarks company and meetings are held in the camp buildings twice a week.

All the cripples come to the camp most days for work and play. Needlework for the local hospital has been undertaken and various other useful jobs.

Two Guiders have gallantly undertaken to be permanent staff for duration and the rest of the helpers are fitted in as they can come. About a dozen answered the appeal in the October GUIDER and some have offered to come over Christmas, which is a great help. But more helpers are needed because very few of the volunteers can come for long. They come before taking up some other job, or between jobs or when they are on leave.

If helpers fail then all the cripples will have to be sent back to London, which would be tragic. Will Commissioners help by making Woodlarks war-job known amongst their Guiders?

One of the most interesting things about having cripples at Woodlarks for a long stay is the possibility of their physical improvement. Often a girl has walked better or even learnt to walk during a summer camp and one has wished one could keep her longer. So many cripples have no chance of exercise at home and are far more immovable than they need be.

It is hoped that the long stay, good food, and plenty of active help will do wonders for many of the cripples sent to Woodlarks for the war.

L. D. STROVER.

Funds: voluntary! Cripples pay 8s. 6d. and work if they can—helpers free.

HOW GUIDES CAN HELP THE HARD OF HEARING IN WAR-TIME.

There are many ways in which Guides can help those who are totally deaf and, those who are far more numerous, the hard of hearing. The former folk are now, comparatively speaking, well provided for by means of deaf schools, institutes, clubs and churches, but the latter have nothing specially organised for them as is the case in New Zealand, U.S.A. and most parts of Europe. If Guiders could get in touch with the Citizens' Advice Bureaux and tactfully make a careful note, and better still, register all such cases, even if only slightly deaf, that are known to them for the use of the above bureau, they would be rendering a very important National Service and obtaining information which might also be of use after the war.

Guides with rather deaf relatives should make them their first care in air raids, and see they are put in touch with their nearest Warden. Rather deaf people should be fully warned and explained to with regard to the danger of not hearing a sentry challenge, as of course deafness is not visible and several such folk are known to have lost their life and to have been badly wounded in this way in the last war. A very real problem is that so many deaf people refuse to admit to deafness; often for fear of losing their jobs no doubt, and refuse therefore to use ear aid, or any form of badge which the totally deaf are generally willing to do.

THE POST IS GOING FROM—(continued).

Game (for three Brownies or groups of three). Three Brownies, naming themselves TIP, TAP and TOE, are to go out together following such directions as: "Take 100 steps towards the south, look round for an outdoor treasure and examine it so that TIP can tell what it looks like, TAP what it feels like and TOE the kind of place where it was found." These descriptions are sent to Brown Owl for her to try to guess what the treasure was.

V. KERR,
Great Brown Owl.

DO you remember the thrill of receiving a letter when you were small? The excitement, perhaps, of meeting the postman, outside the gate, and finding a letter addressed to yourself, and of opening something of your very own.

Here is a chance for Brown Owls who have the disappointment of having to close their packs, or find their numbers reduced to half their usual strength. No doubt many of the evacuated Brownies will have opportunities of joining packs in their new surroundings, but there are others who have been sent to isolated country places, where there is little chance of active Guide work. It is important that we should keep these children in touch with Guiding, and if we can send them news of their pack, and give them something definite to interest them, there is every hope that they will not be lost to the Movement.

When thinking of Brownie letters, our thoughts at once turn to the attractive letters sent each month by Post Owls, to invalid Brownies at home and in Hospital. Few of us, alas, are artists, and there may not be time to give to sending such letters to scattered Brownies from our packs. There are many ideas, however, that we might borrow from the Post Owls. First, the arranging and fixing of letters in book form. These are more likely to be kept and constantly referred to by the Brownies, as the Post Letters are treasured and kept for months in hospitals. Owls may find it helpful in making their letters attractive if they use coloured sheets of paper, supplied by Headquarters in 1s. assorted packets. These coloured pages, decorated with scraps, and provided with a stiff brown paper cover will give a most attractive effect. The outside can be suitably decorated with plates from seed catalogues, or pictures.

Secondly, what are we to include in the letters? The first page, presumably, will consist of the letter to the Brownie or the Brownies from Brown Owl. Include news of their homes if possible, of the pack and the district in which they lived. Also explanations for puzzles and competitions, etc., on other pages. For Test work we must rely chiefly on illustrations, and here, Brownie Land Pages, and other pictures from *The Guide* and *GUIDER* will be invaluable. When we are unable to find suitable diagrams, most of us can manage such things as a drawing of a bowl, a mop and a packet of soapflakes for washing up! Utensils might be drawn for table laying, and ingredients for making a milk pudding, with the suggestion that the Brownie should help the lady with whom she is living. We can colour the flags to illustrate the composition of the Union Jack, and repeat these drawings on another page for the Brownie to chalk in from memory. The National Anthem and Brownie Prayers can be written round suitable picture post cards. Outdoor tests might be encouraged by challenge. For instance, we might say: "One Brownie in the pack can skip 50 times without stopping. Let us know how many you can skip." "Mary can throw a ball 10 yards, ask someone to measure the distance you can throw." Underneath we can put hints for skipping and ball throwing. The pack might send a surprise parcel to an evacuated Brownie, with the stamps to return the empty box tied with the same knot!

All Brownies love a story, and although it may not be possible to type and illustrate appropriate stories, to include in the letters, the pack funds may allow for penny paper books. Some of these contain well-written stories, and it is usually possible to divide these books, so that one story can be fixed to a page, and made to serve several



The Postman is a good friend.

Brownie Letters.

Most of the Brownies will be living in country surroundings. Why not give them a Nature page? Illustrations from *The Guide* and other magazines will come in useful once again. The Brownies will have seen already the beauty of the autumn, let us give them the inclination to notice the wonders of the spring. We may be able to provide them with small notebooks (refills for pocket books can be bought still, for two or three a penny) so that they may record the day when they saw the first lamb, the first almond tree in blossom, the first buds on the trees.

We may be able to arrange a competition occasionally, with a stamped envelope enclosed for the entry to be sent by a certain date. Local newspapers often print pictures for painting, children's puzzles and crosswords, and these could be cut out and fixed to a page of the letter. If this is attempted Brown

Owls may find it advisable to include a note to the foster mother. In this way she will probably become interested herself, and encourage the Brownie to make the best use of her letter. Later on she may be persuaded to help with such tests as messages, the sewing on of buttons, and growing of seeds and bulbs!

We must not forget the useful part handicraft used to play in our meetings. Materials could be sent with the letter for decorative tacking, and the darning stitch, also sheets of gummed coloured paper for making designs and pieces of cardboard for making simple games or toys for small children with whom they may be living.

If several Brownies have gone to live in one district, and the letter is to be shared, Brown Owl might suggest who is to read the story to the others in the letter, and who is to be responsible for posting a competition in good time. She might arrange for the letters to be addressed to each Brownie in turn, and suggest that they should meet together to share it.

These letters will take time, no doubt, but perhaps an occasional evening could be set aside for this work. The Brownies are more likely to appreciate the letters if they are not sent too often, but they should be sent at regular intervals if possible and continued while the children are interested and send replies.

Here are other suggestions under various headings and games for a few to play will be included in these pages from time to time:—
Handwork. Old stockings can be made into shoe cleaning pads, and into dolls and gollywogs.

Test work. Using ordinary playing cards (old ones) for the foundation, several Brownies can make sets of Union Jack cards, the crosses, emblems, names of countries, etc., with which to play adaptations of such games as Snap, Happy Families, Pelman.

"Find the North." Brownies write and say how they found this out, by weathercock, church, sun, etc., and draw pictures of something seen in the direction of each of eight compass points.

Competitions. A picture is sent and the Brownies write down as many things as they can see in it or as many as they can see beginning with a certain letter.

Brownies go out to discover (a) How many different things show which way the wind is blowing, i.e., smoke, clouds, clothes on a line, trees, water, etc. (b) How many things they can find under stones. (c) How many things which will all go into a matchbox (live insects, etc., excluded).



Her Majesty the Queen talked to Guides who formed her Guard of Honour when she visited Evacuated Children in the south of England.

Photo: Keytone

S.O.S.—wanted, old prams, mail carts, etc., or pairs of wheels to help in transport of our waste collection. (Girl Guide notes, *Sutton Times*.)

The Guides of Wallington have opened a depot for the collection of waste materials, and are doing a flourishing trade in old metal, silver, milk bottle tops, old clothes, magazines and books. These last are supplied direct to Surrey soldiers in anti aircraft units. The Rangers have taken the first allotment in the Spare-time Allotment scheme.

All up and down the country for the past month, the Guides have been collecting, that is, where they haven't been digging or knitting or padding splints! They're still hard at it, and it seems that most of them are too busy to write and tell us about it; we are still grateful to the newspapers for their friendship—for what an unhappy Editor would do without the newscuttings is beyond imagination! It would be quite impossible to give you news of yourselves. We may be marvels at Headquarters, but if the Movement imagines that the Editor is possessed of second sight the sooner that illusion is dispelled the better for everyone concerned!

Perhaps the most interesting cutting among the clutter of newspaper strips on my desk at the moment concerns the French Guides. The paper does not mention whether they are *Eclaireuses* or *Guides de France*, but that is comparatively immaterial, it is the work they are doing that matters. We know, of course, that they have been working in very much the same way as our own people have been doing but this particular article refers to a bit of work which is the same—but different. It concerns a canteen which has been opened on one of the stations by *Les Femmes de France*, a dormitory, a kitchen and a refectory have been installed, basins, towels, and soap are provided, and Guides are kept busy keeping them clean and filled. Tables, benches and a desk constitute the furniture and there are fifty army beds for tired soldiers between trains. Note is taken of the train they have to catch and they are called accordingly. Upstairs is a little surgery where, among other work, the bathing of evacuee babies is done. The Guides have been pressed into yeoman service, and we can imagine them, hard at work, reliable and cheerful and kind, hurrying among the crowds of soldiers, mothers and babies passing through the station. Good Guiding, we wish them, and congratulate them on the fine work they are doing.

Returning to Britain, the next cutting I find refers to Scotland and £27 which has been raised for the provision of Christmas presents for the troops by the 1st A Gretna Company. They got up a whist drive—a popular idea in Scotland I remember—and there is little doubt that the splendid result of their efforts will also be popular in France. The same Guides had already knitted seventy pairs of socks and intended to knit many more before Christmas.

KEEPING THE BAL

Staffordshire is hard at work—even Brownies are knitting mittens for sailors in submarines, Guides and Rangers are helping in every conceivable way and many Guiders are on National Service.

In Curdridge—a village in Hampshire—the Guides have opened three depots for the storage of waste paper. They began their collection at the beginning of December, and have been lent a trek cart for the purpose.

East and West Hove Districts



Edinburgh Rangers work

held a Christmas gift service on December 10th. Many Guiders, Rangers, Guides and Brownies attended the service and each brought a present. Toys were brought later to be given to distressed areas and evacuated children and countless knitted garments for children, the fighting Forces and for hospital supplies. Swindon Guides also did their Christmas Good Turn in collecting toys for Christmas presents.

The next news cutting takes us back to Scotland again to Cupar—where blackout difficulties have been overcome by the Guides who, having only the tea hour to spare, attend company meetings at that time. They were busy preparing a puppet show in aid of Red Cross funds when this cutting reached Headquarters and from the enthusiastic note of the article, we feel certain that it was a success. The

Rangers of the same district have been knitting valiantly ever since war broke out, they have also filled many boxes with books and games for the sailors stationed at one of the naval bases. One of their meetings was spent in stamping ration cards and they have also been tireless in the collection of sphagnum moss.

Picking up another cutting I find I must cross water again. This time to Ulster, but it is only fair to add that I have also received a typed report of the work being done over there,

H.R.H. The Princess Royal



arriving at Leeds Guides gathering

THE BALL ROLLING

describing how the Guides of North Belfast have been collecting books for military units and hospitals, raising funds for such purposes by holding whist drives and how the 24th Belfast Company have been busy collecting and sending off parcels of clothing and toys to evacuees. The

Portadown Guides have been assisting in Y.M.-C.A. canteens, collecting waste paper and entertaining the blind. Many Guiders and Rangers are on full-time service with the W.A.T.S. and in civil nursing.

Maxwelltown Guides have also responded to my plea for news, and have written to tell me that they have made twelve blankets from odds and ends of wool and the supply is not yet exhausted. One company got up a Country Dance for Red Cross funds, the Commissioner is working as a Transport Driver and most of the Guiders are doing National Service.

Herefordshire Guiders, while continuing their ordinary Guide work, are serving in report centres, A.F.S., A.T.S., W.V.S., B.R.C.S., St. John Ambulance Brigade and Land Army. Far from being at a standstill the Movement is forging ahead and three new companies have been started in Hereford alone, while companies and packs are being started all through the county, new Guiders are joining and many more are needed.

Ware Guides have been doing a Good Turn to schoolteachers, who, having had their summer holidays curtailed, were feeling justifiably depressed at the thought of spending their Christmas holidays also at work. The District Guiders heard of their plight and came to the rescue: working in several shifts the Guiders undertook to take charge of the children on three mornings each week of the holidays. They took the children for hikes and taught them hike cookery. The Guiders also got up a nativity play for the evacuees.



Packing up their work for the Evacuees.

Harpenden Guides received an S.O.S. from the evacuation authorities. Four thousand leaflets about holiday arrangements must be delivered at top speed. The Guides were quickly on the spot and by the end of the same day 3,700 leaflets had been delivered. Good work that!

An individual effort which deserves recognition is the work done by Ranger Minnie Wilson, an Extension Ranger, who has spent the last 19 years on her back in Vale Brook Lodge, Nottingham. By the sale of articles she has crocheted, Minnie has made £2 5s. for the funds of the Red Cross.

Northamptonshire Guides have devised many ways of helping, from the outbreak of war, when they were invaluable in the reception of evacuees, to the present. One Guider, who was on holiday during the evacuation, returned home to find that her 18 Guides had, between them, worked for 120 days. They have carried on their work with the evacuees ever since. In Wellingborough, Old Guides are running play centres for the smaller children who find the country walks too tiring. Another Northamptonshire District, Guilsborough, got up a concert in aid of the Polish refugees and sent a cheque for £10 to Headquarters for them.

Mrs. Moody, who we all know well as Imperial Commissioner for Camping until last April, has had a most original idea, she is spinning wool to be knitted into stockings for wearing under sea boots. It is good to hear of anything which has survived from saner, steadier times going on in spite of the turmoil of to-day.

Langley Guides have found a variety of things to do, such as growing potatoes for the cottage hospital, blacking out the Langley Women's Institute, helping the Scouts with their waste paper collection and providing shoes, twenty winter overcoats and other woollen clothing for evacuee children in that area.

There is no doubt that the Guides have proved themselves, during the first four months of war, to be every bit as good as their elder sisters were in 1914.

News continues to trickle through to Headquarters from the Women's Services, reporting of your efficiency and adaptability. One word of warning though; be careful never to seem superior or aggressive or cliquey; let your Guide training speak for itself—it will show quickly enough in your work. Possibly other people may feel a bit sore when they find that a Guide, or Ranger or Guider often gets there first—so be tactful and wear your Trefoils. I thought a hint on the subject might not come amiss for we don't want to make enemies—but friends.

And now I have come to the end of my news cuttings and also—unless to-morrow's post is most unusual—to the last of my reports from the Movement. Several people have written to me most kindly lately and said some very nice things about THE GUIDER. If you want it to keep up to its present war-time standard, and to be of use to everybody, you must do your share in contributing to it, for, as I said before, we at Headquarters are not gifted with second sight!

THE GUIDER wishes you all a happy New Year and Good Guiding. It will not let you down, but it does rely on you to keep it up!



Work in the Canteen.

A.T.S., W.V.S., B.R.C.S., St. John Ambulance Brigade and Land Army. Far from being at a standstill the Movement is forging ahead and three new companies have been started in Hereford alone, while companies and packs are being started all through the county, new Guiders are joining and many more are needed.

National Wastepaper Collection



Horncliffe Girl Guides Northumberland.

THE GUIDER

The years passed by, however, and though the babe grew and thrived, Caspar never seemed able again to gather the money he needed. First one thing, then another, put off the time. The little lad must be sent to school, apprenticed to a trade, given clothes, books, tools. Year by year, Caspar hoped on, but at last the time came when he was an old man.

Death, like a tall and beautiful angel, stood by his bedside, summoning him from this world to another, where he would meet again the King he had never forgotten.

"Wait," he begged the angel, "ah! wait a little. I am old and very weary, but all my life I have striven and worked to make an image of my King. Wait a little, brother, until it be accomplished."

But the angel shook his head, and twilight filled the room with its quiet peace.

"Look," he said—and his voice was like the wind in the trees—

"look."

Through the open door, Caspar looked out at the familiar village street. The sun was setting, and through the golden light walked a young man, upright and strong, with a face that was beautiful and brave.

"It is the King," he murmured.

"Nay," answered the death angel, "it is the little lad you adopted, Caspar. Have no fear, come with me. The image of the King is made."

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR BLACK-OUT EVENINGS

By BRONWEN LLOYD WILLIAMS

Editor *Ling Physical Education Association Magazine*.

IN spite of the difficulties arising from the war and from evacuation, Guiders have done and are continuing to do excellent work in providing games and amusements for Guides and Brownies on long evenings when the black-out tends to depress even the most sanguine spirit unless adequate distraction is provided. War-time needs have brought about something of a revival of dancing and the old indoor games, however, and certain suggestions as to the sources of hints and instructions concerning them may be useful since the demand for them may tax the ingenuity of the most experienced teacher.

Music is a definite asset towards a cheerful evening and easy dances for older and younger children are very useful. There are valuable notes on dancing in the *Board of Education's Recreative Handbook* and some *Simple Dances for Use in Physical Recreation*, issued by the Central Council of Recreative Physical Training, which are finding favour among those taking Keep-Fit Classes as well as the *English and Scottish Country Dances* which are always indispensable.

Sometimes the difficulty of securing a pianist is insuperable, but a gramophone is generally available and in such instances some first-rate gramophone records, obtainable from the Ling Physical Education Association, of the *Scandinavian Dances* and of the vigorous and picturesque *Folk Dances from Many Lands* may be recommended. Music and instructions for these dances can also be supplied. Most Guiders will be familiar with the Scandinavian dances "Little Man in a Fix," "Rospigspolska," "Shoemaker," "Lot is Dead," and a number of others, but may not be so familiar with the Folk Dances which have a special appeal at a time when so many countries, large and small, are in the world's news. They are traditional dances, well within the reach of beginners, yet interesting too to more advanced dancers, and include such favourites as the popular "Friendly Nod," "I lost my Stocking in the Brook," the Breton "Polka Piquée," the "Litenietis" or Latvian dance, the Serbian "Djatcho Kolo," the Slovak "Tancuj," the North Italian "La Vinca" and a host of others, with catchy, inspiring tunes, simply but satisfyingly harmonised. For Guides who are organising entertainments and social evenings they are an admirable basis for an interesting item on the programme, while the gay and picturesque dresses lend an added attraction to the easy but effective dances.

Slightly more complicated dances of national character are the *Merry Peasant Dances* by Helen Wingrave, arranged to music by Joyce Jackson. These are based on traditional steps and range from the alternating grave and gay dances from Russia to the merry Sicilian, French and Breton, and a jolly rhythmical Bavarian and entertaining Dutch dances.

Skipping is another excellent provision for a long evening and the rhythm and footwork appeal to many children who are aching for an energetic activity. Miss D. C. Clark, of the Polytechnic, Regent Street, has written two useful books on this subject, *Simple Skipping Steps* and a *Scottish Skipping Medley*, the latter showing how simple

and intricate steps can be combined and formations introduced in the composition of a real Skipping Ballet.

For those who prefer games there is a useful variety in *One Hundred Games and Activities*, by W. I. Warren, while *Games Worth Playing*, by MacCuaig and Clark, contains a number of ingenious activities, team races and relays many of which may be adapted for indoor purposes. In the games connection the *Board of Education's Recreative Handbook*, the 1933 *Syllabus of Physical Training for Schools*, the Central Council of Recreative Physical Training's *Activities and Games* and *New Team Games*, by W. J. Mathews and L. T. Mitchell, will come in very useful.

Many children will have to be provided for in homes and billets over the New Year and round games, competitions and the old singing games will all find their place in an evening's entertainment. Guiders will be doing a great service to the community by passing on to friends and neighbours who are looking after children a few useful hints on the organising and running of games which will keep the young evacuees happy and prevent them suffering from a possible holiday home-sickness.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE TRAINING FOR NEW GUIDERS

A week-end training was held in Montgomeryshire early in November and exceeded all expectations both in numbers and enthusiasm. Despite the effort an assembly of this sort means at the present time it proved to be immeasurably worth while. Over 40 came to the training, six Guiders being representatives of four other Welsh counties. With the exception of the Patrol Leaders and a few others all who came to the training had either (a) only just started, (b) were about to start, (c) were there to see if they would like to start.

The Leaders took their share of the training after having previously had Leader's meetings of preparation and discussion. Owing to the excellency of the work, these Patrol Leaders, new Guiders who took part in Patrols in Council and Patrol Time, will have laid valuable foundations for the work in their own companies. The team work and games following showed the spirit of the keenest of Guide companies.

The training was based on the fundamentals of Guiding through the Patrol system. Company management, a thorough knowledge of the Tenderfoot test with bowing acquaintance of second and first class work. The Brownie Guiders had separate sessions for pack management, programmes, tests and handcrafts. Everyone joined in singing games. The Commissioners, too, had their innings, an afternoon specialising in their work and an evening when they joined with the Guiders in their training.

Outstanding moments included fire-lighting in the rain when all Guiders working in couples got their fires going within 10 minutes! The visit of the Chief Commissioner for Wales, the enrolment of new Guiders on Sunday evening.

The keenness of the new Guiders to learn all they can has inspired Montgomeryshire to venture with plans for a further training in March despite the difficult question of where to have it. This problem all of us living in reception areas must find is acute these days almost to the point of saying "it can't be done!" but you see it has been done! And all of us who try residential trainings in war-time must surely find them more than ever worth while.

A SCOUT AND GUIDE CHAPEL

The Dean and Chapter of Gloucester Cathedral have assigned for the special use of the Scouts and Guides of Gloucestershire the Chapel of St. Stephen for the duration of the war. On Sunday, December 10th, 500 Scouts and Guides were invited to the afternoon service, when the Dean welcomed them, saying how much he hoped the Chapel might prove of real use and inspiration. During the service the County World Flag, which is to be hung in the Chapel, was dedicated, Rangers from the S.R.S. Edward Wilson forming the Colour party.

We hope so much that any Scouts and Guides coming to Gloucester will visit the Chapel of St. Stephen, as we in Gloucestershire are very proud of having this lovely Chapel for our special use and would like to feel it may prove a link and a welcome to our brother Scouts and sister Guides who may visit our county.

THE GUIDER MENU COMPETITION

The results of the Menu Competition are as follows:—

- 1st prize—Miss Doris Findlater, Glensavage, Blackcock, Co. Dublin.
- 2nd prize—Mrs. D. M. Smith, Castlehill Manse, Forres, Moray.
- 3rd prize—Miss M. E. Salter, Stanham, Ellesmere, Salop.

Crews are continually writing to me asking for news of the *Implacable* and at last I can give the following information: Colonel Wyllie is now a Wing-Commander on the staff of the R.A.F. All the staff of *Implacable* have gone except the chief steward, Mr. Turtle, the ship's carpenter, Mr. Watts, two old workmen and Mr. O. Loughlin who is in charge holding the fort. *Implacable* is not yet being used for training boys but may in the summer. Captain Wakman is a special constable.

Of the Guiders on *Implacable* staff, Mrs. Gritten, Mrs. Hankin and Miss Lyons are either in or about to be second officers in the W.R.N.S.; Miss Welby is also in the W.R.N.S. as a Chief Wren. Miss Henniker Hayden is doing canteen work prior to nursing for the Navy. I am in the W.A.A.F. at present helping to train recruits at a W.A.A.F. Training Depot.

You have all heard of the Sea Rangers in the River Emergency Service. Crews seem to be doing wonderful work for H.M. ships whose names they have taken, knitting for them, etc.; in some cases crews are the official Admiralty Depot for distributing wool to be knitted for our sailors.

So that we may keep in touch with each other will more Sea Guiders write me c/o Girl Guide Headquarters, and let me know what they and their crews are doing and I will, with the kind permission of the editor, publish a further signal.

— ANNE HOPKINS,

Commissioner for Sea Rangers.

THE EDITOR'S POSTBAG

THE PRINCESS ROYAL PAYS AN INFORMAL VISIT

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—Leeds Guiders have had a red letter day! We arranged a gathering in order that we might have the joy of meeting each other, and thereby gaining inspiration to carry on our Guide work in spite of war-time difficulties. Many of the children have been evacuated and some companies have lost the use of their headquarters because of Government requirements for A.R.P. work. The "black-out" makes company and pack meetings a problem.

The Princess Royal happened to see a reference to the meeting in the *Yorkshire Evening Post*. She promptly rang up Lady Ingilby and asked if she might attend the gathering! This was just a few days before the meeting, so her presence came as a complete surprise to most of the Guiders. You can imagine their joy and excitement! H.R.H. stayed the whole afternoon and listened with interest to the reports given by eight District Commissioners and to Miss Shepherd's lovely talk. Then she made quite a long speech herself, in which she said she and the Queen had been talking together at Buckingham Palace of the importance and special value of the Guide Movement in these difficult days.

She was delightfully easy and happy the whole afternoon, and her presence with us brought great joy and encouragement to the 200 Guiders present.

We were all so delighted and touched that in spite of her many public engagements she should have herself suggested coming to our meeting! That fact seemed to rob her visit of any feeling of restraint or formality. It was indeed an honour and a joy to have her with us.

I met one Guider a few days later, and she told me she had lost her watch on the way to the meeting, but she added "it was worth it"!—Yours, etc.

KATHARINE J. SIMPSON.

CAN'T SOMEONE MAKE THEM FEEL THEY MATTER?

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—Soon after war broke out Lieutenant and I sent out circular letters and managed to contact each of our 28 Guiders, asking for news of what each was doing. Sixteen have now been fixed up in school or local companies and their glowing accounts have made us feel we can leave them quite happily for the time being. The other twelve, unable to carry on active Guiding, are our temporary "Lones." The following remarks from some of their replies have prompted me to write this letter.

One, only enrolled in July, says, "I was so glad to hear from you and Lieutenant. I like my new school very much but I miss my sister and home terribly. I feel like an orphan, but as I am a Guide I try to keep cheerful. You don't know how I shall look forward to the Company Letters." A recruit says, "I do so want to be a real Guide and I am sure your Letters will help me to do so." Another Guide has shown the Letter to her "foster parents," and I think their interest in it will be a great help on both sides.

But it is this remark in a Leader's letter which really makes me think. She says, "As the Letter was given to me at school, I opened it there and, of course, had to show it to my friends, some

of whom are Guiders. They were quite jealous of me having a Captain who took so much interest and trouble over her Guides. I might add that some of them have not even heard from their Captains yet, and are rather disappointed."

I know in many cases these Captains are doing National Service jobs, full time or part time, but there are many who are not; and in any case isn't there *somebody* who can contact those Guiders and make them feel that they matter? After all, they are the Movement, and surely it is up to us to show them that their trust in Guiding is not betrayed in their hour of need. Those children, perhaps miles away from any active company, absolutely rely on us for their Guiding now. Are we going to let them down? To every Guider I would say, it will take a little time and thought, but you will be amply repaid for your trouble by the replies you receive and the knowledge that you are doing the work that is waiting for you in making life easier for your Guiders in this situation which, after all, was none of their making.—Yours, etc.

VIVIENNE CONSTANTINIDES,

Finchley District Captain.

ALL IS NOT GOLD.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—While in no way decrying the excellent work members of our Movement are doing in all parts of the country, I think there is a danger of too great self-satisfaction—which is dangerous, and not altogether merited, as I have found.

I have recently come to a south coast town to recover from an illness that has prevented my taking any active part in war work, and I have unexpectedly met a Guider friend who was evacuated with a group of mentally defective boys on September 1st.

In the course of conversation, she said something about knowing no one here, and I asked whether she had made contact with the local Guide authorities.

She told me that soon after her arrival she wrote to the District Commissioner, who acknowledged the letter, but took no further action, saying she was very busy with war work.

After this excellent Guider had been in the town for three months, she received a notice of a Saturday afternoon training—and then learned that weekly Guiders' meetings had been held all this time.

No one had troubled to call on her or her staff, either to make friends or give assistance.

Surely it does not take much imagination to realise that the staffs brought to reception areas, as well as children, need friendship and companionship, especially those who deal with the mentally defective.

I understand that owing to the black-out, no Guide or Guiders' meetings are held after 7 p.m., though other meetings for adults are held later than this. It should not, therefore, be impossible for individuals to show some sort of friendly interest!

The Guider in question does not belong to my Division and was in no way making any complaint, but I feel that similar instances of thoughtlessness have probably occurred elsewhere—and the sooner we Commissioners realise the loneliness of the uprooted, the better! Yours, etc.,

ISABEL C. STEAD.

EXPERIMENTS.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—Would I.H.Q. please consider refraining from the introduction of new schemes, alterations and additions during 1940 unless any become absolutely necessary. Many of us have the impression that we have not really had time to try a new idea or ruling, before another one appears. It is because we have so much extra to think about just now, that I suggest that the Movement would benefit greatly from a rest from experiments. May we try a year of consolidation please?—Yours, etc.,

CHRYSTAL N. HARRIS.

SCOTTISH LONE GUIDES

A Glasgow Guide was evacuated to a country district in the north. The nearest company is four miles away. Four miles in the dark, on a lonely country road, is not practicable, so she wrote to Headquarters and asked to be put into touch with Lones. There are almost certainly others similarly placed, but without her initiative. Commissioners in reception areas, by finding out through schools names and addresses of evacuated children who are Guides would learn of any such.

Where contact with scattered companies can be kept up by their own Guiders, of course that is the ideal, but where this is not possible, and Guides cannot attend local meetings, the Lones are there, ready and willing to help any that they can. It is necessary to make clear that Lone Guiding does demand extra effort and "stickability" and initiative. But even where a Guide might not do much as a Lone, the mere fact of being connected up and kept in touch with Guiding would be of value.

H. D. FORMAN,

Scottish Commissioner for Lones.



ARTICLES AND REPORTS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND DRAWINGS for insertion in THE GUIDER, LETTERS TO THE EDITOR and REVIEW, should be sent, if possible, to the 10th of the previous month to the Editor, Girl Guide Imperial Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

MISS, photographs and drawings cannot be returned unless a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed. No responsibility can be accepted by the Editor in regard to contributions submitted, but every effort is made to ensure their safe return should the necessary postage be enclosed.

Subscriptions to be sent to The Secretary, Girl Guide Imperial Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

The GUIDER is sent direct by post from Imperial Headquarters to any part of the United Kingdom at the rate of 4/6 per month (which includes postage). Post free for a year 4/0. Foreign and Colonial, 4/6 post free.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

Held on December 12th, 1939.

PRESENT:
The Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham, C.B.E. (Chair).

Mrs. St. John Atkinson.
Miss Bardsley.
Mrs. Percy Birley, C.B.E. (co-opted).
Miss Browning.
Mrs. Carnegie.
The Countess of Clarendon.
Sir Percy Everett.
Miss Gibbs.
Lady Greig.
Miss Shanks (co-opted).
Miss Shepherd.
The Lady Somers.
Miss Ward.

The Chairman referred with regret to the death of H.R.H. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, one of the patronesses of the Association.

The Chairman reported that Mrs. Birley, as Chairman of the English Committee, had agreed to serve as a co-opted member on the Executive Committee. On behalf of the Committee she extended a warm welcome to Mrs. Birley.

It was agreed that Miss Warner should be appointed Assistant International Commissioner.

The resignation of Miss Joan Gibsons, Secretary for Mentally Defective Companies and Packs, was reported.

Routine and financial business was transacted.

The date of the next meeting, Tuesday, January 9th, 1940, at 2 p.m., was confirmed.

AWARDS

Certificate of Merit. (For Gallantry.)

Guide Joan Sayer, 10th Weymouth (Grammar School) Company, Dorset.

Jean was bathing with some friends at Chesie Cove, Weymouth, when one of the girls saw a boy in difficulties about fifty yards out. She called to Jean, who knew the coast well, and who swam out at once to the boy. When she reached him she found he was unconscious. She turned him over and started to swim back with him. Another girl helped her to bring him the last half of the distance. When they finally got the child on to the beach, Jean ran for help and brought back a holiday-maker who applied artificial respiration. We congratulate Jean on her quickness and courage which undoubtedly saved the boy's life.

Badge of Fortitude.

Ranger Patrol Leader Gladys Parsons, 1st Broadwood Widger Rangers, Devon.

Gold Cords.

Ranger Patrol Leader Nancy Trehwhitt, 12th St. Marylebone Rangers, London.

Ranger Company Leader Eveline MacLennan, 4th Levenshulme Company, S.E. Lancashire.

Company Leader Joan Cutts, 4th Chipping Campden Company, Gloucestershire.

Company Leader Jean Sidebotham, 2nd Buxton Company, Derbyshire.

Cadet Patrol Leader Brenda Mackintosh, 2nd Herne Bay Company, Kent.

Patrol Leader Mary Colyer, 13th St. Leonards Company, Sussex.

Patrol Leader Jessie Harrison, Levenshulme District Rangers, S.E. Lancashire.

Patrol Leader Pat Richards, 9th Chorlton-cum-Hardy Company, S.E. Lancashire.

Cadet Muriel Purdie, 1st Burnage Company, S.E. Lancashire.

Ranger Doris Falshaw, 4th Levenshulme Company, S.E. Lancashire.

Patrol Leader Jean McCarthy, 4th Cambridge Company, Cambridge.

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

FIRST CLASS. SWIMMING SECTION

As a temporary measure, Guides who have the Swimming Section of the First Class to complete may, where it is quite impossible to find swimming facilities, be awarded the Green First Class until such time as they are able to use the baths again.

LONES AND EVACUATED GUIDES

The Commissioner for Lones has received many applications to form Lone Companies, but it is felt that evacuated Guides should keep their identity as active patrols, preferably by joining local companies.

If this is impossible, Lones are delighted to help, but it is well to realise that they cater for those who can practically never meet, and their letters are produced with this in mind; the letter should follow a systematic programme based on a period of six months. Where Guides can meet as often as once a month they should remain definitely active.

WAR SERVICE BADGE

A special 1939 War Service Badge will be awarded for a minimum of 24 hours' voluntary service carried out between September 3rd and December 31st, 1939.

Future badges will be awarded on the completion of 96 hours' voluntary war service within any twelve months.

A separate crown and underneath a narrow strip of cloth with the date in red and gold has been approved as the design for this badge.

MAXIMUM NUMBER IN COMPANIES AND PACKS

In general the rules regarding the maximum number in companies (36) and packs (24) should be adhered to during the war, but in exceptional cases where the patrol system is working out-standingly well, Commissioners are authorised to enlarge the companies slightly. In no circumstances should the pack be enlarged beyond the maximum of 24.

ANNUAL CENSUS

Although it had been decided that the annual census and report should not be taken in 1939, the Executive Committee at its meeting on December 12th agreed that as up-to-date figures will be necessary, an abridged census and report should be made in the New Year. Full details and forms will therefore be sent to County Secretaries early in January.

POLISH REFUGEES

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Further to the notice in last month's GUIDER, the Polish Relief Fund request that parcels containing all clothing should be sent to the depot—

C/o Nina, Countess Granville, 33, Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1. In all cases the name of the sender should be written outside the parcel, as well as inside, with address for acknowledgment.

AFTERCARE WORK FOR DOMESTIC REFUGEES

All over the country there are now something like 11,000 refugee domestics who fled from Nazi oppression from Austria, Germany, etc. Some of these girls have found good friends, but many are very lonely and are anxious to be put in touch with a friendly individual or organisation who could cater for their needs—social, recreational, religious and educational.

Offers of help, especially outside the bigger towns, would be greatly appreciated by the Domestic Bureau for Refugees, 35, Shoot Up Hill, London, N.W.2.

GENERAL NOTICES

KNITTERS—TAKE NOTICE!

A notice under this heading appeared on page 448 of the December GUIDER explaining that as Headquarters had had difficulty in obtaining knitting wools in large quantities it had been decided by the Committee that Guiders should apply to the Personal Service League, 41, Lowndes Square, London, S.W.1, for their materials.

They will supply wool in 3-lb. packets (minimum order, 9 lbs.) at 4s. 6d. per lb. Two kinds of wool are supplied: double knitting and four-ply fingering in the right colours for Navy, Army and Air Force, and for operation stockings, bed socks and hot water bottle covers. The P.S.L. and Headquarters will also supply official patterns of all three Services in booklet form at 3d. each.

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This is a personal arrangement between the Personal Service League and the Girl Guides Association, and it must be clearly understood that the wool is intended only for war work to be knitted up by the Guiders and Guides themselves, and is not available to those outside the Movement.

It can only be supplied in the quantities mentioned above, and must be applied for by Guiders, who should state the appointments they hold. Postage and an addressed label should be enclosed with each order.

Woven tabs bearing the words "THIS GARMENT IS A PRESENT FROM THE GIRL GUIDES OF GREAT BRITAIN" will be obtainable from Headquarters, the Branch Shops and Scottish Headquarters in about 14 days, at 1s. a gross. These may be ordered by County Organisers only. They may be sewn into finished garments only at the discretion of the local Committee and only if the garment is of a high enough standard to be a credit to the Girl Guides of Great Britain. Patterns for other than knitted garments are supplied by Red Cross and St. John Ambulance depots.

Finished garments made under this scheme (or from material provided by Brownies, Guides, Rangers or Guiders themselves) may be sent to local Red Cross and St. John depots, local Regimental Comforts depots, or to any of the following addresses:—

ARMY.—Officer i/c Army Comforts, 12, St. Mary's Butt, Reading, Berkshire.

R.A.F.—Officer i/c R.A.F. Comforts, Air Ministry, Berkeley Square House, London S.W.1.

NAVY.—The Royal Naval Comforts Depot, 11a, Halkin Street, S.W.1.

THE HANDCRAFT COMPETITION

We wish to call the attention of Guiders to the fact that THE GUIDER Handcraft Competition has definitely been cancelled. We hope, however, that those who had intended to enter for the competition will not be put off by its cancellation, but will continue to knit and sew as a means of war service.

SUPPLIES OF "THE GUIDER"

We understand that Guiders are having a certain amount of difficulty in obtaining their copies of THE GUIDER from the newsagents who usually supply them. We cannot understand why this should be so, but would like to impress on our readers that this trouble can easily be avoided by ordering THE GUIDER direct from Headquarters. The subscription price is 4s. 6d. per annum, and your copy will be despatched to you automatically every month.

CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE

Miss Edith May Wilson, of 264, Cheriton Road, Folkestone, on October 25th, 1939, aged 33 years. Beloved Captain of the 1st Cheriton Guide Company, Tawny Owl of the 1st Newington Brownie Pack and Member of Goldsmith's College Cadet Company from 1924 to 1926.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

KEEP FIT CLASSES FOR RANGERS AND GUIDERS

Mrs. Blanckenberg, Central Council of Recreative Physical Training, will take classes in keep fit, games, dances, etc., on every alternate Saturday afternoon from January 13th to March 16th, inclusive, at the Library, Guide Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1 (side entrance).

Sessions: 2-3 p.m. and 3-4 p.m. Fee: 3d. per hour.

Application to attend the course should be made at once to Miss M. Spiess, 54, St. George's Square, S.W.1, enclosing fee and stamped addressed envelope.

LONDON SEA RANGERS.

A supper is being arranged for London Sea Rangers on Saturday, January 20th, 1940, at the A.B.C., Oxford Street, London, W.1 (between Marble Arch and Selfridges), at 6.30 for 6.45 p.m. Cost 2s. per head. We would welcome any Sea Rangers and others interested who might be in London, and hope that Pilot will be there, and that the nearly full moon will shine that night. Numbers are limited. Applications, enclosing money and stamped addressed

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envelope, to be made to Miss Crockett, The Anchorage, 1, Beresford Avenue, East Twickenham, Middlesex, by January 13th, 1940.

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF RECREATIVE PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The Central Council of Recreative Physical Training has appointed Technical Representatives in each of the Civil Defence Regions, to assist local authorities and voluntary associations to organise physical training.

The Central Council has helped the Girl Guides a great deal in the past, and their assistance is particularly welcome at the moment when we no longer have the services of Miss Seaman.

The representative resident in any region will, at the request of a voluntary association having a number of branches, or of a group of voluntary organisations, work for a period of a few weeks in any one area. The chief services offered by the Central Council are:—

1. Training courses for Guiders in games and simple country dancing, etc.
2. Outside help to Guide companies, e.g., coaching a netball team on Saturday afternoons.
3. Guiders can join leaders' classes.

4. Vacation courses open to Guiders.

Conditions governing representatives' services.

1. The salaries and travelling and subsistence allowances of its representatives will be borne by the central council.
2. It is hoped that, when representatives are working for a specific voluntary organisation, it may be possible to arrange for them to have essential letters connected with their work typed at the offices of the voluntary organisation in question; such co-operation will be greatly appreciated.
3. Whilst the above conditions represent in general the terms on which the council is prepared to give service to voluntary organisations, it must be made clear that the council reserves the right to vary the conditions in the light of further experience; it will also be realised that the council's staff is limited in number.

All requests for services should be addressed to:—

Miss P. C. Colson, O.B.E.,
Organising Secretary,

The Central Council of Recreative Physical Training,
Abbey House,
Victoria Street,
London, S.W.1.

STOP PRESS COLUMN

ALTERNATIVE RANGER TEST

For particulars of this test please turn to page 4.

GUIDE SECOND CLASS

For particulars of the Shortened Second Class Test see page 4.

COLLECTION OF TINFOIL

Instructions concerning the collection of tinfoil appears on page 4.

THE SIZE OF PACKS AND COMPANIES

Articles on the above subjects appear on page 8.

Information on camping in 1940 will be published in next month's issue of THE GUIDER.

Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, December, 1939.

ENGLAND.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

NEWPORT PAGNELL.—Dist. C., Miss K. E. Farrar, Chicheley Hall, Newport Pagnell, RESIGNATION.

NEWPORT PAGNELL.—Dist. C., Mrs. Mead.

CORNWALL.

COUNTY LONE SECRETARY.—Mrs. Woolley, Dilkusha, St. Stephens Road, Saltash.

DERBYSHIRE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY (FINANCE) (Temp.).—Miss J. Jackson, Clay Cross Hall, Chesterfield.

CHESTERFIELD.—Div. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Holland, Louisville, 658, Brookside, Chesterfield, RESIGNATION.

ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY (FINANCE).—Miss M. F. Peck.

CHESTERFIELD.—Div. C., Miss E. S. Peck.

CENTRAL CHESTERFIELD.—Dist. C., Miss E. S. Peck.

DEVONSHIRE.

Please note that Lympstone and Topsham District is now known as TOPSHAM.

ESSEX.

BRENTWOOD.—Div. C. (Temp.).—Mrs. Laurie, The Old Vicarage, South Weald.

HAMPSHIRE.

PORTSMOUTH.—Div. C., Miss E. M. Phillips, Langley Court, Liss.

RESIGNATION.

PORTSMOUTH.—Div. C., Mrs. Tabuteau.

LANCASHIRE, NORTH-EAST.

RESIGNATION.

CALDERSTONES AND BROCKHALL.—Dist. C., Mrs. L. King Wilkinson.

LANCASHIRE, SOUTH-EAST.

HALE.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Bury, 63, Grove Lane, Hale.