

THE GUIDER

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THE GUIDER

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THE SPIRIT AND THE SWORD

"YOUTH is a time of freedom, of leisure, of preparation"—thus the Victorians in the eighteenth century, and we in the twentieth would probably think little differently. The youth of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, however, have been able to enjoy the fruits of the Chief's creative genius. In Guiding as in Scouting, freedom, leisure, preparation, all play their part in the balanced training in citizenship which lies at the heart of all our activities.

To-day we are at war to preserve freedom for the world; leisure is not yet a minus quantity, at least with children; and it is, as it ever will be, the nation's bounden duty to prepare the children for the responsibilities which lie ahead.

The shadow of war lies dreadfully upon all our hearts, it is cruel to old and young alike, it is ugly, it is crude; it is indeed, much more, for it is in itself a destroyer of all we hold most dear, most sacred. But to-day I would stress the ugly, uncreative side of war as it affects the children, and suggest asking ourselves a question: Can Guiding provide a corrective? Possibly unconsciously, but nevertheless actually, children everywhere are living in an atmosphere of tension, can we help them to escape, to find a refuge in that "other world" which still exists in a God-created universe—a world of beauty, of joyous creation, of gentleness and serenity too! Our Guides everywhere are taking a practical share in civilian war efforts, that was to be expected. Nevertheless, we are thankful for their instant and sustained response, thankful that Guiding had built so well that when the call came Guiders and Guides were prepared. But that is not enough, Guiding, in essence, is a balanced ideal, and come what may we must be faithful to our three-fold obligation.

In this connection it may not be amiss to recall an astounding saying of Napoleon: "Do you know what amazes me more than all else? The impotence of force to organise anything—there are only two powers in the world: the spirit and the sword. In the long run the sword will always be conquered by the spirit." This—from one of the world's greatest soldiers!

I do not suggest, for one minute, that we are losing sight of the

ultimate in the welter of the present. I have been privileged to hear a good deal of the devoted work Commissioners and Guiders are doing, disclosing a full realisation of the vital positions our children will hold, inevitably, in all post-war efforts to rebuild a world maimed and disillusioned. This we all know, but it is, perhaps, as well to reaffirm here that in these critical days we realise that training for practical service, and its whole-hearted giving, should come first.

Even so, I would plead for a still greater measure of recognition of the spiritual side of Guiding, and in planning our programmes, suggest that space might always be given to some form of creative beauty, to enable Guides to keep alive that other self which is all too easily stifled in a world facing such stark and cruel realities. I believe we should all welcome correspondence in *THE GUIDER* on this point, giving practical suggestions and experiences.

There must be companies who have belonged to the Pipers' Guild, making their own pipes, creating their own music. How did they set about it? There must be Guide choirs, studying worth-while music, whether in madrigals, choruses, rounds or catches; possibly owing much to the guidance and inspiration of "The Master of the King's Musick" and his delightful broad-

casts—and what fun community singing can be! Could we improve our singing generally, incidentally learning to breathe properly and enunciate more clearly? There is beauty in good poise and stance, both easily acquired by the young. Do any companies enjoy regular health and beauty exercises, for example? Some have found inspiration in Sokol activities, and long for these islands to link up with this international Movement.

Again, there is dancing in many forms. Could we stress our world-wide sisterhood through studying the dances of other nations, their history and purpose, learning to interpret them worthily and intelligently? To these, drama might well be linked. Little plays might be written round each group of dances, made so perfect in detail and execution that they could give pleasure to the outside world. Nor should we want to neglect our own traditional dances—here the English Folk Dance and Song Society might have sugges-

Come on Guides!

Here's our chance!

Chance for what?

Look and see on pages 100 and 101

THE GUIDER

What about sketching, to companion nature rambles and encourage observation generally—birds and animals in action, exquisite details of flower, leaf and twig, the characteristic silhouettes of our native trees against the sky?

Possibly more companies might care to undertake the compilation of a local survey, involving the collection of its traditions, whether geographical, historical, or political? In this many arts would be represented, including geography. Many have made such a survey and enjoyed it, I believe. There are so many doors to each Through one or other we can reveal that "other world" to each Guide. Could we, perhaps, garner for the children the gifts and experiences of those outside Guiding who, even now, see visions, and who, if appealed to, might be willing of their generosity to open doors into the new realms of creative beauty? Many a harassed Guider might thus be relieved occasionally, possibly she herself might receive refreshment, the inspiration she must often need if she is to lead her Guides effectively, and, above all, train her Patrol Leaders. There are many older people who have much to give, and might be glad to lend a hand.

TRAINING
THE SECOND LAW

by

JOSEPHINE GRIFFITH

(Each month on this page we shall have a discussion and hints on teaching the Guide Law. First some general notes, then practical hints to try out, and finally suggestions for discussion on the next Law. We hope that Guiders will send us the result of discussion with their companies or Patrol Leaders; these should reach the Editor by the eighth of the month, preferably earlier.)

THE roots of loyalty are in love, love for a place, a person, a way of living, and though the word loyalty means nothing at all to most of our recruits they do know what it means to stick up for a friend or to fight someone from the next village. That is how the idea of loyalty must have begun, primitive man braving the hazards of his fantastically dangerous life for his wife and children; children as they grew encouraged to use their strength to defend the family group; then later the tribe fostering loyalty as a virtue because loyalty to a group or leader was its strength against ever present enemies. And so it must always be, loyalty is the mortar of friendships, family life and community life, all of these depend for their well-being upon the faithfulness of individual members.

Though the group or cause is strong in the loyalty of its members this loyalty cannot be an easy or comfortable thing for them, because it always demands as its price sacrifice of purely personal and selfish aims and desires. A schoolgirl facing unpopularity in order to champion a friend, a scientist inoculating himself with yellow fever, men fighting for their country, all these are paying the price of loyalty.

Loyalty must be intelligent and given to right objects. Most of us had in our reading books stories of faithful animals who refused to leave the grave of a loved master, or returned to an empty house. This devotion, though admirable, served no useful purpose, and in the same way human beings form attachments to people or ideas and remain loyal to them when they are only memories, instead of giving their loyalty to the actual and the present. We can think of the Guide company that always remembers what the last captain did, or Queen Victoria in her many years of seclusion from her people after the death of Albert.

We are at war because of the passionate loyalty youth can give to wrong causes, and nothing is more important than that in training for loyalty we should see that the devotion of our Guides and Rangers (and our own) is given to something worthy of it.

All journeys must start from where we are now, and so when we try to lead children to see what loyalty means we can only go step by step from ideas that are already within their experience. The recruit will know what it means to stand by her family because she owes love to them, and she will know some of the things that she would do for those she loves. She would stick up for them to their detractors, share her belongings with them, try to please them, and she will be able to see that it is just these things which are meant in loyalty to God and loyalty to the King. Loyalty to God will mean that she will worship Him, thank Him, please Him by right conduct, give to Him by helping the "poorest and lowliest and lost," and loyalty to country must mean love and understanding, obedience to its laws, service and good citizenship.

Few are fortunate enough to be able to give their lives to one cause only, loyalties clash and they clash louder and more fre-

Our international links—our desire to look ever wider, might be strengthened immeasurably, to mutual advantage, were we to invite those dispossessed citizens of victim countries to share their culture with us, at the same time giving them of ours, and, above all, a friendly welcome into our companies. What wide prospects of beauty might we not enjoy were we made free of the arts and handicrafts of Poland, Austria, Finland, Czechoslovakia? Have you heard of the international clubs? Let us make these guests welcome, let us share with them our heritage asking them to reciprocate, thus would all benefit in body, soul and spirit.

This is far too wide a subject for a short article, but I would suggest that "balanced rations" have their counterpart in the spiritual world, and hope that possibly somewhere I may have succeeded in kindling a little spark, which, as the resultant flames soar upwards will illuminate hitherto unrealised glades of delight, which in their exploration may bring infinite pleasure to many—a healing, a gentling, a refuge from the shadowed world of to-day.

VERENA CLARENDON.

Home and work, children and husband, all kinds of conflicting claims. Lives of great women constantly give the same picture, Elizabeth Fry accused by her relations of neglecting her large family, Florence Nightingale fighting her parents who thought her duty lay at home, and so to every girl who wonders if she should join the A.T.S. or stay at home with her parents, or woman who must decide between children at home and husband overseas. We can have no easy way out, but we can attempt to give our Guides a sense of values, to show that to make life coherent loyalties must be graded. Loyalty to God must come first and when conflicts arise as they must, we shall most nearly judge right if we try to think of God's will for us rather than of our will for ourselves.

PRACTICAL.

There is no lack of suitable stories for telling or acting, in books or newspapers. All stories of devotion to duty or of patient searching will come in. Guides will find them easily for themselves, and though they will often be also applicable to "honour" or "courage" discussion with the company will help them to see which is the particular quality of loyalty.

The first lesson in loyalty can begin at the recruit's first Guide meeting, for she must realise that if she joins the company it is not just for what she will get, she will owe the company the obligation to try to come regularly, and when she is enrolled the good name of the movement will depend for all who knew her on how loyal she is to her promise and laws. Uniform is a useful outward symbol of loyalty, playing for a patrol is an active expression of it. Encourage loyalty to P.L.s. by giving them responsibility. It is important that if points are given for attendance they should not be lost because the Guide helped at home; we can help her by discussing whether some other thing she was engaged upon should or should not have come before the Guide meeting.

Loyalty to the King can be thought of as what we should like him to find our home and street like if he paid a surprise visit. We should want him to find the lid of our dust-bin on, no paper lying about, children keeping the rules of the road, people with their bicycle lamps lit, and obeying black-out regulations and so on. We want their patriotism to be of the thinking kind, a real appreciation of the ideals of a free people, and an understanding of the contribution each citizen must make in voluntary service, and in time of war playing fair about such things as rations and petrol.

A captain sends some useful Bible readings for a Guides' Own to illustrate loyalty, Daniel 3, Luke v. 23-27, Acts 4, v. 7 to 15 and 20, v. 19-24, Hebrews 12, v. 1-5.

DISCUSSION.

Other qualities besides willingness are needed in order really to help others, can you suggest what they are?

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

The address of Mrs. Griffith, County Commissioner for East Yorkshire, and the author of these articles, is now: Fouracres, North Ferriby, Yorks.

LONE WOLF'S LETTER

Dear Leader,

Now that the better weather is here I know you will be meeting out of doors whenever possible, and I hope you will make some exciting discoveries. Here is something to look for this month.

WOODCRAFT. Go out with your patrol and find a horse chestnut tree. You'll know it by its large sticky buds and by the horseshoe marks on the twigs, left by the large green leaves which fell off in the autumn. Why do you think the buds are sticky? Remove the outside scales carefully. Are the inner ones sticky, too? What do you find inside? It's rather exciting. Can you give any reason for what you find? I'll write to you about my discoveries next month.

JANE. Here is an active game for your patrol. Choose someone to be "Jane." Guides form circle and Jane stands in the middle with a basin and a wooden spoon—stirring the porridge! As she stirs the circle moves clockwise or anti-clockwise, quickly or slowly. Suddenly Jane gets tired of stirring, runs and touches a Guide in the circle with her spoon, runs back and drops her spoon in the basin.

B. The messenger remembered to salute.....
Spoke clearly.....
Gave message courteously and maintained a good standard of manners throughout.....
Signed.....(Recipient of message.)

(2) Attend a meeting of club or guild other than Guides.

(3) (a) Put in a half-inch screw and a one-inch nail correctly.

(b) Open a packing-case (neatly enough to be able to use the top again).

(c) Sharpen knife.

(d) Examine knives in your own company and state: (1) How many Guides carry knives? (2) How many knives were sharp?

(For Girls: For each correct answer—award one point.)

3. A lump of washing soda or a small bottle of ammonia for stings.

6. A piece of boracic lint (wrapped and sealed).

7. Small quantity of bi-carbonate of soda (a teaspoonful to one pint of warm water), or a tube of tannic acid jelly for burns.

Is there anything else you would include? It isn't enough simply to make up a first aid box, each member of your patrol must know exactly what each thing is for, and how to use it. Let each Guide practise cleaning and tying up a cut knee, etc. You never know when you may be called upon to do simple first aid, so Be Prepared!

WARNING! Can you act quickly in an emergency? Here is something to practise. Divide Guides into couples. Couples are friends out walking and, of course, they are carrying their gas masks. Suddenly they hear an air raid warning and No. 1 in each couple immediately has hysterics and while No. 2 is trying to deal with her, the rattle denoting "gas" goes. No. 1 faints! How long does it take No. 2 to put on her own gas mask and put the mask on the unconscious friend? Have you ever tried to put a mask on someone else without help? Try it in this game. Give points for quickness, etc. Then change numbers and try again. Be careful not to make your imitation of the warning too real in case you actually give the alarm!

WALK (First Class). Procure a map of your district and divide your patrol into couples. Each couple measures off on map one mile

from your meeting place, going in different directions. Couples then exchange routes and set off and see if they can cover the two miles, one mile each way, in 30 minutes. This brings in map reading, knowledge of the district, timing, and exercise, and is great fun. Correct timing requires a lot of practice so do not do this once and leave it at that, but repeat it or some similar practice at each of your meetings this month. Remember you must

not only arrive back on time but you must be in good condition!

TRAILS. Here is a quiet game for your Guides to play. Patrol sits in circle and No. 1 starts and describes a walk she has taken in your district. She gives the starting place. She might say: "I start from the town hall and I travel uphill; take the second turning on the right, cross the road and take the first turning on the left," etc. The other Guides follow the trail in their minds until

(b) Give and receive messages accurately over the phone. (This may be omitted only if there are no phones in the neighbourhood.)

(c) Write down verbal instructions briefly, clearly, and accurately.

(d) Answer letters promptly, clearly and sensibly.

(e) Master some form of signalling thoroughly.

(f) Find the way by day or night, using map and compass.

4. In addition to the above general qualifications each H.E.S. member must train on one at least of the following three lines of special service:—

(1) **Home Service.**

To include Home nursing; Household repairs; War-time cooking and catering; Mending; First aid.

cut along the line
puzzle. Divide your patrol into three groups of two or more Guides in each. Each group starts at a different corner and after a given time they move to the next corner until they have done the following three things: (1) Fitted together the jigsaw puzzle. (2) Made a picture with matchsticks or spills of any one legend. (3) Drawn and coloured a Union Jack. Each Guide will help to do all three things and when finished you have an exhibition, voting on the best. This is excellent for your recruit as she learns as she goes, and is a grand way of "polishing up" for the others. Think of the artists you may discover! I hope you have been practising hoisting Colours?

OBSERVATION. How many uniforms worn by women can you recognise? Can you describe them accurately? This is something your Guides can observe each day. Are you sure of all details? After your Guides have studied uniforms for a week or so play this game.

Who Wears It? Sit in a circle and in turn Guides describe a uniform and the others write down who wears it. Award points Besides observation what else does this game teach your Guides?

THE SIXTH LAW—A Guide is a Friend to Animals. The beginning of this Law is that we should learn to understand animals and if we are to understand them we must learn about them, watch their habits and find out what is good for them. At first sight this Law sounds easy to keep because you think that no one would want to be cruel to an animal. Sometimes, however, we are cruel when we mean to be kind! You see, if you have a pet dog and you give him all the little tit-bits that are going you really aren't being kind at all. Probably he would be better with less to eat and more exercise. You see what I mean? Here are some other points to keep in mind.

1. Animals learn to trust us when we are kind to them.

2. If you have a pet see that it is kept clean.

3. Careful training, regular feeding and proper accommodation are most important.

4. Do not take eggs from a nest. If you are studying birds make a sketch, but do not touch the eggs.

5. This law does not mean that we will do no harm to animals but that we will try to do them a lot of good.

See how many other things you can add to this list when discussing this Law with your Guides. Find out how many of your Guides have pets, etc. The most perfect example of someone who was a friend



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THE GUIDER

to animals was St. Francis of Assisi. He loved everyone, but especially dumb animals, and they seemed to know him and learned to trust him. Once when he was preaching to the people in the open air the swallows overhead kept twittering and disturbing his listeners. St. Francis held up his hand and said: "My sisters, you have had your say; it is now my turn to speak; listen to the Word of God and be silent till the sermon is finished." And to the amazement of the people the birds were still. Try and get a copy of *Little Flowers of St. Francis* from your library, read it and tell your Guides about it.

I WENT TO CAMP. Here is a game for your camp fire. I hope you are singing your camp fire songs and rounds and teaching them to your recruits? Divide your Guides into three groups. You turn to 1st Group and say: "I went to camp and I chopped wood" and with your right arm you chop. Group 1 turns to Group 2 and repeats it, doing the same action as you are doing, and Group 2 passes it on to Group 3, who turn to you and repeat it. Each time you add something but continue to do all the actions throughout. Here is the rest of it: "I went to camp and I chopped wood, I stirred the

porridge (with left hand); I went hiking (move both feet); and I kindled the fire (blow hard!). Try this. You have no idea how funny you will all look! Perhaps you can make up another camp fire game? Be sure and tell your recruits all about camp. Have you started to save for camp? I hope so. I have received such nice letters from patrols telling me of all the exciting things they are doing, and I should like to hear from many more. Remember to write to me c/o THE GUIDE and THE GUIDER, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

Good Guiding to you and your patrol,

LOVE WOLF.



THE SECOND LAW

by
JOSEPHINE GRIFFITH

(Each month on this page we shall have a discussion and hints on teaching the Guide Law. First some general notes, then practical hints to try out, and finally suggestions for discussion on the next Law. We hope that Guiders will send us the result of discussion with their companies or Patrol Leaders; these should reach the Editor by the eighth of the month, preferably earlier.)

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quently in the lives of women than men. Home and work, children and husband, all kinds of conflicting claims. Lives of great women constantly give the same picture, Elizabeth Fry accused by her relations of neglecting her large family, Florence Nightingale fighting her parents who thought her duty lay at home, and so to every girl who wonders if she should join the A.T.S. or stay at home with her parents, or woman who must decide between children at home and husband overseas. We can have no easy way out, but we can attempt to give our Guides a sense of values, to show that to make life coherent loyalties must be graded. Loyalty to God must come

FOXLEASE COTTAGES.

The two cottages at Foxlease are to be let to Guiders requiring a rest or a holiday. The larger one contains two double bedrooms and one single, a sitting-room furnished by Canada, a bathroom and a kitchen. The charge for the cottage is 3½ guineas per week in summer, and 3 guineas per week from October to March.

The "Link," which is the bungalow furnished by America, contains three bedrooms, a sitting-room, a bathroom and a kitchen. The charge for the "Link" is £2 2s. per week in winter, or 2½ guineas per week in summer.

These charges include light, coal and oil. Guiders cook and cater for themselves entirely, although, if necessary, a woman can be engaged to board them at the rate of 30s. per head per week, or merely to cook and clean at the rate of 9d. per hour, in addition to the above charges.

A charge of 5s. deposit fee is made for booking the cottages, and this is forfeited should the booking be cancelled. Guiders wishing to bring their cars can garage them at Foxlease by arrangement, at a charge of 5s. per week, or 1s. per night.

It is not necessary for Guiders staying at Foxlease to wear uniform. Any enquiries should be sent to the Secretary, Foxlease.

GRANTS ON RAILWAY FARES.

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

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

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

For return fare exceeding £5, a grant of £1 will be made.

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

FEES, Etc.

Weekly.	£	s.	d.
Single rooms	2	10	0
Double rooms	2	0	0
Shared rooms	1	10	0

Week-ends. (Per day.)	s.	d.
Single rooms	7	6
Double rooms	6	0
Shared rooms	5	0

Guiders who have been before and again wish to attend a Training Week are urged to apply, as there are still vacancies. Extra meals: Breakfast 1s. 6d., Lunch 2s., Tea 6d., Supper 1s. 6d. Cars can be garaged at a charge of 5s. per week or 1s. per night.

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

CHALLENGE TO GUIDERS

SET II. (Time limit, one fortnight.)

(1) With the help of the Guides in your company, get a message of 20 words delivered over a distance of five miles. Use not less than three methods, i.e., phone, signalling, written message, or verbal message from memory. (For Owls: Brownies may work in pairs or be accompanied by a Guider provided she does not help in the actual passing of the message.) Distance to be covered two miles. Note down: (1) The message as it started. (2) The message as it arrived. (3) The time taken. (4) The courtesy of the Guide delivering the message. (5) Any original methods you used. (Mark your notebook as below.)

- A. 1.
 2.
 3. Sent off..... Received.....
 4. No pushing, giggling, or behaving inconsiderately to others using the street.
Initials of messengers.
- B. The messenger remembered to salute.....
 Spoke clearly.....
 Gave message courteously and maintained a good standard of manners throughout.
Signed.....(Recipient of message.)
- (2) Attend a meeting of club or guild other than Guides.
- (3) (a) Put in a half-inch screw and a one-inch nail correctly.
 (b) Open a packing-case (neatly enough to be able to use the top again).
 (c) Sharpen knife.
 (d) Examine knives in your own company and state: (1) How many Guides carry knives? (2) How many knives were sharp?
 (For Owls: For (d) substitute—Send a scissor-cut picture made by your pack.)
 (e) Invent some method of testing the sharpness of your knife.
 (f) Note down some "safety first" rules to do with using cutting tools.

(4) Get your Guides to plan a "Guides Own" suitable for your own company. (Send programme.)

OR

Consider the relative merits of Martha and Mary, and state briefly how you would teach the Tenderfoot test to girls of both types.

NOTE.—Do not send in your answers to Set II until you have completed Set III which you will have sent to you by post.

NOTICE.

So many Commissioners and Owls have written to ask if they may enter the "Challenge to Guiders," that it has been decided that any who wished to do so but thought they were not eligible may start now with Set 1, continue with Set 2 during the first half of May and receive Set 3 about May 15th. This will cause one month's delay in publishing the final list, but it is felt to be well worth while to have the most complete entry possible. Where no special alternative is given Owls are expected to "borrow" a Guide company, but if this is in any particular case really impossible, they should send a note from their Commissioner explaining the circumstances. Rangers are not eligible to enter the "Challenge to Guiders."

HOME EMERGENCY SERVICE

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ALL RANGERS.

As the war goes on there is no doubt that for the whole country there will be added difficulties and responsibilities to face. What form these will take will depend on whether we have to contend with the emergencies of intensive warfare, or just the increasing difficulties and strain of the present situation. In any event the outcome will depend much on the spirit shown by everyone, though most of all, perhaps, by those who have the youth, strength and energy to tackle emergencies with courage. But youth and energy are not enough; they must be harnessed through training and discipline. Therefore to help in meeting the needs of the country it has been decided to form within the Ranger Branch a Home Emergency Service.

HOME EMERGENCY SERVICE.

This will be open to all Rangers of 15 years and upwards who are ready to sacrifice time and energy to fit themselves for special work, and who are not at present fully occupied with other forms of service.

Those qualifying for inclusion in the H.E.S. will have their names entered in a register, and they will be issued with an armband which can be worn in uniform for the duration of the war, and which will show at a glance what their special qualifications are.

The general qualifications required for the H.E.S. are as follows:—

1. *Discipline.* This must be of a very high standard, and include thorough reliability, punctuality, smartness of appearance, and instant response to orders.
2. *Fitness.* Unless ill, every member of the H.E.S. will be required to take half-an-hour outdoor exercise every day. She must also try to raise her own standard of fitness by studying the Rules of Health, and tackling the application of them where they touch on her own weak points.
3. *Message-corps work.* To help in maintaining quick and accurate communications at all times members of the H.E.S. must be able to:—
 - (a) Memorise a message and carry it for a mile at Scout's pace.
 - (b) Give and receive messages accurately over the phone. (This may be omitted only if there are no phones in the neighbourhood.)
 - (c) Write down verbal instructions briefly, clearly, and accurately.
 - (d) Answer letters promptly, clearly and sensibly.
 - (e) Master some form of signalling thoroughly.
 - (f) Find the way by day or night, using map and compass.

4. In addition to the above general qualifications each H.E.S. member must train on one at least of the following three lines of special service:—

- (1) *Home Service.*
To include Home nursing; Household repairs; War-time cooking and catering; Mending; First aid.
- (2) *Child Welfare.*
To include knowledge of children's ailments; Making and mending of children's clothes; War-time feeding of children; How to conduct occupations such as games, songs, dances, etc., suitable for children of different ages.
- (3) *Land Work.*
To include thorough understanding and practice of any form of food production, such as gardening, poultry keeping or farm work.

A company may, of course, undertake training for the H.E.S. unitedly, or the company might divide into groups specialising along different lines after mastering the general qualifications. Individual Rangers may also enter, training themselves either alone or along with one or two friends.

By May it is hoped that a pamphlet will be ready, to guide either companies or individuals as to ways and means of training and qualifying for the H.E.S. Watch THE GUIDER and THE GUIDE in May for a further notice of this publication.

Meanwhile, Rangers who want to join the H.E.S. should get to work at once to train along the lines of the General Qualifications given above.

W. LANDER,

Commissioner for Rangers.

THE "COUNCIL FIRE"

Opinions differ on many subjects concerned with the present situation, but in one thing Guides and Girl Scouts all over the world are agreed; that they must remain closely linked together and be even more one in spirit than before.

One way of ensuring contact is through the *Council Fire*, and every subscription to this fulfils a double purpose: that of keeping the reader in touch with the general trend of the Movement and that of strengthening the usefulness of the World Bureau.

The April number ranges far and wide, from Iceland to Fiji. There is an inspiring message from Madame Walther, head of the French Eclaireuses, on the rôle of our Movement, which has a great part to play in the future.

A new feature in the *Council Fire* is that in every number now appears a legend or story from a different country and in this issue is a very beautiful story about Finland.

New also are the notes for the Trainer's notebook, which are written by an experienced Dutch trainer.

IN any emergency where the emotions are likely to be wrought up, one must always be ready to find hysterical persons complicating the issue, and their treatment is by no means easy. We used to be told to speak roughly to them and chuck a bucket of water over them, but this is no longer countenanced and they have to be treated as ill persons. There is one important point to bear in mind and that is that though we may be pretty sure that someone is hysterical and not having a *bona fide* fit, we must on no account say that this is our opinion as it may lead us into very serious difficulties.

If possible, isolate the person where she will not be a nuisance to others, and one doctor has recommended the application of some obnoxious but harmless treatment, to be made in the presence of the hysteric. The doctor himself suggested a mustard plaster on the nose; another suggestion is a cod liver oil sandwich. That is all very well, one may say, but one doesn't walk about with cod liver oil sandwiches! No, but this brings us on to our next case and if we are provided with the requisite first aid outfit, we shall have the necessary cod liver oil with us.

This case is one of extensive graze wounds, such as might have taken place if the patient had fallen forward on to the flints of the railway track and grazed the skin off hands and forearm. There is no danger of haemorrhage here but there is grave danger of septic poisoning. If it is possible to wash the wounds, do so with ordinary soap and water. Many doctors prefer this to the use of disinfectant lotions. Then soak the cleanest possible dressing in cod liver oil, cover with cottonwool, and bandage up.

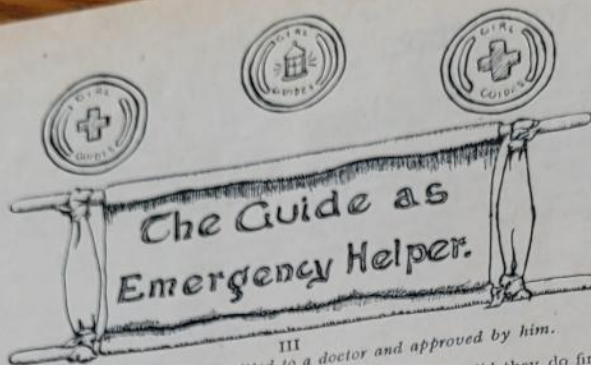
Here, as you will see, modern surgery has been revolutionised as to the dressing of wounds. No longer are we to use iodine, and, as we have said, ordinary soap and water takes the place of Lysol, Dettol or other disinfectant lotions. Fomentations will not be used either, but only this dressing of gauze soaked in cod liver oil which has to be changed every 24 hours. Why is this, one may well ask? The answer is that the problem of medicine has always been to find a disinfectant strong enough to prevent septic poisoning (or to cure it where it already exists) and yet that will not destroy the tissues of the body. Such a disinfectant has not yet been found and many doctors to-day prefer, therefore, that none should be used.

The value of cod liver oil as a dressing for dirty wounds lies in the strong vitamin content of the oil, thus rendering the use of disinfectants unnecessary; and it is, we are told, almost miraculous, the way wounds dressed in this way will heal up without any complications in the form of septic poisoning; and so it will be seen that a bottle of cod liver oil should form part of the modern first aid worker's equipment.

The remaining case to be dealt with is that of concussion and we have included this because Guides learning first aid should be warned of the dangers of moving an unconscious person. The diagnosis of unconsciousness is beyond the scope of the ordinary Guide, but she should be taught to examine the ears of an unconscious person and should there be any matter exuding from them, not to allow the patient to be moved in any way until skilled assistance arrives on the scene. The reason for this is that there has been injury to the brain; but should it be a case of concussion, however slight, the patient should always be kept lying flat and only moved on a stretcher. Very often the patient says he is well enough to walk and is allowed to do so, but there is grave danger of further injury should he be allowed to move and in some such cases blindness has resulted.

Hence the value of the Guide stretcher work so that unconscious persons may be lifted carefully on or off a stretcher.

* * * * *



III
This article has been submitted to a doctor and approved by him.

After such an accident, when order has been restored in the company, plenty of time to the discussion of the way they set to treatment, for it is in this that so much of our character training lies. Did the leaders really lead, and were the Guides quick to do what they were told, and obedient, the first requisites of a really good first aid team? Was there any flap

at the beginning, or did they do first things first? It is very often useful, as in the above example, to have the hysterical person who, by her screams, was the one to attract attention, and see whether the more gravely injured burn case was perhaps left unattended. It is a fairly safe rule, that the noisiest needs the least attention.

Now for a few general hints on the teaching of first aid. When we are demonstrating to them a sprained ankle or a sling, show each successive movement very clearly and slowly, explaining the object underlying your actions. When you have thus done the whole treatment, recapitulate the salient features in tabloid form and then immediately start the Guides to work in pairs to carry out what you have shown them. Move round constantly among them so as to spot and correct every false movement or carelessness. Speed should never be aimed at in the beginning, but may very well be trained for by team games and other activities when the whole of the necessary knowledge has been thoroughly acquired. A very good way of doing this is to have the Guides standing opposite each other in pairs down the room, all one side have the number one, and their partner opposite, number two. Call the number ones and tell them what they are suffering from. They then rush to the number twos, inducing panic if possible by shrieks and general excitement, and it is up to the number twos to keep steady and to deal at once with the emergency.

In the teaching of stretcher drill the best way from many points of view is to teach the leaders first by themselves, forming them into the stretcher squad, and then letting them go back and teach their own patrols. The advantages of this method are: (1) That the patrol forms a complete stretcher squad and can always be ready to act as such. (2) It is developing leadership in the P.L., a most necessary part of our teaching. In this case she will be the one who knows and who can impart the knowledge to the rest of her patrol and so she will gain in stature in their eyes and they will be more inclined to follow her lead and carry out her instructions, while she, on her part, gains confidence and consequently a greater power of leadership.

We cannot conclude these articles without touching on the most



April, 1940]

THE GUIDER

valuable means ready to our hand and that is through the use of acting. We have already spoken of the love of acting innate in nearly all children, and so at one and the same time, we shall be giving them an outlet for this craving and provide the most useful means for the practice of first aid. This can take various forms, limited only by the imagination of the Guiders and the Court of Honour; homes for sick evacuated children, clinics, camps, as well as the various forms of bicycle, motor, train, and aeroplane accidents can be staged. Black-outs have provided yet another form of emergency to be dealt with and this should be utilized to the full, not only because of its practical value in these times, but because of the great educational opportunity it provides us with. Those who have read Jean Jacques Rousseau's *Emil* will remember how the boy, Emil, and his friends, were led to enjoy themselves with various activities in the dark, so overcoming their natural fear of it. Children probably need far more of this help than they are normally given, fear of the dark being almost universal in children and so we in our training have a wonderful opportunity to help them overcome this fear; and after they have been accustomed to playing very simple games in the dark, they can go on to the more complicated treatment of casualties in the black-out.

We hope these articles may have helped a little in tackling this subject and we are sure that it will have been found that any trouble taken to train the Guides as first aid workers will have been amply repaid by their keen enthusiasm and by the feeling they have been given that they are being helped to Be Prepared.

V. M. S.

THE GUIDE COMPANY AND FOOD PRODUCTION

VI—HOEING AND SEED SOWING FOR VICTORY
By W. E. SHEWELL-COOPER,
N.D.H., F.L.S., F.R.S.A.

IN the first place may I start with a "Thank you" for the nice letters I have received from Commissioners and Guide captains in various parts of England. May I say that I still have free copies of the leaflet "General Precautions for all Plants" available and Guiders who send a stamped addressed envelope may have copies.

This is the first big sowing month. It is the month, too, when the weeds seem to grow faster than any other time, and Guides should be instructed to keep the hoe going. This "keeping the hoe going" is a very important part of a gardener's training. Guides should be told that by hoeing before there are any weeds—there never will be any weeds—for the tiny little weedlings (to coin a word) are killed just as they start to grow.

Further, this hoeing creates what we gardeners call a "dust mulch," that is half-an-inch or so of dusty, loose soil on the surface of the ground which acts as a kind of insulator and prevents the sun from drawing the moisture out of the soil. Plants, too, appreciate hoeing and where rows of potatoes, for instance, are hoed every day they may easily crop one and a half times as heavily as rows of potatoes not hoed at

all, or only seldom hoed. I carried out this experiment in a school garden once with boys and girls and it was most interesting.

Girls will like hoeing if they are taught to use a Dutch hoe properly. I always say that as much care should be taken in choosing a Dutch hoe to suit yourself as in choosing a cricket bat, tennis racquet or a hockey stick. The Dutch hoe is used walking backwards, the end of the handle of the hoe should be either in the right hand or the left hand (depending on whether you are right or left-handed—I am just as happy either way!) and the other hand should just be used for guiding the hoe either to the left or the right.

There is no need to bend low down—a slight bend, perhaps, but I have hoed on a hot day when I've been lazy standing upright and just walking backwards calmly moving the hand up and down so as to keep the blade of the hoe cutting through the soil. Another secret of hoeing is to see that the blade is really sharp. You sharpen it by using a file and in the case of a Dutch hoe I always sharpen the back of the blade as well as the front and then the hoe slips through the ground, cutting both ways. Some hoes, like those made by Rolcuts, are first-class because they automatically alter the "cut" of the blade according to whether the hoe is being pushed forward or drawn backwards.

This is the month when the seeds of most of the cabbage tribe have to be sown, especially those which the company will want during the winter months. Seed beds have to be prepared. These can be quite narrow, say three or four feet, and the soil in them wants forking first, and, if possible, some spent hops, horticultural peat moss, or other finely divided organic matter incorporated at the same time.

Then the surface of the soil wants raking followed by a treading, and then another raking again. The idea is to get the top inch of soil down fine, so fine in fact that all the particles are smaller than a grain of wheat.

When you have got your seed bed ready the little drills can be drawn out half-an-inch deep and nine inches apart. The seed should be sown in them thinly. To make certain of thin sowing, the seeds may be whitened with lime and then they show up well against the brown earth. After sowing, and raking the ground over lightly again, a dressing of hydrated lime should be applied over the surface of the ground at four or five ounces to the square yard.

Find out, before sowing the seed, whether there is any sign of Club Root Disease in the district, and if so take the necessary precautions. Club Root is sometimes called Anbury and at other times, Finger and Toe in country districts. I won't tell you its Latin name. It is a very long one. To prevent this disease it is necessary to start in the seedling stage, so you must take the precautions now and not just when you are putting the plants out several months later. My free leaflet deals with this point very clearly and gives full directions. It should be in the hands of every Guide company that is cultivating the war allotment.

In the seed bed you may have two rows of broccoli, the winter cauliflower, a row or two of Brussel sprouts, two or three rows of summer cabbage, autumn cabbage and winter cabbage, a row or two of early and late savoys, a row or two

(Continued on page 107)

HERE'S AN IDEA!

GARDEN EXHIBITION AND COMPETITION

to be held in Dublin.

Prizes will be given for the best exhibit of each of the following:—

BROWNIES.

1. Cress—1 Pot.
2. Lettuce—1 Head.
3. Bunch of flowers grown by a Brownie.

GUIDES AND RANGERS.

4. Peas—12 Pods.
5. Broad Beans—6 Pods.
6. Spinach—12 Leaves.
7. Broccoli—1 Head.
8. Cabbage—1 Head.
9. Lettuce—2 Heads.
10. Onions—Potato Onions—3 Onions.
11. Onions—Spring Onions—3 Onions.
12. Parsley—6 Sprays.
13. Rhubarb—6 Sticks.
14. Turnips—3 Turnips.
15. Potatoes—6 Potatoes.
16. Radishes—12 Radishes.
17. The most artistically arranged bowl of flowers. Bowl not more than 10 inches across the top.
18. Bunch of wild flowers showing the greatest variety. List of flowers to be given.
19. Best collection of vegetables from a company, not more than one exhibit of any variety to be included.

GUIDERS.

20. Collection of three vegetables.
21. Jar of flowers, most artistically arranged.

COMMISSIONERS.

22. Collection of vegetables, most artistically arranged.
23. Best crop of potatoes from three given seed potatoes.

Seeds must be sown by the Guides themselves, or seedlings planted by them in their own gardens, and the plants must be minded by them.

Entrance Fee: 2d. each Exhibit.

Entries to be sent before 1st June to:—

WHY NOT DO LIKEWISE?

This is the form they use in Dublin.

LANARKSHIRE'S GREAT ACHIEVEMENT

AN AMBULANCE FOR FINLAND

THERE must always be a bond of sympathy between the little nations which have had to fight for their existence. Scotland has had her back to the wall in the past, and it is only natural that Scots should especially wish to help another country.

The Guides of Lanarkshire, feeling this, and believing too that Finland was defending everything that true Guiding stands for, were anxious to show the Guides there that we were thinking of them. So we decided to put our Fourth Law into practical expression, and to send them a Motor Ambulance.

Ready permission was given by our Scottish Chief Commission, and the Consul for Finland in Glasgow, Mr. W. R. Graham, was consulted. He kindly undertook to arrange for an Ambulance suitable for use in Finland, at a cost of £350. There are over 6,000 of us in Lanarkshire, including Old Guides, and we agreed to have a Self-Denial Week—voluntary, of course—during which none of us would smoke, eat sweets, or go to the cinema, the money saved to be given to the Fund. We arranged the Week from February 18th to 24th, so as to include Thinking Day.

There were many difficulties to contend with, for most of our meeting-places have been commandeered since the outbreak of war. But the Commissioners, who acted as organisers, refused to be daunted, and each district determined to raise its quota somehow. Very ingenious were some of the ways chosen, and they were all *Guide* ways, for we did not allow raffles or flag-days, feeling they were not approved methods of raising the money.

Some districts held Country Dance Afternoons, Whist Drives, Concerts, Jumble Sales, or Progressive Games Nights. The Guides in Hamilton made lavender bags and scent-cards; Brownies in Biggar collected empty medicine bottles, which were sold to the chemist for a penny each. Guides with Cook's badge made cakes for sale, a Ranger captain in Wishaw showed her film of Our Chalet, and one Brownie made toffee and earned ten shillings all by herself. The county vice-presidents gave most generously, and members of the Local Associations did magnificent work in helping to organise the various entertainments.

At the end of February the money was asked for, and to the delight of us all it was found that we had raised over £1,000—instead of the £350 required. This will enable us to add to the Ambulance a Trailer Field Kitchen for feeding refugees, on the suggestion of Madame Gripenberg, wife of the Finnish Minister, who has taken a most friendly interest in our scheme. Best of all, in every district the Self-Denial Week brought in much more than was expected, because in many cases the children—entirely of their own accord—made the



[Photo: "Hamilton Advertiser,"

"Sir, please accept this ambulance from the Guides of Lanarkshire, and send it with our love to the Guides of Finland."

whole month of February a sweetless one, and gave their pennies to Finland.

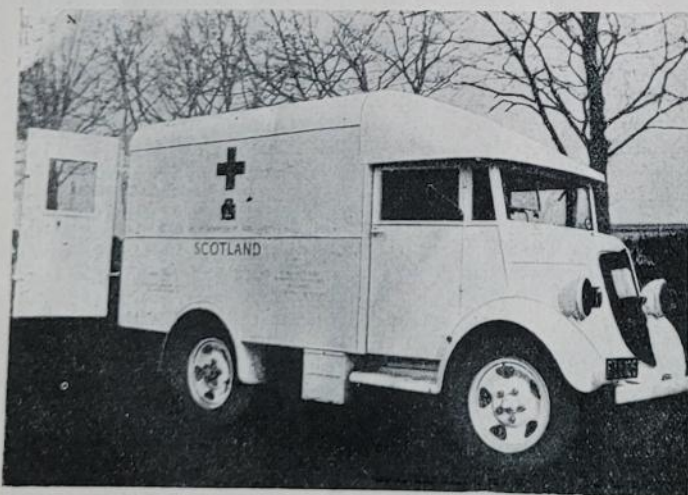
Thanks to the great kindness of the Consul we were able to see our gift before it went out. The County Secretary and I took the Ambulance round the county on Saturday, March 2nd, and visited 14 different centres, in each of which we received gifts of knitted blankets and woollies made by the Guides and Brownies. Great crowds watched our progress, and the general public showed the kindest interest in the whole affair. One of the nicest presents we got was a Guide Doll from Hamilton District 4, bearing a message: "To the brave Guides of Finland," and made by Extension Guides. Another was a complete set of comforts for the driver of the Ambulance (a Finnish Lotta Guide) with a message of greeting in Finnish, from a Guider in Bellshill.

The following day, Sunday, March 3rd (the only possible day for the Consul and the workers) we held the Presentation Ceremony here in the afternoon, when seven representatives from each district were invited—the Commissioner, one member of the Local Association, one secretary or district captain, one Guider, one Ranger, one Guide, and one Brownie. We also had the division Commissioners, office-bearers, vice-presidents of the county, and representatives of the Scouts.

The Ambulance was drawn up in front of the house, over the porch of which flew the enormous blue and white flag of Finland (lent by the Consul). It was a lovely day, and the 413 guests formed a circle in the bright sunshine before the steps, on which at three o'clock appeared the Lord Lieutenant, the Consul and Mrs. Graham, the county president, Lady King Stewart, the minister, the Rev. Matthew Stewart; the County Commissioner of Scouts, Major Monteith; my husband and myself.

We began by reading a message from our Scottish Chief Commissioner, Mrs. Elliott Carnegie, of Lour, who was unable to be with us; and then the Ambulance was dedicated for its work of mercy, and prayer offered for its safe transport to Finland. Effie Brown, a nine-year-old Brownie in the 5th Rutherglen Pack, then mounted the steps, took the Consul by the hand, and led him down to the Ambulance. She opened the doors, and then, standing at attention, said: "Sir, please accept this Ambulance from the Guides of Lanarkshire, and send it with our love to the Guides of Finland." She then saluted and ran back to her place.

The Consul replied, saying that the Ambulance would give great joy in Finland. Behind the gift he saw those ideals of self-sacrifice which form an integral part of the Guide creed. Peace could not come to the world until there was a better international understanding, but the contribution which the Guides of Lanarkshire had made to Finland at this time was a step towards the attainment of that goal. He read a letter from Miss Anni Collan, chairman of the Suomi-Finland Central Council of the Girl Scouts, thanking us for our gift. Through the kindness of Mr. Graham a copy of this letter is being sent to every company and pack in the county. The Lord Lieutenant, Lord Hamilton of



[Photo: "Hamilton Advertiser,"

Lanarkshire's Ambulance, bearing the Trefoil and a message to the Guides of Finland.

April, 1940]

THE GUIDER

Dalzell, who is one of our vice-presidents, then thanked the Consul, and spoke of the affection we in Scotland feel for Finland, remembering our own struggles in the past, and of our admiration for her magnificent courage. A Lanark Guide, Fionne Wallace, presented Mrs. Graham with a copy of *Fairy-tales from Finland*, by Topelius, translated from the Swedish by Ella Christie. I thanked all who had helped us, and then said: "Listen to the voice of Finland, singing her National Anthem in her own language. As we stood at the salute a hidden choir of Rangers on the roof was heard singing the Finnish Anthem in the original. (We had been able to arrange this through the kindness of the Berlitz School of Languages, who supplied the phonetic pronunciation and an English translation.) We ended with our own National Anthem, three cheers for Finland—called for by the Commissioner for Scouts—and Taps. Everyone then went into the house to have tea and to see the beautiful gifts for the Ambulance which were set out in the billiard room.

The Ambulance is a 24 h.p. Ford, specially equipped for use in Finland, with a defroster, portable heater, skid-chains, pick-axe and four stretchers. It is all white, and carries the Red Cross in accordance with the terms of the Geneva Convention. Below this is the Guide Badge in gold, with the words: "Gift of the Lanarkshire Girl Guides, Scotland." On either side of this is an inscription in Swedish and Finnish: "To the Girl Scouts of Suomi-Finland from the Girl Guides of Lanarkshire, Scotland, in love and admiration." Inside is a silver-plate with the same inscription followed by the Fourth Law—"A Guide is a friend to all, and a sister to every other Guide" in Finnish:

*Partiotyttö on kaikkien ystävä ja
Jokaisen partiotytön sisar.*

Neljäs Käsky.



Helsinki,
Kouluhallitus,
the 14th February, 1940.

Dear Girl Guides Sisters,

It is too kind of you to send us a Motor Ambulance. We are not quite sure if we understand what is a Motor Ambulance? A motor cycle for first aid or a motor car?

In every case we are sure that we may have much help of your kind gift in the work for the defence of our country and in the work for all the peoples who are now evacuated from their destroyed homes.

Your kindness shows us your high Guide spirit.

God bless you for your goodness and kindness!

On behalf of the Central Council of Girl Scouts of Suomi-Finland:

ANNI COLLAN,
Chairman.

Since writing a tragedy has happened and the Lanarkshire Guides, in common with Guides everywhere, are grieving for Finland. But they are a little consoled by the following message sent to Mrs. Stewart by the Consul for Finland in Glasgow:

"A message to the Guides of Lanarkshire from the Guides of Finland: The Consul wishes you to know that though the war in Finland is at an end, your Ambulance is needed as much as ever. It will now be used, not only for the wounded but for the sick and for those evacuated from the devastated areas and the parts of the country ceded to Russia."

Madame Gripenberg has told us also that the Trailer Field Kitchen will be invaluable in feeding the many homeless people in those regions. We can therefore feel confident that our gift has gone out at a time when its work of mercy will be more needed and appreciated even than before.

AVA STEWART,
County Commissioner.

APPEAL FOR POLISH GUIDES

We feel sure that everyone who responded so generously to my letter in the October GUIDER would like to know how much money we have received as the result of it and what we have done with the donations. The response was very much greater than we expected and money has continued to be sent in over a period of seven months. The total amount received up to the end of the first week in March was £192 3s. 5d. and this has now been distributed as follows:—

The first £50 has been sent to the Lithuanian Girl Scouts and the following letter of appreciation was received from their International Commissioner, Miss Avietenaite:

"Dear Miss Warner,
Please accept the warmest thanks

of the whole Lithuanian Scout Sisterhood for your lovely letter and for the cheque for £50 which you so kindly sent us for the use of the Polish Guide refugees. I am herewith enclosing a receipt from the Treasurer of the Association and also a letter of thanks from our President, Mrs. Zilinskas. Please believe that every penny of your gift will be used exclusively for the relief of Polish Guides and their families and if any money remains over, it will be used for other Polish refugees. We would be ever so grateful if you would kindly convey our warmest thanks to all those who contributed this money. We shall be most glad to tell whatever Polish Guides we come in contact with of the great sympathy of the British Guides for the tragic fate of their country. We ourselves share this sympathy and have tried to do the very best we could for the Polish refugee children. The Lithuanian Guides and Scouts have collected large amounts of clothing, food, books and toys for the Polish refugee children. We have also been able to get together a certain amount of money with which we bought such things as soap, toothpaste, toothbrushes, etc. Whatever bitterness we may have had towards Poland has been submerged in the immense pity that we feel for her terrible tragedy.

"We often think of you and our other English Guide friends and we are so glad that we have at least the memory of the happy camp at Pazaislis in 1938. We love you all and wish you and all the British Guides the best of luck. All of us who understand even a little English have become the greatest addicts of the British wireless. "I shall write you again at the very first opportunity. Meanwhile our friends here send you their most sincere greetings. Elena Barsciauskaite wishes to be remembered to you especially."

Thus the first part of the appeal was carried out.

A further £100 was sent to the Headquarters of the newly formed Polish Guide Association at 7, Rue Crillon, Paris. M. and Madame Kapiscewski, Chief Commissioners of the re-formed Organisation, when they visited London, told us that Scout and Guide troops have been registered in Roumania, Hungary and France. They are running both primary and secondary school courses for Polish refugee children, they have organised socials, discussions, games and amusements, and are also running hostels for homeless children.

DONATIONS FOR THE FINNS

One donation which was received at Headquarters was forwarded on through the Finnish Legation to the Chairman of the Central Council of Girl Scouts in Finland, who said that the Central Council of Girl Scouts were much touched by this donation and were going to keep any money sent to them to assist those of their Girl Scouts who had been left destitute by the war.

Since then we have received further donations and are keeping them here for this purpose. They will be sent to Finland at a suitable moment.

S. J. WARNER,
Assistant International Commissioner.

A GUIDE



Photo: Fox.

H.R.H. Princess Alice, Commissioner for Overseas Guides, with Evacuees to whom she distributed the clothing made by Australian Guides.

MANY people, who used to wonder what we were, are having their eyes opened nowadays! There can't be much doubt left now about our uses—for, having kept rather quiet about ourselves before the war, we have, equally quietly, come out of our shells in the last six months. It would be interesting if we could make a really comprehensive survey of the work the Guides are doing all over the country, and see just how many times they have stepped into the breach and saved the situation, unostentatiously taking over a job when someone else was called away, providing a reliable team of workers to carry out something which nobody could be found to tackle. I think the result of such a survey would leave us with a nice glow of satisfaction, a feeling that, at any rate, there can't be many people left who don't know what Guides are.

The Captain of the 1st Horsley sends us this report:

"Our motto seems to be Collect! So far we have collected and sent off a large parcel of clothes for Polish refugees, and several lots of books for sailors.

"We have very nearly filled a sack with silver paper and the Guides collect all waste paper from the village. This is sold in aid of the local hospital.

"We are now busily knitting squares to make into blankets for the Red Cross, and we hope to start on comforts for the minesweepers shortly."

Other collectors come from Anguilla, in the British West Indies, where the Guides are "trying to do their bit by gathering all the silver paper and tinfoil they can get, to send to the Lord Mayor's

Appeal Fund. We are also trying to raise some money; it may be small, but every little helps."

Horncliffe Girl Guides have been collecting waste paper ever since October and are giving the proceeds to the Wool Comforts Fund in the Village. In Arctic conditions they pushed bulky sacks over icy roads on a child's minute push-cart. They also took charge at a children's jumble sale here of toys and children's books, and voted the proceeds to go to the "Children in Finland" with a rug they had knitted in school.

If the Guides can help it, there won't be much waste paper left in the country! What d'you think of Newton Abbot's effort?

"The Guides have got a really tough piece of war work to cope with. They have been asked to co-operate with the Scouts in collecting waste paper. The Scouts are to do the collecting—no light job in a large town with many outlying villages, where paper collects just the same, and has to be fetched by voluntary helpers with cars.

"The Guides are to do the sorting and packing. This may sound easy! To begin with, the four large sheds were already knee deep in paper of every description, when the Guides took over! And more paper arrives every week. It cannot be just pushed into boxes, labelled 'paper' and carted away, but has to be sorted into grades. Newspapers, magazines, books (minus their covers), cardboard, brown paper, all have to be packed separately, and tied securely (a great test of Guide knots!), weighed, noted, and piled up ready for the great day when several tons of this endless paper is ready for the lorry to fetch and cart off for re-pulping.

"The look of frozen horror on the faces of the Guiders who were first introduced to this sea of paper should have been photographed! But the Guides are tackling it, and enjoying it, and getting quite attached to the sheds where the dust rises in clouds, and the pile of paper never grows less. And, anyway, they say, there is immense satisfaction in having a big job to do, and doing it.

"Newton Abbot feels itself lucky in having lost only one Guide as a result of War service, while they have 'gained' two school companies and a pack, as a result of the evacuation, and, in spite of war-time difficulties, they have found it possible to hold monthly P.L.'s Meetings during the winter, all of which goes to prove that Guiding in the Newton Abbot area is very much alive."

While we are on the subject of "gaining" companies and packs—did you know that Guiding in Great Britain has increased in the seven months of war by 699 companies and packs, 170 of which have been formed among evacuees? The direct result of all the fine work Guides have been doing—for what child wants to be left out?

Several people have written to me lately sending me news of what their Guides have been doing, but saying that, because of the remote part of the country in which they are situated, or for other reasons which they cannot control, it is difficult to find what they call "really interesting war work." That is a

position with which we all sympathise, but there is only one rather unsatisfactory word of comfort for them—do the thing that's nearest! And most of them are doing it, and sticking to the job gallantly. Knitting cannot be called exciting—but imagine the excitement the finished articles cause when they arrive on board a minesweeper, or at



H.R.H. Princess Alice with Guides of Haywards Heath, and Evacuee

Photo: Sussex Daily News.

Guides, to whom some of the clothing made by the Guides of Victoria was given.

IS USEFUL

the Front—or wherever they are destined to go. Digging for Victory is fun at the start, and a bit dull when it comes to weeding and waiting—but thrilling when the first shoots come up, and tremendously satisfactory when the first spoils are garnered. Even so, some people may wonder what good one little allotment is going to do—and to those I would say, listen to the talks on economics on the wireless! The winning of this war depends more than anyone can imagine on the stickability of each one of us. Well, Guides were always good at stickability. So keep it up!

The following report from Penzance is typical of some of the letters I have just mentioned, and everything these Guides are doing is of great value to the country, as you will agree.

"Here, in this far away corner of England it is difficult to realise that we are at War; even so, the Guides have rallied to the demands set by this catastrophe and in the six months that have elapsed some useful work has been done. They were very busy preparing for possible evacuees last September and, although these did not materialise, the Guides are now better prepared for such an eventuality should it occur. Hospital bags—comforts—have been made by each company. One company has turned a flower garden into a vegetable patch, another has undertaken the collection of waste paper from houses in its district, while Guides from several companies have given their services at the Central Depot sorting and packing waste paper.

"Knitting for the Services is considered a pleasant pastime! The wool supplied by the Personal Service League at a reduced price has been a great boon for the knitters.

"Thinking Day will be a memorable one this year. The Headquarters film, 'The Fourth Law,' was shown to a crowded audience and thoroughly enjoyed, while the ceremony outlined in the February GUIDER was impressively acted by one company.

"A collection taken for the Finnish cause at the Thinking Day meeting amounted to £2.

"One and all, we carry on, with the hope that the need for these activities will be of short duration."

The progress of the war has necessarily made war work rather monotonous, but after all, isn't it preferable that way? The 15th St. Helier Guides seem to be getting quite a lot of enjoyable experiences out of it, at any rate.

As well as the usual knitting for the troops and evacuees, the Ranger Patrol and P.L.'s of the 15th St. Helier Company have been helping at the local Hospital (St. Anthony's, Cheam). Two girls go every Saturday and Sunday afternoon, and they serve teas and wash-up. (Boiling the eggs alone is an art, as Mrs. A. wants hers very lightly done, and Miss B.

hard-boiled, and the rest medium-cooked—and there is only one saucepan in the Ward kitchen that may be used for eggs!) After the tea is cleared away they help make the beds and assist the Nurses with the evening toilet of the patients, fill hot-water bottles and put up the black-out. Then they are ready for any odd jobs Sister has for them to do. They are very glad to have this chance of giving service and have learnt quite a lot of useful hints—how to walk quietly round the Ward and not to bang the swing-doors! They are helping on the Women's Surgical Ward, and they hope the experience gained will help them not to feel "squeamish" if they are ever faced with a casualty to cope with alone.

They have also met a very cheerful Post Guide in the Ward, and of



Cumberland Rangers at work in their canteen.

course they have "adopted" her, and she tells them all the Ward news each week when they arrive.

And here is news from some Guides who are carrying on where the war must seem much more personal and real than it does to us; the following is an extract from a letter to H.Q. shop in London:

"The Paris Girl Guides, very much reduced in number, have recently started holding weekly meetings and have even found a few recruits, who, of course, want equipment. Therefore I am pleased to be able to 'trouble you' again with orders."

The 3rd Campsie (Stirling) Company have found a good way of killing two birds with one stone!

"During January we were only able to meet fortnightly on

Saturday afternoons, because the Craighead School Hall is not darkened. We all wear uniform at every meeting, and anyone coming without it is fined a penny. The fines go towards buying wool for the local Red Cross Society. We begin our meeting with Inspection, and then break up and sit together doing our knitting for the Forces. We have finished a blanket and it looks very pretty. Part of our meeting is spent on training for Badges. Nearly all our Guides have their Second Class Badges and are now busy working for their First Class ones, with the exception of one new Guide, an evacuee.

We are knitting more socks for the Forces, and some of us hope to use them for our Knitter's Badge. Before Christmas we sent eight scarves to the Red Cross for parcels for the troops. The local Red Cross Society were most grateful for this gift as the soldiers had been in great need of scarves."

Scottish Extension Guides have also been getting on with the job. The 1st Torwood, also Stirlingshire, sends the following report:

"We have been very lucky because although all the Guide-room windows are blacked out, we still have a lovely, warm room all to ourselves. We have all passed our Tenderfoot Test and are working hard for our Second Class, including doing our bit for our country. Last week we sent two sacks of silver paper in to the Falkirk Infirmary



Hertfordshire Guides

enjoy collecting waste paper.

Photo: Fox.

THE GUIDER

and we are saving up all the used postage stamps we can collect in order to send them to the Queen's Hospital, in London. Although we are working hard at knitting socks and blankets, we are not forgetting to be good Guides, and we are trying to do our good turns every day, as all the nurses here are very busy."

The Windsor District Guides and two hundred and eighty-two evacuee Guides and Brownies held an International meeting in the Riding School at Windsor Castle on "Thinking Day." Each Guide and Brownie brought either a parcel of clothing or a penny, which were presented to the County Commissioner, for the Finnish children, the parcels being collected in the trek-cart which has been lent to the evacuee Guides in Windsor by the 1st Buckingham Palace Company. The collection of pennies amounted to £1 15s. 10d.

A nice instance of individual initiative is provided by a Sheffield Patrol Leader who has been holding patrol meetings in an Anderson steel shelter, since the company clubroom has been commandeered.

A Company in Edgware District has been collecting old woollen garments, unwinding them, washing the wool, re-spinning it and sending it to an Extension Company for re-knitting. Several beautiful garments have been made in this way for evacuees. The Edgware Brownies have been making blankets for a military hospital, and the Rangers of the District are doing Hospital Red Cross work, telephone service at the Orthopaedic Hospital, and gardening—they have two allotments.

The 1st Stedham Company in the Midhurst District of Sussex have lent their company library to one of the many new schools for London children which have been formed in the district, with very little equipment. They have also made waterproof covers for gas masks, for the evacuees, from an old light-weight tent and old mackintoshes.

The 1st Hammersmith Post Rangers are doing good work. One patrol leader renovates clothing for evacuees and knits for the Tommies, and finds it a full-time job. Another Ranger who is bedridden with arthritis and heart trouble has managed to knit a few jumpers for evacuees, although she cannot use her left hand at all, and her right one only a little. Yet another Ranger has been teaching small boy evacuees in hospital how to knit.

And so it goes on. The spirit of the Movement has never been better than it is to-day, and even those who used to moan that Guiding is not what it was are loud, now, in their praise of what the modern Guides are achieving. Turn to page 92 and see what Lanarkshire has done—a magnificent piece of work even in the face of the tragic news which has come from Finland since this gift was presented. Turn to pages 100 and 101 and see what we know the Guides of the Empire are going to do. And so—to work!

TESTING LONE RANGERS

THERE are always difficulties over testing Lones and in war-time they are increased. Pending further consideration of the War-time Alternative Test, the following suggestions may be of use, since they are all proven:

R.O.P., PAGE 80. RANGER TEST.

1. The Tenderfoot must never be passed in writing, but most of the other parts of the Ranger Test can be, if personal contact with a warranted Guider or qualified examiner is impossible.

2. When lending any of the books essential, it is advisable to call attention to salient points or suggest some questions which the Ranger will need to ponder as she reads. Any Guider with experience of the Dalton method of teaching will find it useful here. In testing, specific questions are set and also the Ranger may be asked to write something on a part of the book which she has found particularly interesting.

3. "Unexpected occurrences" are a real problem. The Lone Ranger who wrote from abroad that she had tested herself in all emergencies, hardly grasped the essential point! Any amount of theory can be taught and if it is quite impossible to find anyone to test personally, the following have been used and may suggest other questions:—

(A) Half-a-dozen "sudden happenings" are posted to the Lone Ranger and she is asked how she would deal with them.

(B1) The Ranger is asked to imagine she is in bed; a friend rings up to say that a tap is dripping: the gas is leaking: no water will run or there is an overflow: what is she to do? The Ranger has to give prompt and clear directions.

(B2) (a) An accident is described—someone's clothes are on fire: she has been scalded with burning fat: the Lone is in a train when a pas-

senger gets a cinder in her eye: there is a dog fight or a runaway horse. (b) Various accidents which necessitate dealing with haemorrhage of specific parts are suggested. The Lone must state minutely how and in what order of treatment she would deal with any of these.

(B3) A child is lost or someone is stranded at a station late at night: what will the Ranger do?

4. Knowledge of an Ordnance map is important both for learning and testing; if the Guider has one of the district which the Ranger describes, she should be able to check her account. The cooking must be tested on the spot, though I suppose the completed meal could be posted!

For the Highway Code, illustrations of the road signs are sent and the Ranger asked to imagine that she is motoring with a driver who is a stranger to England; he must have every sign explained so that he unerringly keeps the rule of the road.

Questions relating to the black-out are important, e.g.: What precautions ought a pedestrian to take? Have you noticed any carelessness amongst cyclists? When does black-out time begin and end to-day?

The line taken is that the Lone might have to be a police-court witness and must know the law, be observant, concise and accurate.

5. The Ranger gives her word of honour that she has taken exercise in the open air, and is asked questions on the rules of health, e.g.: Why is it important to breathe through the nose; why is it risky to we keep clean besides our bodies and suggest how; why is it risky to go to cinemas or other crowded places during an epidemic; does she avoid or enjoy going out in wind or rain; does she choose late bed and late morning or early bed and early morning, and why; how does she ensure cleanliness of food and how does food get tainted; what ideal menus for young and old and workers in different jobs; what exercise does she prefer and which is most satisfactory in a limited time; what does she wear next her skin and what is the ideal kit for summer and winter, at work and play; why are high heels undesirable; is our uniform practical and how does she keep it smart?

6. Service is largely a matter of opportunity, given the initial goodwill. The Guider must judge and test this group not only by questioning, but by the knowledge she has been able to gain through the ideas expressed consciously, and also unconsciously, in the Lone's personal and Company Letters.

MURIEL M. HALL,

Commissioner for Lones.

SAVE ALL SUPPLIES

The following suggestion has reached us and we think Guiders may find it useful.

At one time some Guide companies used to collect old stockings to make into coverlets and rugs. Is not this an idea for these "waste not" days? I think Guiders might be glad to know that many of the cleaning firms get large collections of stockings which are brought in for mending and which cannot be repaired. I speak with certainty of the Rapid Cleaners in the King's Road, Chelsea, but I feel sure that there must be many other firms which would be thankful if Guides would collect from them.

DOROTHY ALLHUSEN.

CHARTS—(Continued from page 97.)

in the Six corner on to which each tidy Brownie can stick a small gummed star, requires little enough in the way of preparation but gives great satisfaction to the Six for a time.

For Subscriptions. A new chart or a new method of collecting them will often encourage a Brownie to bring her penny. Here is one suggestion.

Here also is a possible design for a list of those who have flown up. A second chart could be kept for those who have gone up without their wings or a second column on this one with the Brownie's head against a background of the Golden Bar, the names being placed under the appropriate head instead of having a separate drawing for each child.

With the exception of the few permanent ones charts are short-lived and should be changed reasonably often. These are suggestions only to use or adapt and if they serve merely to start a train of thought they will fulfil their purpose.

B. FREEMAN.

M. COSTOBADIE.



No. 1—The tell-tale shadow.

ON CAMOUFLAGE

THE article on Tent Camouflage reprinted from *Camping*, the magazine of the Camping Club, and published in the February number of *THE GUIDER*, gave the general principles on which to work. For most of us to camouflage a tent is an experiment, and rather a fascinating one.

The Ministry of Home Security has now issued instructions, and they are as follows. For tents covering a ground area of 220 square feet or less, only one colour is necessary, namely "earth brown," a colour which approximates to "that of a cup of tea (or coffee) with milk in it," its technical name is "Standard Camouflage Colour No. 3."

For tents covering a ground area over 220 square feet two colours are required, Green No. 7 and Brown No. 3 Civil Defence Establishment Standard Camouflage colours. (A ground area of 220 square feet represents a tent measuring 13 feet by 8 feet.)

The new tents which Headquarters are stocking this season are earth brown, and they are also keeping brown and green compounds suitable for camouflaging, so that the simplest plan for anyone in need of the proper materials is to go to her own Guide Shop.

The great majority of us will not be buying new brown tents, and will have to grapple with white, buff, and pale green ones, so some notes on camouflage materials and methods may be of value to those who enjoy experimenting rather than buying everything ready-made.

OIL PAINTS. One can paint a tent with ordinary oil paint such as one uses for the garden gate, only it should be thinned down very considerably with turpentine, partly to remove the shiny surface, and partly to prevent its cracking and peeling off. This method makes the tent dark and heavy.

COLOURED WATERPROOF SOLUTIONS. These, of course, may be used, but it is suggested that they can be thought of as colour mediums, and not necessarily as waterproof solutions. Many of our most expert campers think that proofed tents are not very serviceable. The proofing adds to the weight, and makes the material airtight, also there is always the nuisance of having to re-proof them from time to time if they are to be kept waterproof.

DYES. These are probably the most satisfactory as they do not make the tents heavier, neither do they render the material air-tight. A good earth brown can be made with any reliable make of cold water dye. They have to be applied with a brush as though they are paints.

To people who do not wish to camouflage their tents two alternatives suggest themselves. One is a net and the other a camouflaged fly-sheet.

Nets may be difficult to obtain because of the needs of the Army, though we should want a far lighter net than they. A two-inch mesh would probably meet our requirements, and the net would be much lighter in weight if it were not tarred, but in that case it would most likely shrink and allowance would have to be made for this with guy-lines. Enquiries at two of the leading firms of tent manufacturers have elicited the information that they do not deal in nets for camouflaging, so one would have to apply to firms who sell nets for ordinary requirements.

It is very easy to make a light-weight fly-sheet, one has only to copy a good pattern. The Ministry of Home Security lays it down that camouflage "can either be applied to the tent itself or to a fly over it."

Nets could be used to break up the shadows cast by tents, and shadows are a very important thing to remember. It is no good disguising the form of your tent if the shadow betrays its shape. In this connection it is perhaps worth reminding readers that where tents have to be pitched in the open it will be wise to avoid any symmetrical lay-out, such as our usual horseshoe. It is, however, better to avoid the open if there is suitable cover.

If you have visions of ruining your tent and are afraid to dab on the first brush-full, why not experiment first with a fire shelter or the lat roofs? These will all have to be camouflaged and no one will mind an experimental try-out on them.

If you are using two colours you will be wise to plan out your camouflage before you begin to paint, in order to make sure that you really have broken up the form of your tent. Camouflage designs should be made of big, bold, irregular masses, and it must be re-

membered that they are done to be seen from the air. Each side of a tent may look very satisfactory from the ground, but seen from above a distinctive and regular pattern may be the result. One design can be made to do four tents. For two of the tents the colours of the patches are reversed; and for the other two a looking-glass reflection of the design is used, for one with the first arrangement of the colours, and for the other with the second arrangement. Before you begin on the tent itself, lightly outline the shapes of the colour masses with a stick of charcoal, then you can go ahead with assurance.

If any readers have successfully camouflaged their tents and have gained any experience that is worth passing on, or have any photographs showing good bits of camouflage will they send them to the Commissioner for Camping through their C.C.A.s? It would be helpful to share these bits of experience. In the meantime a great deal can be learnt from observation of the many Army lorries and huts that we meet on our daily walks abroad.



No. 2—The side view may be satisfactory.

FOOD RATIONS IN CAMP

A great deal depends on how the subject of rationing is put to the Company. Small hardships there will be and little inconveniences, but it can be an adventurous thing to live on food rations in camp; or it can be just a bore and something to grumble about.

Guiders would do well to browse in such books as "Those Greenland Days" (published in the Penguin 6d. edition) and read there the sledging rations worked out by Gino Watkins for the British Arctic Air Route Expedition; or steep themselves again in Grey Owl's "Tales of an Empty Cabin." Given the right lead, any Court of Honour worth its salt would be thrilled to follow the great explorers of the waste places of the earth in a measure of the self-discipline which alone made their adventures possible.

Rationing will make things complicated for the Q.M., but it will take more than rationing to stop her camping! An official of the Ministry of Food has promised to keep us supplied with up-to-date information, which will be published from time to time in *THE GUIDER*. By this means it is hoped to lessen the complications! Also some of our more celebrated Quartermasters have undertaken to write for us, so we may expect many useful tips and good recipes.

The following is the procedure which Guiders should adopt with regard to rationing.

(i) At least three weeks before the camp is due to begin, get into touch with the Food Control Committee in whose area the camp is to be situated. The Food Control Committee will then be in a position to issue permits for supplies of rationed food which can be drawn from named retailers in the Food Control Area.

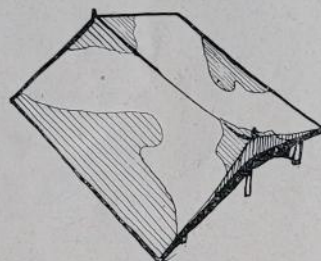
(ii) The permits will be available for a ration week (Monday to Sunday). Odd periods, such as week-ends are not catered for and private arrangements must be made.

(iii) Ration books must be collected and handed in to the Food Office before the beginning of the ration week or weeks for which permits are issued.

For week-end camps it would save trouble to take rationed foods with you, and not buy them when you get there. Many people get their weekly rations at the beginning of the week, so will have used up their coupons for that week by Friday.

Now that margarine is so good many Quartermasters advocate that margarine should be provided for short camps, and that the campers should be told they must bring their own if they want butter. It should be possible to do without the rationed kinds of meat for a week-end camp.

Sugar is rather more of a problem. The weekly ration is 12 oz. per head, rather less than 2 oz. a head per day. Of course, much depends on the amount of fruit eaten, but there is no doubt that a limit will have to be set to the quantity taken in tea, and on porridge for example, or there will be none left for cooking purposes. And that is where the adventurous self discipline comes in!



No. 3—Seen from the air there may be a distinctive pattern.

1940 CAMPING RESTRICTIONS

STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY

A number of enquiries have been addressed to the Ministry of Home Security on behalf of various youth organisations whether any restrictions will be placed upon camping under canvas during the coming holiday season. The Minister is anxious that, so far as circumstances will permit, no unnecessary limitations should be placed upon the holding of camps, the value of which in promoting the health and welfare of young people is fully recognised.

It will be appreciated, however, by those responsible for organising such camps that, in view of the risks which may be involved, they cannot feel the same freedom in making their arrangements under conditions of war as under normal conditions. The Minister feels confident that he can rely on the good sense and co-operation of those responsible for the organisation of camps to take such precautions in making their arrangements as may be possible and in response to the requests that have been received the following advice is offered for their guidance:—

- Particularly exposed sites on the east and south-east coasts should be avoided.
- Camps to be held in the eastern half of the country should be limited to 20 tents in all, and tents should be camouflaged.
- Camps should not be pitched within two miles of any Naval, Military or Air Force establishment or munitions works. In this connection the term "establishment" may be regarded as including Naval ports and dockyards, aerodromes, large barracks, standing military camps, Service depots and workshops, and large wireless stations. Where possible sites should be selected at a further distance than two miles.
- Camps should not be pitched in close proximity to each other. It will be understood that lighting restrictions must always be strictly observed.

It will further be recognised that facilities for civilian camping must be subject to military needs and that individual camp sites ordinarily available may be required for military use.

This statement, issued by the Ministry of Home Security, will be welcomed by everyone. Camp Advisers are already fully informed of its contents through their County Camp Advisers who are working in close co-operation with the Commissioners for Camping. Owing to the exigencies of war-time conditions, the Ministry's regulations are liable to change without warning, therefore intending campers are advised to keep in close touch with their C.A.s when making any preliminary arrangements.

The eastern half of the country, referred to in paragraph (b), is that part east of a line Edinburgh, Leeds, Nottingham, Birmingham and Southampton. While it is suggested that tents pitched in this area only need be camouflaged, it is desirable that this precaution should be taken everywhere.

ANGELA A. THOMPSON,
Commissioner for Camping.

EXTENSION CAMPING IN 1940

The Commissioner for Camping in her article "The Trail Goes on" encourages Guides to camp this year if they possibly can and the arguments she uses hold good for Extension Guides too.

Inevitably there will be restrictions and even more thought than usual will have to be given to the preparations, but in spite of this we hope that many Extension Guides will be able to camp. Camps must be kept small and there must be adequate solid shelter quite near to the tents. At least as many helpers as usual will be required as we must be prepared for emergencies, and food and transport difficulties will have to be considered.

It has been suggested that there should be two or three camp sites in different parts of the country to which Extension Guides could bring their Guides in relays throughout the camping season, where equipment already camouflaged would be available.

In some counties, camping in tents will not be a feasible proposition this year, but perhaps some alternative such as an indoor camp or company holiday can be arranged, so that the valuable "camp habit" will not be lost.

If you are considering having a camp of any kind this year, will you let me know what arrangements you are making so that all our plans and resources can be used to the best advantage. There will be a meeting of the Extension Committee early in April when the whole subject of camping this year will be discussed, so I should be very grateful if you would let me know your views at once.

THERESA VERRALL,
Extension Camp Adviser.

CHIGWELL ROW AND BLACKLAND FARM CAMPING GROUNDS

Camping in camouflaged tents will be permitted at Chigwell Row and Blackland Farm, in accordance with the statement issued by the Ministry of Home Security. The necessary approval by the local police authorities has been obtained. Applications should be made in the case of Chigwell (for London Guides only) to The Warden, J. H. Inglis, Esq., Chigwell Row Camping Ground, Chigwell Row, Essex, and in the case of Blackland Farm to The Warden, J. B.

Macadam, Esq., Blackland Farm Camping Ground, East Grinstead, Sussex.

The statement issued by the Ministry of Home Security appears in the next column.

Cudham

Camping in tents will probably not be permitted at The Shaws, Cudham, but the Hostel and Huts are available. All applications must be addressed to the Warden, Mrs. Harvey, Overshaws, Cudham, Kent.

Camp Training and Testing in Scotland.

Any Scottish Guiders wishing to pass any of the camping tests should write before April 10th to the Commissioner for Camping for Scotland, Miss Heriot Maitland, White House of Aros, Aros, Isle of Mull; they should, if possible, give her a choice of dates on which they would be free to camp, and every effort will be made to arrange training and testing to suit applicants.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

County of London

A training camp for Guiders and Rangers will be held at Blackland Farm, near East Grinstead, from Friday, May 10th to Wednesday, May 15th.

Fees 3s. per day.

Application forms from Miss Leathes, Room 530a, County Hall, S.E.1.

Licence and Q.M. tests may be taken and special instruction will be given in war-time camping, or campers may come just for experience only.

Yorkshire W.R.N.

A camp for training and testing for Camper's Licence and Quarter-master's Certificate will be held at Robin Hole, Burley-in-Wharfedale, from Friday, May 10th to Saturday, May 18th.

Application forms may be obtained from the secretary—Miss P. Holmes, Hallcroft, Addingham, Nr. Ilkley.

TRAINING

Walthamstow Division War-Time Training

A non-residential training week-end will be held from April 26th to 28th at Markhouse Road School, Walthamstow (1 minute from St. James' Street Station, L.N.E.R., 7d. return from Liverpool Street Station).

Brownie, Guide and Ranger sessions (taken by Diploma'd Guiders) will be held on Friday evening and all day Saturday and Sunday. Guiders from anywhere will be welcomed, provided they have permission from their Commissioners to attend. Fee: 6d. per day, 3d. Friday evening.

Meals will not be provided, but four popular restaurants are within easy reach of the school.

Guiders wishing to attend any part or all of the training should notify Miss M. G. Burnett, "Burleigh," Cottingham Grove, Bletchley, Bucks. Full details of programme and position of school will be sent to trainees.

THE CENTRAL COUNCIL OF RECREATIVE PHYSICAL TRAINING IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF GIRLS' CLUBS

A Short Course for those concerned with the Social Welfare of Girls and Women

AIM. The Course is intended for Club Leaders and others concerned with the Social Welfare of Girls and Women, and has for its object the study of the value and organisation of Physical Recreation as one subject in the programme of the Club or Social Centre.

PLACE. Morley College, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1 (by kind permission).

DURATION. Five Thursday mornings, beginning April 18th, 1940, from 10.0 a.m.—12.0 noon.

STAFF. Miss K. Adams (Organiser of Physical Education for the National Council of Girls' Clubs, Diploma Bedford P.T.C.); Mrs. L. H. Blanckenberg (Staff C.C.R.P.T., Diploma Anstey P.T.C.); Dr. A. Broman, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Diploma Bergman Osterberg P.T.C.); Miss P. C. Colson (Organising Secretary, C.C.R.P.T., Diploma Bedford P.T.C.); Mrs. H. Keeling (Diploma Bedford P.T.C.).

SYLLABUS. Practical Sessions in Dancing, Indoor and Social Games. Demonstrations of Keep-Fit Exercises, Ball Activities to Music, Skipping.

Talks on the Reconstructive Value of Keep-Fit Work; Physical Training in relation to general development and psychological difficulties in young people; Hygiene; Suggested Physical Activities for Girls and Women; Training of Junior Leaders; Facilities offered by the Central Council.

Discussions on the following will be included: Activities for Mixed Groups; Use of Music in Club Work; Possible reasons for failure of Classes; Play Centres; etc.

FEE. 2s. 6d. for the Course of five Sessions, payable in advance.

COME ON
HERE'S OUR

GUIDE GIFT WEEK — EMPIRE WEEK

MAY 19th-25th

Our country is in vital need of

AN AIR AMBULANCE SERVICE FOR H.M. FORCES
(consisting of two ambulances Oxford Airspeed Type)

TOTAL COST £15,000

These two machines, which are now being built, will be the first specially constructed ambulance aircraft to be used by the R.A.F. during this war.

COME ON GUIDES! HERE'S OUR CHANCE LET'S GIVE THEM!

But this is not all. We are a seafaring nation, so can't we give—

A MOTOR LIFEBOAT TOO

That would cost another **£5,000**. Well, why not?

£20,000

to be raised in a week. How's that for a job worth tackling?

Here is the way in which it can be done.

May 19th-25th, which includes Empire Day, has been set aside as a special **GUIDE GIFT WEEK**, in which Guides and Guides of all ranks throughout the Empire, including Old Guides, are asked if they will sacrifice

HALF A DAY'S SALARY OR INCOME

to buy these gifts for our country. It is, of course, entirely voluntary and Guides not earning money and Brownies are simply asked to give whatever they can spare.

Our President, H.R.H. The Princess Royal, is fully in favour of this scheme and wishes it every success.

If we all pull together with a will we shall get there, so gather your donations together and send them in with the donation form as quickly as ever you can. If you can send them along in advance of the date so much the better, but whatever you do

DON'T BE LATE!

The only expenses to be deducted are those for postage, stationery and printing.

Within the next few days Guides will be sent out to all Commissioners, or those at present in the process of receiving enough extra copies for their own use. Scotland is making its own arrangements.

The Headquarters of India Colonies are being notified by the Guides in foreign lands.

All communications should be sent to the Gift Week Secretary, The Girl Guide Office, Buckingham Palace Road, London.

TABLE OF SALARIES AND INCOMES.

Per Year. £ s. d.	Per Month. £ s. d.	Per Week. £ s. d.	Per Day. s. d.	Per Year. £ s. d.	Per Month. £ s. d.	Per Week. £ s. d.	Per Day. £ s. d.
1 0 0	1 8	4 4	0 1	52 0 0	4 6 8	1 0 0	2 10
2 0 0	3 4	9 1	1 1	60 0 0	5 0 0	1 3 1	3 3 1
2 12 0	4 4	1 0	1 1 (approx.)	70 0 0	5 16 8	1 6 11	3 10
3 0 0	5 0	1 1 1	2	80 0 0	6 13 4	1 10 9 1	4 4 1
4 0 0	6 8	1 6 1	2 1	90 0 0	7 10 0	1 14 7 1	4 11 1
5 0 0	8 4	1 11	3 1	100 0 0	8 6 8	1 18 5 1	5 5 1
5 4 0	8 8	2 0	3 1 (approx.)	104 0 0	8 13 4	2 0 0	5 8
6 0 0	10 0	2 3 1	4	150 0 0	13 0 0	3 0 0	8 6
6 10 0	10 10	2 6	4 1	200 0 0	16 13 4	3 16 11	10 11 1
7 0 0	11 8	2 8 1	4 1	208 0 0	17 6 8	4 0 0	11 4
8 0 0	13 4	3 1	5 1	260 0 0	21 13 4	5 0 0	14 2
9 0 0	15 0	3 5 1	6	300 0 0	25 0 0	5 15 4 1	16 5 1
10 0 0	16 8	3 10 1	6 1	400 0 0	33 6 8	7 13 10 1	1 1 11
13 0 0	1 1 8	5 0	8 1	500 0 0	41 13 4	9 12 3 1	1 7 4 1
15 0 0	1 5 0	5 9 1	9 1	600 0 0	50 0 0	11 10 9 1	1 12 10 1
20 0 0	1 13 4	7 8 1	1 11	700 0 0	58 6 8	13 9 2 1	1 18 4 1
26 0 0	2 3 4	10 0	1 5	800 0 0	66 13 4	15 7 8 1	2 3 10
30 0 0	2 10 0	11 0 1	1 7 1	900 0 0	75 0 0	17 6 1 1	2 9 3 1
40 0 0	3 6 8	15 4 1	2 2 1	1,000 0 0	83 6 8	19 4 7 1	2 14 9 1
50 0 0	4 3 4	19 2 1	2 9				

GUIDES! CHANCE!



THE GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT: H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL

Dear Guides,

In this word I include every enrolled member of the Movement, both past and present.

Will you give half a day to your country?

That is what I am asking you to do in the scheme outlined on the opposite page.

Can you catch the vision in it? Can you find a thrill in the thought of all Guides throughout the Empire uniting in this gift to the nation, never more in need of our help than she is to-day? Let us make this gesture at no small cost to ourselves in a spirit of service, self sacrifice and humble thanks that so many of life's blessings still are ours.

I know I am setting you a big task—£20,000 is needed. It is a large sum to raise in a small space of time, but I am confident that it can be raised if every single one of us pulls her weight. I am suggesting a standard sum—

Half a day's salary or income

as the goal to aim at so that we can all share equally, not only in the thrill, but in the cost of giving, but if there are some of you for which this is impossible, then remember that any amount, however small, will help.

Guiders, will you share this letter with your companies and packs, and then gather together their donations and send them in with yours, either direct to the Guide Gift Week Secretary at Headquarters, or collectively through your districts, using the special donation form. Those of you who are away on other national service will you, too, join in, for without your support the scheme may fail.

Rangers and Guides, many of you are in jobs, and will, I am sure, spare half a day's salary if you possibly can, but to those of you who are not yet earning money, you younger Guides and Brownies, I would say to you give what you can, spare a few of those pennies out of your own pocket which you would otherwise spend on sweets, cinemas, etc.

In the last war we raised nearly £2,500 to provide recreation huts and a motor ambulance. There were only 50,000 of us then—now we are over half-a-million strong in Great Britain alone!—and we want to raise £20,000.

CAN WE DO IT? OF COURSE WE CAN! !

Yours sincerely,

Louisa A. Heinson.

GUIDE GIFT WEEK DONATION FORM

I am enclosing the sum of £.....s.....d..... from myself
District
and my Company
Pack (Title as Registered)

Name (Mrs. or Miss) County to Which Attached
Address for Guiding.

Donations should be sent to:—

GREAT BRITAIN (ex-SCOTLAND).
THE GUIDE GIFT WEEK SECRETARY,
The Girl Guides Association,
17-19, Buckingham Palace Road,
London, S.W.1.

SCOTLAND.

THE SECRETARY,
Girl Guides Scottish Headquarters,
10, Coates Crescent,
Edinburgh, 8.

Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed and made payable to: "The Girl Guides Association," and "Girl Guides Scottish Headquarters," respectively.

It is important that this form should be correctly filled in as receipt will be made out accordingly, either to sender or District/Company/Pack mentioned.

Gifts may be anonymous.



THE WIND BLOWS ON THE CLUBROOM DOOR

by

E. A. M. FOULKES-ROBERTS



"FANNY—the clubroom door is locked, and not even lieutenant anywhere about—or anyone else—and it has struck two, hasn't it, Fanny?" But Fanny was busy looking intently at the bricks of the wall nearby, and staring at the water-pipe which climbed high up the building next door. They were young recruits and had only been two or three times before—but Fanny was a Brownie from the pack, and she was not going to be done out of her Guide meeting.

At last with a shout of delight she rushed to a small hole near the ground behind the pipe and drew out a tiny folded paper. Excitedly she said:

"I found the sign for 'letter hidden' just now, which leader explained to me last night, but I didn't know the number of paces to step when there isn't any number to say. I suppose we have a secret number for the company when it doesn't find one."

The message read: "Look out for signalled message."

Just then, before disappointment set in, the Sunflower Second emerged from a hiding place to say that she was waiting to collect any latecomers as the rest of the company had managed to get the message captain had signalled, and had gone to the meeting place in the nearest quiet spot, outdoors, to hear what they were going to do.

So off they set and found the company divided into two parties. Captain was with one group, and two other patrols, the Acorns and Daffodils, were talking to lieutenant. They joined their patrols, both were Daffodils, and were given a bit of coloured braid each, blue, red or green.

"You must wear that in a conspicuous place," said lieutenant, "somewhere unusual; round your arm or in a bow, on your shoe, or at the bottom of your tie, so that when Jane, of the Sunflowers, for instance, sees someone your size, she will say later to captain 'I think I saw Molly with green braid on her hat,' then you can say: 'But it couldn't have been, captain, because my blue braid was round my belt.'"

She went on: "Now you understand, don't you, the Sunflowers and Scarlet Pimpernels are going to try to find their way without being seen by any of you, from the Goblin Tower ruin, over there, to the old Mill by the lake—it's about a mile and a half; and they may go any way they please, and all of you are to try to see them without being seen. If the person you see sees you, it cancels you out for counting that party among your 'scalps.' I mean just the one or two Guides who are with the one who saw you, of course. Both sides are wearing braid, so you must be near enough to recognise the enemy and spot where she wears the braid."

Captain, too, was issuing similar instructions, exactly the same as regards these last: "Everyone is going to collect ten things on the way, which will make it likely that both parties will visit the same spots sometime during the journey."

"When any patrol reaches the lakeside you can find a good spot and light your patrol fire and boil the billies. The leader will, of course, see that the turf is removed tidily so that no place will show a burnt mark. We ought to be ready for tea about four o'clock. I hope everyone has remembered to bring eatables, and the patrols to see to their milk and tea arrangements? Then it will give us time for something afterwards. Here is a list of things to collect: A pebble of sandstone or some rock whose name you know. A climbing part of any climbing plant. A rock weed. An ash twig. Some pine

needles. Some sheep wool. The hair of a cow, dog or pig (not collected from the animal if possible). The seed or fruit of a tree or plant. A bird's feather you know, or a bit of litter to be described only and not brought here but buried on the spot. A feather from a wading bird."

After which laying of detailed plans the Guides dispersed, to meet later, and the folk of the countryside and perhaps a few sheep and cows were the only beings who wondered what the plans were.

Another Guide afternoon or evening has come round and the little company was seen at the bottom of a hilly lane where there was to be found every sort of material for starting fires. The members of the two or three patrols were running here and there, some collecting dried leaves or bark, others thin twigs or dead gorse and some had thicker pieces of firewood.

Each small patrol, or little party under a Guide acting as leader (for practice), chose a sheltered spot for the fire, and posted a member of the party as a look-out, who moved from place to place but always keeping under cover or wearing some leafy head-dress as camouflage.

A sharp double blast on a whistle was heard and immediately little puffs of smoke were seen issuing from each patrol spot—some puffs were a little uncertain, but the teams were as busy as bees—speed and watchfulness being the qualities most required for success in this game of firelighting.

Suddenly a "look-out" Guide quivered with excitement and called in a loud whisper to the others. "Hsst, Palefaces," and the sentry for each party watched carefully a waving flag in the distance. The word was spelt out in Morse repeatedly if necessary) "STOP" or "STAY" or "FLY" or "PEACE," any words could be used on the several occasions during the game when a signal was given which showed whether the Guides could carry on or were to pack up and move on.

If the words meant "all clear" the patrols would proceed to toast a small piece of bread each on an improvised fork, and eat it, if time. But the look-out could never relinquish her post in case the "move on" signal was given.

As may be guessed, the fun of the game was when that signal was given often. For if Palefaces are on your trail there is no time to lose. You must put out your fire and silently move on.

The rules of the game are that patrols may carry with them what they like of their fire material, so long as there is no spark or glow, and there must be no sign of their fireplace left when the spot is deserted; match-ends, burnt twigs or blackened stones count against a patrol and are marked as against the patrol fire made in such and such an exact spot until the end of the game when the culprit is identified.

Captain and lieutenant divide the signalling and the inspecting of sites between them. The only rule as to direction taken by the



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patrols is that they keep together and go where fires are conveniently lighted — or alternatively a route can be pre-arranged.

When the company is seen to have moved on a short distance, possibly only two hundred yards, in a straggling lane, a single long blast on the whistle is the sign for patrols to settle and choose sites, the double blast signifying "light fires."

It is left to the organising initiative of the patrol leader as to whether she gives different members different jobs each time, such as collecting punk instead of twigs; or lighting the fire instead of laying it.

The first of these games—"The Wearing of the Braid," for lack of a better name—always proved a very enjoyable afternoon of stalking and tracking, including many other Scouting and Guiding activities.

The other game of "Indian Fires" naturally gave great impetus to the practice of firelighting, after all, helping with the laying and lighting of four or five fires in an afternoon is quite an experience for a Tenderfoot; and out of confidence in firelighting with success in good weather grows the confidence for doing the same in not-so-good weather, and this is one of the seeds of that romantic and adventurous plant, "Pride of Woodcraftsman."

WADDOW

The Waddow patients want to thank all those Rangers, Guides and Brownies from everywhere for the splendid number of gifts they have sent since Christmas. Altogether over 275 parcels have been received since the hospital opened in September. Well over 200 books besides magazines and comics and scrapbooks have been sent as well as clothing of every description. The books, magazines and comics will keep the patients well supplied for some time and we feel sure that there are many other children in hospital, hostels and homes, who are longing to share in the splendid effort of the Guide Movement and we do not want to be greedy. We would like to suggest that companies should send any more books and magazines to them and we will let you all know when we are in need again. Children's socks, boy's stockings, as well as face squares, and shirts for small boys, are what we need most urgently at the moment. Thank you all, once again. The joy you have all given is beyond words.

Donations: 12th and 40th Derby Brownies; 9th Gt. Harwood Brownies; 26th Wigan Guides; Toronto E. Guides and Brownies. **Books and Toys:** 9th Gt. Harwood; 6th and 21st Wolverhampton Companies; Mrs. Nelson, Nelson; Skipton Division Rangers, Guides and Brownies; 15th Bexhill Cadets; 48th Liverpool Guides; 2nd Midland Post Rangers; 1st Wymington and Pavenham Guides. **Clothes:** Cyprus Patrol 1st Cheshire Lones; 62nd Leicester Rangers and Guides; Shamrock, Wild Rose and Maple Patrols, 2nd Cheshire Lones; Skylark and Robin Patrols 2nd Gee Cross Guides; 2nd Hunmanly Rangers; 1st Thurrock Guides; Mrs. Hobson, Beverley; Miss Holder, S. Berks; Arden District Guides, Warwick; 10th Rotherham Brownies. **Blankets:** 93rd Newcastle Rangers; 1st Heybridge Guides; Middleham Brownies; 12th Bury Brownies; 12th Longton Guides; 1st Walthamstow Guides and Brownies. **Magazines, Comics and Scrapbooks:** 1st Thurrock Guides; 1st Walthamstow Guides and Brownies.

THE EDITOR'S POST BAG

NOW.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—It has been forcibly borne in upon me, by what I have lately read and heard, that there are two war-time problems facing the Guides which have not yet been satisfactorily solved by everyone: namely, (1) What should be our attitude towards other forms of national service, and (2) Who is going to train our future Guides, and how.

With regard to the first, I think that a half-hearted attitude (as distinct from the purely pacifist) is a criminal desertion of our responsibilities. There are people who say: "Let Joan enlist, and let Betty nurse, and if need be, let Dorothy serve in a canteen, but

THE GUIDER

don't let us hear or think too much about it; our job is to keep our minds fixed on the eternal verities hidden by the present struggle."

These people are saying to their friends: "There is a big rock in our path; if you'll blast your way through it, I'll try and slip round and meet you on the other side." If we don't accept the present struggle as part of our climb to the farther peaks, we shall lose all.

For this reason, we ought to show a most adaptable spirit towards the present distribution of our senior members among the various services. It is quite wrong to imagine that their Guiding is suspended during the time that they are valuable members of the

W.K.N.S., the A.T.S. or the W.A.A.F. If the main objects of Guiding are the training of character and the establishment of fellowship, their spirit is going to influence a new, hitherto untouched, section of the community which includes many who have dodged public service in the past, but who may become valuable leaders in the future.

The big increase of membership in the Guides after the last war was not only due to the desire for freedom and expansion on the part of women and girls; it was also caused by the cheerful, indomitable spirit of Guides in war service, who bore good witness to their training and thereby attracted new members.

The other big problem which faces us is—who is going to train the Guides of the future?

The authorities (meaning the Government as represented by the established Youth Organisations. Scouts and Guides have always been taught in their special work to make for quality rather than quantity, and are hard put to it to know just how to respond at a moment when they have been robbed of many of their best leaders. It is against their principles to start new troops and companies indiscriminately, or to welcome in crowds of new members who are attracted merely by what they can get.

One solution which presents itself is that those who have had Guide training should offer themselves for club work. Clubs can welcome in all types of girls from 14-18, without making the specific demands on them which Guiding is bound to make.

Among the club members, patrols of Senior Guides or Junior Rangers could be formed. These might be registered, but would not necessarily be led by warranted Guiders. If we have learnt anything in the past few years, it is that we must leave behind the idea of companies who merely wait about for their captain to unlock a hall for their weekly meeting. The girls who complain that in wartime they have been "neglected" or "forgotten" are far astray from the path of Guiding. A Guide should be so useful and essential to the community that she is in no danger of being neglected, and if she has not the spunk to get into touch with the nearest unit by some means or other, she is not fit to be a Guide. This ideal of individual alertness and intelligence can only be gained by constant outdoor work in patrols.

One other point: I suggest that our tests are too exhaustive and complicated for many elementary school girls to achieve without that concentrated work which has to be done indoors and under the guidance of a grown-up.

Most of our first members had a secondary education, and the claims on children's time and energy were not nearly so varied or exacting in 1914 as they are to-day—school meant book learning and games, not a little bit of everything.

So my final plea is for a revision of essential tests, and a change in the direction of shortness and simplicity; let them be more strict but less technical, so that an intelligent patrol leader can really direct and supervise them.

To sum up: (1) Let us all welcome national service even when it deprives us of our best members, as an opportunity, not a hardship. (2) Let us encourage club work and Guiding within it, and (3) Let us have our tests shortened and simplified where possible, so as to lay even more stress on the aspect of general alertness and reliability.—Yours, etc.,

MARY CHATER,
District Commissioner, Littlehampton.

S.O.S.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—Can any Guider give or obtain votes for the "Royal Putney Hospital and Home for Incurables," to help an ex-Guider who is never without pain to get a pension from that Institution? She remains seriously ill and in need of financial assistance. I will send all particulars.—Yours, etc.,

G. R. GRIFFIN,
Redmile Cottage, Pinchbeck, Spalding, Lincs.





V-CAMPING BEGINS

OH, to have a camp, a real camp with tents and shelters, where one could stay for weeks away from towns and people!" sighed the girls of the 3rd Lwow Company. "But how to get those tents?"

We looked up *Scouting for Boys* and there we found full instructions of how to make a tent for yourself. Helas! no waterproof material was to be got in Lwow so we had to be content with a piece of fairly dense cotton. We cut it up and sewed it according to instructions. Some straight branches were collected in the woods. They were smoothed out and cut to measure to make poles. The tent was tested during a short hike on a very rainy day. It was showerproof, but not waterproof. However, we had soon discovered that pitching the tent under a fresh green and fairly close shelter (which acted as fly-sheet) had a very satisfactory result.

Our first tents were small, they could just hold three girls, so that two tents were counted for one patrol. We went on with overnight hikes to get practice in camping. There were no Camp Advisers then and the captain was inexperienced as her girls themselves.

Nevertheless the first Polish Guide Camp was held in the summer of 1912.

We worked hard all that year to collect enough funds so as to enable our poorest girls to go to camp. The richer ones, we knew, were going anyway to the country, where they could get the benefit of out-of-door life. At last twelve were picked for the camp: nine besides myself from Lwow, one farmer's daughter from the south and one from Warsaw.

Our resources were not very high. They covered the expenses of railway fares (there were no reductions) and the rent of a little cottage we took for the beginning, but only a small margin was left for the actual camp. Still, it was harvest time, so there were ample possibilities for work.

One sunny morning we all went to Kosow, in the east Carpathian mountains. We settled in our cottage and started hunting for a camp site. We soon found it.

It was an ideal place. Even to-day, after years of experience, when I think of it, I am sure I couldn't have found anything more suitable. It was a beautiful level stretch of ground sheltered by fir-clad hills from the north, overlooking a valley. A spring of excellent water was close at hand and a mountain river just below. The nearest village was only within twenty minutes' walk.

What a joy it was to strike our own "home-made" tents, to build shelters, the kitchen, etc., and to feel that this was going to be our home for the next few weeks. However, we had also to look for work, as we couldn't afford to have only a pleasure camp.

The farmers of the neighbouring village were only too glad to get some help with the harvest, though they looked with suspicion on our

IT HAPPENED LIKE THIS

by

OLGA MALKOWSKA

town clothes, our hands which bore no signs of heavy manual labour (most of the girls worked in shops or as seamstresses). However, we had one farmer's daughter with us. She was a big, hefty girl, with the strength of a horse. She was called in her company "Hercules". We knew that whatever happened, she would save the honour of our camp. And we were right.

We arrived in the field at 5 a.m. The farmers greeted us heartily, gave sickles in hand and showed us how to cut corn. It was difficult. The sickle cut either too high and this meant waste of precious straw, or too low, when it got stuck in the ground. Still, we had to persevere.

As long as we worked in the cool morning air we felt quite happy, but when the sun rose and the heat became intense everything seemed to get more and more aggravating. Our backs ached from the continual bending and straightening up, the arms felt heavy, and hands were sore. Only "Hercules" didn't mind either heat or the strain of work.

With graceful movements she went on with her work as if it was a rhythmic dance—bending low, putting her left arm lovingly round the corn and cutting it with the sickle close by the ground, then with a quick movement she rose, lifting the whole sheath with sickle up in the air, to place it again on the ground beside her. She moved so gracefully, that the work seemed no effort at all.

The farmer recognised the master touch. Some of the strongest boys and best reapers challenged her. She accepted the challenge. Everybody stopped working to watch the contest.

Our "Hercules" was lined up with five of the best corn-cutters of the village. At a given sign work began. The boys soon got flushed and hot, their movements got hurried, they breathed heavily, and after half-an-hour's work, she was some good ten yards ahead of the boys. What a triumph! We did feel proud of "Hercules" and we so much wanted to improve in our work. The farmers helped us in an unexpected way. As soon as our movements got a little in an unmonotonous, rhythmic song. We all smothered they started to sing a monotonous, rhythmic song. We all joined in humming the tune and soon the arms began to swing more gracefully, the backs bent and straightened without pain, the sickles cut more evenly and the whole work became sheer joy. It was good to smell ripe corn, to feel the heat of the sun on your back. To have the wind to dry your sweating head and above all to feel that one is doing some really useful work.

Towards noon everybody left the fields. Farmers and Guides went back to the village to have a well deserved rest in the shade of an orchard. Lunch was served there—simple maize cake with sour milk, or maize bread with fruit. We all ate together and then stretched ourselves in the shade for a two hours' rest. We all slept it right through. More work in the field followed in the afternoon. The farmers worked till late at night and on moonlit nights till the next morning. We were allowed to leave earlier so as to have supper in our camp.

Two girls were always left behind to tidy up the camp in the morning, to prepare supper and also to keep out cows, goats, sheep and little boys. The last were allowed into the camp grounds, only they had to be watched, as their inquisitiveness was a serious menace to all pegs, poles and lines.

One Sunday afternoon a crowd of "pale faces" invaded our camp. They were the patients of a neighbouring sanatorium. They heard rumours about a girls' camp and came to see this "curiosum."

Oh, the fun we had with their questions! "Are you always living in woods and forests?" "Do you feed on roots and grass only?" etc.

We allowed them to investigate our larder, tents, everything. They were amazed. At last we invited them for tea and produced a camp-made cake. This finished them. They ate all the cake and assured us that if they were not so old they would certainly join us.

Three weeks of wonderful life passed. We had all learnt a lot. Not only could we cut corn quickly and smoothly, but many a thought had dawned upon us during the rhythmic work in the fields. We began to understand that there is a big difference between work in natural conditions, work that produces the necessities of life—the God-like work and that other which so many regard as drudgery and a curse.

Out in the fields we felt perhaps for the first time that absolute

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unity between us, the earth (with all its creatures), and God. One has to get into very intimate contact with nature to find it.

Harvest was over, we had a little money saved up from our small wages. So I suggested a ten days' walking tour in the Carpathians to end up our camping. I saw what result the field work had had on the girls and I wanted to deepen it by a still closer contact—this time with the wild and unharnessed nature.

In these days the East Carpathians were a very wild country. There were no shelter-houses anywhere to be found, only rough wooden huts used by shepherds in summer. But even these were rare.

We had to take a good supply of food into our ruc-sacs to last us for ten days, as only milk and cheese could be bought from the mountain shepherds.

The girls were very excited.

At last the great moment arrived and we started on our adventurous expedition. None of us knew the mountains, but we had good maps and compasses, so here was a chance to test our ability in map-reading and also in a good many other things.

At first the girls were so excited that they chattered and laughed all the way along. I waited. Meanwhile our path got rougher and rougher, the forest around us grew denser. We had to cross streams using fallen trees as bridges, or wading knee-deep over slippery boulders. A rough lean-to made of fir branches was our shelter for the night. We had to keep night watch in turns to keep our fire going, as nights are extremely cold in the mountains.

In the next day or two silence in our ranks was almost perfect. Except for an occasional cracking of branches one would hardly have noticed that such a large group of girls was passing through the forest. They were silenced by the voice of nature which rang out stronger and clearer the farther we were from human dwellings.

There was no more need for reading books of great thinkers, poets and philosophers. The greatest book that has ever been written lay open in front of us. And unlike other books it didn't wait to be read, it spoke to us in a hundred voices through rain and sunshine, peace and storm.

Oh, the poor girls who felt uneasy in their little rooms in Lemberg when they heard the rolling thunder of a passing storm! Now they found themselves in the thick of it.

We climbed the highest peak of the East Carpathians—the Pop Ivan. A terrific storm caught us high above the line of the forests. There was no shelter anywhere around us. The wind blew sheets of water over us; lightning after lightning followed in quick succession.

Climbing was impossible.

We had to lie flat on the ground to avoid the risk of being struck by the lightning. There was a terrific roar of thunder overhead. Nature gave us one of her primary lessons in courage and endurance. After two hours of hard struggle we reached our previous shelter drenched to the skin. There was only one dry handkerchief found amongst our belongings. But when we found ourselves at last round a crackling fire drying our wet clothes and warming our bodies, we felt what a soldier must feel after a victorious battle.

Those days of hardships and joys of struggle and victory passed much too quickly. When we got into the train which was starting for Lwow we felt that we were much different from what we were before the camp. Our bodies had got tougher and stronger, our thinking clearer, our hearts warmer. We had tasted for a little while something of Eternity. Something of the very essence of what is called Life.

* A few years ago "Hercules" turned up quite unexpectedly in our Guide school Dworekicow and brought us her daughter to become our pupil.—OLGA MALKOWSKA.

THE STANDING CONFERENCE OF NATIONAL JUVENILE ORGANISATIONS

The Standing Conference of National Juvenile Organisations, started in 1936, has drawn the big societies working for young people much closer together. The members of this Conference, representing thirteen national youth organisations, realised at the outbreak of war that with depleted staffs, financial difficulties, and other problems, only a carefully planned united effort could hope to give to young people the background and stability they so urgently need in a time of crisis and emergency.

It was felt that the first essential was to hear of the new needs arising from war conditions—therefore, two representatives of the Standing Conference, one for boys and one for girls, were appointed for each Civil Defence Region, to survey the area, to stimulate existing work and to show where new work was needed. These regional Youth Liaison Officers, or District Organisers, work in co-operation with a panel of local advisers who represent each organisation which is a member of the Standing Conference.

As far as the girls' organisations are concerned, the Youth Liaison Officers have been seconded by various societies from among their paid staff, and have deputies who are voluntary workers; several of the latter are Guiders. Youth Liaison Officers work with all organisations. They are all experienced workers, and are available for help and advice on youth work to all who need them.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Conference represent the national juvenile organisations on the National Youth Committee recently set up by the Board of Education to stimulate the work for adolescents. The National Youth Committee has taken the place of the Youth Organisations Committee of the National Fitness Council, and it is probable that where good Youth Organisations Committees already exist they will become local branches of the National Youth Committee.

One of the first acts of the National Youth Committee was to send out circular 1486 to all Part II Local Education authorities (Higher Education) urging them to set up Youth Committees in their areas. In the majority of Youth Committees there will be representatives of the Voluntary Youth Organisations, but it is unlikely that every society will be asked to send a representative. It is therefore essential that the Voluntary Organisations should collaborate in making sure that whoever is appointed should be in a position to represent the views of Voluntary Youth work generally.

GOVERNMENT YOUTH ORGANISATION COMMITTEES

BOARD OF EDUCATION

NATIONAL YOUTH COMMITTEE

(Chairman: Kenneth Lindsay, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education.)

COUNTY YOUTH COMMITTEES OR COUNTY BOROUGH YOUTH COMMITTEES

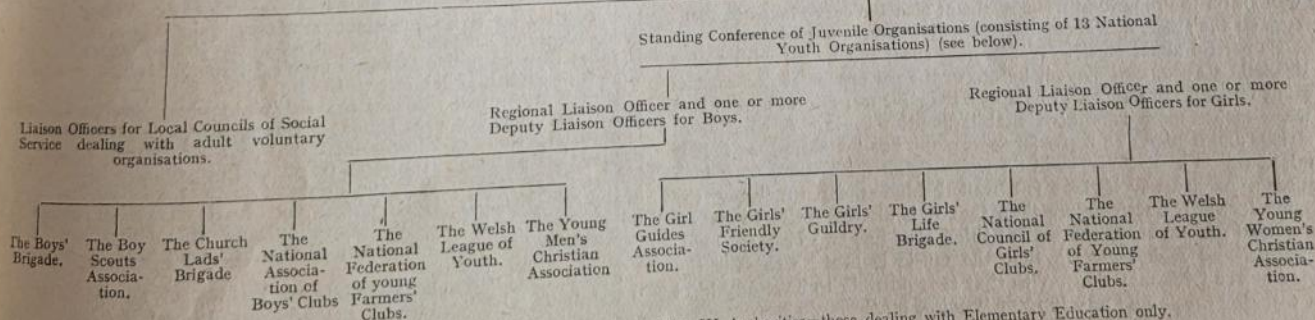
(consisting of representatives of Local Education Authorities, Voluntary Organisations and others interested in Youth Work—all appointed by the Local Education Authority (Part II Higher Education Authority.)*)

LOCAL YOUTH COMMITTEES

(consisting of the same representatives as the County Youth Committees, but for Part III authorities.†)

VOLUNTARY YOUTH ORGANISATION COMMITTEES

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE



* Part II Authorities—those dealing with Higher Education.

† Part III Authorities—those dealing with Elementary Education only.



A PLAY IN THE GARDEN

By

MRS. ERIC STREATFEILD
(KITTY BARNE)

(Commissioner for Music, Drama and Films)



WHAT about the play you thought of doing? The black-out is over. Long evenings are good for rehearsals. The hall you intended to have is snapped up, perhaps, but aren't there gardens? Why not be brave and do it out-of-doors? Have it two days instead of one, it won't be wet for both, surely, and people are not so engaged these days; if they can't come one day they will come the other.

That excellent book of Mary Kelly's, *How to Make a Pageant* (Pitman), talking about weather and how we continue to act out-doors whatever it may do to us says: "we like being out of doors, we like acting on horseback, we like rehearsing on summer evenings when the sun is slanting across the trees and the yew hedges, when the swifts are screaming overhead." We like it. Very well then, let's do it, Hitler or no Hitler.

It need not, of course, be anything so grand as a pageant. Most children's plays can be adapted for out of doors; all miming, nearly all silent acting is the better for a garden setting. It is easy enough to find what you want, once you have found your garden and decided on your particular corner of it. That must come first because the choice of your play will depend on it. A bit of old wall with—if you are lucky—a door in it; a gate set in a hedge; rising ground—very valuable, that—with a tree or two and perhaps a clump of rhododendron to hide behind till it's time to go on; water—almost any kind of water; these are things that ask for their own play, and it can generally be found.

If there is water, a good sound carrier, or a yew hedge, or, better, a wall as background, you need not be afraid of a play with plenty of dialogue; the audience will hear because there is a sounding board all ready for you. If the stage picture has, say, beech trees in it, it will seem waste if you do not have some dancing round those grey tree trunks that show up the dresses so beautifully. An ancient doorway may ask for something historical; a jutting out wall, with perhaps a splash of honeysuckle over it, may give you your cottage for one of the Year Book Press village plays. Make the very most of your setting, whatever it is.

Arrange your audience in a wide semi-circle, the wider the better. More people have front seats that way, and the children can quite well sit on the ground in front of them; also the curve helps to focus eyes on the stage, and there are many distractions out of doors.

Be careful about music. A charming effect can be got with a pipe or violin played, well played, by one of the performers as accompaniment for songs or dances, or as a nice little bit of pastoral music; it is when rather more is wanted that difficulties begin. A handful of strings and a piano on a platform—a piano has far more tone if it is raised up on a platform—will do well enough for a small play in a garden, particularly if there is a wall behind them to throw the sound forward, but for more than that it is almost better to throw an amplified gramophone, the sort of thing that has two or three loudspeakers and makes certain that the music is heard whatever the wind or the trees may do. With that it is possible to have any kind of recorded music and any kind of "noises off."

Bells, tolling or chiming, sound beautiful out of doors and give the right atmosphere at once if you decide on a religious play or pageant. This year, when the children are suffering from being uprooted and away from the Sunday schools and churches that they are used to, is a particularly good one for a Bible story play or a serious pageant of some kind. It is a good way to help them to understand the Christianity we all profess and to bring home to them its teaching in a way they will enjoy and remember. Children like plays about great people. They identify themselves with the parts they act; it is natural to them to enjoy the heroic, to wish to be one of the tremendous figures of history for an hour or two. All the great organisations such as the United Council for Missionary Education, Edinburgh House, 2, Easton Gate, S.W.; the S.P.G., 15, Tufton Street, S.W.; the Church Missionary Society, Salisbury Square, W.C.2; the Y.M.C.A., Great Peter Street, S.W.; will send a list of suitable plays if desired, and the Religious Drama League, still functioning, has published a great many, both religious and secular. The Headquarters' list can be sent for the halfpenny postage; it has not been brought out in a new edition this year, but new plays are reviewed and it will be brought up to date before very long. The amateur dramatic movement is well worth keeping alive, as people who listened to the recent broadcast on the subject will realise. Guiders, now, many of them, seconded into other services for the duration, have worked hard for years to keep up with this movement, and have improved the standard of Guide acting past belief during the last ten years. Let us keep it high, or when they come back their work will all be to do again.

Village Theatre. By Mary Kelly. (Nelson. 3s. 6d.)

This book, Miss Kelly says, was completed some months before the war began. We can be grateful to the publishers for agreeing with her—that the cultural activities it describes are suffering an eclipse which must be only a temporary darkening—and bringing it out in spite of the black-out on such things as acting.

The Great War saw Miss Kelly at work with a company of players in her own village of Kelly in Devon. From that small beginning, one that recognised and satisfied a need, came the Village Drama Society that under its persistent secretary quietly penetrated into every corner of England. Now, allied to the British Drama Society, it takes care of junior interests besides the adult village ones, and thus is of particular interest to Guiders.

Miss Kelly, when she sees the river into which her brooklet has grown, may feel her work is done. But such work is never done. It is only now that we know something about our English heritage of drama that we begin to appreciate it, and can enjoy a book of this kind. Miss Kelly traces the dramatic instinct from its very early beginnings through all its phases and developments—a fascinating business. She is always interesting and stimulating and often exceedingly amusing. It is a good time to read such a book—to escape. Well, why not?

The "Show" playbooks published by Nelson are part of the "Nelson Theatre" under the management of Norah Ratcliffe. They are published at fourpence. There is generally a small fee for per-

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THE GUIDER

formance, but Guiders are reminded that this is almost the invariable rule with plays worth doing. The very cheap books make a fee possible for even a small entertainment. The following are some specimens. There are usually 10-15 parts and extras, and they are recommended for Brownies and younger Guiders.

The Play of the Weather. E. Mountford.

Frost, Snow, Rain, etc., under the guidance of a gentleman in evening dress from the B.B.C. hold a protest meeting. Rainbow is sent for a few mortals, a cricketer, a washer woman, and so on, and after much argument the decision is reached—no change. About a dozen parts and crowd. Indoors or out.

An Apple for the King. Maud Morin.

A play with a good crowd and opportunities for dancing. Would go well out of doors. For young Guiders.

The Friendly Trees. Eileen Peake.

For people who can manage a little choral speaking and rhythmic movement. Indoors or out.

Prisoners in Hobland. Eileen Peake.

Four children, aged 6 to 10, are prisoners in Hobland. They are going to have their heads chopped off unless they can produce an action useful to the Hobites. After a terrible time "Roman Soldiers," the game, rescues them.

The Baker's Dozen and the King's Dumpling. Elizabeth Fleming.

Easy little plays in rhyme for Brownies.

Six Plays. Is.

This is one of Nelson's "Theatrecraft" Series, edited by Nora Ratcliffe and John Bourne. The six plays have all-women casts and would be useful for Rangers. *Husbands Are a Problem*, by Muriel and Sydney Box, has a fat part in Mrs. Levison, who is learning the part of Juliet, contending with a woman doctor, and dealing with a grown-up daughter whose adored "Gertie" turns out to be a horse. *Susan Song* has the attractive *mise en scene* of a dressing room of ballet dancers. There are nine parts and plenty of opportunity for good character acting. *The Brothers*, by Norah Ratcliffe, was the prize play of the Blackburn Festival. Death comes into the world with the murder of Abel.

"... here is an end of what I once made
And I must learn a new word,
Death."

cries Eve, the mother, but Azrel, the poet and artist, finds something more than cold sorrow in it. Here is a verse play, not difficult to speak though full of poetry, with a simple dramatic theme that is easy to follow. *Favour Is Deceitful* is for six women of varying ages with the scene in a vicarage. *Danger—Women at Work* is a gay bit of work for nine people who enjoy lively character acting that should produce any number of laughs. The scene is the "Sunshine Service Gentlewoman's Employment Agency."

CRAFTS COUNCIL TRAININGS

WEEK-END: May 31st-June 3rd.

Whan Cross, Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks. (Please note change of address from that given last month.)

This Training is arranged for anyone interested in Craft Work for Youth, but special terms are arranged for Craft Test Members (i.e., anyone who has obtained a Blue Star for the Crafts Council Tests).

SUMMER SCHOOL: August 16th-31st.

Fairfield, Ambleside, Westmorland. Further details will be given next month.

For particulars, write to the Secretary, *The Crafts Council*, Hamilton House, Bidborough Street, London, W.C.1.

PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF THE CRAFTS COUNCIL

A new PRICE LIST (March-September, 1940) is now ready and includes, among other things, several fresh Direction Papers and a bigger range of felts.

It is unavoidable that prices of many articles have risen in proportion to the new prices of manufacturers concerned, and in order that customers may be advised of changes they are asked to send for a new list unless their names are already known to the Crafts Council in which case they will be notified.

HAMILTON HOUSE, BIDBOROUGH STREET,
LONDON, W.C.1.

TRY AN OPERETTA

I have had a good deal of experience of producing musical plays among amateurs, mostly members of working girls' clubs, and these suggestions, which we found practical and helpful, might be of use to others.

In the beginning, everyone was treated as chorus, and made to learn all the solo songs as chorus numbers. Nobody, at that stage, knew for certain who would be cast as principals, so everybody, within the limits of their voices, learnt every part. This did not take as long as it sounded, and it enabled me to use everybody at all early rehearsals, which was important as we were technically a singing-class and not a dramatic society!

When, after six or seven rehearsals, I had auditions for principals (grand word for the simple voice-trial I put them through!)—everybody had a good idea of the part she thought herself suitable for, and could sing some of the music of it.

Then I cast all major parts in duplicate (I had only girls in the company, we should never have had enough men to do this in a mixed company). There were no understudies. Both principals would play (we ran for two nights), and remember, every chorister knew every part, so I never had any nightmares of my star turns being laid low with influenza on the day of the show. Small parts were not settled till comparatively near the time of production.

We had an iron rule that if any soloist "forgot," the chorus—who were invariably waiting in the wings—should "pick up" the number, and finished it "off" stage. This was very much better than prompting, also it kept the chorus from talking! It had to be rehearsed, the singer being told where to "break down."

We had our dress rehearsal some days before the show, and we had one ordinary rehearsal between the dress rehearsal and the first night. This, deliberately, was the dulllest affair possible, just a run-through of lines, songs, and positions; there is apt to be too much reaction if an exciting dress rehearsal is given too near the performance, especially among inexperienced amateurs, whose chief charm is in their "freshness" and who, unlike cast-iron "professionals," have not many reserves.

Each girl was made wholly responsible for her own dress and "props." We were very hard-up, and we used to meet and discuss brain-waves about costumes, and, thanks to some ingenious ideas, we dressed monks (mackintoshes with collars turned in, brown paper hoods, clothes-line round waist), at a cost of about 2d. per head. Operatic soldiers wore gym stockings pulled up over dark knickers, knitted dish-cloth armour and visors, and carried staves with coloured pennants. I think the total cost was about 8d. each. "Robes," gypsies' cloths, pirates, etc., were comparatively simple, but we nearly met our match in a Japanese play over the wigs. However, after various experiments, a bright member of the company made us wigs of black crêpe paper, sewn up cottage-loaf shape, and gathered on to fine elastic. These were very comfortable to wear, and seen from the "front" they were amazingly life-like. Cost, about 2d. each.

It used to be my boast that I could produce a well-turned out "show" on a total outlay, as far as costumes were concerned, of about 10s., that is, of course, assuming that one had access to such hardy perennials as curtains, tablecloths, scarves, and the like. We played without scenery, with just curtains and "props," thus, of course, avoiding the long waits so tedious to an audience. Our one extravagance was to have a "flashlight" photograph done to show the result of all our hard work, but this was quite inexpensive and everybody had something to show to her friends.

It was all great fun, and I hope that some of these ideas may be useful to anyone with a very amateur production in view.

THE GUIDE COMPANY AND FOOD PRODUCTION—

(Continued from page 91.)

of autumn cauliflower, and so on. As the seed bed is narrow, the short rows are convenient to sow and convenient to hoe afterwards. The plants may be thinned out later if they are too thick, and transplanted to other beds or because the drills are as far apart as nine inches, they may be left there until required for planting out.

I said at the beginning of the article that this was a month when there were plenty of seeds to sow. I have already sown one row of broad beans in March, and I'm making a second sowing in April. Towards the end of the month I shall sow the main rows of the beetroot, both long and globe types. The main crop carrots will also have to be sown this month, choosing for the shallower soils, James' Scarlet Intermediate, and for the deep soils, Altrincham or Long Surrey. A good sowing of a main crop onion should also be made, a useful variety being Bedfordshire Champion. Pickling onions may also be sown broadcast on poor ground.

Potatoes can be planted and peas may be sown once a fortnight. Successional sowings may also be made of spinach and turnips.

IF WE WOULD REACH THE STARS

SEVEN months ago, on a golden September day, the sirens screamed "war," drowning, for me, the voice of a blackbird singing in a Chelsea garden. We were sewing sandbags when they sounded. Later in the day we went back to the job, working at it with grim determination. Sand was hard to come by. We filled the sacks with earth from the flower beds in the back garden, wondering a little ironically as we did so, how much protection they would afford against the danger that seemed to threaten us.

After those first days of strain we settled down to await what was to come. We are still waiting, and the sandbags are black with London grime. But through the thick, dirty sacking the tulips have thrust their young green shoots—and life goes on.

So much has happened in the seven months since we filled those sandbags. Poland and Finland have been tortured by all the evil of which modern man is capable. And while Britain still waits, the souls of those two countries cry out to us in the voices of their people with undaunted gallantry. Their bodies may be broken and torn asunder, but the spirit still lives, proud, unafraid, and confident in the eventual triumph of all that is right and beautiful, as the tulips have triumphed over the squalid ugliness that is, at the time of writing, almost all that we know of war in this country.

We have suffered so little, and we have so much. Those of us who only dimly remember the last war have hardly the right to say we know the meaning of the word when we remember in what grim reality the Finns and Poles have learnt it. We are willing to learn in the same spirit as they have learnt, if the lesson is to be ours, but in this time of waiting what are we doing with the comparative peace that is still ours? What use are we making of our freedom? How consciously are we aware of our rights and privileges as citizens of a nation where each individual is free to think and be what he will? What advantage do we take of these rights, how much do we know of the past and present of this country which gives us so much of which other peoples are deprived? What mental and spiritual contribution can each of us make to ensure the safe progressive future of the Empire of which we are so proud?

Ask yourself those questions and don't be satisfied to excuse yourself by saying that you have enrolled and are hard at work on one form of national service or another. We are all on national service. The pity of it is that so many of us only woke up to the fact when war threatened the world, when we hurried to offer ourselves, physically, in the service of the nation. But there is a form of service which every citizen of every nation owes to his own state, it is a service of the mind and spirit, and it is a permanent duty in peace as well as in war.

We, in Britain, like to visualise ourselves as leading the world towards a new civilisation in which war and bloodshed and internal disruption are impossible. It is a proud dream. To make it a reality each one of us must live mentally, spiritually, and physically to the full. We cannot allow ourselves to take things for granted, we cannot for one moment relax and imagine that someone else will do the job for us. Each one of us has a vital duty to our country, and through our country to the world. We dare not dream and wait for our dreams to be realised, we have got to make them real. If we would reach the stars we must build towards them.

Seven months of war have passed and in a London street the tulips are thrusting up towards the sun through the broken, rotting sandbags. Seven months of war have passed and out of the ruins in Poland and Finland the spirit of right and freedom cries to us that good must triumph. Mankind has created ugliness and destruction, but God created man, and in each one of us there is Divinity could we but find and recognise and use it to the full in the service of right. That force which, in spite of all that man could do yet draws the tulips upward to the light, lives also in mankind. We cannot kill it, we can only delay its flowering. The time will come when Right and Beauty must triumph over evil. It is in our hands to retard or hasten that hour. In our hands, yours and mine. It is our own personal responsibility. Are our lives such that with each moment of living we go forward, leading the world inevitably towards the light of Peace?

MARGARET TENNYSON.

WHAT THE OLD GUIDES HAVE BEEN DOING

SUFFOLK.

Meetings are held in normal times on the first Thursday in the month, and are planned and run by each Group in turn. Committees are elected annually at the beginning of the year and can be re-elected, but we try to get different members to serve each year, so that as many as possible can assist in our activities. The Committees formed are:—

Linen Guild Branch with a secretary and two members from each Group.

Toddlers' Baby Clothes for Poor Mothers with a secretary and two members from each Group.

Refreshment Committee with a secretary and two members from each Group.

Games Committee with a secretary and two members from each Group.

The latter arrange all Whist Drives, etc.

May. Old Guides entered into Guide Week with all the enthusiasm of the Guides. They attended Church Parade, Guide Pic, Mayor's Reception, and also took up to the hospital three large hampers of all kinds of fruit and eggs, collected from amongst themselves. Several offered their services as Guiders.

Our social work up to the present consists of: Donations for the St. Bridget's Shelter, £3 from Rosemary Group, £2 2s. from Old Guide funds; making uniforms for the new company at the Isolation Hospital.

£3 was spent on wool and material for the Linen Guild and 10s. subscription. Articles made were operation stockings and pyjamas which have just been sent in. £1 was spent for wool for toddlers' jumpers and suits. We have just sent a parcel of coats, skirts, jumpers, suits, etc., all of new material.

Owing to the war no monthly meeting is now held, but every Wednesday afternoon we meet in Miss Gibb's room which she has very kindly lent to us, and there sew and knit for the Red Cross and make baby clothes.

One old Guide tests for Cyclist Badge and others have offered their services, if required, for any of the badges needing examiners.

A great number have evacuees and so are very tied and cannot leave their homes for meetings, so we send work to them and in this way get quite a lot of things made.

LUTON OLD GUIDE CIRCLE, 1939-1940.

The Luton Old Guides' Circle have now a membership of 22. Like many other organisations our activities have been somewhat curtailed due to war restrictions.

An appeal was sent from a member of the R.S.P.C.S. asking for help from the Circle in a house-to-house collection; the response was in keeping with all true Guides.

An S.O.S. was sent us from a Luton company of Guides, who faced with the problem of being without a Guider for a few weeks, appealed to the Old Guide Circle to send along two members each week to keep things going. This we all realised meant fishing out our Guide books and doing a spot of revision. We drew up a rota of volunteers who met before duty night and compiled a really good programme. Each evening was voted a success.

Very soon after this war was declared and our club room was taken over by A.R.P. Other arrangements had to be made, therefore, to hold meetings.

One member has joined the A.T.S. and another is waiting her calling up papers. Four are serving in various other sections of A.R.P.

Practically all Circle members are serving their country, if not in the above sections, then by mothering two or more evacuees.

F. BURNS,

Luton Old Guide Circle.

REPORT ON BEDFORDSHIRE OLD GUIDES. February, 1940.

The Bedford Old Guides' Club has twenty-five names on its books and although meetings were suspended for a time at the outbreak of war owing to difficulties of light, fuel, black-out, etc., it has now been decided to hold monthly meetings at my house on the first Tuesday in every month.

The majority of members are engaged on war work of one kind or another. Some have joined the A.T.S. and most of the remainder belong to the Red Cross or are engaged in some form of A.R.P. work so that it is not possible for so large a number to turn up to meetings.

K. M. GRATTON,

County Recorder.

FOOD RATIONING

MAINTAINING FAMILY FITNESS

Rationing has raised a new problem for every housewife—the problem of how to keep the family meals properly nourishing in spite of food restrictions.

Fortunately, this can be done easily and effectively by serving Ovaltine at mealtimes. Ovaltine is a completely nourishing food beverage, prepared from Nature's best foods. It supplies the important vitamins and other protective food elements necessary to maintain health and energy.

Ovaltine is best known, of course, as a delicious beverage, but there are many other ways in which it can be used. A spoonful added to an ordinary dull milk pudding will transform it into a popular favourite; children love it sprinkled on their porridge, and a little ingenuity will suggest many delicious sweets and attractive new dishes which can be made from a basis of Ovaltine. It can also be eaten dry.

SCOTTISH YOUTH HOSTELS ASSOCIATION

Interesting information comes from Scotland of the facilities offered by the Scottish Youth Hostels Association to Guides who are doubtful of being able to arrange the usual camps this year.

The S.Y.H.A. has over fifty youth hostels scattered throughout Scotland from the Solway to Sutherland, each hostel usually within walking distance of the next one, and so suitable either for a walking or a cycling holiday. The hostels are roughly in four main groups—the Borders and Scott country, the Trossachs and Central Scotland, the Cairngorms, and the North-West, and each is situated to give easy access to the finest scenery in Scotland. One hostel is in the heart of the Trossachs, one on the banks of Loch Lomond, one at the base of Ben Nevis, and another at the foot of the Cuillins in Skye.

Youth Hostels in Scotland are all equipped in a uniform style with common room or rooms and dormitories. Bed, blankets, pillow, large cooking stove and all necessary cooking utensils are provided, as well as fuel. No meals are supplied, but the warden usually has a store of tinned foods and groceries sufficient to provide a meal (bread, milk and eggs should be ordered in advance), and cooking is part of the fun, just as in camp.

Guides must have a light sleeping sack, which can be hired at the rate of 9d. for the first week and 3d. for each subsequent week, or bought for 3s., and the usual personal equipment taken to camp—mug, plate, fork, knife, spoon, towel, soap, spare clothing, and so on.

All Scottish Youth Hostels are open on equal terms to members of the S.Y.H.A. or the Y.H.A. of England and Wales. The Association has just reduced its charges at hostels and its membership subscription, and now Guides under the age of 16 can become members for 6d. a year and pay 6d. a night at the hostels, but there is also a temporary membership of 6d. for 10 days for Guides up to the age of 18 (and over that age in certain cases) using the hostels in parties of four or more under a responsible leader. Members of these parties pay 6d. a night at hostels up to the age of 18 and 1s. a night if over 18. Moreover, and this is probably the most helpful offer for Guiders who cannot, on account of the many restrictions and difficulties, run a canvas camp this year, the possibility of obtaining the use of a whole hostel for a definite period is not ruled out. The rate would be the same, 6d. per bed per night (that is, all beds would be paid for whether used or not) and the Warden would be on duty, or not, as preferred. Accommodation ranges from 18 to 160 beds; a common size is 60 to 80 beds.

Fuller information can be obtained from the S.Y.H.A. offices at 108, Renfield Street, Glasgow, or 13, Rutland Square, Edinburgh, or consult the S.Y.H.A. 1940 handbook, price 7d. post free. Assistance in planning a youth hostel holiday in Scotland will be readily given by the S.Y.H.A.

WORK WITH THE RIVER EMERGENCY SERVICE

by
A SEA RANGER

WHAT does R.E.S. stand for? So many times we have been asked this question—and those who delight in inventing topical titles think fit to dub us the "Rest, Eat and Sleep" brigade! This may, in some degree, be true as indeed of any A.R.P. branch in these "waiting times"; but we are kept busy with the daily routine of applying "spit and polish" to our ship, and in addition to these daily chores we have frequent first aid and signalling practice, mock raid warnings, and it must be a joy to those who happen to pass by to see us practising abandoning ship on to an imaginary raft on the pontoon, or clambering over the rail and down the ship's side and letting our imagination run riot amid icy running waters gurgling and splashing below our feet, and a very minute lifebuoy rapidly disappearing downstream with the tide.

An interesting pastime, in our more leisurely moments, is to watch the shipping and study its nationalities, signals and cargoes. We always know when a convoy has been in, or is about to leave, and once one of our torpedoed ships, with a large gaping hole in her side, came up the river to be repaired.

One day we heard that a timber ship had burst her sides and was rapidly sinking—the tugs and B craft put out to her assistance, and half an hour later we were salvaging large bundles of timber with the aid of boathooks, and after an hour we had quite a "timber yard" on the pier.

Our greatest joy was to see the Chief Medical Officer's unique arrival one Sunday morning, during our bandaging practice. He is, naturally, one of the "Brass Hats" and we are accustomed to him coming in one of the smart P.L.A. launches, snorting up with much importance, but on this occasion we glanced up and saw him rowing

himself alongside in an insignificant little dinghy, the expression on his face being rather like that of a Sea Ranger coming ashore after her first event in a regatta!

So much for the River Emergency Service. If the moment arrives and we are called upon to carry out the duties we are here to perform, we will do our best, but we hope, as does everyone else, that we may continue to Rest, Eat and Sleep.

MOTHS!

Headquarters is often sent gifts of second-hand uniforms to be given away to badly-off companies. We are always pleased to receive such parcels, and pass them on to a District where they are needed, but may we ask Guiders to see that the clothes are *clean* and *mended* before they are sent out. We have recently received a good many parcels containing extremely dirty unwashed jumpers and overalls and in some cases in process of being eaten by moth grubs. Such parcels are not pleasant to open, and in a good many instances the only possible course has been to destroy the contents.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO C.A. LIST

APRIL, 1940

EASTERN AREA.

NORFOLK.

COUNTY RECORDER.—Miss Marjorie Fletcher, Woodlands, Thorpe, Norwich.

MIDLAND AREA.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

In place of Miss Gibson, who has resigned.
Acting for Miss Chamberlain and the County Camp Recorder.—Miss E. M. Cornes, Newton Lodge, Cheadle.

NORTH-EASTERN AREA.

YORKSHIRE—WEST RIDING NORTH.

EAST AREA.

LEEDS SOUTH-WEST AND SOUTH-EAST.—Miss A. Mann, 2, Albion Street, Morley, nr. Leeds.

*LEEDS NORTH-WEST.—Miss B. Stead, 9, Green Lane, Cookeridge, Leeds.
LEEDS NORTH-WEST RECORDER.—Miss J. Lumb, 20, Roman Avenue, Street Lane, Leeds, 8.

WEST AREA.

*HALIFAX SOUTH.—Miss E. Broarley, 5, Saville Park Gardens, Halifax.
*HALIFAX NORTH, BRIGHOUSE AND ELLAND.—Miss Wilson, 10, Mayfield Gardens, Halifax.
CALDER VALLEY RECORDER.—Miss M. Gill, 445, Burnley Road, Halifax.
*As published in the March GUIDER.

NORTH-WESTERN AREA.

CUMBERLAND.

CARLISLE.—Miss Simpson, 2, Bedford Road, Carlisle.

NORTH-WEST LANCASHIRE.

C.C.A.—Miss P. M. B. Taylor, Limestones, Burton, Carnforth.
BLACKPOOL AND FYLDE NORTH.—Miss H. M. Hamer, Rathsheen, Whitegate Drive, Blackpool.FYLDE SOUTH.—Miss E. S. Taylor, 23, Bromley Road, St. Annes-on-Sea.
CHORLEY.—c/o C.C.A.
BARROW-IN-FURNESS AND ULVERSTON.—Miss K. Stevenson, 11, King Street, Ulverston.

GRANGE-OVER-SANDS AND SILVERDALE.—Miss E. Walton, Lindale Vicarage, Grange-over-Sands.

LANCASTER, MORECAMBE AND LUNE VALLEY.—Miss I. F. Butler-Cole, Tunstall House, Carnforth.

PRESTON RECORDER.—Miss K. M. Sellers, 54, West Cliff, Preston.

SOUTH-EAST LANCASHIRE.

COUNTY CAMP SITE SECRETARY.—Miss Warrington, 48, Queens Road, Hale.

WESTERN AREA—SWINTON DIVISION.—Apply to the C.C.A.

SOUTH-WEST LANCASHIRE.

C.C.A.—Miss G. Clayton, Beechlyn, North Mossley Hill Road, Liverpool, 18.

ACTING ASSISTANT C.C.A. AND C.A. FOR SOUTHPORT, WIGAN AND ORMSKIRK.—Miss S. E. J. Fraser, Warren Mount, Freshfield, Lancs.

ST. HELENS.—Miss M. H. Pilkington, Eccleston Grange, St. Helens.

WARRINGTON.—c/o C.C.A.

NEWTON ACTING C.A.—Miss J. Watkins, The Elms, Newton-le-Willows.

LIVERPOOL CENTRAL.—Miss M. Bailey, 12, Princes Road, Liverpool, 8.

LIVERPOOL NORTH-EAST.—Miss Bartlett, 32, Parkfield Road, Liverpool, 17.

LIVERPOOL NORTH.—Miss M. R. Sale, 14, Alroy Road, Liverpool, 4 (during evacuation, c/o C.C.A.).

LIVERPOOL SOUTH.—Miss A. Fisher, 17, Grove Park, Liverpool, 8.

LIVERPOOL OUTER-NORTH RECORDER.—Miss Metcalfe, Brackenbed, Hampton Court Road, Liverpool, 12.

LIVERPOOL NORTH-WEST RECORDER.—Miss Webb, 26, Sandheys Avenue, Liverpool, 22.

ISLE OF MAN.

Miss E. S. Dearden, 10, Somerset Road, Douglas, Isle of Man.

SOUTH-EASTERN AREA.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

EAST HERTS DIVISION.—
BISHOP'S STORTFORD, WARE.—The Hon. Rosalind Gibbs, Hunsdon Mill, Ware.
CHESHUNT, HERTFORD, HODDESDON.—Miss Barbara Gardner, Woodlands Bengoe, Hertford.

MIDDLESEX.

ENFIELD.—Miss Price, 38, Drapers Road, Enfield (no correspondence).

UNATTACHED.—Miss Featherstone, Westfield, Burkes Road, Beaconsfield.

SOUTH-WESTERN AREA.

DEVONSHIRE.

In place of Miss Ward, who has resigned:
TAVISTOCK AND YELVERTON RECORDER.—Mrs. Trelawny-Ross, St. Michaels, Whitchurch Road, Tavistock.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

Correction.

WESTMINSTER DIVISION.—Miss Morrison, 34, Stanhope Gardens, S.W.7.



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

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

to contributions submitted, but every effort is made to ensure their safe return should the necessary postage be enclosed.
Subscriptions to be sent 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 4d. per month (which includes postage). Post free for a year 4/6. Foreign and Colonial, 4/6 post free.

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

HELD ON MARCH 12th, 1940

PRESENT:

The Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham, C.B.E. (Chair).
Mrs. St. John Atkinson.
Miss Bardsley.
Miss Browning.
Mrs. Carnegie, M.B.E.
The Countess of Clarendon.
Sir Percy Everett.
Miss Gibbs.

Lady Greig.
Miss Shanks (co-opted).
Miss Shepherd.
The Lady Somers.
Miss Ward, J.P.
By invitation—
Lady (Murray) Anderson.
Lady Denham.

Gifts from Australia

It was reported that four more cases of clothing had arrived from Victoria, Australia, making nineteen cases in all. They had been sent to different parts of the country and had everywhere been received with gratitude and appreciation.

Many of the children who received the clothes are writing to the Guides in Victoria.

Camping

Miss Bickersteth, who has been acting as Imperial Commissioner for camping is no longer able to continue in this capacity owing to her A.T.S. duties. The Committee received a letter from Miss Bickersteth expressing her pleasure at receiving the Chief's Diploma.

Owing to the war Miss Martin is unable to return from Australia so the Committee had asked Miss Thompson to accept the office of Imperial Commissioner for Camping and she had agreed.

Miss Jackson had agreed to act as Commissioner for Camping for England, with Miss Usher as her Assistant.

Our Ark

The Committee received the first Annual Report on OUR ARK. Since the hostel was first opened in February, 1939, up to December 31st, 1939, there have been 499 guests.

Refugee Clubs

The Committee were much interested to hear of the efforts that Guides were making in various places to start Clubs for Refugees, and they felt that these should be encouraged. They agreed, however, that no such Clubs should be started without first consulting Headquarters.

Ranger Home Emergency Service

The Committee agreed that a Ranger Home Emergency Service should be formed, to consist of Rangers who have qualified, after training, to give service at home on one or other of three general lines:

- (a) *Home Service*—e.g., home nursing; household repairs, war-time cooking, etc.
- (b) *Child Welfare*—feeding; making and mending clothes; amusements; ailments.
- (c) *Land Work*—food production through gardening; poultry keeping, etc.

Rangers qualifying for inclusion in this Home Emergency Service will be issued with an armband wearable for the duration of the war.

The work involved will all be of value either in war or peace, but the scheme is put forward as an incentive to Rangers to reach a really high state of preparedness for emergencies likely to arise as the war continues. (See article page 89.)

Ranger Reserve

Permission was given for Ranger Companies to experiment with the formation of a Ranger Reserve among their older members. This Reserve to be formed among Rangers of over 21 years old, who have had three years' active membership of the Company. Once promoted to the Reserve they should be expected to hold themselves in readiness to assist the Company in any special activity. They must maintain connection with the company by attending ordinary meetings at least six times a year, but must not attend more often than once a month, except when invited by the rest of the Company to assist in special activities.

Chigwell and Blackland Farm

Permission has been received from the local police for camping at Chigwell and Blackland Farm.

Guide Gift Scheme

The Committee unanimously approved the scheme by which Guides should be asked to present an Air Ambulance Service and a Lifeboat to the Nation. (For further details see pages 100 and 101.)

Information to Counties

The Committee agreed that as far as possible all communications from the Chairman, the Chief Commissioner and Headquarters to Counties should be sent out during the last week of each month.

Guide Instructors

The formation of a panel of Headquarters Instructors was approved. These Instructors would specialise in certain Guide subjects and would be able to assist Trainers.

G.F.S. Diocesan Director

The appointment was approved of Miss Alice Jones, Lieutenant of the 1st Penrhos Company as Diocesan Director for the Bangor Diocese.

Kindred Societies

Miss Browning agreed to accept the appointment of Commissioner for Kindred Societies in place of Miss Leathes, whose term of office has now ended.

Juliette Low Memorial Gathering

It was reported that an invitation to Guide Associations in the Western Hemisphere to attend the Juliette Low Memorial Gathering in America this summer had been received.

Help For Finnish Children.

Please note that the Finnish Children's Assistance Fund has changed the address from 9, Upper Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1, to 13, Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1.

Save All Supplies.

Tinfoil Collection: Arrangements have now been made for members of the Girl Guides Association to collect tinfoil from Station Masters at all Great Western Railway Stations.

Commissioner for Awards.

Lady Stopford would like all communications addressed to her, c/o Headquarters for the time being.

Pax Ting Film.

A black and white copy of the coloured film which Miss Usher took of the Pax Ting International Camp in Hungary last July will be available for hire in April.

It is a 16 mm. film in one reel and takes a quarter of an hour to show. Charges for exhibiting will be:—

One exhibition ...	7s. 6d.
Two exhibitions ...	12s. 6d.
Three exhibitions ...	17s. 0d.

Personal Accident and Illness Insurance.

It has now been agreed with Underwriters that the above Policy shall extend to cover direct war risk at camp under the following conditions:—

Period of insurance shall not extend more than two weeks for any one person at any one camp, including the journey to and from same.

Additional premium required 6d. per head (i.e., additional to annual premium paid or usual camp rate of 3d. per head to be paid).

Benefits obtainable will be those in force under the general Policy, but limit of amount payable at one camp under War Risk Cover will be £500 irrespective of the number of people involved.

April, 1940]

THE GUIDER

The cover is subject to 15 days' notice of cancellation by Underwriters, so that War Risk Cover can only be accepted within 15 days of the camp starting. It is, however, clearly understood that once an endorsement has been accepted it will hold good, even though the cover may subsequently be cancelled.

It is not possible under the Policy to cover personal effects or camping equipment against war risks.

Temporary Warrants.

Headquarters would like to remind Commissioners that temporary warrants were primarily intended to meet the difficulty which might otherwise arise when warrants were required for Guiders taking the place of other Commissioners, Secretaries, Captains and Brown Owls who, though called up on active service, did not want to resign and hand in their warrants. In certain other circumstances they may also be required but they were never intended for general issue to Guiders simply because they might feel uncertain as to how long they would hold their appointments; such Guiders should be issued ordinary warrants which can be cancelled whenever required.

Immediately the war is over all temporary warrants will automatically be cancelled, unless exchanged through the Commissioners concerned for ordinary warrants. Headquarters is anxious, therefore, that temporary warrants should only be applied for when really necessary, so as to minimise the number of exchanges required.

Scottish Post Box Secretary.

Miss Asher has resigned as Scottish Post Box Secretary, and Miss Speakman, Dunfallandy Cottage, Comrie, Perthshire, has taken the post in her place.

Camp Forms.

Will Camp Advisers please note that no alterations are being made in the camp forms this year. Any stock they have in hand of last year's forms can therefore be used. Should a new camp form be printed, Camp Advisers will be notified.

AWARDS

Medal of Merit. (For Good Service.)

Mrs. William Adams, Division Commissioner for Moseley, Birmingham.

Certificate of Merit. (Gallantry.)

Guide Jean Bailey, 1st Etwall Company, Derbyshire.

Guide Mary Goodwin, 1st Etwall Company, Derbyshire.

Jean and Mary, both aged 12 years, passing a frozen pond heard cries, and, running to it, found Douglas Floyd, aged 8, an evacuee from Birmingham, had fallen through the ice. Douglas was up to his neck in the water and his feet were sinking in the mud. Jean crossed the thin ice and caught hold of his coat while Mary got his hand. Between them they managed to pull the boy out and took him to the house where he was billeted, about 100 yards away.

The Guides were in no danger, but they acted with promptitude and presence of mind. Had they hesitated or run for help the boy might easily have succumbed to the cold. Jean and Mary are to be congratulated on their sensible behaviour.

Badge of Fortitude.

Guide Tessa Dawe, 1st "A" Orpington Company, Kent.

CORRECTION FEBRUARY "GUIDER."

Gold Cords.

Company Leader Catherine Vickers, 1st Eston and Normanby Company, Herts, should read Yorks.

HEADQUARTERS SHOP NOTICES

The Buckingham Palace Road Shop will be open until 7 p.m. each Monday evening during the summer, for the convenience of customers who are unable to shop earlier in the day.

Headquarters Camp Equipment.

It is with much regret that we are unable to send our customers the usual illustrated catalogue this year. Instead we are inserting in the May issue of THE GUIDER a leaflet giving prices and particulars of our camp stock, and although there has been considerable increase in the price of camp equipment this year, where possible any stock in hand is being offered at last season's price.

There is great difficulty in obtaining metalware, aluminium is unobtainable, and prices of tin and galvanised articles are still increasing.

We are selling tents in camouflaged colours, Earth Brown or Green, and for the white tents we offer Granger's solution, "Camobrown" and "Camogreen," which may be used to camouflage these. Please write to us if we can help you with further particulars.

Headquarters New Branch Shop.

From the 1st of April we have taken over the Wood Green Guide and Scout Depot, 19, Green Lanes, Palmers Green, N.13. This depot will be stocked with items which are on sale at Imperial Headquarters of the Girl Guides and Boy Scouts Associations.

CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE

On February 26th, Mrs. Crowne, Assistant County Secretary for London (N. London Area), also Secretary for East Middlesex, after 23 years of devoted service.

NORAH J. WALKER, late Captain Warwick Bridge Coy., on February 15th after years of illness gallantly borne.

Mrs. ASKE (DITTI), Lieutenant, 1st Halifax Guides. Suddenly on January 26th. Dearly loved and highly respected.

Mrs. S. LYDIA HURST, beloved Lieutenant of the 1st Halton Templars Guide Company, suddenly on March 6th, 1940.

Miss MARY DEBNEY, President Southwold District, on February 15th, 1940. Enrolled as Captain of 1st Southwold in July, 1910.

On February 29th, 1940. Acting Brown Owl, MAY BROWN, 15th Rotherhithe Pack. After great suffering very bravely borne.

Miss MARJORIE J. M. GORDON SMITH, very suddenly on February 4th, 1940. District Commissioner for Neilston and Uplawmoor, Renfrewshire. Miss Gordon Smith started Guiding in Uplawmoor in February, 1923.

Miss DOROTHY DE SHELTON, known at the County Camp as "Sooty," at the age of 28. Guide, Lieutenant, and finally Captain of the 3rd Whitley Bay, Tynemouth Division, after a lengthy illness patiently and cheerfully borne.

BESSIE HELEN WALTON (née SULLY), enrolled in the 6th Royal Eltham (St. Barnabas) Guide Company in 1925, and since 1930 Lieutenant in the Company. On February 19th, 1940.

Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, March, 1940.

ENGLAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Please note that Bolnhurst District has been amalgamated with DEAN.—Dist. C., Miss M. Dalton, Upper Dean, Kimbolton.

RESIGNATIONS.

BOLNHURST.—Dist. C., Mrs. Brunsell.

DERBYSHIRE.

SOUTH DERBY.—Dist. C., Miss C. M. Roberts, "Caberstones," Park Lane, Allestree, Derby.

RESIGNATION.

SOUTH DERBY.—Dist. C., Miss B. M. Grieve.

DEVONSHIRE.

CHUMLEIGH.—Dist. C., Miss E. Mortimer, Moledown, South Molton.

DURHAM.

RESIGNATION.

SPENNYMOOR AND TUDHOE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Meikle.

ESSEX.

STANFORD-LE-HOPE AND TILBURY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Nelson, Orsett, nr. Grays.

Please note that Miss Lockett, 27, Devonshire Road, Hornchurch, has been appointed Temporary Commissioner for HORNCHURCH WEST DISTRICT, and not Hornchurch East District as shown in the March GUIDER.

RESIGNATION.

STANFORD-LE-HOPE AND TILBURY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Gethen.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

CHELTONHAM SOUTH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hayman, Springfield, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham.

HAMPSHIRE.

HORNDEN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Bush, Old Idsworth, Horndean.

RESIGNATION.

HORNDEN.—Dist. C., Miss E. G. Evans.

KENT.

MAIDSTONE, 1.—Dist. C., Miss D. Harrison, Chamberlayne House, London Road, Maidstone.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, 4.—(New District).—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss Fairbairns, c/o Lady McLean, Cambridge Lodge, Camden Hill, Tunbridge Wells.

RESIGNATION.

MAIDSTONE, 1.—Dist. C., Mrs. O. Style.

LANCASHIRE—SOUTH-EAST.

HIGHER BROUGHTON.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss A. Sheard, 9, Rothesay Road, Higher Crumpsall, Manchester, 8.

RESIGNATIONS.

CHEETHAM HILL.—Dist. C., Miss M. Barwell.

HALE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Pilkington.

LANCASHIRE—SOUTH-WEST.

RESIGNATION.

NEWTON, No. 2.—Dist. C., Miss E. Lloyd.

LONDON.

COUNTY OLD GUIDE RECORDER.—Mrs. Wellesley Paget, Acre Batch, All Stretton, Salop.

WEST WOOLWICH.—Dist. C. (Temp.).—Miss M. A. Jackson, 64, Wrotesley Road Plumstead, S.E.18.

MIDDLESEX.

SOUTH TOTTENHAM.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss W. Hooker, 22, Elm Park Avenue, South Tottenham, N.15.

WATLING.—Dist. C. (Temp.).—Miss P. Titford, 41, Goodwyn Avenue, Mill Hill.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE SOUTH.—Div. C. (Temp.), Miss B. M. Smyth, Little Houghton House, Northampton.

ST. JAMES'S (NORTHAMPTON DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss P. Hennings, 135, Birchfield Road, Northampton.

RESIGNATION.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE SOUTH.—Div. C., Mrs. Morgan.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

EPPERSTONE.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss A. Bourne, Eppestone Manor, Notts.

WORKSOP.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Machin, Gateford Hill, Worksop.

SURREY.

RESIGNATIONS.

ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY (NORTH AREA).—Miss C. E. Hartley.

CHOBHAM.—Dist. C., Miss C. Pasmore.

GUILDFORD RURAL EAST.—Dist. C., Mrs. N. King.

SUSSEX.

MID-SUSSEX.—Div. C., Mrs. Burgess, Rooke Cottage, Balcombe Road, Haywards Heath.

RESIGNATIONS.

MID-SUSSEX.—Div. C., Mrs. Metherell.

HAYWARDS HEATH SOUTH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Burgess.

THE GUIDER

EMPLOYMENT OFFERED.

Alert Employment and Typewriting Bureau (Principal a Guider) invites all seeking clerical or office positions, London or suburbs, to call: Brownlow House, 50-51, High Holborn, W.C.1 (new address). No booking fee.
Wanted for (evacuated) Girls' Hostel—Lady cook, £1 weekly, also voluntary helper.—Garrod, Old Woking, Surrey.

HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION.

Near Foxlease. Miss Hexter, the late Housekeeper, takes paying guests.—Greengates, Lyndhurst, Hants. From 24 gns.
Camping Huts, fully equipped; close sea and shops, also bed-sitting-rooms, and tent pitches and tennis court.—Boyle, Libra Gardens, Combe Martin, Devon.

TO LET.

Near Bognor Regis. Comfortably furnished bungalow to let on Pagham Beach. Near Sea and buses. All electric. Suitable for parties. Safe area.—Apply Miss D. Parrott, 25, Bournville Road, Catford, S.E.6.
Vicar's Sister (Ex-Commissioner) has three Cottages to let in Fishing Village, North Coast of Cornwall. Two with view of Harbour. Attractively furnished, modernised—electricity, etc. Long or short lets.—Write: Miss Olive Stenson-Stenson, Port Isaac, N. Cornwall.

THEATRICAL.

Amusing Plays. "That Gap?" "Seaside Apartments," "Eileen's Oven," "Mixed Pickles," etc. No Royalties. Approval.—"Plays." Bramber, East Grinstead.
Shadow Plays by Hugh Mytton: "Christ Love," the Christmas Story with Carols. Simple, beautiful and effective. "Ug-Ug, the Ogre," and "King Canoodlum," two humorous plays with magical surprises and peals of laughter. No words. Just a lamp and a sheet, with your own shadows as actors. All "properties" cut from brown paper. Ideal for long evenings in home or hall. Books, with full instructions, 1s. each, from Imperial Headquarters.

WHERE TO TRAIN

HILL END HOSPITAL AND CLINIC

FOR THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISORDERS, ST. ALBANS, HERTS.

(Training School for Mental Nurses.)

PROBATIONER NURSES (Female) required, age not under 19 years. No experience necessary. Nurses are prepared for the Certificate in Mental Nursing and are eligible for promotion on gaining this. Pay on joining is 27/9 per week, with free board, lodging and washing. Uniform is provided free on joining.
 Hours of duty are 96 per fortnight, one full day off duty weekly, and 14 days' annual leave and one day for each Bank Holiday.
 A leaflet giving fuller particulars and an application form may be obtained on application to the Matron.

Dare you delay

While the Door of opportunity is still open, to enlist for the Service of God's Kingdom? Earnest young women are urged to consider the offer of free training for Church Army work. Aggressive Evangelism in slum and countryside, special scope among war workers and evacuees. Clubs, recreation centres, homes and hostels for the friendless and destitute. Age 20 to 35. Salary. Pension. Write Miss Carlile, Hon. Sec., Women Candidates, 61, Bryanston Street, London, W.1.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL
HOLLOWAY, N.7

PROBATIONERS. Candidates of good education, between the ages of 19 and 33, can be received into the Preliminary Training School for 7 weeks' training before entering the wards. On completion of three years' training selected nurses have the opportunity of taking the C.M.B.—Apply to Matron for full particulars.

THE INFIRMARY, STOCKPORT

Recognised Training School.

There are vacancies for well-educated **PROBATIONERS** for increase of staff. Age 18-32. Salary £20, £25, £30. For particulars apply to the Matron.

ST. THOMAS'S BABIES DIETETIC HOSTEL AND NURSERY TRAINING COLLEGE, 35, BLACK PRINCE ROAD, S.E.11. A.N.T.C.
 (Now at Manor House, Cricklade, Wiltshire.) One year's course for educated girls in care of babies to 3 years. Modern methods.

WILTSHIRE.
 RESIGNATION.
CRICKLADE AND HIGHWORTH.—Dist. C., Mrs. A. Oakley.
YORKSHIRE—EAST RIDING.
HESLE.—Dist. C., Miss E. Christensen, 16, Barrow Lane, Hesle.
 RESIGNATION.
HESLE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Fox.
YORKSHIRE—WEST RIDING, NORTH.
 RESIGNATION.
SHIPLEY AND BINGLEY.—Div. C., Mrs. Wade.
WALES.
GLAMORGANSHIRE.
NEATH.—Dist. C., Mrs. S. Thomas, Martinhurst, Cinda Road, North.
 RESIGNATION.
NEATH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Gwyn-Denby.
SCOTLAND.
DUMFRIESSHIRE.
 RESIGNATION.
GREENA.—Dist. C., Miss D. Murray.
CITY OF DUNDEE.
ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. Sturrock, 2, Airie Place, Dundee.
CITY OF EDINBURGH.
 RESIGNATION.
RESTALRIG.—Dist. C., Miss M. J. Noble.
PERTHSHIRE.
COMRIE.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss E. Speakman, Dunfallandy Cottage, Comrie.
SOUTH-EAST (PERTH CITY DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss McEwan, 16, Pitcullen Crescent, Perth.
 RESIGNATIONS.
NORTH-EAST (PERTH CITY DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss M. Thomson.
SOUTH-EAST (PERTH CITY DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss J. B. Wilson.
COMRIE.—Dist. C., Miss G. A. Hogarth.

OVERSEAS.

AFRICA.

KENYA COLONY.
NANYURI (NEW DISTRICT).—Dist. C., Lady Mary Boyd, Ol Odin, Nanyuki.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
COLONY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Pinder, c/o Central Offices, Lusaka.
 RESIGNATIONS.
COLONY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Logan.
ASSISTANT COLONY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Pinder.

WEST AFRICA.

SIERRA LEONE.

FREETOWN.—Dist. C., Mrs. J. L. Cundall, Hill Station, Freetown, Sierra Leone.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

BARBADOS.

No. 2.—Dist. C., Mrs. McKinstry, Married Women's Quarters, Garrison, St. Michael, 17.
No. 4.—Dist. C., Miss H. Innlis, Cardale View, Bay Street, St. Michael, 6.
No. 5.—Dist. C., Miss M. G. Collymore, Dunsinane, Country Road, St. Michael, 11.

HONG KONG.

RESIGNATION.

COLONY SECRETARY.—Mrs. A. R. H. Phillips, Cornhill, Quarry Bay, Hong Kong.
COLONY SECRETARY.—Mrs. T. H. Lunson.

CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISEMENTS

UNIFORMS FOR SALE.

For Sale, Guide coat and skirt, as new; navy serge, stock size, hat, blouse, belt.—Steppat, Pilgrim's Latch, Normandy, Guildford.
What Offer—Guider's tailor-made coat and skirt, etc. Hips 36 ins. Money for Red Cross.—Miss O'Shea, Whitley, Sherborne, Dorset.

CAMPING.

Dudsbury Permanent Site.—Four miles from Bournemouth. Camp House fully fitted for 16 Campers, also Camp Sites.—Apply Miss Lamplough, Weston Hall, Bournemouth.
Two London Guiders (Licensed and First Aider) would like to join Whitsun Camp.—Box 76, THE GUIDER, IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS.

BACK NUMBERS.

For Disposal—Gazette and GUIDER, April, 1919 to date. Also ten binding cases.—Box 75, THE GUIDER, IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS.

EDUCATIONAL.

Churton's Children's Bureau offer a free list of inspected private houses and nursery schools where children are received for long or short periods.—2, Duke Street, S.W.1. Whitehall 9525.
Lone Guider Mothercraft Nurse has registered nursery home for babies and children from two weeks to four years for long or short periods. Prospectus from—Miss Grace Lovegrove, Holmbury, Victoria Drive, Bognor Regis, Sussex.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

Guider Recommends accomplished ex-Guide as Nursery Governess. Matriculated, French, drawing, dancing.—D. Bradley, Pomeroy, Three Elms Road, Hereford.

BARGAINS!

COOKING EQUIPMENT AT PRE-WAR PRICES

New stocks will be more expensive

TIN DIXIE

Best quality tin-plate, bail handle with wooden grip. Capacity 3 gallons.
Price 5/-. Postage 10d.

TIN BOILERS

Capacity, 1½ and 2 gallons.
Price 1/4 and 1/6. Postage 6d.

WIRE GRIDS

To fit into oval dioxies, useful for roasting purposes, etc. Size 11 in. x 7 in. x 1 in. Weight 8 oz.
Price 11d. Postage 4d.

COOKING BARS

Set of five hinged bars adjustable to length of fire.
Price 1/6. Postage 7d.

CAMP GRATE

Folding, 27 in. x 10 in., to be used over cooking fire instead of bars. Will take three large dioxies.
Price 2/8. Postage 10d.

CAMP KETTLES

Round, with lid and overhandle. Sizes 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 16 pint.
Prices 8d., 9d., 10d., 11d., 1/2 and 1/8. Postage 6d.

As above, with folding wire handle in lid. Sizes 3, 4, 7½ and 10 pint.
Prices 1/-, 1/2, 1/4 & 1/8. Postage 6d.

FRYING PANS

TINNED IRON. Judge Brand. Oval. 10 in., 12 in., 13 in.
Price 1/6, 2/- & 2/6. Postage 8d.

GALVANISED BUCKETS

Galvanised 12 in. top, capacity 2 gallons.
Price 1/5. Postage 9d.

ENAMELWARE

Coloured Blue, Green, Orange, Red and White. New supplies can only be obtained in Blue or White Enamel

MUGS

Coloured and white.
Size 4 pint Price 5d. Postage 3d.
Size 8 pint Price 6d. Postage 4d.

PLATES

Coloured and white.
Size 8 in. diam. Price 5d. Postage 3½d.
Size 9½ in. diam. Price 6d. Postage 4½d.

SOUP BOWLS

Coloured.
Diameter 5½ in., two end handles.
Price 11d. Postage 4½d.

TEAPOTS

Coloured.
Size 4 pint Price 2/9 Postage 6d.
Size 8 pint with handle over spout
Price 4/6. Postage 7d.

JUGS

HOUSEHOLD SHAPE
Coloured and white.

Size	2	3	4	6	8 pt.
Price	1/4	1/6	1/10	2/6	3/8
Postage	6d.	6d.	6d.	7d.	7d.

CONICAL SHAPE

Size	4	6	8	10 pts.
Price	2/3	2/6	3/2	3/9
Postage	6d.	7d.	7d.	8d.

MILK PAIL

White enamel. Diameter 11 in. Capacity 2 gallons.
Price 2/-. Postage 10d.

BOWLS

Coloured and white.
Size 12½ in. diam.
Price 1/3. Postage 6d.
Size 14 in. diam.
Price 2/-. Postage 7d.

TRAYS

Butcher's. White enamel.
Size 14 in. x 11 in.
Price 1/10. Postage 6d.
Size 18 in. x 13 in.
Price 2/10. Postage 7d.

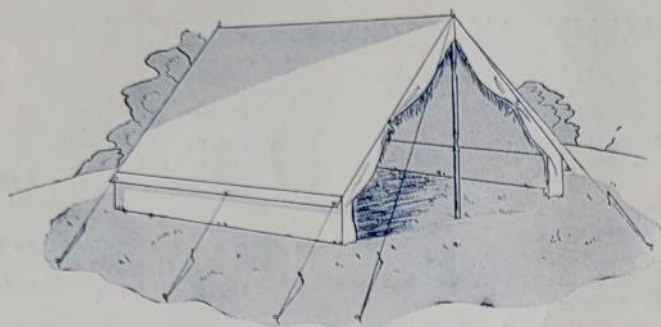
FOR LIGHTWEIGHT CAMP EQUIPMENT, PLEASE SEE BACK COVER



THE GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION
(Incorporated by Royal Charter)

17-19, BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1

SUGGESTIONS FOR LIGHTWEIGHT CAMPING



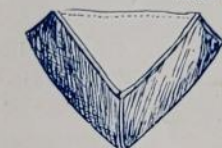
THE SMALL HIKE TENT

Length 6 ft. Width 4 ft. 6 in. Height 3 ft. 6 in. Walls 12 in. Poles $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam. Made of Lightwing (Regd.) Tent Material. Weight 4 lb. approx. An ideal tent for Hikers or Campers. Complete with all accessories.

In white material. Price 11/6. Postage 9d.
In green material. Price 15/-. Postage 9d.

CANVAS BUCKET AND WASHBASIN

Navy triangular pattern, lined white.



Capacity $\frac{3}{4}$ and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons. Weight 4 oz. and 5 oz.

Price 1/9 & 2/-
Postage 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Capacity 1, 2 and 3 gallons. Weight 4, 5, 6 oz.

Price 1/9 2/3 & 2/9
Postage 3d., 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. & 4d.



RUCSAC

Size 15 in. x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., weight 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. (approx.). In Navy double texture Wigan, lined white, with three outside pockets, two measuring 10 in. x 5 in., one size 6 in. x 8 in. One inside pocket, size 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 9 in. (approx.).

Price 7/6. Postage 6d.

KITBAGS

NAVY, ROTPROOF. Size 34 in. x 22 in. Price 4/6. Postage 6d.
NAVY, WATERPROOF. Size 34 in. x 18 in. Price 3/6. Postage 6d.

GROUND SHEETS

Rubber, Featherweight. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Size 6 ft. x 3 ft. Price 3/9. Postage 5d.
Oil Cotton. 14 oz. Size 6 ft. x 3 ft. Price 6/6. Postage 6d.

LIGHTWEIGHT SLEEPING BAG

KAPOK



Green Cambric cover, filled with Java Kapok. Width 2 ft. 3 in., non-tapering sides. Weight approx., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Having an attached pillow slip into which bag can be folded for packing. Length 5 ft. 9 in. and 6 ft.

Price 19/- and 20/-. Postage 7d.

NEW PATTERN. Length 5 ft. 9 in. Width top 2 ft. 5 in., tapering to 18 in. at base. Weight 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. approx. Green cover with Zipp fastener. Price 16/6. Postage 7d.

DOWN SLEEPING BAG

Very light and warm, can be rolled up and carried in rucsac. Weight approx. 3 lbs. Width, 2 ft. 5 in. Blue, brown, green. Quilted sateen—straight sides. Length 5 ft. 9 in. and 6 ft.

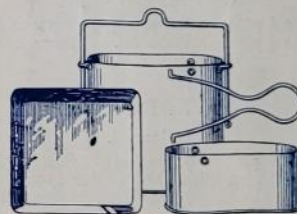
Price 25/6 and 27/6. Postage 8d.

As above, better quality filling, and Pillow Slip attached. Length 5 ft. 9 in. and 6 ft. Price 30/- and 34/-. Postage 8d.

JAARKY BILLYCAN

Oval Billy containing square frying pan and handle. Sufficient for one person.

Weight 16 oz. Price 2/6. Postage 6d.



WOOLLEN BLANKET

Brown, 56 in. x 76 in. Weight 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Very warm and serviceable. Price 8/6. Postage 7d.

THE HIKER RUG

All wool. Size 54 in. x 64 in. Weight 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., in blue, brown, green and orange designs. Price 13/6. Postage 7d.

(Other blankets from 7/- to 19/6.)

BLANKET PINS

Sizes 3 in. and 4 in. Prices 4d. and 6d. doz. Postage 3d.

AIR PILLOW

In blue, green, orange and red rubber fabric. Size 18 in. x 13 in. Price 2/3. Postage 4d.

PLEASE SEE PAGE iii (COVER) FOR COOKING EQUIPMENT

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

Branch Shops: 20, Richmond Street, Liverpool; 34, Upper Priory, Birmingham; *62, The Headrow, Leeds; *352-4, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1; *50, Moorgate, London, E.C.2; *20, Working Street, Cardiff.

*Incorporating branches of the Boy Scouts Equipment Dept.

All communications with regard to Advertisements should be addressed to "The Guider," Advertisement Department, 19 & 19a, Cursitor Street, London, E.C.4.
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