

THE GUIDIER

MAY - 1940

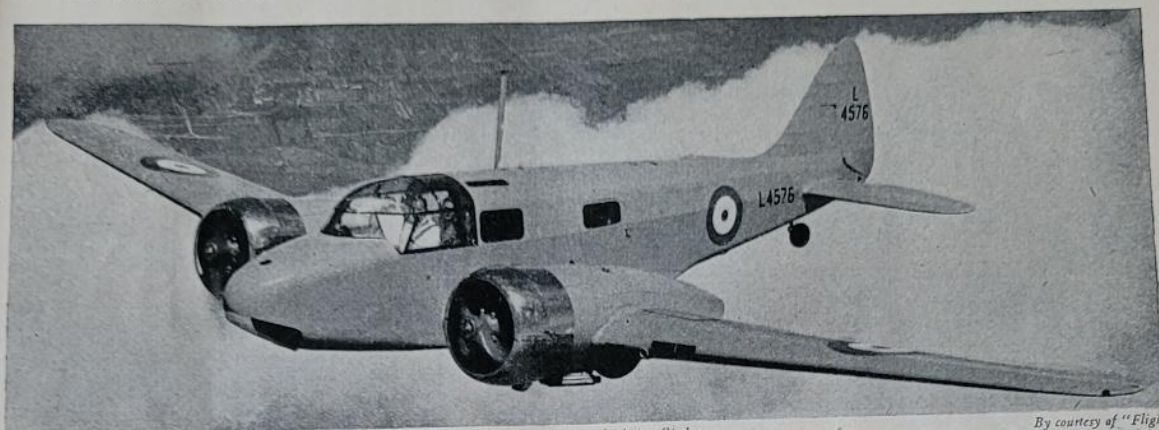
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PRICE 3^D MONTHLY





An Airspeed Oxford in flight.

By courtesy of "Flight."

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S TALK

WE have now entered into the ninth month of the war. I do not believe that during those first dark days of September any of us thought that it would be possible to carry on Guiding except in a very limited way. I am convinced that none of us foresaw the amazing vigour and growth of the Movement in the last few months, nor did we visualise the possibilities of holding conferences and trainings and even of camping.

All this has come to pass however, and we have had a County Commissioners' meeting in London, several counties are arranging Commissioner Conferences, we are having Patrol Leaders' Trainings all over the country and the applications for trainings generally are very great.

In spite of all the difficulties we have had to contend with, difficulties of transport, of evacuation, and of the black-out, Guiding has gone forward more strongly and more forcefully than ever.

We have been able not only to carry on but to expand and develop in a most heartening manner. Since the war 775 companies and packs have been registered, of these 177 are for evacuees. That this has been possible speaks volumes for the splendid work of Commissioners and Guiders who have been able to carry on the work of their Districts and companies in spite of all the obstacles they have had to overcome.

The way in which Rangers, Guides and Brownies have tackled the various jobs they have been called upon to do since the war started has proved once again the value of the training they get through Guiding and is an incentive to us to re-double our efforts to bring this training within the reach of every child.

We must not lose any opportunity of preparing ourselves for the future, we must look ahead to the day when peace once more returns to this tortured world. When that day dawns we must be ready to go forward with renewed courage, with determination and with vision. We must be prepared to hold out the hand of friendship to all those children of other nations and draw them nearer to us by the golden chains of fellowship and love. We must show them by every means in our power that we desire their friendship and that we want to work side by side with them in the work of reconstruction that will face the whole civilised world.

The future belongs to the young people, and we, who to-day are the leaders in this great Youth Movement, must leave no stone unturned to train and fit this younger generation to shoulder the burden that we now carry and to prepare themselves to be the leaders in their turn.

When they take over it will be with wider vision and higher ideals

and with more and more determination to see to it that such a state of affairs as exists in the world to-day can never be repeated. Their task will be stupendous, but they will win through if we stand by them now and do all we can to help them to train and fit themselves for the work that lies ahead.

Guiding has always been worth while, but now I feel that it is more than worth while, it is vital. There is no training for girls and young women that can take the place of Guiding. There is no training that gives just what Guiding gives, it stands alone in its value to our children. Let us therefore continue to strive to do better and better in our efforts, to hold our heads high, and to go forward with courage.

Loyalty and service are two of the great principles of Guiding, and this month we are going to have an opportunity of proving our loyalty to our King and Country, and our desire to give service to the men who are fighting for us and for liberty and freedom, by the Guide Gift Scheme.

Empire week, the week we have set apart for this great effort, will soon be here and we must all put our backs into it and do everything in our power to make it a huge success. I am quite convinced that if every single one of us will play

her part it will be successful, and I would urge you to make this appeal as widely known as possible. It is very important that all ex-Guides and all Guides on national service should know about the scheme so that no one shall be excluded from joining in. So many people are at the moment out of touch with companies or with Headquarters so please do all you can to make sure that everyone hears of it in time to take her share.

It is exciting beyond words to think that the Guides of Great Britain and the Empire are going to present this tremendous gift to the country. When the great day comes and the last penny has been collected, it will be thrilling to realise that we have reached our goal and collected the £20,000 necessary to purchase the two Air Ambulances and the Motor Life-boat. They will go from us to the nation with the thoughts and prayers of every Guide that our gifts may be the means of saving many precious lives, and our hearts will be filled with the joy that comes from fulfilment.

Loyalty and service, let them be our watch-words in the dark days that lie ahead. Let us fix our eyes on the light that is there though temporarily obscured, and with courage and endurance continue to the end.

Louisa A. Hewison.

Chief Commissioner.

CABLE RECEIVED AT HEADQUARTERS

Our affectionate thoughts are with you all. Warmest congratulations upon plucky facing of new conditions. Proud and delighted over past successful efforts. Go forward with the same high courage.

CHIEFS.

TRAINING THE THIRD LAW

by JOSEPHINE GRIFFITH

*"I have trodden the winepress alone, and I know
That it is hard to be really useful, resigning
The things that men count for happiness, seeing*

A STEEP struggle up two hills and we come to a nice flat piece of ground, "a Guide's duty is to be useful and help others." Honour, loyalty, these present real difficulties of understanding to a child, and open all sorts of problems to a grown-up, being useful and helping people seems in comparison so easy to understand and so straightforward to do.

There are three parts to real usefulness, seeing what is needed, wanting to help, and having the ability to do so.

The first is purely observation and a little imagination, noticing if someone is tired and has too much to do, seeing when small things are wanted.

The second is a state of mind, a readiness to forget shyness, to put on one side one's own affairs, to ignore one's likes and dislikes in order to help other people.

The third is the point of most Guide training, the ability to do something effective when help is needed. There is quite a lot of willingness in the world insufficiently harnessed to knowledge, and nothing can make up for this lack of practical efficiency.

There is another kind of usefulness which consists of not getting in the way of work already being done more effectively by others, or making more work. There are many ways of obstruction, being unconstructively critical on committees, leaving litter about, making a mess for others to tidy up, talking when others are working. There is the sifter-in-rooms about to be swept, and the person who turns up on the scene of most disasters in order to lament. Guides can learn to avoid being any of these.

Service is a word we have used a good deal, particularly in connection with Rangers, it is interesting to note some of the different meanings attached to derivations of "servus," a slave; a serf and servitude, to serve time, active service, a church server, Divine Service, the Pope's title, "Servant of the Servants of God," and so on. We see that to serve is not enough—it is what and whom we serve that matters. We can think of Saint Christopher's search for the master to whom he should give his strength, "In very truth I tell you," the King will reply, "in so far as you did this to one of these brothers of mine, even to the least of them, you have done it to me."

RANGERS!

THE RANGER RESERVE.

In many Ranger companies which have been running for a number of years the older Rangers find that their time is getting more and more fully occupied. This is only natural and right, because through Rangering we should all become increasingly useful people, finding new outlets for service all the time. But many such people are still proud to be Rangers, still keen to keep in touch with the company, and even if they can't attend meetings often, want to join in company activities from time to time and so maintain the old feeling of good fellowship and share the inspiration of the company spirit.

That is why the formation of a Ranger Reserve has been proposed, and companies of old standing are asked to experiment with it and report whether it meets with the approval of older and younger members alike.

The fundamental principles on which such a Reserve should be built up are these:—

Membership of the Reserve should never become a refuge for the half-hearted. It should be an honour attained only by those who have proved by their keenness that they deserve it.

No one under 21 can join the Reserve, nor can anyone who has not had at least three years ordinary membership of the company, with good attendance. The three years are essential, whether they take place before or after the Ranger has reached the age of 21.

To maintain touch with the company those in the Reserve must attend at least six meetings in the year, but they must not attend more often than once a month unless specially invited.

Finally, they must really be "in reserve"—that is to say they must be ready as far as possible to take their share in any special activity for which the company may require their help.

W. LANDER,
Commissioner for Rangers.

*The good deeds that lead to obscurity, accepting
With equal face those that bring ignominy,
The applause of all or the love of none." (THE ROCK.)*

PRACTICAL.

Good turns. It is sometimes difficult to know how much to enquire into good turns. We want the Guides to do their good turns without too much ostentation, on the other hand it is just as well to find out what passes for a good turn and know if they are really carrying out their obligation to "do at least one good turn every day."

The recruit can have a Good Turn Notebook, a secret shown only to captain. Patrol good turns, and company good turns (arranged by the Court of Honour), help to keep the idea to the forefront.

Observation. The company go out in pairs looking for something they can do for someone, and return when they have succeeded, discussing adventures all together.

For Rangers a Service Notice Board sometimes helps. Any Ranger may write down any small job that needs doing that she is unable to perform herself, and pin it on the notice board (visiting a Post Guide, perhaps, or a cutting from a paper asking for dolls for children at Christmas), any Ranger who thinks that she can help initials it.

Guides can play "what's wanted" with a friend. Each player scores a point every time she supplies a small want first.

Guides should encourage and never snub offers of help from the Guides, even if it would be much quicker to do it oneself, it is a great pity to make a Guide shy about offering assistance.

Knowledge. Do all the practical parts of the tests so that they can really be used. If you had a badly sprained ankle, or an awkward parcel to tie up are your Guides really the people you would most welcome to help you?

Do not let them feel that all emergencies with which they will have to deal come under the heading of "second class." There will be something they can do in any crisis, even if it is only keeping out of the way; act these events, too.

DISCUSSION.

1. What sort of things help towards friendship with other people and what destroys it?
2. Can you think of any practical examples of Guides showing "sisterliness" towards each other?

ARE YOU ON ACTIVE SERVICE?

To all busy workers who no longer have the time or opportunity for Active Guiding—from those of you serving in the back of beyond either "somewhere in England" or "somewhere in France," to those of you making beds and taking temperatures as V.A.D.s. nearer your own home—this welcome to our monthly pow-wow on paper is extended.

I can imagine each one of you whose experience of Guiding has urged you to help your country in other spheres at this time, thinking somewhat wistfully, as you peel those endless potatoes, or answer that never diminishing pile of letters, of the talks you had with your fellow Guiders round the dying embers of the camp-fire, or round the cheerful hearth at Foxlease. Those exchanges of ideas and ideals are some of our most precious memories, and have been the surest stepping stones across the streams of discouragement.

If now you feel you would like some visible contact and tangible form of comradeship with others whose whole hearts are in what Guiding stands for, then for you is the Active Guiders Wandering Lone Circle. Each month we try to bring to you, not only news of Guiding, but topics grave and gay, competitions to remind you that Guiding is still a game, and to keep your mind alert; beautiful things to look at, beautiful things to read, yarns to show us the opportunities our daily round provides; all these we try to send to you each month. And in return what do you do? Wear your Guide badge under the lapel of your coat. Be a Guide wherever you are, and write and tell us sometimes what you are doing, and how you think the Circle can help you better. If you have time for more writing, there are Active companies waiting to adopt you, so that you can perhaps suggest to them how they can serve your unit.

How do you join? Write to me at once at: The Briar Patch, Limsfield Chart, Surrey, telling me where you are, what you are doing, and you shall have the first letter which has already visited four different depots in Britain.

KATHLEEN HUMPHREYS,
Wandering Lone Secretary.

LONE WOLF'S LETTER

Dear Leader,

I hope your Guides made some interesting discoveries about the Horse Chestnut buds? I had a most exciting time. I found the large outside scales were not very easily removed and they stuck to everything! As I continued I found that the inner scales were not sticky. When the inner scales were off I discovered a tiny woolly mass and on teasing this out, I found it to be a little branch bearing small leaves, every part covered with wool. Now, the woolly stuff is to keep out the winter cold and the sticky stuff on the outside is to keep out the rain. You see, buds are formed in the autumn and early winter and they are so tender that if they were not protected they would die.

WOODCRAFT.—This month I want you to look very carefully at a daisy. Oh, yes, I know you all know what a daisy looks like, but could your Guides draw its leaf? Ask them to draw a daisy leaf and see how many draw it correctly. Go out with your Patrol and look carefully at a leaf. Can you think of any reason for the leaves being shaped as they are? How do the daisy leaves grow? Can you think of any reason for your discovery? Keep a look-out this month for two other flowers with leaves the same shape and which grow in the same way. I'll tell you what I discover next month.

HELP! HELP!—Here is a grand out-of-door adventure game for your Guides. It can take the whole afternoon or evening or can be shortened by fixing a time limit. It can be played with small or large numbers either in the town or country. Divide into two teams. Plan it so that one team, A shall we say, reports at a certain place at a certain time, while the other team, B, reports at your clubroom at the same time. A team gets a message when they arrive something like this: "Help! Help! I have been captured and taken prisoner—please rescue me! Here are important papers which you must get to me—guard them with your lives. Here is a map showing where I am. Hurry or you may be too late. I am being held by a desperate gang who will try to capture you, too—so Beware!" The other team gets a message from a spy and a map showing them where the A team is, and each team divides up and goes as many different routes as they can, the one team trying to get through with the messages and the other trying to capture them. This game brings in stalking, map-reading and initiative and is great fun. The greater distance apart the teams are to start with, the better. The gang must not guard its den but must go out and try to track down the others and take them prisoner. Make definite rules about capturing prisoners. If you are in the country, players might wear coloured wool on one arm, which has to be broken before you can claim a capture. If in town, arrange something quieter, such as touching an enemy on the right arm and saying, "You are my prisoner, hand over your papers."

BE PREPARED.—You may be able to tie ever so many different kinds of knots, but if you cannot produce the cord or rope it is not much use, is it? Every Guide should carry a piece of cord about with her so that she may be ready in an emergency. Teach your Guides how to make a neat roll of cord, as follows: Make two loops five or six inches long at one end of the cord, leaving a small loop



at the top to go over the hook of your belt; bind the loops together by winding the standing part around them; hold the end fast by putting it through the remaining loop, as in the picture.

THE SEVENTH LAW—A GUIDE OBEYS ORDERS.—Dull did you say? It isn't really, you know. Just think for a moment. What is it that you admire tremendously in people? Courage? Yes, of course. Now, it takes courage to be obedient, doesn't it? So there is adventure in this Law, too. Let us get into training. Here are some thoughts on Obedience:

1. Set an example to your Patrol. Be on the alert and ready to carry out an order quickly and well—what you do your Patrol will do.

2. When one of your Guides is taking a game or speaking be on the alert to follow out her instructions as willingly as if they were your captain's instructions.

3. Have you ever thought that by training yourself to obedience and quick action you might be the means of saving life?

4. Your patrol is a team, and if one Guide fails to carry out instructions she lets the whole team down.

5. If our soldiers and sailors decided to work on their own and not as a team under orders, what would happen? They have learned to obey without question. Let us keep this in mind when we are tempted to let the side down, or, what is just as bad, let ourselves down.

6. Sometimes our parents tell us to do something and we feel it is wrong. Is it not perhaps that we do not understand fully? We must learn to trust people.

7. And most important of all—it takes courage to do right. Are we training ourselves day by day to listen to God and live according to His instructions?

Discuss Obedience with your Guides and live this law to the very best of your ability this month. Remember our standing orders are to keep our Promise and to obey the Guide Law.

HIKING.—Now that May is here you will be taking your patrol hiking. Are your Guides smart? Is their uniform clean and correctly worn and are their badges shining? Remember, the whole Movement may be judged by your patrol. Have they got their waterproofs packed in their haversack, or folded and attached to belt, or rolled neatly and worn over one shoulder? I saw a Guide not very long ago smartly turned out but spoiled by a waterproof carried over her arm! Teach your Guides to roll their waterproofs as follows: Spread the waterproof out flat and roll it sausage fashion from collar to hem and tie ends together with string. Wear over one shoulder and under the

opposite arm.

Ask your Guides to make a list of equipment they would take with them on a hike and teach them how to pack their haversacks. Remember to pack the hard things in front and the soft things behind so as to avoid something hard poking into your back the whole time! Pack your map and first aid outfit where they can be easily got at.

I SPY!—Here is a game for your patrol to play to warm them up when you are out on a Discovery Quest or practising firefighting. One goes off and hides while the rest count 20. The patrol then sets off hand-in-hand in search of her, and when any Guide sees her she calls out "I spy, I spy with my little eye, I spy . . ." and calls her name. The patrol let go hands and rush for the den, while the Guide who has been hiding tries to catch as many as she can. The first caught goes and hides the next time.

DISTINGUISHING MARKS (First Class).—Here are two patrol activities which will help your Guides to learn the various distinguishing marks.



THE GUIDER

1. Divide into couples. Give each couple a list of different people in the Movement, such as (i) District Commissioner, (ii) Camp Adviser, etc. Each couple will have a large sheet of paper and some chalks and will draw the different distinguishing marks and colour them. Have a copy of "Policy, Organisation and Rules" lying on the floor so that if any of your Guides are stuck they can look up and discover the correct answer. In this way they learn as they go. There should be no question of speed.

2. *Where is it?* When your Guides have learned the different distinguishing marks here is a game to play. Have a lot of cards of different colours round the room. The Guides sit in patrol circles. You then ask questions such as "The District Captain has lost her tie, where it is?", and No. 1 from each patrol runs and tries to secure a green card, while the others decide on the right answer and write it down. In this way everyone is busy. Give a point for the colour card and a point for the correct written answer.

HAND SIGNALS.—Here is a game which depends on correct hand signals being given quickly and obeyed promptly, and can be played indoors or out of doors. **Under Orders.** Divide into two teams facing each other some distance apart. The leader of each team stands opposite her team in the rival camp. In the middle there are two blind guards who have very acute hearing! The guards may move about anywhere. To play: The leader of each team gives a hand signal to one of her team "Come here" and the Guide sets off, walking quietly so as not to be heard by a guard but going straight to her leader unless she gets a hand signal to stop or to go to the right, etc. If the leader sees that her Guide is in danger of walking into the guard or any other obstacle she gives a hand signal. If the guard touches a Guide she is a prisoner and must sit down or stand where she is, but if a guard hears a sound he points and shouts, saying "Bang!" and the Guide falls down wounded. If a Guide succeeds in reaching safety she becomes the leader and gives the hand signals to the next Guide, and so on. The team finishing first with fewest casualties wins. This is a

grand game for concentration and gives good practice in stalking movements as well as hand signals.

DESCRIBE IT!—Here is a quiet game for your patrol to play. Place a set of pictures round the room and give your patrol time to examine them. Each Guide then chooses in her own mind the one she likes best. Guides then sit in a circle and in turn each Guide describes her choice but does not mention a name. Guides try to guess which picture she is describing and the first to run and bring you the picture scores a point. This game is good training for your Guides as every Guide ought to be able to give a clear and accurate description. Try it.

CAMP FIRE STUNT.—Here is something your Guides will enjoy and which will make a good finish to your meeting. Give each Guide a piece of paper and ask her to draw something on it such as an old man, a dog, a plum pudding or an aeroplane. The pictures are then placed in the middle of the room and each team makes up a story bringing in the objects drawn. At the camp fire each team in turn will act their story while the others listen carefully to see that everything has been included. If the whole company is taking part then each patrol will draw two pictures and patrols will work together as teams. Think of the artists you will discover for your Log Book and the actresses for your next company entertainment!

Good Guiding.

LONE WOLF.



NOTE.—Lone Wolf's letters are obtainable in page form from the Editor, price 1d., postage ½d.

THE SINGING OF BIRDS

by

H. D. FORMAN

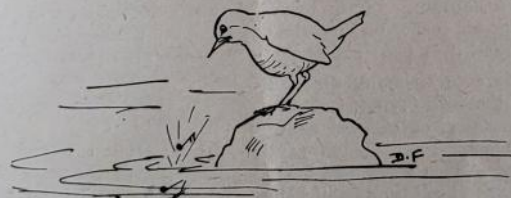


Heave ho!

own when out with the type of walking companion who interrupts your conversation with some such remark as, "Hark to the twitter of the something-or-other in that oak tree."

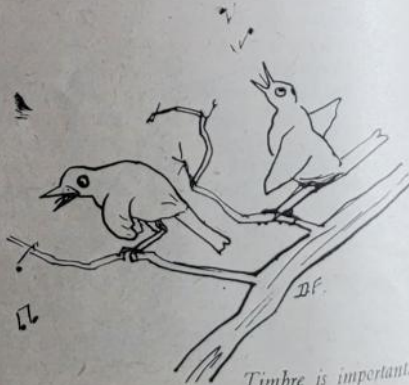
Now, there is really only one way to achieve this. That is, watch the birds while you listen to them. If you have seen the willow-warbler at his warbling, the sound will fix itself pretty surely in your memory. Different people have suggested various little mnemonic tricks to help, wiggly lines, dashes and dots, trying to fit words to the phrases, and so on. But anything that tries to be too definite is not satisfactory, because there is more variety than is often realised, even in the stereotyped "songs." I cannot remember where I got the following hint, but it has proved most helpful. Pay great attention to the "timbre." That is really distinctive, just as you recognise a person's voice whatever the words may be. That will lead you beyond concentrating only on "songs" to taking stock of the equally interesting chirruping and chatter of less conspicuous performance.

One fellow will fool you often, the starling. He goes in for all sorts of mimicry. But after a while you will find that even he betrays himself by letting his accent slip out. The song thrush and the blackbird can be confused when the former is only indulging in short selections. But the latter has always something deeper in its notes and a certain leisureliness in contrast to the more emphatic utterance of its rival. The chaffinch has a very joyful ringing song,



Lost in the pool again.

These are just a few personal remarks. Their purpose is to send you out to listen for yourself. If you do, in a little while you will dismiss them as conspicuously unsuccessful attempts to express what now you know to be the real thing.



Timbre is important.

NATURE PROBLEMS AND DISCOVERIES



HOW could a blind man distinguish between a Bumble Bee, a Wasp and a Honey Bee? A Bumble or Humble Bee has a deep roaring buzz. A Wasp has a high-pitched p-s-s-s. A Honey Bee has a steady note between the above: "buzz-z-z."

N.B.—These insects' bodies are divided into three parts. The delicate feelers are the means by which they touch, smell and feel. In flight the two wings lock together by means of tiny hooks that fit into grooves.

When gathering nectar, does a Bee visit any flower indiscriminately, or does it stick to one variety of flower?

A Bee never mixes its food; whether gathering nectar or pollen it only visits one variety of flower.

What is the difference between nectar and honey?

Nectar is the juice secreted by flowers which is gathered by the Bee. Honey is the same substance when it has been partially digested by the Bee, and the surplus water drawn from it.

What sorts of homes have: Bumble Bees, Wasps and Honey Bees?

When the warm spring sunshine wakes the Queen Bumble Bees up about March, they begin feeding on the shallows, and early spring flowers, and they begin to build their nests about May. These are either on the surface of the ground or in holes hidden in the grass. The nest is round and rather like an overturned saucer with a tunnel entrance at the side, and is made of moss and grass lined with brownish bees' wax; and inside are little round flattened cases of wax, about the size and shape of your little finger nail; inside each of these there are about seven eggs and some honey food, so that when the little grubs come out of the eggs they have some food to eat at once, to help them to grow into a Bumble Bee.

* Guides, try and find out which compass point a Bumble Bee's door faces!

How do Wasps make their nests?

Were Wasps the first paper makers?

The Common Wasp makes its nest in holes in the ground, and the Tree Wasp in trees or bushes. Both make globular nests, which are made from fibres of decaying wood and ground into pulp and mixed with some sticky substance that gives the quality and appearance of rough paper. The entrance to a Wasp's nest is underneath, and the top is quite flat. The Common Wasp makes a tunnel in the ground down the side of the nest leading to the entrance.

All, except some of the Queen Humble Bees and Queen Wasps, die in the autumn, but Honey Bees' families live through the winter and commence work again early in the spring.

In their wild state Honey Bees build nests in shape like the hives provided for them by man, and their entrance doors are at the side. Do they face any particular way?

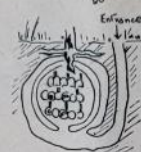
What is the difference between a Butterfly and a Moth? (How can we tell a Butterfly from a Moth?)

A Butterfly has a knob or club at the end of its feelers or antennae, and these always stand out from the head.

A Butterfly's wings stand up when it is at rest.

A Butterfly has a small waist.

A Moth's antennae or feelers are pointed and sometimes feathery,



and can generally be folded back against the body when the Moth is at rest.

A Moth's wings either lie flat along the body, or are spread out to right and left of it; and a Moth has no waist.

Moths are not usually so gaily coloured as Butterflies and they are fond of flitting about at night when their cousins, the Butterflies, are asleep.

Where do Butterflies and some Moths go in the winter?

When the cold weather arrives some of the Butterflies go to safe nooks in barns, or hide amongst ecclesiastical carvings or under thatched roofs or haystacks, where they sleep through the winter cosily and safely.

Moths are found hibernating in natural caves, especially of limestones, and in cracks. They cling to the walls by the little claws on their feet.

Some caterpillars rest through the winter in snug little cradles which they make for themselves, some by weaving and others by collecting bundles of dried leaves for their "couch" or "hammock."

What colour are the leaf-buds of the following trees in

the month of March?

- (a) *Alder*: amethyst.
- (b) *Lime*: red.
- (c) *Ash*: black.
- (d) *Sycamore*: green.

As a general rule, are the flowers on insect-fertilised trees green or coloured?

Coloured. Why?

Search out a Beech tree in the neighbourhood of your home and examine the ground near the trunk? What do you notice?

No grass or plant will grow below Beech tree branches: the leaves are too close together to let the sunshine reach the ground; also the roots are greedy and are said to use up all the nourishment.

Why do Poplars rustle more than any other trees?

Because the leaf-stalks are long and slender, and are flattened sideways; this causes them to swing like a pendulum.

What is the difference between the Common Elm and the Wych Elm?

The Common Elm is the taller tree, the leaves are smaller and broader at the base, narrowing towards the apex with a long drawn-out point. The base of the leaf is very one-sided.

The flowers are smaller, in tufts of reddish colour.

The seeds are much nearer the notched end of the samara (papery wing) and ripen and will grow when sown.

The Wych Elm's leaves are bigger and broader in the upper part of the leaf and narrow towards the base, and have short leaf-stalks, being almost set right on the twig.

The flowers are identical with those of the Common Elm, but are more purple, with violet anthers.

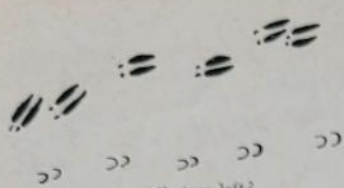
The seeds grow in the middle of the samara.

We probably all know that the grass-eating creatures have hard hooves because their life depends on their speed in escaping from the flesh-eating animals. But why should a horse have one large toe-nail, while cows, deer, sheep, pigs, etc., have hooves consisting of two sections?

Because by practice the ungulate (grass-eating) ani-



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mals acquired the art, not only of running on their toe-nails, but on the tips of the *middle* toe-nails *only*, so the side toes went out of use and have almost disappeared.

Which were the

middle-toes left?

It all depended on how many they had to begin with. The Horse had an odd number, so that when the side ones disappeared he was left with one large middle toe.

But the oxen, sheep and pig tribe began with an even number, therefore they were left with two toes, and hence their cloven hoof.

How do cows, horses, sheep, etc., get up? Do they drop their front legs or their back legs first?

Horses get up on their front legs first, which remain rigid whilst they get up on to their hind legs.

Sheep and Goats go down on their front legs, and kneel whilst they get up on their hind legs. If frightened they leap to their feet in one bound.

Cows, in the same way, kneel whilst they get up on their hind legs.

How to distinguish the difference between a Sycamore, Field Maple and a Plane Tree.

The two Maples most commonly met with are the Great Maple or Sycamore, and the Hedge or Field Maple.

The Sycamore or Great Maple is not a native tree, but because of its profuse and effective seed distribution it is now common in most parts of this country. It is a tall tree with a fairly smooth grey trunk. The leaves are like a large hand with five bluntly pointed fingers, and are dark green above and paler green beneath, and are attached to the twigs in *opposite pairs*. The blossoms are drooping clusters of green flowers. The winged seeds grow in pairs in the shape of horns, or like the letter U with the two seeds at the bottom of the letter where it joins the stalk.

The Field Maple is mainly a hedge tree. The leaves have five blunt notched lobes, and the surface is downy, and the leaves are attached alternately to the twigs. The blossoms are erect spikes of flowers and do not drop like the Sycamore. The two wings, composing the fruit, are set almost in line at right angles with one another. In autumn the leaves and fruits turn to brilliant reds.

The Plane Tree is recognised by the greyish-green patches on its bark. The leaves are very much like those of a Sycamore, but are more angular, and appear later than those of most trees. The seeds look like very spiky balls, which hang on slender stalks all through the winter, then in the following spring the one-seeded fruits, which have stiff out-standing hairs, sail through the air until they come to rest in suitable soil, and so germinate, and the strap-shaped seed-leaves, so very like the first Maple leaves, begin to grow.

Have you wondered why birds do not fall off their perches, even at night, when asleep?

It is because as soon as a bird's claws touch its perch they are at once locked by the sinews of its legs, as some of you may have learnt from an Owl's grip on your finger, for it will draw blood, it holds on so tightly. Even a tiny Blue-tit's grip is strong.

When birds sleep they tuck their heads under their wings, and snuggle closely to one another to keep warm. Generally, birds face the wind to rest or sleep (just as animals do) so that the wind will not get under their feathers or fur, and so reduce their body temperature.

If you have lived beside a rookery you will have noticed that there is a caw-cawing from the Rooks during the night. If it is moonlight and you look out, you will see the Rooks all rise up from their nests and then settle down to face the changed direction of the wind. This is especially noticeable by the seaside, where the wind so definitely changes.

J. BROWNLOW.

FOOD FOR HEALTH

AS children we all learn that nothing grows without food, warmth and moisture, and to-day we have to realise that the matter of food and the right use of it is one of the most vital factors on the Home Front, since it is important that we should so

build now that we may have a well-nourished nation to shoulder the burden of reconstruction when the war is over.

How can we ensure that we are well nourished? Why do we worry about it all, seeing that our forbears appear to have managed quite well by the light of nature? And, too,

"It's a very odd thing—
As odd as can be—
That whatever Miss T eats
Turns into Miss T."

True, but what matters to us is that "Miss T" should be the very best kind of "Miss T" and not of C3 quality.

"Food" has been defined as any substance which, when taken into the body, can be assimilated by it and made use of as a means towards health, but we must remember that some of these foods are of much better use than others. Those substances which we are accustomed to regarding as foods can be divided very simply into three classes, according to their uses.

A. *Protective foods*, which help to shield the tissues of the body from disease, and are essential to the smooth working and proper functioning of all parts of the body in childhood and maturity.

B. *Body-building foods*, which, as their name suggests, help to form the new tissues for growth in children, and carry on the work of renovation in adults.

C. *Warmth and energy-giving foods*, which form the bulk and ballast of the average diet.

The protective foods are the most important, and they are also, unfortunately, frequently the least used, and at times are relatively expensive, but we must do our best to encourage the increased use of milk and milk products, fruit and vegetables, for two very good reasons. First, because of their nutritive value, and secondly, because they can be produced at home, and by using more of them we can help to decrease the need for imported foodstuffs, thus saving the shipping for other war necessities.

Some foods have more than one function, so that their value increases, for instance, milk is a protective food and also a body-building food, and potatoes are protective food and also warmth and energy giving. Sir John Orr, one of Britain's leading nutritionists, says that with sufficient milk, vegetables and potatoes there need be no malnutrition, so that by adding a little of the other foodstuffs to a good supply of this trio, and making sure that every day, if possible every meal, gives us a blend of the three groups, we should be able to ensure that well-being of body which is of such vital importance to us all at this time.

The following table shows at a glance where the different foods belong, and which are most valuable since they have more than one function. When planning meals and drawing up the weekly menu, make as much use as possible of the foods in the first column, add some of those in the second, and fill up with the third. It is more important for children to have a good supply from the first column than for adults, who can often do with more from the third.

Protective Foods.	Body-building Foods.	Warmth and Energy-giving Foods.
Milk	Milk	Butter
Butter		Margarine
Margarine		Cheese
Cheese	Cheese	
Eggs	Eggs	
Herrings	Herrings	
Salmon (fresh or canned)	Salmon (fresh or canned)	
	Meat	
	Poultry	
	Rabbits	
Green vegetables		Green vegetables
Root vegetables (most)		Root vegetables
Potatoes		Potatoes
Fruit	Dried peas, etc.	Dried peas, etc.
	Cereals	Fruit
	Nuts	Cereals
		Nuts
		Sugar
		Fats

PATROL CAMPING

by

ANGELA THOMPSON

(With acknowledgements to the C.C.As. of Dorset and Kent who supplied much of the material.)



TO-DAY the Patrol System is coming into its own again, and nowhere is this more possible than in camp. Every Company Camp run on proper lines is run on the Patrol System, and under certain circumstances it may be far better to continue with Company camping as we have known it in the past, rather than to launch out upon Patrol camping. Every licence-holder in planning her camp must think out the circumstances of her own Company; for example, the number, age and experience of her Guides, the amount of time she will be able to give to preparation before the camp, the number of available adults, the suitability of her equipment and the funds that will be forthcoming to augment it where necessary. When she has gone into all these points, and has thoroughly assessed the value of Patrol camping she will be in a position to decide whether to suggest it to the Company.

For the benefit of those readers to whom Guide camping is a new and mysterious art, it should be explained that the term "Patrol camping" means that each Patrol is a separate unit. The Patrols sleep, feed and live in their own tiny camps, and the Guiders camp hard by ready with advice and help when needed. As a rule the Patrols join forces for Colours and Prayers every day, also for camp-fire, and can, of course, arrange Company activities whenever they desire. There is usually a central store tent and a central Quartermaster who issues the daily rations, but each little camp has its own fire and its own little store tent or shelter. The Patrols arrange and carry through their orderly work, and plan their own programme, fitting it in with any Company activities that there may be when these are arranged at the daily Court of Honour. The ideal thing is to retain the normal Patrols that are functioning in the Company, for in this way the Patrol spirit is enhanced, keenness is fostered, and the good work done in camp is carried on into the year's Company Meetings. When a whole Patrol is not present in camp it is sometimes necessary to put bits of two or three Patrols together to form a composite Patrol, and this has often proved successful, even though such Patrols undoubtedly have the initial disadvantage caused by the fact that the Guides may not know each other well, and certainly do not work together as a team.

The experience of those who have tried this way of camping goes to prove certain things. First, we would put the fact that the sum of enjoyment is increased. One often hears that Guiders who have had experience of different types of camping prefer Patrol camping. Obviously to run your own tiny camp must be much more fun than taking your turn at helping to run a big camp. The following quotations are from sayings of Guides at the end of a Patrol Camp:—

"We learn more, work together better, and get to know people better."

"We can express our own views, and don't have to follow the crowd."

"We learn to rely on ourselves, and not on others."

The second thing that experience seems to prove is that much of the success of the camp depends on the amount of preparation that

was put in beforehand. Of course this is always true, but especially is it true of Patrol Camps. Patrol camping requires more skill on the part of the campers, and is usually thought of as being best suited to those who are experienced. It has, however, been done with inexperienced Guiders, but in those cases it was found particularly helpful to give training beforehand.

A Quartermaster says the following:—"In our camp last summer there were two Guide Patrols and one Guiders' Patrol, and over 75 per cent. of the campers had not camped before, but meals seemed to be on time, and from visits to the Patrols just before meals they appeared to be appetising. We were able to have expeditions away from camp each day, and although it rained during at least part of all but two of the ten days in camp, there seemed to be no difficulty about fires, wet wood, or equipment."

During the preparations, time must not only be given to actual training, but the Patrols should be able to plan the camp and think out what they mean to do. A great deal of the value and much of the fun will depend on all the schemes they themselves have made beforehand. They will teach themselves a great deal, for instance Patrols have been known to arrange for the Leader and Second to cook together one day and two Tenderfoots to do it the next; the results were not happy, the natural remedy was applied, and a valuable lesson learnt!

The question of expense will naturally influence Guiders when deciding what kind of camp to adopt. Here experience seems to vary. Some say that, when the initial outlay on equipment is over, Patrol camping costs no more than ordinary camping; others very little more; others frankly acknowledge that it is more expensive. Special equipment has to be collected for it; for example it is obvious that new cooking pots will be needed, several small ones instead of one or two large ones. One Division, about to make a Divisional experiment in this kind of camping, invested in equipment for seven Patrols at a cost of £3 15s. 6d. Seven fire-shelter tops were bought, as these could all be converted into ground sheets should the experiment have proved a failure, and for the rest the money was spent on small cooking pots, jugs, basins, buckets and so on. The Patrols each provided a kettle, frying-pan, one bucket and one basin.

A great deal of the success of Patrol camping depends on the Guiders. Have they enough strength of character to stand by without interfering? Do they know when to be blind and when to see? Can they balance the value of training against the value of experimenting and give the right amount of help at the right time? What is their reaction to independent thought and initiative? Do they appreciate the worth of unseen growth or judge success by visible efficiency? Are they unselfish and patient people?

Of all the Guiders perhaps the Quartermaster will have the hardest task. Q.M.s as a rule are artists at their job, they cannot bear to see things less capably done than they themselves would do them, and for this reason it is a great temptation to them to do too much of the cooking, and to delegate only the less interesting jobs to the Guiders. Patrol camping is bound to correct this state of affairs, and it is a fine chance for the Q.M. in her daily inspections to be a great encourager and inspiring friend, determined to draw the very best out of the Patrol Q.M.s and cooks. She will get her job in its true perspective and know that hers is not only the task of being responsible for the feeding arrangements of the camp, but also of training the Guiders in cooking, serving,

THE GUIDER

and storing food. She has so important a job! She can do a very great deal to improve the homemaking of the next generation. Most children are taught to cook in school these days, but in camp they have such an opportunity to practise what they have learnt, also to learn the need for cleanliness in preparing food, ingenuity in keeping it, forethought in ordering it, and economy in buying it.

For those who want more information about Patrol camping, the pages given to it in *Campcraft* cannot be too highly recommended. The 1939 May and August numbers of *The Guider* also have valuable articles on the subject.

"We learn to rely on ourselves and not on others." From that there is a further step, that others should rely on us. It has been said that the world is peopled by two kinds of folk, those who lean on others, and those on whom the leaners lean! How blessed are these human pests! We all know them. They have character, strength, sympathy, stability. We turn to them in danger, doubt and difficulty. They are found in big houses and small, on playing fields and in hospital beds. We come to them weary and dispirited, and leave them with courage and hope. We long to be like them ourselves and to help our Guides to be like them. Anything therefore that we can do that will bring this about is valuable at all times. Its worth is great to-day.

NOTES ON CAMOUFLAGE

The following information has been received:—

Tents can be sent to the makers to be camouflaged, but this is expensive, one firm quotes 17s. 6d. per bell, carriage extra.

Most waterproof coloured solutions work out at about 10s. a gallon. Some firms estimate that it will take a gallon of solution to camouflage a bell, others half a gallon.

"Drummer Dye" has been tried and seems to be quite satisfactory, eight pennyworth does a bell. It should be dissolved in boiling water, and diluted with warm water till it is the right colour. It can be applied with a large brush or a spray.

"Cutch" may be obtained at a special price from John and Robert Starbuck, 73-74 West Street, Gravesend, who quote (to Guides) 9d. per lb. or 15s. per ½ cwt. Probably other firms in different parts of the country could be approached. Cutch is the preservative used by fishermen for their nets and sails, they boil it in sea water. It is also used extensively in the Army, and, though not a proofing solution, is a preservative against mildew. Instructions: Boil 1 or 1½ lbs. cutch in 1 gallon of sea water, or plain water to which one cup full of salt has been added. Strain, and apply by spray, preferably hot. Estimated quantity for a bell, ½ gallon. Cutch will stain the pot in which it is boiled.

The Spray. Any garden spray could be used, but for a number of tents a stirrup pump or bucket pump would be best. The local garage might oblige! Spray quickly, and avoid covering the same area twice. A little pressure is required so, e.g., a "Flit" pump would not be strong enough. The liquid is entirely harmless to the pump which can be flushed with water afterwards.

Painting. This is quite possible, and would make a neater job than spraying; it would merely be much slower and would take more liquid.

To Camouflage. It is not necessary to pitch the tent. Hang a ridge tent over a ridge pole, and if possible sling a bell to a branch or a beam, and stretch flat by pulling two guys at opposite ends. If spraying out of doors there must be no wind.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S QUEST

HAVE you had the joy of hearing a Guide say, "Oh, Q.M., that was a marvellous dinner, the best we've had this camp"?

The Q.M. has a two-fold job—firstly, to feed her camp adequately, attractively and economically, and secondly, to stir up in her Guides the wish to be able to cook and serve appetising meals, first in camp and then to continue at home.

For the feeding of her camp the Q.M. must plan her menu beforehand and yet be able to change it should the occasion arise—for alteration of programme, such as hikes or outings, or for the weather. If it is possible she should visit the grocer and butcher with whom she will be dealing, with a list of what she will require and when she would like the things delivered. With meat rations it is often easier to obtain what is required at a certain time in the week and it is simpler to know this in advance.

Nothing must be wasted this year, even by being unattractively prepared. Who, at some time, has not had a watery stew with tough chunks of meat in it? Let us hope those days are past—economy of food is front page news now, and as a Movement which is interested in homecraft we should take a pride in using the available commodities to the best advantage. The meat for the stew, however little there may be, should be cut small and fried quickly on both sides with the vegetables, and then stewed very gently in stock and the gravy thickened till it is a rich brown. Try adding some dried peas (soaked the day before) to the stew as well as carrots and onions as it makes it look more exciting. Have you read an article on Cooking, by "Belinda," in *The Guide* of April 4th? It will give you lots of useful hints.

It is a good idea to write your menus in an exercise book, leaving a blank page beside each day's menu. On this you write a note of anything you must prepare for the next day—such as:

"Steep peas, make jellies, order extra milk, etc."

Now for the other side of the Q.M.'s job. What about inspiring the Guides with a zeal for culinary works of art! This is the very kernel of the nut of the Q.M.'s camp training, and it will show at once whether you are the sort of Q.M. who does the cooking yourself and lets the Guides wash the pots and potatoes, or whether you make it an adventure and challenge each day to the Cook Patrol to turn out a better dinner than that of the day before. Then it is the Patrol who has the thrill of having produced the "marvellous dinner."

Do you bother how your meals are served at camp? Do you show the Guides how to make things look nice on the plates? The Q.M. should help with the serving out, she has ordered the food and knows how it should go round and what she planned it to look like.

Have you been thinking it is going to be very difficult to manage with your meat ration this year?

Here is a suggested menu for a week without using any rationed meat at all. If you have obtained emergency ration cards, find out what meat you can get from the butcher and alter the menus accordingly.

SUGGESTED MENUS FOR CAMP.

	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	TEA.
TUESDAY.	—	Sandwiches. (Brought by Guides.)	Scrambled Eggs. Tea. Bread and Butter. Cheese or Jam. Fresh Fruit.
WEDNESDAY.	Porridge. Bacon and Fried Bread.	Stewed Rabbit. Onions. Carrots. Pineapple Pudding.	French Toast. Tea. Bread and Butter. Cheese or Jam.
THURSDAY.	Porridge. Boiled Eggs.	Sausages and Mashed Potatoes. Cabbage. Flavoured Cornflour.	Banana and Custard. Tea. Bread and Butter. Jam.
FRIDAY.	Cornflakes. Kedgeriee.	Egg Cutlets. Peas. Potatoes. Steamed Golden Syrup Pudding.	Macaroni Cheese. Lettuce. Tea. Bread and Butter. Jam.
SATURDAY.	Porridge. Boiled Eggs.	Vegetable Stew. Trifle.	Drop Scones. Tea. Bread and Butter. Cheese or Jam.
SUNDAY.	Cornflakes. Bacon and Fried Bread.	Scotch Eggs. Lettuce and Tomato. Mashed Potato. Fruit Jelly.	Cheese Dreams. Tea. Bread and Butter. Cheese. Jam.
MONDAY.	Porridge. Scrambled Eggs.	Meat Roly-poly. Cauliflower. Fruit Salad.	Potato Cakes. Tea. Bread and Butter. Jam. Cheese.



Quartermaster and Cook Patrol Leader confer.

Note the fire-shelter folded back on a fine day, this is a useful type for showery camps. Note also the large turf that has been removed. Such a fireplace, with careful turf replacement, will do no damage at all to the surrounding ground.

THE GUIDER

Stewed fruit can be served for breakfast if liked, and the Guides can have cocoa or hot lemon and biscuits just before bed-time. If your baker can supply cheap buns this will save your butter ration at tea-time. The value of brown and wholemeal bread should not be forgotten.

Here are some of the recipes used:—

Pineapple Pudding. 1 gallon milk, 8 oz. ground rice, sugar, 1 tin pineapple chunks (for 24 Guides).

Blend ground rice with some milk, heat the rest of the milk and add the blended ground rice, sugar and pineapple liquid. Bring to the boil and boil for 7 minutes, stirring all the time. Chop the pineapple chunks small and stir into the pudding, then turn quickly into a pie dish to cool.

French Toast. Make rather thick sandwiches of bread and jam. Soak in milk and egg for a minute and then fry in hot dripping.

Egg Cutlets. 10 hard-boiled eggs, 10 medium-sized potatoes (cooked and mashed), 2 cups milk, 4 oz. margarine, 4 oz. flour, salt, pepper. Egg and breadcrumbs to coat cutlets. Dripping for frying.

Chop hard-boiled eggs finely, melt margarine, add flour and then milk very gradually. Cook until it leaves the sides of the saucepan clean. Add egg and mashed potatoes, pepper and salt, mix well and turn out on to wet plates. Smooth with a wet knife and leave until cold, then divide and shape into cutlets. Egg and breadcrumb these and fry in hot dripping, drain on crumpled paper and keep hot.

Trifle is made with inexpensive cake, cut and spread with jam. Dissolve a jelly square according to instructions on the packet and pour this over, and cover with custard.

Meat Roly-Poly is made with suet paste and the filling used is tinned corned beef, flavoured and moistened with a little stock. Spread this on the paste and roll up, tie in a floured cloth and boil for 2½-3 hours.

Java Cream is whole rice mould set in a pie dish and when cool, a pint of red jelly has been poured on top and left to set.

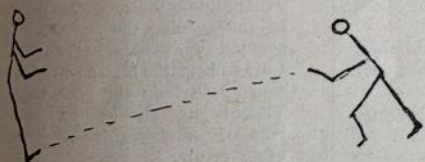
DORIS FINDLATER.

GAMES TO PLAY

by

J. SEAMAN

NOWADAYS, when Guide companies are working more and more in patrols, it is sometimes difficult to find games that are really physically active for small numbers. Below are a few suggestions of varying degrees of activity that can be used for two or more Guides! Some of them are definitely of the "letting off steam" variety.



1. *Jump the shot or circular jump.*

Apparatus: A rope six feet long and a bean-bag.

Tie the bean-bag to one end of

the rope. Arrange the patrol in a circle with a "turner" in the centre holding the rope. The "turner" swings the rope round the circle and everyone jumps over the weighted end in turn.

There are several variations in the scoring for this game: (a) Practise for the highest number of circles completed by the swinging rope before someone stops it. In this case start with ten rounds as the number to be achieved; this score may, with practice, be increased to thirty rounds. (b) Whoever stops the rope swinging must stand out; this method gives a chance to find the patrol champion. (c) Another variation is to have the "jumpers" running in a circle round the "turner."

One of the most difficult parts to be taken in this game is that of

the "turner." She will find that if she turns herself round with the rope that she will soon be very giddy and the scoring will never be very high. She should practise standing still in the centre and passing the rope round behind her, changing the rope from hand to hand as it goes.

The rope can also be made to travel fast or slowly and be varied in height from the ground.

2. *Clap-catch-pass-on.*

Apparatus: A tennis ball or bean-bag.

Stand in a circle with the leader holding the ball. Pass the ball round the circle with small throws (not handed on but definitely thrown). Count aloud at each pass and time the patrol to see how many passes can be made in one minute. A well practised patrol can score 100 or more.

A more difficult variety and one needing concentration and dexterity, is for each player to throw the ball up, clap her hands, catch the ball and then pass it on. The scoring will, of course, be much less than with the plain passing.

3. *Ball tricks.*

Ball tricks are great fun and many are the varieties. They are very useful for filling in a few odd moments. The few tricks suggested here are all done with a tennis ball or with a ball slightly larger.

(a) Bounce the ball in front of you, turn right round before catching it again.

(b) Hold the ball between your feet. By bending up the knees the ball may be thrown up and caught in the hands.

(c) Hold your hand above your head so that a ball can rest on the palm. Keep your hand in this position and, by bending and stretching your elbow, count how many times you can make the ball bounce off the palm of your hand. This trick needs a good deal of practise before a high score can be reached.

(d) Stand facing a partner with a ball between your feet. By doing a sudden jump forward with the feet the ball may be thrown so that your partner can catch it with her hands.

(e) Stand with feet astride facing a partner. Throw the ball between your legs and over your back so that your partner can catch it. Later on see if you can catch it yourself. Be sure that the ball does go right over your back and not just round one leg!

(f) Kneel on the floor, pat bounce the ball round you in a circle going first one way round and then the other. Change hands when the ball goes in front of you and also when it passes your heels.

(g) Let the patrol make up other varieties.

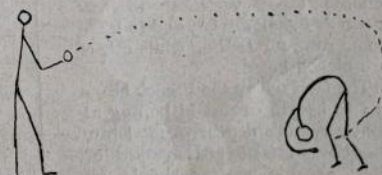


4. *Bounce and Chase.*

Apparatus: A tennis ball for every two Guides.

A stands touching a wall or marked spot with one hand. B stands with one toe on a line about six feet from the wall. B bounces and catches the ball continuously; at the word "run" B must take her ball and try to reach a line about 10 or 12 yards away without being caught

by A. B wins if she gets over the line without being caught by A. A wins if she catches B or if B leaves the ball behind her.



SAVE ALL SUPPLIES

COLLECTION OF TINFOIL.

Guiders who are having difficulty in getting boxes or sacks for despatching silver paper may be interested to know that wholesale grocers now receive their sugar in 1 cwt. paper sacks. These sacks will take 15-20 lb. weight of silver paper each, and two can be roped together to make the minimum weight to go by rail. Grocers will probably be willing to give Guides these sacks if asked.



They're off to dig for victory!

IT is useful in war-time to grow what I am constantly calling "dual purpose" vegetables—those like seakale spinach, where you have seakale and spinach in one plant, or the Portugal cabbage, the leaf of which is just like ordinary cabbage and the mid-rib like seakale.

There are, however, certain French beans which may possibly appear under the "dual purpose" label. I refer to those that can either be used in their green state—the pods being either cooked whole or broken or cut into sections (the French call them haricots verts) or can be allowed to ripen and the seeds be thrashed out to be used in a dry state, or, as the French call them, haricot secs.

The ordinary haricot bean, or butter bean, such as is sold in the grocer's shop, is not, of course, the true French bean and is imported into this country. It is said that after this winter these imports will be restricted very considerably and it is advisable, therefore, to grow a fair quantity in the garden. The good Dutch Brown Bean, which people grew so successfully towards the close of the last war, is not now obtainable, though the seed probably will be again next year, but this fact need not deter gardeners all the time that there are the dual purpose types available.

The Canadian Wonder produces a red skin bean, but this colour disappears when cooking and a very delicious floury pale chocolate bean results. The seeds of the Canterbury swell up well and look most attractive when served at table. The Prince is a very heavy cropper and is one of the most delicious kinds when cooked green. The seeds are mottled, but this does not show after cooking, for the dish, when served, is just dull brown with the beans themselves beautifully floury. Further, this variety does not take as much cooking as most dried beans do.

It is possible, therefore, to choose these varieties, to sow them as I shall advise, and to leave some rows for seeding while others are picked green.

The land where the French beans are to be grown should be dug at least a spade's depth. A moderate quantity of farmyard manure or other organic matter should be incorporated. In addition, superphosphate may be applied at an ounce to the square yard and sulphate of potash at $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to the square yard. Lime is usually necessary for all members of the pea and bean family and may be applied to the surface of the ground after the artificials have been forked in at the rate of 4 to 7 ounces per square yard, depending on the acidity of the soil.

The seed should be sown in drills 2 in. deep and 2 ft. 6 in. apart, the beans being spaced out 6 in. apart in the drills. A dozen or so beans should be sown in a circle at the end of each row, the plants that arise being used for gapping up three or four weeks later. Regular hoeings should be carried out between the rows after the

plants are through, the soil being drawn up to the plants rather than away from them.

Runner Beans.—Runner beans seem to grow well in practically any soil and, curiously enough, they often do well in the same patch of soil year after year. They make, for instance, an admirable screen at the bottom of the garden. They can be used to clamber up a fence or shed or they can be grown up poles placed in tripod fashion in a flower border.

Good varieties to grow are Emperor Improved, a very heavy cropper which bears straight dark green pods, and Best of All, which bears fleshy pods of fine flavour in immense clusters.

Those who intend to grow several rows of these beans should plan them at least 5 ft. apart and should provide them with poles, string or wire netting up which to climb. It is possible to grow these beans, as the gardener puts it, "on the flat." In this case the rows may be as close as 3½ ft. apart. Here, instead of allowing the plants to climb, the tops of the plants are pinched out when they are 18 in. high, and further pinching or cutting-back takes place when the subsequent growths are 18 in. long.

When sowing the seeds the drills should be made 2 in. deep and the seed spaced out 8 in. apart. They can be planted as close as 4 in., but the total yield per acre of ground is not increased thereby. The same precautions re sowing a number of seeds in a circle at the end of each row, as advised for French beans, should be taken.

If the beans are to clamber, the supports given them must be firm. The string should be stretched tightly, the poles lashed well and the wire netting be taut. Runner beans must have moisture at their roots, and regular waterings will not only make for better pods but will prolong the cropping period. In the evening the rows may be sprayed with water at flowering time to help the blossoms to set as well as to keep the pods tender. The beans should be picked regularly, and in this way heavier crops result.

SPECIAL HINTS FOR COOKING PODS IN THEIR GREEN STATE

Do not gather the pods till they are required for cooking, as this causes them to lose much of their flavour and a great deal of their goodness. Top and tail them and steam them with a little margarine. The time varies according to their age and size.

They may be boiled in salted water and, if so, when drained they should be put into a hot vegetable dish with some melted margarine poured over them.

N.B.—Use your butter ration instead of the margarine, if you prefer it!

VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR THE WOMEN'S LAND ARMY

REGULAR FORCE. Recruits need to serve for the duration of the war. Free uniform. Free training. Guaranteed minimum wage of at least 28s. a week for volunteers of 18 and over, when employed.

AUXILIARY FORCE. Volunteers who can offer any period from four weeks to six months of continuous service are required immediately for seasonal work on the land.

Fares paid to and from employment. Guaranteed minimum weekly wage of 28s. while at work.

MAKE THE HOMEFIELDS YOUR BATTLEFIELD!

GUIDING IN HOSPITALS

HAVE you in your neighbourhood a children's hospital, sanatorium or children's home where the children stay for months or even years? If so have you ever discovered whether they have had the chance of being Guides or Brownies? You may say that you know nothing about Guiding in hospitals and that it is an expert's job. Perhaps the following "snapshots" taken in a children's hospital will dispel this idea, and you will see that a knowledge of simple Guiding and, above all, a love of children is all that is necessary.

"Hullo, Brown Owl," "Ullo Tarney." Wild yells these from the babies' ward as the two Guiders arrive on a Saturday morning. "See you later," they answer, and disappear round the corner to the big girls' verandah. Here is tense excitement; the Guides are wearing their badges and the Brownies their uniforms of caps, ties and armlets, on which are their name-tapes, emblems, stars, etc. The sun is piping hot and their little naked bodies, lying flat on their beds, are almost as brown as their ties. Uniform is only worn on special occasions (a woolly cap is rather hot when sunbathing but easy to pack away in the individual brown bag each brownie possesses). But isn't this a special occasion when Maisie, just turned 7 and a Browniekin since she was 6½, is going to be enrolled?

Another Saturday, and the excitement this time is amongst the Guides as one of their recruits is to be enrolled, and the District Commissioner herself is coming. This time Brown Owl and Tawny and an outside Guider are forming the Colour Party so that the cots can make a fine horseshoe. Of course Matron and Sister have been invited to attend. At "God Save the King" isn't it just splendid to "lie at Attention" and give a full Guide salute?

What can be happening this Saturday morning, every bed seems to have some strange object on it! One Brownie is laying a fire (coke is so much cleaner than coal for practising with, and of course Brownies must know how to lay a fire in a grate so as to help Mother). Another Brownie has, what appears to be Oxford Circus, on her bed; tiny cars, policemen, traffic signals, etc.; she is getting ready for her "Stop, look, listen walk." One Browniekin is busy washing up the tea things, and another proudly combing and parting her own hair. The Guides too are equally busy. One, who only has the use of her left arm, is helping that one hand with her teeth to tie useful knots in good stout cord, another is practising bed making with a doll's cot, and another is studying a Union Jack. This is a test morning and everyone hopes to be able to tick off several squares on the company and pack charts in which Sister takes such an interest. Some riotous games follow this serious work. First there is a singing game for the Brownies (but you may be sure the Guides will join in too), and Brown Owl may have to bring "Looby Light" to a hasty end as the cots begin to rock and sway! Next the Guides ask for a favourite colour flag game, in which exciting questions are answered by the one who holds up the right coloured flag first; or a thrilling race is organised, when many rings are passed along a string, which has been carefully joined together by well tied sheetbends. It is wonderful how almost any Guide game can be adapted to suit Guides tied to their beds.

On another Saturday morning snow is on the ground, and Guiders, Guides and Brownies are all glad to be wearing warm mittens. It is only 10 days to Christmas and such a feeling of festivity is in the air that any real work would be out of the question. A great surprise is produced out of a big cardboard box which the Guides are unpacking. Lovely little wooden figures which make up a complete Christmas Nativity scene. When they are all arranged to the Guides' liking, carol books are produced and old favourites are sung and a new one learnt. Next, muslin stockings, made at the last meeting, are filled with little toys and sweets (Tawny bought them after meticulous instructions from the Guides and Brownies and with the help of the money box which has been collecting pennies for weeks). When finished the stockings will go to the District Christmas Gift Service and on to a London Mission. Time goes much too quickly and already it is dinner time, and the Guiders are packing up to leave, when one small Guide says "We've never had our prayer-to-day," and a Brownie pipes out "can it be one for Peace please?"

The children in this hospital are lying in bed for months and often years at a time. What a joy it is for them to feel they can be one with active children all over the world in the great Guide movement. When they leave hospital to go home to what is often a very difficult life, the link they have made with Guiding is of inestimable value to them. Maybe new Guiders can be found to take up this rather different kind of Guiding which, however, should keep as close to the original as possible. In

many ways there is less work involved in running hospital companies and packs as there is no visiting of parents or raising of funds to pay for halls for meetings.

It will be a grand day when enough Guiders have been found to enable all cripple children to share in the wonderful adventure of Guiding, which is also, for the Guider, a very definite form of national service.

P. G. LATTER.

CHALLENGE TO GUIDERS

SET III. (Time limit, one fortnight.)

1. Make a pair of socks, with heel. Note down: (1) Type of wool used. (2) Size of needles. (3) Length of leg. (4) Length of foot. (5) Number of stitches.

(2) Read *Cookery in War-time* (A.T.D.S., 29, Gordon Square, London. Price 7d.), or *The Doctor's Cookery Book* (B.M.S., Tavistock Square, London. Price 4d.), and acting on same have well-balanced food for a week. Send menu for week of what you have actually had.

(3) Fill in answers to the following questions the moment you read them:—

(1) Was your bed aired for at least ten minutes this morning?

(2) Have you washed your hands before all meals for the last 24 hours?

(3) Have you drunk at least three glasses of cold water during the last 24 hours?

(4) Have you eaten some fruit or green vegetable during the last 24 hours?

(5) Are your nails clean and neatly manicured?

(6) Is your hair well groomed? (Well brushed, washed within the last fortnight, and, if worn short, neatly trimmed.)

(7) Did you clean your belt and the back of your badge for your last Guide meeting? If not, why not?

(8) Do you go to your Guide meetings in suitable shoes? Are the heels straight (not worn down), and the whole shoe well polished?

(9) Are the loops for hanging in good order on all your frocks and coats and skirts? Are all the hems properly sewn up? Are your shoes on trees?

(10) Have you kept up the habit of 10 minutes' exercise in the open air before breakfast? (CHALLENGE 1, Set 1.)

4. Play or sing, sufficiently well to start and lead other people, the National Anthem, or be able to recognise the national anthems of three other countries (state which) and draw the flags of six countries.

5. Practise taking stains out of various materials, such as paint, grease, ink, iodine, milk and grass stains. State method used and what each stain was on.

DRILL IN THREES

Guiders of Guide and Ranger companies who wish to march in threes instead of fours, will find a simple form of the necessary drill given below. No new drill book is being published at present, but the *Book of Drills for Girl Guides*, price 3d., although it does not give marching in threes, will give the new Guider the elements of drill.

Every company should aim at a high standard of drill. To take a pride in carrying out orders quickly and well is to show oneself willing and alert. Drill is not the only means of obtaining good discipline in a company, but it will be found that Guides who drill well and who take a pride and a pleasure in doing so have learned the first step towards self-discipline.

Patrol Leaders, as well as Guiders, should practise giving commands. The former may find it a good plan to "prove" their patrols, after inspection in roll call drill, by giving their Guides a short, smart, snappy practice in turning, marching, halting, etc., or this can be done in patrol time.

A good carriage is one of the first essentials for any one who wears a uniform, and all Leaders should see that this is the part of her outfit which every recruit wears first!

MARJORY SHANKS,
Commissioner for Training.

FORMATION FOR MARCH AND DRILL IN THREES, WITH THE COMMANDS.

"Markers Fall In." Three markers will promptly place themselves on the parade ground one behind the other, come to attention, and the two behind the front marker will extend the right arm in line with the shoulder until the knuckles of the clenched hand touch the shoulder of the Guide in front, lowering the arm when the interval has been obtained.

[May, 1940]

THE GUIDER

"On Parade." Command for all Guides to join up in three ranks on the left side of the markers. Distance between each rank will be thirty inches (from heel to heel) and intervals will be obtained on the command:—

"Right Dress." Each Guide, except the three markers, will turn her head and eyes to the right and at the same time each Guide in the front rank will extend her right arm, hand clenched, back of the hand upwards, with the knuckles touching the shoulder of the Guide on her right. She will then take up her dressing in line by moving with short quick steps, until she is just able to distinguish the lower part of the face of the second Guide beyond her. Care must be taken to carry the body backward or forward with the feet, and shoulders being kept perfectly square in their original position. Centre and rear

rank Guides will cover off the Guide of their file in front of them, "Eyes Front." The head and eyes will be turned smartly to the front, the arms of those in the front rank being brought smartly to the side, the quickest way down, and the position of "Attention" resumed.

Any incomplete file will be the second from the left, or rear. Markers are always in front. If there are only two Guides in a file, the centre rank will be left blank. If only one Guide, then she will always make up the front rank.

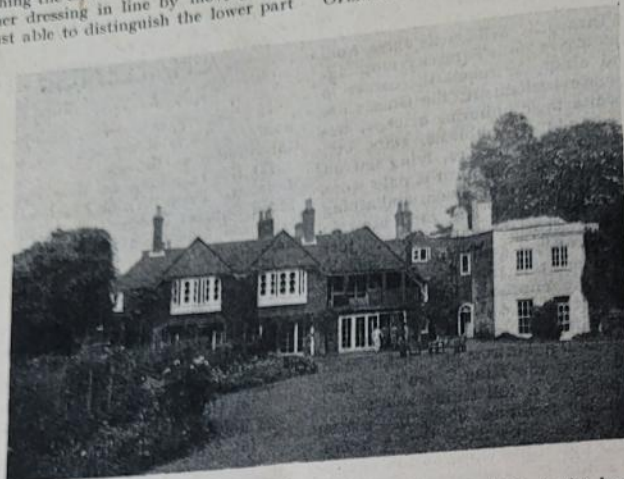
OPENING AND CLOSING A COMPANY FOR INSPECTION.

"Open Order—March." The front rank will take two paces forward and the rear rank two paces back.

"Close Order—March." The action of the front and rear ranks is reversed.

ANNE HOPKINS.

WHAT YOU
MAY



EXPECT AT
FOXLEASE

TRAINING DATES.

May 3rd-7th. Hampshire week-end.
May 10th-17th. Guide week. (Whitsun.)
May 20th-25th. Commissioners' Mid-week.
May 31st-June 4th. Woodcraft week-end.
June 7th-14th. Extension week.
June 18th-25th. Guide and Ranger week.
June 28th-July 5th. Brownie week.
July 9th-16th. General week.
July 19th-26th. Instructors' training week.
August 2nd-9th. Guide and Ranger week. (Bank Holiday.)
August 13th-20th. General week.
August 23rd-30th. Brownie week.
September 3rd-10th. Patrol Leaders' week.

September 13th-20th. General and Woodcraft week.
September 24th-October 1st. Guide week.
October 4th-8th. C.C.A. Conference.
October 11th-15th. London week-end.
October 15th-22nd. Refresher week.
October 25th-29th. Commissioners' week-end.
November 1st-8th. Guide and Ranger week.
November 12th-19th. General week.
November 22nd-26th. Ranger week-end.
November 29th-December 3rd. Brownie week-end.
December 6th-10th. General week-end.
December 23rd-28th. Christmas Party.

FREE PLACES.

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

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.

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

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

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, Lyndhurst, Hants.

LIST OF PRESENTS.

DONATIONS—3 Australians. Training week, November 7th-14th; Kent, for linen cupboard; N.W. Liverpool, for Liverpool room; Christmas House Party; "Benjamin." PRESENTS—Picture: Miss Sysaght, N.Z. Tile and plaque: Miss stocker. Readers' Digest: Miss K. Howard. Picture for Liverpool room: The Misses Morris, Martin, and Belcher. Brass coal scuttle: H.R.H. The Princess Royal. Stools for Bridges site: 3 Peterborough Rangers. Rug and curtains for Somerset room: 8th Taunton Bishop Fox's School. Rug for Bristol: Miss Wethered. Picture for Quiet room: Miss Wood, Miss McCarthy. Semaphore flags: Chiffchaff Patrol, March 1st-8th. Bedspread: Miss Gibsone. Early morning tea set: Miss D. Powell.

GRANTS ON RAILWAY FARES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

All applications should be made to the Secretary, Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants, and must be accompanied by a deposit of 5s., which will be returned if withdrawal is made two full weeks before the date of the course. No application can be taken for a week "below the line" as these are subject to alteration.

RANGERS !

THE RANGER RESERVE.

In many Ranger companies which have been running for a number of years the older Rangers find that their time is getting more and more fully occupied. This is only natural and right, because through Rangering we should all become increasingly useful people, finding new outlets for service all the time. But many such people are still proud to be Rangers, still keen to keep in touch with the company, and even if they can't attend meetings often, want to join in company activities from time to time and so maintain the old feeling of good fellowship and share the inspiration of the company spirit.

That is why the formation of a Ranger Reserve has been proposed, and companies of old standing are asked to experiment with it and report whether it meets with the approval of older and younger members alike.

The fundamental principles on which such a Reserve should be built up are these:—

Membership of the Reserve should never become a refuge for the half-hearted. It should be an honour attained only by those who have proved by their keenness that they deserve it.

No one under 21 can join the Reserve, nor can anyone who has not had at least three years ordinary membership of the company, with good attendance. The three years are essential, whether they take place before or after the Ranger has reached the age of 21.

To maintain touch with the company those in the Reserve must attend at least six meetings in the year, but they must not attend more often than once a month unless specially invited.

Finally, they must really be "in reserve"—that is to say they must be ready as far as possible to take their share in any special activity for which the company may require their help.

W. LANDER,

Commissioner for Rangers.

ARE YOU ON ACTIVE SERVICE ?

To all busy workers who no longer have the time or opportunity for Active Guiding—from those of you serving in the back of beyond either "somewhere in England" or "somewhere in France," to those of you making beds and taking temperatures as V.A.Ds. nearer your own home—this welcome to our monthly pow-wow on paper is extended.

I can imagine each one of you whose experience of Guiding has urged you to help your country in other spheres at this time, thinking somewhat wistfully, as you peel those endless potatoes, or answer that never diminishing pile of letters, of the talks you had with your fellow Guiders round the dying embers of the camp-fire, or round the cheerful hearth at Foxlease. Those exchanges of ideas and ideals are some of our most precious memories, and have been the surest stepping stones across the streams of discouragement.

If now you feel you would like some visible contact and tangible form of comradeship with others whose whole hearts are in what Guiding stands for, then for you is the Active Guiders Wandering Lone Circle. Each month we try to bring to you, not only news of Guiding, but topics grave and gay, competitions to remind you that Guiding is still a game, and to keep your mind alert; beautiful things to look at, beautiful things to read, yarns to show us the opportunities our daily round provides; all these we try to send to you each month. And in return what do you do? Wear your Guide badge under the lapel of your coat. Be a Guide wherever you are, and write and tell us sometimes what you are doing, and how you think the Circle can help you better. If you have time for more writing, there are Active companies waiting to adopt you, so that you can perhaps suggest to them how they can serve your unit.

How do you join? Write to me at once at: The Briar Patch, Limpsfield Chart, Surrey, telling me where you are, what you are doing, and you shall have the first letter which has already visited four different depots in Britain.

KATHLEEN HUMPHREYS,
Wandering Lone Secretary.

THE GUIDES



Photo: Associated Press.
Wood Green Rangers enjoy the Grow More Food Campaign.

SINCE writing the last report of Guide doings, training has been the order of the day, every third or fourth cutting I pick up reports either a Guiders' or a Patrol Leaders' training in some part of the country, and it gives one a fine sense of satisfaction, for it must mean that hundreds more Guides are better prepared to face the emergencies of the war and to lay the foundations of peace. It is stimulating, too, to see the hundreds of entries sent in weekly for the Challenge to Guiders, for that uncomfortable feeling of doubt which some of us had when the Challenge was launched has been laid at rest—and we know that, however busy you may be with National Service of one kind and another, you have taken to heart the slogan "Guiding is National Service," and you can always find time to devote to it. It is, at the time of writing, early to estimate the response to the Guide Gift week scheme, but the interest you are all showing is encouraging and the money is starting to roll in in a most exciting way. Everything depends, now, on publicity—we at Headquarters are doing all we can think of to make the scheme known, articles are appearing in many of the leading newspapers and we are all telling our friends about it. No Old Guide, Guider, Ranger, Guide or Brownie should miss her chance to join in this thrilling venture.

A great event in the history of Ruislip and Eastcote District was the opening of the District Headquarters by Sir Percy Everett on Saturday, March 2nd. The District Commissioner writes:—

"The Headquarters was originally a dilapidated cowshed at the Manor Farm, which is a very ancient building (15th century) now serving as the civic centre of Ruislip. The Council offered us the cowshed in November, 1936, but at that time we felt that the raising of £400 by a very new and comparatively small District was beyond our powers. They re-opened their offer eighteen months later and we decided to go ahead with the raising of the money. Every sort of effort was used in an endeavour to get the necessary £400. The Guides themselves making a good amount by individual company efforts in addition to the larger affairs organised by the District as a whole and by the Local Association.

"Then war broke out and it seemed as if the whole project had better be abandoned as things were so uncertain. However, we had, in the summer of 1939, secured the promise of a grant of £100 from King George's Jubilee Trust and last autumn Sir Percy Everett wrote to enquire if we proposed to go on with the reconstruction of our Headquarters, as if so the grant was still available. This finally decided us, and the position was still further eased by two local residents who very generously came forward and offered to guarantee £50 each to be repaid as and when we were able.

"The building was finally completed just after Christmas and Sir Percy Everett very kindly consented to open it on March 2nd—this being the nearest Saturday to Thinking Day which he had free. He presented a Thanks Badge to the architect, Mr. Mansford, and complimented him on what he described as one of the best Headquarters he had seen."

As Ruislip is a neutral area they have not been able to do any work with evacuated children. All the companies have been making blankets from knitted squares and some are knitting for the troops. They have also assisted the Council by painting white circles on the trees and lamp posts for help in the black-out. A good collection of magazines, books, puzzles, etc., has been sent in for the anti-aircraft men and in addition one company collected three crates of cast-off clothing for the Polish refugees. The Rangers have been doing regular duty at the local A.R.P. canteen and a Guide from one company did good service by helping at the public library where, owing to the recent epidemics, they have been very short-handed.

The Guiders and Senior Guides of Beverley District in Yorkshire, who are unable because of their own daily employment, to do full-time war service, have adopted a patrol boat—the *Roman*—and have supplied each man with one of everything. They have also sent games and books, and they write a monthly letter to the men and get replies from them. Beverley District have also sent nine parcels of comforts to the Finns, several parcels to Waddow and they have also helped the local Red Cross and darned the soldiers' socks. Not bad for one District!

Quite the most striking cutting is from the *Northampton Daily Chronicle*, in which the Division Commissioner writes: "You will all have read that if London is bombed 5,000 children will be sent to Northampton. We hope that such a terrible thing may not happen, but as our motto is 'Be Prepared' we must make our plans in good time.

"The Chief Billeting Officer has again asked the Guides to help. His request was seconded by the Reception Committee with some very complimentary remarks about the way Guides worked in September. "Now, Guides, live up to your reputation and volunteer for service. You will be wanted to act as messengers, to help small evacuees with luggage, etc.

"If you are called upon, report at your post in good time complete with your gas mask and your day's rations and prepared for any kind of weather. The way to volunteer is to give in your name to your captain soon."

There is something tremendously heartening about that—isn't there? There is a Commissioner who is obviously perfectly confident of the spirit and efficiency of her Guides—and I wonder if the Northampton Guides, when they read it, feel as inspired as we felt proud when the cutting reached Headquarters. It has the same quality of calm, efficient steadiness as a message which was wirelessed to the Admiralty by the captain of H.M.S. *Hardy* before he took his ship into the fight in which she was sunk. What Guide who heard the account which was broadcast of that exchange of messages will ever forget it? There may, however, be some who missed it and for their sake I repeat it here—because that is the spirit we need among Guides to-day. Do you remember? The captain, knowing that if he took his ship into the Fiord he would be taking his men into great danger, wirelessed the Admiralty, "Shall I go in?"

The Admiralty replied that the decision must rest with him. Back



1st Clacton Guides mend for the Navy.

ARE READY

came the message, brief and in the true tradition of the British Navy, "Going into Action."

The case is vastly different, but do you see the relationship? In each case the leader had perfect faith in the spirit and ability of the crew. In each case the crew was trained and ready for action, in each case the spirit was staunch and unflinching.

The next cutting, tragically, refers to the pride of the Guides of St. Paul's Company, Middlesbrough, in a letter they had received from F. W. Boyd, a former St. Paul's Scout, and wireless telegraphist in H.M.S. *Hardy*, which the Guides had adopted. The letter thanks the Guides for the parcels of comforts and cigarettes they had sent the crew. Now, after eight months of waiting, the war is becoming grimly real.

To turn to happier things: the Guides of Stranraer have helped the Women's Branch of the British Legion to organise a Snowdrop Day. The Guides picked the snowdrops in Corsewall Grounds and the sale of the flowers brought in £61 for the War Comforts Fund.

The Guides of Grantham and Sleaford Division have made twenty-six blankets and over two hundred garments since the outbreak of war. The garments have been sent to the Personal Service League for distribution to the distressed areas, and the blankets have gone to various places including the local Nursing Association. The annual competition for the Divisional Cup has been arranged to fit in with this work, and has been given this year to the company sending in the best sewn or knitted garments. A good many knitting and sewing badges have also resulted!

The 1st Hawkshead Company was hard at work during the snowy weather co-operating with the local Scouts in the waste paper scheme. Co-operation between Scouts and Guides, Rovers and Rangers, seems to be one of the good results of this war. I hear of Mortlake District Rangers and Guides who are working together to provide comforts for the Scouters and Rovers of the District who are on active service.

The evacuee Guides and Brownies of Windsor gave an entertainment and made £25 18s. And the 1st Clacton Company, unable to obtain wool to knit comforts, have formed a mending depot. Every Thursday afternoon the patrols take it in turn to meet at their headquarters, where they darn the socks and sew buttons on the shirts and pyjamas which are sent to them by, on an average, one hundred naval men every week.

Lockerbie Guides have adopted a minesweeper, and send fortnightly parcels of comforts to the crew, and Burley-in-Wharfedale Rangers were able to tell the Princess Royal, when she visited them, about the work they are doing for their minesweeper protégé. They have provided a complete outfit of comforts for each man, and sent cards and games for the crew. They are also building up a Penguin Library, sending a few books every week, so that the men always have fresh reading material.

The Randalstown Guides and Brownies have held a most successful entertainment and made £38 for the local Red Cross.

The Peterborough Citizen reports that Guides there have co-operated with the Scouts in distributing 20,000 leaflets for the Grow More Food Campaign. From all we hear the British Guides are



Photo: Hans Shulger.

These Chelsea Guides have collected twenty-eight pounds of Tinfoil in three weeks.

determined to hold the Home Front as far as food is concerned! All over the country the Guides and Rangers are digging for victory. So many companies are tackling that job with a will that we dare not start to mention them by name or this report would simply become a list of allotment holders!

A small Guide belonging to a Twickenham company is sadder and wiser through the Dig for Victory Campaign. She appeared at her patrol leader's house one morning and explained anxiously that she had spent two and a half hours the previous afternoon, digging on the allotment, and had planted lots of lettuce seeds. She had been back to see, but none of them had come up yet. What had she done wrong? The patrol leader explained kindly that it was rather soon and, in any case, February was too early to sow lettuce, and it wouldn't come up anyway. Sad, but determined not to be beaten, the little Guide returned to the allotment and spent a further two hours digging in search of the seeds so that they shouldn't be wasted!

Wimbledon Guiders, a few weeks ago, received an S.O.S. from the Mayor. Immediate help was needed with the folding and distribution of 16,000 leaflets for the Salvage of Waste Campaign. Next morning, Saturday, twenty-five Guides arrived at the Town Hall, and within three hours the leaflets were in their envelopes! In the afternoon another sixty Guides arrived and, with the help of a few Air Force Cadets, they started on the distribution, which was completed within a few days.

The following message was received from the Mayor of Wimbledon:

"I feel it my duty and also my pleasure to express most sincere thanks for the splendid help which the Girl Guides gave us in connection with the folding and despatch of the salvage communication.

"Their ready help made what appeared to be a heavy task pass without any difficulty. I am grateful to you, to the Movement, and to every one of the girls who assisted their country in this time of need."

I am sorry to say that a mistake appeared in the April *GUIDER* and that under a photograph of Guides collecting waste paper we stated that they were a Hertfordshire Company. Actually, the Guides belonged to the 1st Penn and Tylers Green Company, Buckinghamshire, and we apologise to them for the mistake.

There is not a vestige of doubt that, if the war should come nearer home, the Guides will be ready. In every field and phase of work we shall find them, cheerful, efficient and hard-working—doing the thing that's nearest, and doing it with a will.

Every month, when I write this report, there is one wish foremost in my mind, that, far away in Kenya, the Chief Scout will read it—and know that his work is good. "Legions of happy, healthy, useful youngsters tackling the job with a grin." That is how the Guides and Scouts are facing the war. And after the war? Then they will face the peace, and with the same brave spirit of determination they will fulfil the deeper dream of their Chief and put a girdle round the world which will hold it safe for humanity.



Tenterden Guides collecting waste paper.

Photo: Fox.

ONLY THREE

ONLY three weeks more until Guide Gift Week, May 19th-25th—that exciting week in which we mean to raise £20,000 for our country by the voluntary gift of half a day's salary or income.

Have you read your April GUIDER?—has your blue leaflet reached you? If not, there is something wrong with the works and you must get busy about it right away, for these leaflets were sent out a month ago to every Commissioner with ample supplies for her Guiders. If your leaflet has gone astray, don't waste any time, write to the Guide Gift Week Secretary at Headquarters and ask her to send you another copy. For remember this scheme can only succeed if every single member knows of it, **enthuses** about it, and then **gives** to it: its success is not to be measured in pounds alone, but in the corporate unity of the effort made.

Let us, then, in the weeks ahead widen the circle of givers till no one is left out. There are thousands and thousands of old Guides who will love to join in if only they have the chance. **Think hard** of all those that you know, make a list of them, send them the blue leaflets (they are yours for the asking!), let them catch your enthusiasm and join in the giving. It will all be so well worth while.

We are out to establish the first air ambulance service, we are out to buy a motor lifeboat, but far beyond that, we are out to make these gifts to the nation in a spirit of service shared by every enrolled Guide past and present.

So come along now, spread the news! There are three more weeks to do it in, but they're **going!—going!—gone!**

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Turn to page 129 for an important announcement by the Air Ministry about a test flight.

WILL YOU REMEMBER:—

(a) To read carefully all the instructions on the donation form and to fill in the square headed "County to which attached for Guiding," whether the donation is individual or collective—anonymous or not. This is important, as otherwise it will be impossible for us to keep a record of the sums raised by each separate county. Apart from this record of county donations no other check in any way will be made, as all gifts are entirely voluntary and will be treated in the strictest confidence.

(b) For every individual or collective donation received a receipt will be issued. In addition to this, every Company or Pack sending in a donation will be given a special Thank You card. If, therefore, donations are sent in collectively, it should at the same time be clearly stated how many Thank You cards are required for distribution to those Companies and Packs which have contributed. It will be left to the Districts, Divisions or Counties to fill these cards in with the names of the units concerned, so no list is required by the G.G.W. Secretary, but only the number of cards to be sent.

(c) Donations may certainly be sent in advance for Guide Gift Week. If this is done wherever possible, it will help greatly in relieving the rush of work during that week.

(d) Donations are already coming in, and many of them are accompanied by the most encouraging letters, full of enthusiasm and good wishes for the success of the scheme. Will such donors please realise that their letters are tremendously appreciated, although it is absolutely impossible to acknowledge them with anything more than a printed receipt.

(e) Finally, remember that whatever happens the Guide Gift Scheme carries on. Events move fast, and if your plans have to be altered, if still heavier calls are made on your time and energy in the next few weeks, then remember that your support for the scheme is more than ever vital, and see to it that in spite of everything your donation is sent in.

AIR AMBULANCES.

By GROUP CAPTAIN D'ARCY POWER, M.C.

I have been asked to contribute this short article to THE GUIDER in connection with the Girl Guides Empire Week scheme to raise funds for the presentation of two air ambulances to the Royal Air Force.

The great advances in speed and comfort of travelling by air have been well known for many years and it would be a strange



Dear Mrs Atkinson,

The Girl Guides £15,000 for the presentation of Royal Air Force will be deserv Service.

To reach this be an easy task but I share Guides can and will do it. ambulances which you are gl their kind and a most valued of the Royal Air Force Medic much importance at the pres

I should like to thanking the Girl Guides As their great generosity.

Yours

Sa



By courtesy of the R.N.L.I.

35 FT. 6 IN. LIVERPOOL TYPE OF MOTOR LIFE-BOAT

This is a medium light type of motor life-boat designed for stations where the life-boat has to be launched off the beach on a carriage or off skids. She is 35 ft. 6 in. long by 10 ft. 3 in. wide, and, on service, with crew and gear on board, weighs 7 tons. She is divided into six water-tight compartments, and is fitted with 115 air-cases. If a sea breaks on board she can free herself in twelve seconds. She has one screw, driven by a 35 h.p. engine in a water-tight engine room. The engine itself is water-tight, so that it could continue running even if the engine-room were flooded. Her speed is 7½ knots, and she carries enough petrol to be able to travel 100 miles, at full speed, without refuelling. She carries a crew of seven, and can take thirty people on board in rough weather.

TABLE

Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
1 0 0	1 8	4
2 0 0	3 4	9
2 12 0	4 4	1 0
3 0 0	5 0	1 1
4 0 0	6 8	1 6
5 0 0	8 4	1 11
5 4 0	8 8	2 0
6 0 0	10 0	2 3
6 10 0	10 10	2 6
7 0 0	11 8	2 8
8 0 0	13 4	3 1
9 0 0	15 0	3 5
10 0 0	16 8	3 10
13 0 0	1 1 8	5 0
15 0 0	1 5 0	5 9
20 0 0	1 13 4	7 8
26 0 0	2 3 4	10 0
30 0 0	2 10 0	11 6
40 0 0	3 6 8	15 4
50 0 0	4 3 4	19 2

WEEKS MORE!

AIR MINISTRY,
WHITEHALL, S.W.1.
17th April, 1940.

attention to raise the sum of
of two Air Ambulances to the
appreciated by the whole
relative sum will not, I know,
our confidence that the
The two specially constructed
us will be the first of
addition to the equipment
Service which is of so
at time.
take this opportunity of
relation most sincerely for

very truly,
Paul Hume

thing if these benefits had not been applied to conveying the sick and injured to hospital. On many occasions aeroplanes, both civil and Service, have indeed been used as ambulances, but except in a very few instances they have been ordinary machines converted temporarily by the introduction of stretchers from their normal duties of carrying passengers or freight.

The occasions on which the Royal Air Force required to use this manner of carrying patients were rare up to the outbreak of the present war, as it was seldom that ordinary motor ambulances could not be conveniently used, but the great expansion of the Royal Air Force and the outbreak of war has altered all this, and Air Ambulances are now a definite necessity.

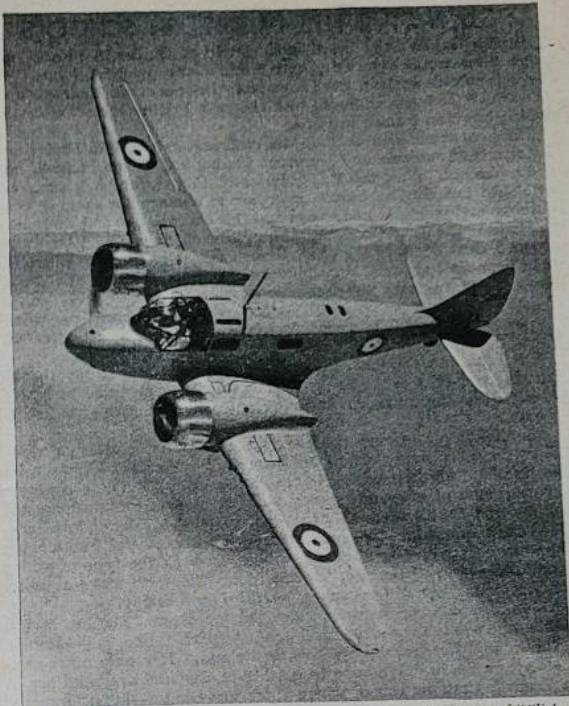
The two which the Girl Guides are so very generously providing will have the distinction of being the first two specially built and equipped Air Ambulances provided for the Royal Air Force in this war.

In common with all ambulances, these two special aeroplanes will be very clearly marked with a large Red Cross in order that they may be easily recognised and accorded all the privileges to which they are

entitled by international law. In addition to the Red Cross painted on each side of the bodies of the aeroplanes, there will be an inscription showing that they are gifts from the Girl Guides.

Each of your Air Ambulances will be fitted to carry two stretchers and will, of course, have in addition such necessities for the welfare and comfort of the patients as heating, lighting, a supply of drinking water and oxygen apparatus. They will also be equipped with a medical outfit which will not only be a first aid outfit but will contain a selection of surgical instruments and bandages, which will enable dressings to be changed, if necessary, while the ambulance is in the air.

You all know, I am sure, that in an ordinary ambulance when the stretchers are folded up there are seats on which "sitting" cases can travel. Your air ambulances will be similarly equipped. There will, of course, also be



By courtesy of "Flight."

This is a photo of an Airspeed Oxford Training Machine. Photos of the Air Ambulances themselves are not obtainable as they are not yet complete, but they will be of exactly the same construction as this training machine except for the interior fittings. The following description of our Air Ambulances has been sent from the Air Ministry:

The Airspeed Oxford Ambulance is a low wing monoplane with twin Cheetah engines, a range of 800 miles and a cruising speed of 160 miles per hour. In the camouflaged state it looks at first sight like a standard training machine except for the Geneva cross plainly painted on the outside. Looking through the exceptionally large door one can see the spring stretchers and seats for the attendants, the medical stores and the oxygen equipment. The main cabin is furnished in blue grey with curtained windows, a heating and ventilating system, sound proofing and an angle poise lamp over each stretcher. The water tank and wash basin complete the equipment except for the pilot's cockpit in the nose with all the flying instruments and a wireless set for sending and receiving messages.

plenty of room for the doctor and nurse who will travel with all serious cases.

The great advances in the science of aeronautics during the last two or three decades have unfortunately been diverted all too largely to military purposes and to the evolution of weapons of destruction. Here is an opportunity of applying science in its proper sphere—the alleviation of suffering, and the saving, not the taking, of life.

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, 3.
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.

SALARIES AND INCOMES.

	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
52 0 0	4 6 8	1 0 0	2 10	
60 0 0	5 0 0	1 3 1	3 3½	
70 0 0	5 16 8	1 6 11	3 10	
80 0 0	6 13 4	1 10 9½	4 4½	
90 0 0	7 10 0	1 14 7½	4 11½	
100 0 0	8 6 8	1 18 5½	5 5½	
104 0 0	8 13 4	2 0 0	5 8	
156 0 0	13 0 0	3 0 0	8 6	
200 0 0	16 13 4	3 16 11	10 11½	
208 0 0	17 0 8	4 0 0	11 4	
280 0 0	21 13 4	5 0 0	14 2	
300 0 0	25 0 0	5 15 4½	16 5½	
400 0 0	33 6 8	7 13 10½	1 1 11	
500 0 0	41 13 4	9 12 3½	1 7 4½	
600 0 0	50 0 0	11 10 9½	1 12 10½	
700 0 0	58 6 8	13 9 2½	1 18 4½	
800 0 0	66 13 4	15 7 8½	2 3 10	
900 0 0	75 0 0	17 6 1½	2 9 3½	
1,000 0 0	83 6 8	19 4 7½	2 14 9½	

POLISH STUDENTS IN ENGLISH SCHOOLS

British Guides have heard much lately of Guides in Poland, and their interest and sympathy have taken many practical forms. We have been able to help the Lithuanian Girl Scouts in their work for the Polish Refugee children, and the new Polish Guide Association which has been formed in Paris.

Many of the Polish children are scattered as exiles in France and Lithuania, Roumania and Hungary, having lost home, school, and often parents. Now the Polish Research Centre, which is composed of Polish and English people, is trying to arrange for some of these children and young people to come to this country and to be admitted to British schools and colleges. Many schools have already promised to open their doors to the girls, though not so many have offered to take boys up to date. Very kind letters have reached the Polish Research Centre from these schools:—

"We will make room for the Polish children somehow," one writes. Another says: "It is a comfort to us to do even a little for the Poles."

The head of a convent school writes a second time to say that on thinking it over it seems to her that one Polish girl would be lonely, therefore she improves her first offer and will take two girls instead of one.

The children's papers contain sad stories. "Father a naval officer, now a prisoner of war in Germany." "Mother killed during the war." "Father serving in the Polish army." There is always a background of war and tragedy, but the papers contain hope and courage too, for all these children want to come to England and continue their education. They are asked, on the official forms, what they most want to learn and the replies show us the type of young people they are: "History," writes one; "How to make a motor car," says another; "Languages," a third says briefly.

There is now a girl in Budapest, aged seventeen. She has been a Guide, and she is very clever and good at sport. She is a Roman Catholic, and her parents are both in Poland. Her only other relations are in Spain. We hope to get her to England and send her to an English Catholic school where there are Guides—later, perhaps, to the university. She will want somewhere to go for the holidays.

Besides places in schools, the young Poles are going to need other things while they are in England. They must not be the only ones at school with no pocket money, they will need clothes for school and holidays—and somewhere to go for the holidays. They cannot go to a father in a training camp in France, or a mother in Rome. In some cases both their parents are dead.

It has been suggested that Guides and Guiders might like to invite a Polish girl for the holidays. Perhaps two families could share the longer holidays. Perhaps invitations to camp could be arranged, and the outfit lent. Companies might like to combine to provide pocket money for a girl at school, and might write to her sometimes.

Nearly all the girls are Roman Catholics although some Jewish girls may apply later on.

Madame Malkowska is taking some younger children, those under ten, to her school in Devon as Guides know, for many of you have sent clothing and contributions. She still needs financial help for her family, and the Polish Research Centre is looking after the older ones.

If any of you feel you would like to help the Polish Research Centres scheme, will you write to Headquarters and say what you can do and when. Not very many girls are expected to need holiday homes this summer, but the number may well be larger by Christmas.

G. ARMINELLA HANSALL.

WOMEN AND THE HOME FRONT

The women of Britain have a special responsibility in applying this spirit to the daily life of the country. As an immediate step we need to make the best use of money and materials. Knowing that seventy per cent. of the nation's shopping is done by women we can begin by accepting the responsibility that lies on our side of the counter.

We should therefore determine:—

1. To carry out the spirit as well as the letter of regulations with regard to buying.
2. To consider the needs of others and refrain from selfish hoarding.
3. To make frank enquiries if we are puzzled by a rise in price, instead of suspecting profiteering and gossiping about it.
4. To co-operate with our tradespeople by paying bills promptly.
5. To recognise difficulties caused by shortage of staff; to wait patiently for our turn and choose quickly when it comes.
6. To take a pride in thrift; to remember that many of our daily necessities are brought from overseas at the peril of men's lives, and to see that nothing is wasted or carelessly used.

In this spirit we can fight to conquer the ultimate causes of war itself. Such a spirit cannot be rationed if we are to build up a world where we and our children can rejoice in the freedom and fulness of life.

HAVE YOU ANY PLANTS TO SPARE?

There is a large garden at Madame Malkowska's school for Polish children in Devon. Madame is anxious to grow enough vegetables to keep the school supplied and would be most grateful for seeds or seedlings to help her do this. Parcels should be carefully packed and sent direct to Madame Olga Malkowska, Middle Down, Stoke Fleming, near Dartmouth, S. Devon.

Madame has, at present, nine children, all with healthy appetites, and two grown-ups at the school. Madame is teaching the children to be self-supporting in the garden, as well as the home. They will have their own small gardens and look after them themselves, just as they do their own rooms daily, and wait on each other at table. Flower seeds or seedlings would also be very welcome to cheer things up a bit.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS TRAINING AND CAMPING.

Oxfordshire Training Camp

A camp for training and testing for Camper's Licence and Quarter-master's Certificate will be held at Eynsham Hall, Witney, Oxon, from Saturday, May 11th, to Monday, May 20th. Guiders from other counties will be welcomed. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, Miss D. Worthington, Dyson's Wood, near Reading.

Wales and North-West of England

A training and testing camp for all grades of campers will be held at Gwaenynog, Denbigh, from June 18th to 25th. Secretary, Miss A. Rees-Evans, at Rhianfa, Colwyn Bay. Further particulars later.

West Surrey

A training camp for Guiders will be held at Merristwood, Worplesdon, Surrey, from Friday, May 10th-14th. Application forms and further particulars from Miss Fearon, Ockenden, Woking.

For the convenience of busy licence-holders or experienced unlicensed Guiders the following semi-equipped sites (digging, straw, etc.) will be available for company camps only, a C.A. will be present if non-licensed Guiders apply. Fee: 1s. 3d. a head per week.

August 1st-17th. Merristwood, Worplesdon, Surrey.

August 16th-31st. Netley Park, Gomshall, Surrey.

Secretary, from whom all details can be had, Miss Peech, Lightwater Grange, Lightwater, Surrey.

Fully equipped sites at Netley Park will be available as usual for six week-ends beginning May 25th, provided at least three weeks' notice is given. Secretary: Miss Peech, Lightwater Grange, Lightwater, Surrey.

GENERAL.

Catholic Retreat

A Retreat for Catholic Commissioner and Guiders will take place from Saturday, July 27th, at 8 p.m., to Wednesday, July 31st, at 8 a.m. Inclusive fee, 12s. 6d.

Retreatants who wish to remain at the Convent after the Retreat may do so until Saturday, August 3rd, for 3s. per day.

Ration books are only required for those staying more than four nights.

Please apply to the Directress of Retreats.

A Catholic Ranger Holiday

As it is not possible this year to arrange the usual Catholic Week in Bruges it is hoped to have a similar week at Harborne Hall, from Saturday, August 31st, to Saturday, September 7th. Terms: 21s.

Harborne Hall is situated outside Birmingham and has a very large garden and playing field. Anyone wishing to do so can visit Worcester, Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon, Tewkesbury. Uniform to be worn. Ration books will be required.

Harborne Hall is open to receive parties of Guiders from Monday morning to Saturday morning during the summer. Booking fee: 1s. per company. Terms: 3s. per day.

Please send a stamped addressed envelope for a reply.

Essex

RETREAT WEEK-END FOR GUIDERS AND RANGERS.

Place. House of Retreat, Pleshey, near Chelmsford.

Date. June 22nd-24th.

Fee. 10s.

Conductor. Rev. Father Edward, S.D.C.

Names and enquiries should be sent to Miss G. E. Cowmeadow, Elmhurst, Church Hill, Loughton, Essex.

National Council of Girls' Clubs Summer School, 1940

The National Council of Girls' Clubs is running another Summer School this year from August 2nd to 17th at Sandecotes School, Parkstone, Dorset.

Combined Training Course.

The Club Leadership Training Department will run a course at the same time as the Physical Training Department—also at Sandecotes School. This is an interesting experiment and will give club leaders the opportunity of attending some of the physical training sessions, whilst the physical training students can benefit by lectures and demonstrations organised by the Club Leadership Training Department on club organisation, mixed activities, crafts, music, drama, etc.

RANGERS!

HOME EMERGENCY SERVICE.

By the end of May we hope to publish leaflets explaining fully the qualifications required for the H.E.S., as outlined in the April GUIDER. Each company, or single Ranger, entering for the H.E.S. should obtain a leaflet and if those proposing to do so would notify the Ranger Commissioner for their country now, it would help Headquarters to gauge the number of leaflets probably required. (*Further information about this leaflet will be given in the June GUIDER when you will be notified if it is ready. Headquarters cannot take any orders for the leaflet or enter into any correspondence about it before then.*) Rangers in England therefore should notify Miss Pitman, 44, Branksome Wood Road, Bournemouth; Scotland, Miss Wilson, 34, Millar Road, Ayr; Wales, Miss Page, 22, Charlton Place, Pembroke Dock; Ulster, Dr. Watson, The Hamlet, Earlswood Road, Belfast.

Meanwhile a few hints regarding the general qualifications may be helpful. The Health and Message-corps Sections need little explanation, except that a high standard of Morse signalling should be aimed at. Practise signalling by sound as much as sight, and to attain real speed learn to recognise letters by their sound and rhythm instead of analysing them in dots and dashes. Use the expression dah-di-dah instead of dash, dot, dash, as it gives a much truer sound value.

How to attain the necessary standard of discipline is more difficult to explain. First we must realise that real discipline, giving instant obedience to orders with absolute accuracy, is vital in time of crisis. Drill is the quickest means of building the foundations of such discipline. Frequent short drills several times a week would be better than one long spell once a week. The aim should be gradual quickening of the mental response to an order, and with this will come increasing self-control. Initiative and self-discipline are, of course, vital, but *voluntary submission* to imposed discipline is the first step towards the right type of self-discipline. Those who object to obeying orders and suggest that to do so will kill initiative, are generally those who have never learnt to control the selfish desire to go their own way, and they confuse this self-indulgence with self-reliance.

Rangers working together in groups or companies should keep up their drill steadily *all the time*, not just for a short period. Rangers working alone should try to join keep-fit classes or other forms of drill if they can. Failing this they must give extra time to checking their own standard of discipline as explained hereafter.

Discipline involves not only response to orders, but punctuality, reliability in all undertakings, and accuracy. All H.E.S. members must check themselves on these lines:—

Get a note-book and keep a daily record for a month of attainments on the following points:—

1. Has real punctuality been maintained? That is, have you been in time (not one minute late) for every meal, and for all engagements, important or otherwise?

2. Have you carried out every job you have undertaken thoroughly, and to its completion?

3. Have you been accurate in all statements, never letting yourself exaggerate to make a story sound better?

4. Have you responded instantly and cheerfully to every request or instruction from parents, employers or others? It is not enough to say in response to a request for help, "Yes, I'll do it—when I've finished knitting this row," or "when I've finished this chapter of my book." To be self-disciplined we must learn to give up our own plans instantly to carry out any instruction.

When you have kept a record of your own discipline in this way for a fortnight if you are doing the drills as well (or for a month if not), test yourself to see if you can complete a week without one failure on these points. Don't let yourself off with suggestions such as, "But no one bothers at home to be down for breakfast exactly at 8, so it won't matter if I come down at 8.10." Teach yourself to stick to the exact hour and be there on the stroke or a minute or two before—even if no-one else is there to see if you do it.

In addition to this personal record and test, recruits for the H.E.S. will have to get signatures from others concerned, such as Guiders, employers, or parents, to say that they are reliable and disciplined.

W. LANDER.

THE GUIDER

POLISH STUDENTS IN ENGLISH SCHOOLS

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A training and testing camp for all grades of campers will be held at Gwaenyng, Denbigh, from June 18th to 25th. Secretary, Miss A. Rees-Evans, at Rhianfa, Colwyn Bay. Further particulars later.

West Surrey

A training camp for Guiders will be held at Merristwood, Worplesdon, Surrey, from Friday, May 10th-14th. Application forms and further particulars from Miss Fearon, Ockenden, Woking.

For the convenience of busy licence-holders or experienced unlicensed Guiders the following semi-equipped sites (digging, straw, etc.) will be available for company camps only, a C.A. will be present if non-licensed Guiders apply. Fee: 1s. 3d. a head per week.

August 1st-17th. Merristwood, Worplesdon, Surrey.

August 16th-31st. Netley Park, Gomshall, Surrey. Secretary, from whom all details can be had, Miss Peech, Lightwater Grange, Lightwater, Surrey.

Fully equipped sites at Netley Park will be available as usual for six week-ends beginning May 25th, provided at least three weeks' notice is given. Secretary: Miss Peech, Lightwater Grange, Lightwater, Surrey.

GENERAL.

Catholic Retreat

A Retreat for Catholic Commissioner and Guiders will take place from Saturday, July 27th, at 8 p.m., to Wednesday, July 31st, at 8 a.m. Inclusive fee, 12s. 6d.

Retreatants who wish to remain at the Convent after the Retreat may do so until Saturday, August 3rd, for 3s. per day.

Ration books are only required for those staying more than four nights.

Please apply to the Directress of Retreats.

A Catholic Ranger Holiday

As it is not possible this year to arrange the usual Catholic Week in Bruges it is hoped to have a similar week at Harborne Hall, from Saturday, August 31st, to Saturday, September 7th. Terms: 21s.

Harborne Hall is situated outside Birmingham and has a very large garden and playing field. Anyone wishing to do so can visit Worcester, Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon, Tewkesbury. Uniform to be worn. Ration books will be required.

Harborne Hall is open to receive parties of Guides from Monday morning to Saturday morning during the summer. Booking fee: 1s. per company. Terms: 3s. per day.

Please send a stamped addressed envelope for a reply.

Essex

RETREAT WEEK-END FOR GUIDERS AND RANGERS.

Place. House of Retreat, Pleshey, near Chelmsford.

Date. June 22nd-24th.

Fee. 10s.

Conductor. Rev. Father Edward, S.D.C.

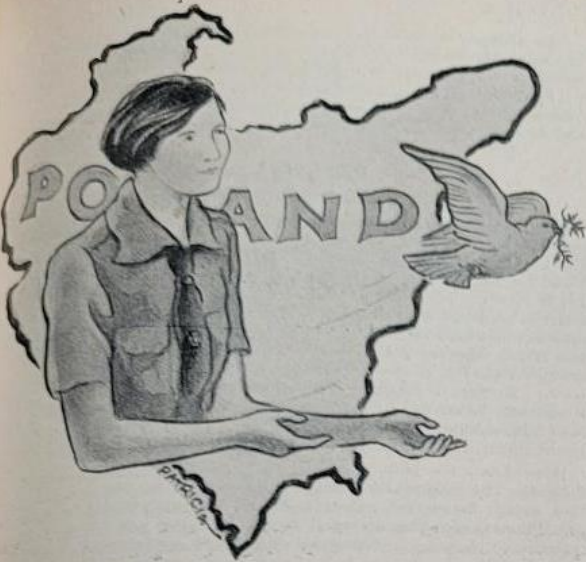
Names and enquiries should be sent to Miss G. E. Cowmeadow, Elmhurst, Church Hill, Loughton, Essex.

National Council of Girls' Clubs Summer School, 1940

The National Council of Girls' Clubs is running another Summer School this year from August 2nd to 17th at Sandecotes School, Parkstone, Dorset.

Combined Training Course.

The Club Leadership Training Department will run a course at the same time as the Physical Training Department—also at Sandecotes School. This is an interesting experiment and will give club leaders the opportunity of attending some of the physical training sessions, whilst the physical training students can benefit by lectures and demonstrations organised by the Club Leadership Training Department on club organisation, mixed activities, crafts, music, drama, etc.



VI—SOME MORE CAMPING

IT was in the year 1923. The Guide Headquarters in Warsaw asked me to run a training camp for Guiders in the eastern forests of Poland. As no tents were available we got two large rooms in a forester's house for sleeping and a spare kitchen for cooking.

Camping in the eastern forests was one of my long cherished dreams, but I dreamed of a real camp, away from human dwellings. I wanted to make an experiment. All depended now on the type of Guider I was going to have. I didn't know them. We met at a Warsaw railway station and from there we travelled together. We were twelve all together (an excellent number for this sort of camp) and except one very typical town girl, all the rest were children of the country.

I was bursting with excitement.

We arrived at Skidel, our last station, and there we got into a very shabby farm-cart which took us to the forester's house about fifteen miles away. We drove all the way across beautiful old forests.

Huge pines, beeches, oaks, birches, some spruce—all the trees straight and tall like huge columns of an enormous temple. The ground was covered with thick undergrowth and spotted with toadstools and mushrooms of every sort and size. There were stretches of wattleberries and thickets of raspberries. Some parts of the forest looked dark and menacing. They were a medley of old, dead trees and young ones growing on the fallen trunks.

"There are plenty of wolves here and boars and hyenas, wild cats and deer," said the driver. "You can even meet an elk if you are lucky."

It was just what we were looking forward to.

The forester's house was reached, the Guiders started with the usual jobs of filling palliasses and preparing supper and I went with the forester into the forest. I had to initiate him into our plans. He was very reluctant at first, but I got him round.

After some exploring we came across a lovely clearing—an ideal camp-site. The soil was light sandy clay, the ground slightly raised, so that even with a spell of rainy weather we wouldn't be swamped. Camp started the next morning.

We packed our ruc-sacs with the food supplies (mostly cereals) bought the day before at Skidel. The forester promised to supply us with butter, milk, bread and vegetables, and the forest was going to give us the rest. All we took with us were our ruc-sacs filled with food, some axes, saws and spades. The forester went with us in order to show us which trees were allowed to be cut.

"Don't cut your legs off, the axes are sharp, and the nearest doctor is twenty miles away. And don't get lost in the forest," were his good-bye remarks.

"Oh, but we have maps," retorted one of the Guiders. Little they knew how difficult it is to read a map in a huge forest. But they soon learnt it by experience.

We set to work with vigour and zeal. The axes were sharp, with long handles, and one could get a good swing. Soon the quiet forest resounded with the noise of cutting and sawing and shelters were

IT HAPPENED LIKE THIS

by

OLGA MALKOWSKA

growing amongst the trees by the clearing. If you ever want to make a solid shelter (that doesn't need camouflaging) and you have no waterproof sheets with you, then make an ordinary lean-to of fairly thick poles which must form a solid framework. You weave the roof fairly tightly with branches and twigs and when this is finished cover it all over with squares of turf. This must be fixed very carefully, so that you get no gaps between the squares. After the roof is finished you water it and keep watering it a little every day, till the grass and the roots begin to grow and form a perfectly water-proof shelter. This can last for months. If you want side-walls, you have to plant a row of sticks firmly into the ground attaching the other ends to the roof. You fill the spaces between the sticks with a basketwork of soft fir branches, or bracken (if the shelter isn't going to be used for a longer period).

The camp was ready in a few days and it had all the necessary commodities such as kitchen, larder, a good-sized "bathroom," a "dining room" and a canteen. There was an excellent underground drainage system, which lasted to the end of the camp (three weeks) without any need of repair.

But the nicest part of it was that, standing in the clearing and facing the camp, one couldn't see it. It was just part of the forest. There was no sacking or hessian to be seen (good heavens, no!). All the screen was done in basketwork of fir branches. Our canteen, for instance, looked like a big, round bush and the bathroom like a part of the forest thicket.

We got up every day at 6 a.m. Physical jerks in the clearing were followed by cold showers in the "bathroom" and after dressing we were more than ready for a well-deserved breakfast. This consisted of oat or maize porridge, dark bread, butter, camp-made cheese, forest honey and berries that were picked by the cooks just outside or in the camp itself. The berries were cool and moist with dew and real "food of the Gods."

The morning passed usually in camp activities (making camp gadgets, improving our camp arrangements). The afternoon was spent on exploring the forest, nature study, mushrooming, etc., the evenings on discussions, yarns or sing-songs. We had also sometimes whole day hikes in the forest.

One day the whole camp went mushrooming. We wanted to get a fair supply into our larder. Mushrooms were our most important protein food, they substituted meat in camp.

There were so many different sorts of eatable mushrooms in the forest and their taste was so varied that we never grew tired of eating them. Mushrooming was also great fun, besides being useful. We soon learnt that every kind of mushroom has its favoured places in the forest and one had to be very observant so as not to pick toadstools, which much resemble some of the mushrooms.

It happened then that three Guiders, with my son of eight, got so far away from the rest that they couldn't find us any more. So after having picked their baskets full they decided to go back to camp without us. They took the map and their compasses, they studied them carefully and came to the conclusion that camp was due north. The only one who protested was my son, who insisted that the camp was south and promised to bring them back to camp in half-an-hour. But maps and compasses seem often to be more reliable than a child's instinct, so they all went north. They walked and walked and walked and walked and the forest grew more and more wild. (There were no paths except animal tracks.) They turned back, but hour after hour passed and there was no sign of camp, nor of any familiar place nearby.

Meanwhile the rest of the party got back to camp. We had lunch, we did some work and still no sign of the missing. About tea-time I sent a messenger to the forester telling him what had happened. He collected all the men he could find and sent them to search the forest. They went on horse-back, on foot, with whistles, trumpets and guns (to fire these as signals). It was late in the evening when the lost party was brought safely back to camp. I needn't say how happy we all were. The three Guiders have thoroughly understood that observation and orientation are needed not only in Guide games. That when you step out of "civilisation" into the wild they become a question of life or death.

* * * * *

"Would you care to stalk wolves?" asked the forester one afternoon when passing our camp.

[May, 1940]

THE GUIDER

Would we care!

We had already been stalking wild boars by moonlight and roe-deer, but wolves were far more exciting.

We met the forester at 8 p.m. at an appointed place in the forest. There was a marshy clearing, partly covered with rushes and a narrow strip of hard ground, called "the wolves' path," led to a dry little island, placed almost in the middle of the clearing. This island was the home of a family of wolves that had there their lair. We climbed a tree close to the "wolves' path."

"Keep still," said the forester, "and don't tumble down when you see the wolf."

We waited quietly, only "Franilka," the naughty town child, kept on whispering and was very indignant when I told her not to make a noise. How could a whisper be a "noise"? She knew real noises, the rattling of a train, the hooting of motor cars.

But after a while even Franilka was silenced. Only the wind in the trees whispered his last little prayer and some birds were still gossiping high in the pines.

Shadows began to creep across the forest and the first star appeared in the sky.

Suddenly—what was it? A thundering sound of rolling stones burst just behind my back. I looked round. There was Franilka, curled up between the branches, snoring heavily.

I felt like throwing her down to the ground, but there was no time for reproaches. A strange noise caught our ear and soon a beautiful she-wolf appeared on the path dragging a dead sheep. It must have been a heavy load for her, because she dropped it and stood panting for a little while. Then she lifted her head and gave a yelp.

A chorus of young voices answered her from the island. The cubs must have been hungry and weary with waiting. They burst into a real song of delight. I shall never forget it. It was like a beautiful melody, very expressive and harmonious. When later on we heard, on our way home, the barking of dogs it sounded trivial and ugly. It was like a penny post card view compared to a beautiful landscape.

The three weeks in camp passed much too quickly. We went back to "civilisation" but something of the forest remained with us for a very, very long time.

I know that English Guiders are very keen campers and efficient ones too, but if you want to enjoy your camp and want to learn things you might never learn elsewhere don't make your camp within easy reach of shops, telephones, buses or trains. Go out in the "wilds" (there are "wilds" even in England!) and risk roughing it a little and you will never regret it.

By and by camping got very popular in Poland. We developed several types of camps.

The so-called "Kolonja," which wasn't a real camp because the children slept in houses, but had an ordinary out-of-doors camp life during the day. Very often they had even some tents, where they could sleep in fine weather. These were camps for very young or delicate children, or for beginners.

2. The normal standing camp.

3. The working camp.

4. The wandering camp (in French, *camp volant*).

This last form of camping was very much favoured by Rangers and discouraged amongst Guides. It was far more strenuous than an ordinary camp and required a certain maturity.

As a rule only a small group of Rangers formed such a camp. They took one or two light tents with them, or they slept in barns or huts on their way, in quickly made shelters, sometimes even in "nests" built in the trees. Some of these camps had a special aim, such as the study of folk lore, nature, social conditions in a particular county, weather conditions, etc., or they were only an escape from town life, an attempt to get closer to nature in order to gather new strength and vision for the work that was lying ahead.

The tours were done on foot, or on bicycles, in kayaks or boats (along the rivers). The girls struck their camp for a day or two at a time, according to their wish. They always tried to get in contact with the peasant, to lend a hand where it was needed.

It was one of the characteristics of our Polish camp life that the camp kept always very friendly relations with the neighbouring village or villages. Peasants were always invited to camp-fires and they enjoyed it tremendously. Village children were encouraged to come to the camp where they were taught how to play games. Sometimes short courses in child hygiene, first aid, simple house-keeping, were held for the young people of the village and in harvest time help was given, if only by looking after the babies while the mothers were at work.

This attitude of the Rangers as well as Guides helped tremendously to abolish the distrust of the peasant towards town folk and it certainly did a lot of good to the girls themselves.

The third Guide Law found here a good application. The Guides discovered that they could enjoy their holidays in camp to the fullest and do at the same time some very useful work for their country.

RANGERS!

HOME EMERGENCY SERVICE.

By the end of May we hope to publish leaflets explaining fully the qualifications required for the H.E.S., as outlined in the April GUIDER. Each company, or single Ranger, entering for the H.E.S. should obtain a leaflet and if those proposing to do so would notify the Ranger Commissioner for their country now, it would help Headquarters to gauge the number of leaflets probably required. (Further information about this leaflet will be given in the June GUIDER when you will be notified if it is ready. Headquarters cannot take any orders for the leaflet or enter into any correspondence about it before then.) Rangers in England therefore should notify Miss Pitman, 44, Branksome Wood Road, Bournemouth; Scotland, Miss Wilson, 34, Millar Road, Ayr; Wales, Miss Page, 22, Charlton Place, Pembroke Dock; Ulster, Dr. Watson, The Hamlet, Earlswood Road, Belfast.

Meanwhile a few hints regarding the general qualifications may be helpful. The Health and Message-corps Sections need little explanation, except that a high standard of Morse signalling should be aimed at. Practise signalling by sound as much as sight, and to attain real speed learn to recognise letters by their sound and rhythm instead of analysing them in dots and dashes. Use the expression dah-di-dah instead of dash, dot, dash, as it gives a much truer sound value.

How to attain the necessary standard of discipline is more difficult to explain. First we must realise that real discipline, giving instant obedience to orders with absolute accuracy, is vital in time of crisis. Drill is the quickest means of building the foundations of such discipline. Frequent short drills several times a week would be better than one long spell once a week. The aim should be gradual quickening of the mental response to an order, and with this will come increasing voluntary submission to imposed discipline is the first step towards the right type of self-discipline. Those who object to obeying orders and suggest that to do so will kill initiative, are generally those who have never learnt to control the selfish desire to go their own way, and they confuse this self-indulgence with self-reliance.

Rangers working together in groups or companies should keep up their drill steadily all the time, not just for a short period. Rangers working alone should try to join keep-fit classes or other forms of drill if they can. Failing this they must give extra time to checking their own standard of discipline as explained hereafter.

Discipline involves not only response to orders, but punctuality, reliability in all undertakings, and accuracy. All H.E.S. members must check themselves on these lines:—

Get a note-book and keep a daily record for a month of attainments on the following points:—

1. Has real punctuality been maintained? That is, have you been in time (not one minute late) for every meal, and for all engagements, important or otherwise?

2. Have you carried out every job you have undertaken thoroughly, and to its completion?

3. Have you been accurate in all statements, never letting yourself exaggerate to make a story sound better?

4. Have you responded instantly and cheerfully to every request or instruction from parents, employers or others? It is not enough to say in response to a request for help, "Yes, I'll do it—when I've finished knitting this row," or "when I've finished this chapter of my book." To be self-disciplined we must learn to give up our own plans instantly to carry out any instruction.

When you have kept a record of your own discipline in this way for a fortnight if you are doing the drills as well (or for a month if not), test yourself to see if you can complete a week without one failure on these points. Don't let yourself off with suggestions such as, "But no one bothers at home to be down for breakfast exactly at 8, so it won't matter if I come down at 8.10." Teach yourself to stick to the exact hour and be there on the stroke or a minute or two before—even if no-one else is there to see if you do it.

In addition to this personal record and test, recruits for the H.E.S. will have to get signatures from others concerned, such as Guiders, employers, or parents, to say that they are reliable and disciplined.

W. LANDER.

PACK PROGRAMMES

Dear Great Brown Owl,

As it is now so difficult to visit other packs and meet other Owls, we thought, perhaps, if some of us wrote accounts of ourselves and our activities it might be of general interest.

Ours is a seaside pack and though open consists chiefly of children from my own infants' school. The Brownie meeting hall is central, but it has a cement floor, dangerous for activities and desperately cold in winter. The captains kindly let us have it for a shilling a week, although it costs them much more to run.

We try to enrol the children in batches and then they all "fly" up to Guides in groups. This means that we generally have three sections. The children in each section are more or less the same age and are at the same level in Brownie work.

The captains are very good and we can frequently manage a Brownie patrol with ex-Brownies as leader and second. This, with pack leaders as a link, Guides to help at all our parties, and invitations to their picnics, keeps us in touch with Guides and we are definitely part of them. Very few of our Brownies fail to become Guides. Naturally this does not work automatically—we have many exceptions—but this is our general plan.

As regards programmes, I am quickly coming to the conclusion that we make them for the express purpose of almost completely ignoring them. However, I am equally convinced that a programme is necessary, because without it a pack cannot help but drift. If inspiration comes to any of us, or anything of a topical nature occurs, all out on a new track. If the children's minds are running on one track, the only thing to do is to devote an evening to it. For instance, a ship had come ashore. From this a "Sailors' Evening" emerged, and this proved so successful that we have had a "Sailor's Evening" with variations several times since. Though at first it seems heartbreaking to have had all the preparation for nothing, yet one becomes cheered when one remembers that there is still another programme up one's sleeve, and a topical spontaneous evening is a sure success. We have tried several ways of planning programmes. Our latest and so far most successful way is for Tawny and pack leader to come to my house. There, over a cup of coffee, we plan a programme for five or six weeks. This, we think, ensures a better balance than isolated programmes. Anyway, being very busy people, we have not the time to do this every week. We know as we make them we shall never work solemnly through our five or six programmes, but still we do it.

At the meeting we have several general aims in view for the programme.

1. On no account must it be schooly.
2. On no account must it resemble a Guide meeting.
3. There must be something different every week, but yet there must be continuity.
4. All our teaching must be practical, for we feel that theory is useless at Brownie age.

At first sight the third aim seems to be contradictory, but the same facts presented in different ways avoid monotony, and may appeal to a different type of child. Bearing all this in mind, off we go!

What do we all like doing? After all, we are on a voluntary expedition and may as well enjoy ourselves too. Pack leader plays the piano, can teach a group well, but does not like the whole pack on her hands. (In my mind I decide that she shall have them just occasionally for a short time for training.) Tawny seems to like the younger ones. I like—well, actually I don't mind—so I do the rest.

Here is the result of a meeting in spring. The weather will be too cold to stay out all the time.

PROGRAMME.

Various introductions to Fairy Ring.

1st Week.

- 6.00 p.m. Arrival. Sixers collect pennies. Mark home-made registers. Talk in sixes or chat with Owls. Colour attendance charts. Fairy Ring.



Learning the knots the sailors use.

- 6.10 p.m. Inspection for belts and caps. Names in both, and clean belts. Brown Owl inspects. Tawny helps cap failures. Pack leader helps belt cleaning.
- 6.20 p.m. Group work as arranged by Owl in charge of group. (Keep same group for a few weeks.)
- 6.40 p.m. Pow-wow. Subject for benefit of recruits—"What Brownies Do."
- 7.15 p.m. Closing. National Anthem.

2nd Week.

- 6.00 p.m. Same as first week.
- 6.10 p.m. Stop, Look, Listen. Walk for a few Brownies with Tawny. Game for the rest—Pack leader. Prepare handwork—Brown Owl.
- 6.20 a.m. Group work—arranged by each Owl.
- 6.40 p.m. Handwork in three groups: (1) Signalling (Brown Owl), (2) Flags (pack leader), (3) Law and Promise—illustrated (Tawny). Test game for flags.
- 7.15 p.m. Closing ceremony. Good-night.

3rd Week.

- 6.00 p.m. Same as first week.
- 6.10 p.m. Imitative singing game—Tawny.
- 6.20 p.m. Group work—as before.
- 6.40 p.m. Continue handwork. Learn "Welcome" for our visitors and "Grand Howl."
- 7.15 p.m. Closing. "Weave the Magic."

4th Week. ("Sailors' Evening.")

- 6.00 p.m. Same as first week.
- 6.10 p.m. Go on promenade to see ships—guiding lights. Make own sailor collar on return.
- 6.20 p.m. Group work. Knots and signalling.
- 6.40 p.m. Game on knots and signalling from one ship to another. Brown Owl to tell suitable story. Sailor action song.
- 7.15 p.m. Change back to Brownies. National Anthem.

Sixers' Evening.

- Table 1. Signalling—teach A to G and test.
- Table 2. Test knots. Reef, sheet-bend—know uses.
- Table 3. Make picture of farmyard with fence round. (Silhouettes to cut round. Leave two Brownies to put picture together if necessary.)
- Table 4. Write down five things wrong with this picture. Finish evening with games and dancing.

On each table is a post card of instructions for Sixers. Sixers move on to each table in turn. The Sixers' Evening is used if one of us is in sole charge or to give the Owls time to have a meeting during the evening.

It also gives the Sixers a chance of a little responsibility and organisation.

Yours,
M. W.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF PACK MANAGEMENT

"Of course, I don't think they'll come much more now that the evenings are lighter," said the young helper regretfully. Three or four of us had spent a happy hour amusing fifty or so children who would otherwise have run the streets of a slummy quarter. We had divided the children into three groups, the eldest, 12-14 year olds, had been making puppets, the little ones, 4-9, had played games and heard a story, while the middle group had delighted in a spring board and jumping stand all, that is, except one, whose stiff patent leather shoes slipped as she ran, whose heart failed her when she got to the rope. We lowered it to an absurd level; she jumped without effort and ran off without fear—and without satisfaction.

That was it. They had all been amused, but had they been satisfied? If they had, surely there'd have been no fear of their not returning?

In developing new packs, reconstructing old ones, planning for revels and pack holidays, success lies in taking note of the fundamental needs of childhood. These have been recognised and provided for by our Founder in such a way that leading educationists and psychologists are as one in the appreciation of his work.

One of the primary needs of young children is happiness. A happy pack is a healthy pack. Let us plan, then, for laughter and gaiety; games, songs, dances, stories, parties, holidays and revels. But that is only part of happiness; contact with beauty in all its aspects is another very necessary element. Children of Brownie age are not too young to delight in music, in colour, and the grace of tree and flower; the need for the chance to experience these things is doubly great when the children are starved of them at home.

Happiness cannot be complete without an opportunity to serve. A child of seven has spent her short life springing up in growth, and mastering the physical environment—tussling with button and pencil, learning to wield fork and toothbrush. Now she is ready and proud to use her new powers of hand and eye—but her fullest enjoyment comes through using them for other people.

This is the psychological moment for the Brownie story. "It is more fun," said the wise Brown Owl, "to be a Brownie than to have one." Tell that story too early and it will misfire; but tell it at the right moment and it will spur the child to the effort she is ready and longing, unawares, to make. Gradually she will come to be the kind of person who derives her keenest enjoyment from serving others instead of herself.

The three years in the pack are years of consolidation. Rate of growth is slower than in the preceding or following years, the Brownie is filling out instead of springing up. Energy spared from growth upwards is released, and can be directed into a variety of channels. Certain tendencies of behaviour (sometimes classified as instincts in different ways by different thinkers) make their appearance at this stage, and it is good practical psychology to make use of them when they are most active.

The urge to make is one of these, hence the inclusion of handwork in the pack programme, and the paramount necessity that it shall be done by the children and not by Brown Owl or Tawny Owl, that it shall consist of articles that can be made within a reasonably short space of time, and that it shall be of a good standard (or else there is no effort and we cheat the child of her satisfaction).

The urge to collect forms the basis of many pack activities—all happy ones and fruitful in interest. The suppression of this tendency, as indeed of all, is dangerous and unhealthy, and may lead in some cases to pilfering and delinquency.

Up to the age of seven children are largely individualists, and self-sufficient in their play. After that age dawns the need for companionship and the desire to co-operate in activity. This then is the right time to become the member of a group: the moment is supreme, its importance is expressed in the enrolment ceremony and acknowledged by the presence and attention of every member of the pack.

Other ceremonies (welcome, flying-up, star giving) and, most important, the pow-wow, help the child to realise her new position, while her place in the smaller group, the Six, gives her her chance to work and play in the way most natural to her stage of development.

What of the other ceremonies—beginning, ending, collecting pennies? They have a further function, and fulfil yet another need—the need of security. So many things are new and strange, a child gets bewildered without a framework to her activities—a measure of routine. The enormous importance of ministering to this need in present circumstances cannot be over-stressed. It is to be met, of course, not only by a settled organisation of the pack, but also by the even temper and calm and happy demeanour of Brown

and Tawny Owl. So may we mitigate the uneasiness engendered by the war, by lack of money or lack of affection in the home.

Routine involves habit formation. Modern psychology has much to say here that we can ill afford to neglect. Habits of courtesy and neatness and health may be acquired superficially in the pack and paraded there alone, while mothers complain that they are not practised in the home. How can the training be made to carry over? Not without generalisation—that is to say, not without helping the Brownies to see that it is not being neat and clean and courteous in pack meetings that matters, but being a courteous person, a clean person, a healthy person; that being a Brownie means being the right kind of person always.

This means of course, that we can do nothing without an ideal. Habits are the very stuff of character, but they are useless without the stimulus of loyalty to an ideal. Mental health and all true happiness is won through direction of one's energies towards a goal—and that we have in our Promise.

P. M. M. G.

CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE

BIRDSALL OTIS EDEY.

National Commissioner of the Girl Scouts of America.

Every British Guide who has visited America has returned with glowing tales of the welcome extended to her by the Girl Scouts. Each Guide has spoken of different parts of that vast country. But there was one person of whom all spoke—one person who had impressed her personality on all who had come in contact, even cursorily, with Girl Scouting. This was Mrs. Edey—National Commissioner of the Girl Scouts, Chairman of their International Committee—"Our Mrs. Edey"—almost as much "ours" as she was to the Girl Scouts.

And now comes the sad news of her passing. After a long illness, during which she kept up her interest in the Girl Scout, talked and wrote and planned for them up till the very last day, Mrs. Edey has "gone home." To all of us who loved her, to all of us who knew her even slightly, the loss is an irreparable one.

She had a vital, a dominant personality—inspiring presence—contagious gaiety—most enduring quality of all, a delicious sense of humour. No pomposity, no sentimentality, no affectation, could endure in her presence; she pricked the bubble with her sound good sense. Close friend and trusted helper of the founder of Girl Scouting in the U.S.A., Juliette Low, she carried on the torch when it fell from Mrs. Low's hands. Her first and only criticism of any innovation in Girl Scouting was: "How will it affect the girls?" and if convinced that it would benefit the girls she took up the idea with all her heart and soul. She loved and understood girls. The girls loved and understood her. Thousands of girls in the United States are feeling that they have lost a very dear friend. And our sympathies go out to them, for we realise the greatness of their loss.

ROSE KERR.

GIFTS TO WADDOW

Bedjackets and other woollies: E. Yorks. Post Rangers; Miss Wright, Buckrose; Port Elizabeth Guides and friends; 1st Seedley Company and Pack. *Clothes:* Two patrols, 2nd Chester; 2nd Gee Cross Company; 1st Cheshire Lone Ranger Company; 6th Clone Company. *Blankets:* Middleham Brownies; 9th St. Anne's Brownies; Blackburn Guides; 16th Oldham Pack, Galtgate. *Magazines, books:* 1st Thurrock, Accrington; Miss Bell, Carlisle; Newton-le-Willow Pack. *Easter Eggs and other gifts:* 2nd Midland Blind Posts; Cubs, Blackpool. *Donations:* E. Smethwick; 1st Malton Pack; Nelson Company; 95th Sheffield.

THE EDITOR'S POSTBAG

TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—May I make a suggestion with regard to camping this year?

Many Guides, Rangers, Scouts and Rovers are busy planning for their summer camp. At the same time they are doing their best to help the country in this crisis.

Would it not be possible for them to offer their services to the Ministry of Agriculture and to plan their camps with a view to helping in harvest time?

A camp full of eager helpers in fruit picking, hay making or corn harvesting, would be most welcome to farmers or market gardeners.

Surely a system could easily be devised, by which companies who are anxious to help could send their names to Headquarters.

They could then be sent wherever they were most needed.—Yours, etc.,

A. MORRIS,

Carmarthenshire Ranger Advisor.



THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S STANDARD IN MINIATURE

AT Guide Headquarters the little miniature of the Chief Commissioner's standard is on exhibition. This has an interesting history. A standard for the Chief Commissioner was started some time ago, and had it not been for the gathering war clouds and my work for evacuation in Lancashire it would have been finished and presented to Mrs. Birley before she resigned from that office.

The County Commissioners provided the lovely materials and the work is being carried out by Guides in different counties under my supervision. The splendid design based on a scheme worked out by Mrs. Selby and myself as Guide heralds, was drawn by Mr. Clifford Webb. The miniature embroidery is exactly similar in design but, being framed to hang on the wall it is only worked on one side. This small embroidery was stitched by Miss Jean Dickson and myself. The County Commissioners gave it to Mrs. Birley as part of a presentation when she retired.

What does the Chief Commissioner's standard show and signify?

The first section, nearest the hoist, shows quarterly 1st and 4th:—argent a cross gules for St. George for England. 2nd and 3rd:—azure a trefoil or—being the G.G. emblem. The rest of the "fly" is divided lengthwise—azure in chief to represent the sky, vert in base the green fields and our love of the out-of-doors. Thereon, semé, are a number of small lozenges argent each bearing the cross gules, while the main group displayed in the centre of the standard shows St. George (clad in white and scarlet with silver armour) seated on a cream-coloured horse slaying a dragon of glinting gold and green.

NOTE.

It will be remembered that in heraldic flags the most important place is the hoist. For purposes of shading the light shines from that quarter (an important point for flags which are embroidered on *both* sides). The rule also is that—*unless* there is some special reason—"all animals *face* the hoist." Now in our group St. George is forcing the evil dragon to turn and face the light and so is quelling the powers of darkness, thus the position of the group was fixed and has a deep and important significance.

The motto bands—of cloth of gold—show "BE PREPARED" and "PERSEVERE" (Mrs. Birley's own motto) in sable letters. In the fly tip the Baden-Powell crests refer to the Founder of the Movement and to Lady Baden-Powell who was the 1st Chief Commissioner.

The surrounding fringe takes up the colours mainly azure and vert but with touches of argent and gules.

The group of St. George and the dragon was planned from an ancient wall painting in Pickering Church, Yorkshire, the armour and the horse's accoutrements (gules) being typical of that period (circa 1450). The dragon has wings of gold "plated," that is Jap gold sewn on in flat strips and passing over the wing ribs which are raised by an underlay of string. The back and front of the wings are of different tints of gold to add to the effect. The scales on the body of the dragon are all outlined in gold, and all the stitchery as well as his jewelled eye are vivid green. The limbs are worked in solid jap gold laid in double lines.

The cream-coloured horse is, I like to think, one of a team in some heavenly stable, of which an ancestor steed appears (bearing on his back an angel playing an ancient instrument) on the famous altar cloth at Steple Aston. One of the finest pieces of "Opus Anglicanum" of the great period of English embroidery.

Hand-woven cloth of gold (from the Kensington Weavers) is used for the trefoils, the motto bands, the dragon's body and parts of the Baden-Powell crests, aluminium cloth of similar type is used for the silver and satin for other parts of the foundation.

Our Chief Commissioner's standard will, we hope, when finished, show that English women can still embroider. May it also inspire many Guides to carry on making standards in glorious tints and brave designs, and displaying symbols to inspire us to follow St. George and the Guide ideals in courage, service and striving for perfection!

R. B. K. S.

WOODLARKS

Woodlarks' summer programme can now be announced!

It has been decided that the cripples evacuated from London who have been living in houses near Woodlarks all the winter, shall remain there and not go into camp.

So the camp site and buildings are available for camps as usual, provided only a limited number of tents are pitched. As the new dormitory holds twenty beds, Woodlarks should be ideal for small camps this year.

The usual camps run by Woodlarks, the "Woodlarks" and the "Pioneer" will not take place and the Shaftesbury Society is unable to run the camp it has organised for the past few years.

But there are several girls whom the Shaftesbury Society wish to send to camp, and I should be grateful for any offer from a Post Guider who could invite them to join her in a camp at Woodlarks. Guiders are still needed who can volunteer for long or short periods and come and help with the evacuees.

I should also be glad to hear of any Rangers or Guiders who could come and help at camps as probably any Post Guiders arranging camps this summer will be without some of their usual helpers.

Tents, beds, invalid chairs, etc., can be hired as cheaply as ever; hot water can be obtained by 1s. in the slot. The hospital is now inside a building, so there is no need of a hospital tent, and the new buildings make Woodlarks an extremely comfortable place to camp in even in bad weather. We are enjoying an April snow-storm as I write this!

Please send all applications to camp, offers of help and any enquiries to: E. D. Strover, Woodlarks, Farnham, Surrey.

KEEP FIT! BOOKS FOR OUTDOOR GUIDING

PHYSICAL TRAINING. A Guide for Guiders. By D. W. MITCHELL. Specially planned for Guiders without training or experience. 1/6 (per post 1/8).

WEEK-END CAMPS AND HIKES. By C. H. YOUNG. A good book on short camps and hikes. 1/6 (per post 1/8).

GIRL'S BOOK OF SWIMMING. Learn to swim. Price 1/- (per post 1/1).

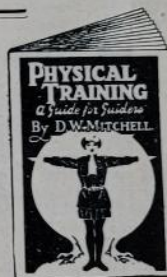
MAPS: How to Read and Make Them. A splendid book for beginners. Price 6d. (per post 7d.).

THE NATURE DISCOVERER'S NOTE BOOK. A grand Nature Book for every Guide. 4d. (per post 5d.).

HOW TO KNOW BRITISH TREES. With simple and accurate illustrations. 1/- (per post 1/1).

BIRDS FOR GIRL GUIDES. Birds, Nests, Eggs. By a Bird-lover. Illustrated. 9d. (per post 10d.).

BROWN, SON & FERGUSON LTD.
52-58, DARNLEY STREET, GLASGOW, S.1
Send for Illustrated Catalogue "G," post free on request.



KENT OLD GUIDES IN WAR-TIME

We now have 15 Groups in Kent, and also a County Group. The scattered members belong to this, or those who have at present no Group near enough for them to be able to attend their meetings. Some of the members belonged to Guiding in Kent, and have left the county owing to their work, but like to keep in touch with their Old Guide friends. The President, Lady Cochrane, is also the President of the Burma Girl Guides, but she always finds time when on leave to visit Guide functions, and never forgets the Old Guides.

Some of our Groups cannot now hold regular meetings, and four Recorders have been evacuated: but practically all are knitting. One Group has managed to meet once a fortnight to knit for a mine-sweeper. The Old Guides have several members in the A.T.S., V.A.D. and A.R.P. An Old Guide who is evacuated to a West Country town helped with the reception of evacuees, has started a Sunday School and organised a mid-weekly singing class for children. This member has also formed a National Savings Group and takes her turn at a soldiers' canteen. We have several members whose daughters are already Brownies, and even Guides, and thus the Spirit of Guiding is carried on. One Old Guide writes speaking of her little girl—"I am looking forward to the day when she will grace someone's Brownie Pack. . . . Personally, after fifteen years' active Guiding, I don't know *anything* for girls to come near it. I hope my daughter will grow up to feel this as keenly as I do."

The Old Guides appreciate being invited to Division Meetings and Socials, and having the opportunity of meeting their friends again, and reviving old times. They are anxious to be of real service to their respective Divisions and Districts, even though the majority of them have little time to spare. While the Spirit of Service is there, so long will the Old Guides flourish, and they will try to do their bit of Guiding, though perforce in the background.

WITH WHAT SHALL WE ARM OURSELVES?

WHEN the historians are writing the story of this war, what I wonder, will they have to say of the British people? For history is not only an account of the lives and actions of the great. It is a story which depends for its plot on the people whose names will never be known, but who are just called the British, or the French, the Poles or the Finns, the Germans or the Italians. Looking back through the pages of history to the time when the Romans conquered Britain—we are apt to think only of Caesar or Caractacus or Boadicea—the leaders and generals of armies. We forget the nameless—on whom the generals depended for the success of their strategies. We know that each time Britain was defeated she rose again, the richer for the experience, but we forget that thousands of people like you and I, by their tenacity, each in his or her individual life, not only survived the invasion but triumphed over it, driving out the invader and taking from him something—some mental or spiritual jewel to embellish the crown of Britain. Past wars have made us what we are, gradually, step by step they have built up that strange thing, the British character. In battle we have learnt courage, a queer shy courage that we prefer to treat lightly, as a joke. Those who could not fight have learnt a steady stoicism while they waited at home for news. They have learnt to make the best of what they had when war had deprived them of much; they have learnt to give uncomplainingly until there was nothing left to sacrifice. They have learnt to meet defeat with a smile and to return to the attack from another quarter with quiet determination. And when peace came again, they settled down quietly to their own affairs—and the Lion seemed to sleep.

If you look back on past wars you will see not only territorial gains or losses, but a steady strengthening of the spirit and mind. With each we have grown wiser, until, after the last war, it seemed that the British might lead a new world in which fighting would be abolished. We had turned our eyes to the light of peace and we had learnt that war was retrogressive and evil.

We had still to learn that there are worse evils than war, when a country is fighting in defence of a great ideal. The Lion awoke to action. In a spirit new to history—a spirit of sincere regret, our leaders called us out to battle.

The nameless people of Britain were swift to rally. In the eight months of war we have not failed to maintain the traditions of our race.

But what of the future? What of the peace? Are we prepared to face that with the same courage? Are we ready to make sacrifices then as we are making them in war-time? If so, we must begin now to recognise that this war, more than any previous one, will change the face of civilisation as we know it. If it is to achieve its purpose and not merely be a tragic waste of life and time, it must, of necessity, rob us of conventions to which we have clung. It must develop in us a ruthless determination to tear the bandage from our own eyes, to that we may see clearly what is essential to our own country and to the world. It must make us brave enough to accept new schools of thought, to give unbiassed hearing to new ideas, which even now are beginning to creep in and which, with our British insularity, we will not examine because we think we may not approve of them—because they are strange and new to us.

We have developed our own standards of behaviour and of life. As it is said that an Englishman's home is his castle, it might also be said that his conventions are his fortress, impregnable except by the wear and tear of ages. But while we have been comfortably ensconced in our fortress, much has been going on to undermine our defences.

This war is going to break down those bastions, and we have got to meet the world of ideas in open fight. Our mental and spiritual barriers crumbling about us, with what shall we arm ourselves to meet the future? With what but the heritage for which our ancestors fought and suffered? They bequeathed to us the rich core of courage and honesty which has grown steadily stronger throughout the centuries of British history. We have allowed that spirit to become smothered in clouds of trivialities and woolly conventions. If we are to emerge victorious from this war we must rid ourselves of the non-essentials. We are not fighting for material gains. We are fighting for the welfare and progress of mankind. If we are to win a lasting victory which will ensure peace for the world, we must examine every resource, call all the forces of light to our aid—and go forward.

Let the historians write of the nameless people of modern Britain: "They had the courage to meet the unknown without fear or prejudice and to use it for the salvation of the world."

MARGARET TENNYSON.

FOUND

On Sunday, February 5th, gold Tenderfoot, with a brass bar, amongst the snow in Park Road, Hampton Hill, on the footpath about 100 yards from the traffic lights. Apply Miss C. R. Vere Bass, Parkholme, St. James's Avenue, Hampton Hill, Middlesex.



TO THE BROWNIES

Now that war's upon us,
There's nothing we can do,
But fill our pledge, to King and Country
Tars and Brownies too.

A sailor's life is not all joy,
We must be always ready,
To defend the coast of Dear Old England,
And keep Her always steady.

We mustn't grumble, that won't do,
Our job is on the seas,
To get food supplies to Britain, and
To hope that we might please.

TARS AND BROWNIES TOO

Wars may come and wars may go, but the British Jack Tar will always remain the same delightful character. These poems were written by the crew of H.M.S. *Fury*, in reply to letters from the 1st Alresford Brownie Pack, by whom they have been adopted.—EDITOR.

And Brownies too, you mustn't show,
When you are feeling blue,
And don't forget the *Fury's* boys,
Would like to hear from you.

The sailors of the warship *Fury*,
Were so very delighted,
When after they had done their duty
The Brownies' letters they sighted.

They read them all, one by one,
And thought, how very nice,
It was for them to get such fun,
And the riddles, they read twice.

The sailors on the warship *Fury*,
Are as happy as can be,
They know that all the Brownies,
Will think of them at sea.





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

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

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

Subscriptions to be sent in to The Secretary, Girl Guide Imperial Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.
This GUIDER is sent direct by post from Imperial Headquarters to any part of the United Kingdom at the rate of 4/6. per month (which includes postage). Post free for a year 4/6. Foreign and Colonial, 4/6 post free.

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

HELD ON APRIL 2nd, 1940

PRESENT:

The Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham, C.B.E. (Chair).
Mrs. St. John Atkinson.
Miss Bardsley.
Miss Grace Browning.

Mrs. Carnegie, M.B.E.
The Countess of Clarendon
Sir Percy Everett.
Miss Anstice Gibbs.

Miss Shanks (co-opted).
Miss Shepherd.
The Lady Somers.
Miss Ward.

Publications Committee

Miss Talbot has agreed to be Chairman of the Publications Committee.

New Members of the Council

The Dowager Marchioness of Reading, Mrs. Davies-Cooke, Miss Shanks, the Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Gibbs and Lady Somerleyton have been elected to the Council.

Foreigners in Guide Companies

The following amendment to P.O.R., page 9, para. (e), has been approved:—

"Any Guider wishing to admit a foreigner in her company should send all particulars about her (name, address in her own country, age and approximate time she will be in Great Britain) to her District Commissioner. The District Commissioner should make enquiries as to the suitability of the girl and submit the information to the International Commissioner for her approval."

The following note should be inserted under the heading Transfers, page 156:—

"Guiders should be specially careful in giving correct transfers for foreign Guides leaving their company and should a Guide not wish to continue membership of the Movement, she should be asked to return both her Tenderfoot Badge and her uniform."

Help for Refugees

Headquarters has received further donations from Guides amounting to £70 15s. 2d. for Polish refugees and £30 9s. 6d. for the Finnish Relief Fund.

This money is being sent to the Polish Scout and Guide Council in Paris and to Miss Anni Collan, Chairman of the Central Council of Girl Scouts in Finland.

Mrs. Frederick Edey

News of the death of Mrs. Frederick Edey was received with regret. Mrs. Edey was National Commissioner for Girl Scouts in America and had also done great work for international Guiding. A letter of sympathy has been sent to the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.

Advisory Council of Jewish Girl Guides

Miss Raphael has accepted the invitation of the Committee to become Chairman of the Advisory Council of Jewish Girl Guides in place of Mrs. Rowson, whose resignation was received with regret.

For Empire Readers

The organiser of the Tinfoil Section of the Lord Mayor's Red Cross and St. John Fund will be delighted to receive collections of silver paper or dentifrice or similar tubes, etc., from all parts of the Empire, and will be willing to supply printed material explaining the scheme. Transport of collections to the United Kingdom will be undertaken by the Navy, and Guiders should consult their local Naval Stores Officer and refer him to AFO 510/40.

Cadets

A leaflet about Cadets is being compiled by the Commissioner for that Branch, but no orders can be taken for this leaflet at present. Further information about it will be given in the June GUIDER. The Commissioner would be grateful if all except the most urgent queries about Cadets could be held over until the leaflet is ready.

AWARDS

Medal of Merit. (Good Service.)

Mrs. Sandeman, County Secretary, Lanarkshire.

Medal of Merit. (Gallantry.)

Patrol Leader Brenda Bowcock, 2nd Lymm Company, Cheshire.

Brenda, who is fourteen years old, was spending the afternoon on the beach at Holmpton, on the Yorkshire coast. There were very few people about, apart from some boys from the Hull Orphanage.

Brenda was just going in to bathe when cries for help were heard. She ran along the beach to where the boys were, and swam in and brought one out. Two other boys were further out, and in more danger as the sea was choppy,

and on this part of the coast there are sudden holes. One boy was brought in by a man who waded in up to his neck, but the third was getting further out, and was beyond his reach. Brenda then swam twenty yards out with a life-line, and brought him in. He was unconscious and Brenda helped with artificial respiration until the arrival of the coastguards.

The boys Brenda rescued were twelve years old and could not swim. It is certain that her promptitude and courage prevented a double tragedy, and we congratulate her on her brave behaviour.

Guide Barbara Holland, 1st Masham Company, Yorkshire, N.R.

On the evening of December 22nd, Barbara Holland, aged 13, was having her bath with her little sister. Her mother was in the kitchen getting supper and went into the scullery to find the blind and curtains blazing furiously.

She shouted to Barbara, who rushed out of the bathroom with no clothes on and tried to smother the flames with her hands and a towel, and then, unable to quench the fire in that way, ran to the bathroom with a bucket and brought water from the bath, about nine buckets in all. Barbara then managed to get the blind roller out of its socket and drop it into the sink.

Mrs. Holland was made helpless by the fact that the younger child was terrified, clinging to her and screaming.

Barbara's hand was badly burnt in two places. It is certain that if she had not kept so calm the bungalow, which is built of wood, would have been completely destroyed. We congratulate her on her gallant and sensible behaviour.

Badge of Fortitude.

Guide Daphne Standby, 1st Cringleford Company, Norfolk.

Blue Cord Diploma.

Miss Aspin, Inverness-shire.

S.O.S.

If Counties could, as far as possible, avoid sending in registration work towards the end of May and beginning of June it would be a tremendous help to the Registration Secretary at Headquarters.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

A meeting of the Council of the Girl Guides Association was held at 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, on Tuesday, April 2nd, 1940, at 3.15 p.m.

PRESENT:

H.R.H. The Princess Royal (in the Chair); The Duchess of Abercorn, D.B.E.; Mrs. St. John Atkinson; Miss Baden-Powell; Miss Bardsley; The Hon. Mrs. de Beaumont; Mrs. Benson; Mrs. Blyth; Evelyn, Lady Blythswood; Miss Browning; Mrs. Elliott Carnegie, M.B.E.; The Countess of Clarendon; Mrs. Davies-Cooke; Miss N. Dillon, A.R.R.C.; Sir Percy Everett; Miss A. Gibbs; Dame Alice Godman, D.B.E.; Mrs. W. Gosling; Miss Hanbury Williams; The Hon. Rachel Kay-Shuttleworth; The Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham, C.B.E.; Miss Micholls; Miss O. Nicoll; Mrs. R. S. de Quincey; Miss Rhys Davids; Miss Shanks; Miss A. Shepherd; The Lady Somers; Lady Stubbs; Miss Swaine; The Dowager Lady Swaythling; Miss V. Syngé; Miss Ward, J.P.

Overseas Observers:

Miss Ames (Canada); Mrs. Laing (British Guiana); Mrs. Williams (Barbados).

By Invitation:

Lady (Murray) Anderson, D.B.E.; Lady Denham; Miss Hall; Miss V. Kerr; Miss Lander; Miss A. Thompson.

In opening the meeting, Her Royal Highness The Princess Royal, President of the Association, read a telegram of good wishes from the Chiefs. It was agreed that a message of greeting from the meeting should be sent to the Chiefs.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting and the Minutes of the last annual meeting held on April 18th, 1939, which were confirmed and signed as correct.

Before calling on the Chairman of the Executive Committee to move the adoption of the Report and the Statement of Accounts the President expressed the Council's sincere appreciation of the wonderful work Mrs. Birley had done for Guides whilst Chief Commissioner,

and also expressed their deepest sympathy for her in her bereavement.

She extended a very warm welcome to Mrs. St. John Atkinson. In speaking of the events of the year the President referred to the great success of Guide Week in May and to the Beaver Patrol Camp at Harewood which she herself had so much enjoyed visiting.

Her Royal Highness stated that she had attended Rallies in Pembroke and Westminster and had been impressed by the undaunted spirit of the Guides and their leaders.

She also stated that 200 British Guides had attended the very successful camp in Hungary, where 4,000 Guides from many different countries had been present.

The President said that the past year had proved more than ever before the need of the children in this country for the constructive training given by the Girl Guides. As their President, she had felt very proud to hear of the excellent work Guides had done since war broke out in many different ways, including evacuation and the collection of waste materials.

A War Service Badge had been instituted for which already hundreds of Guides had qualified.

The President said she was delighted to hear that over 500 companies had been registered since September, of which 150 were for evacuated children.

ADOPTION OF ANNUAL REPORT.

Mrs. Marsham, in moving the adoption of the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts, welcomed the new members of the Council. She also praised the staff who, she said, were carrying on splendidly despite the fact that many of their number had left to do war work.

After expressing gratitude for the great assistance rendered by the War Emergency Committee, she went on to describe Her Majesty the Queen's visit to Headquarters and the presentation by her of the Bronze Cross to Madame Malkowska, in memory of the valour of the Polish Guides. She told how our President had brought Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret to Headquarters to see the Guide Film, and said how gratified we all were to our President for her constant help and advice. She described the wonderful offers of help which had been received from all parts of the Empire, and concluded by saying how proud she was to be Chairman of the Executive Committee in these war days when the prestige of the Guides was so very high.

The Honorary Treasurer, in seconding the adoption of the Report and Statement of Accounts, said that the accounts showed a serious deficit and there would be increasing financial difficulties in the future due to the universal setback in trade arising from the war. He appealed to all members to support the Guide Shops.

He expressed gratitude for the grants and gifts made to the Association during the year, especially those from the Jubilee Trust and Board of Education.

The Annual Report and Statement of Accounts, having been duly moved and seconded, were put to the meeting and adopted unanimously.

A Ballot was taken, resulting in the following elections to the Committee of the Council:

The Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Gibbs.

The Lady Merthyr.

During the voting the Chief Commissioner outlined the Guide Gift Scheme, by which it was hoped to raise sufficient money to provide two Air Ambulances and a Lifeboat.

It was proposed by the Honorary Treasurer, and seconded by Miss Bardsley, that Messrs. Palmer, Haines and Inkson, be reappointed as auditors to the Association.

Mrs. Carnegie proposed, and Miss Ward seconded, a very hearty vote of thanks to the President for taking the meeting.

C.A. LIST. ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS. May, 1940.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

C.C.A.—Miss Levenson. Change of address:—129, Cranmer Court, Sloane Avenue, S.W.3.

COUNTY RECORDER.—Miss Paterson, Ontario, Holly Bush Hill, E.11.

ISLINGTON DIVISION.—Miss Holder, 8, The Ridgeway, Enfield, Middlesex.

Change of Address

Secretary for Post and Lone Letter Exchange Bureau, Mrs. Starkey Dean, has changed her address to the Little Place, Pool Hill, Newent, Gloucestershire.

Called to Higher Service

DORIS BEAUCHAMP. Very suddenly on April 15th, dearly loved Ranger at St. Mary le Park, Battersea, and Tawny Owl to that pack for just three weeks. Formerly at Katherine Low Settlement. Aged 18.

Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, April, 1940.

ENGLAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

MID BEDS.—Div. C., Mrs. Goodman, Maulden Lodge, Maulden, Amptill.

SOUTH BEDFORD.—Dist. C., Miss M. Hopkins, 54, Tavistock Street, Bedford.

RESIGNATIONS.

MID BEDS.—Div. C., Miss Baron.

SOUTH BEDFORD.—Dist. C., Miss D. Eccles.

BERKSHIRE.

MAIDENHEAD.—Dist. C., The Lady Arthur Butler, Nobbsbrook, Windsor Forest.

RESIGNATION.

MAIDENHEAD.—Dist. C., Miss A. Russell.

BIRMINGHAM.

RESIGNATIONS.

LADYWOOD.—Dist. C., Mrs. Denham.

MARKET HALL.—Dist. C., Mrs. Milman.

DERBYSHIRE.

RESIGNATION.

ILKESTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Wood.

DEVONSHIRE.

EXETER, St. Thomas.—Dist. C., Mrs. R. Kow, 1, St. German's Road, Pennsylvania Road, Exeter.

RESIGNATION.

EXETER, St. Thomas.—Dist. C., Mrs. Craig.

DORSET.

RESIGNATION.

BRIDFORD.—Dist. C., Miss R. E. M. Crook.

HAMPSHIRE.

RESIGNATIONS.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Div. C., Miss E. Willis Fleming.

SOUTHAMPTON RURAL.—Dist. C., Miss U. Lane.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

BROMYARD.—Dist. C., Miss I. Lee-Warner, Tyberton Court, Hereford.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

RESIGNATION.

RAMSEY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Perkins.

KENT.

SANDWICH.—Dist. C., Miss N. Wise, Lees House, Sandwich.

RESIGNATION.

SANDWICH.—Dist. C., Miss E. M. Day.

LANCASHIRE, NORTH-EAST.

ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. R. Sagar, Innafield, Colne.

LANCASHIRE, SOUTH-EAST.

RESIGNATION.

NORTH-EAST BOLTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. W. Williams.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

CORRECTION:

In the October, 1939, GUIDER the appointment was shown of Miss K. G. Lea, Crossways, Narborough, as District Commissioner for Enderby. This was a mistake; Miss Lea has taken over the District of Blaby.

LONDON.

ASSISTANT COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Miss Browning, 70, Whitelands House, S.W.3.

ASSISTANT COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Miss Lee Baker, 161, Tulse Hill, S.W.2.

BATTERSEA PARK.—Dist. C., Miss M. D'Oyly, 10, South Eaton Place, S.W.1.

RESIGNATIONS.

BATTERSEA PARK.—Dist. C., Mrs. D. M. Stewart.

WEST STEPNEY.—Dist. C., Miss V. L. Newman.

MIDDLESEX.

ROXETH.—Dist. C., Miss M. Brackenbury, 48, Courtfield Avenue, Harrow.

RESIGNATIONS.

ROXETH.—Dist. C., Miss P. Thornton.

WEST ENFIELD.—Dist. C., Mrs. G. C. Toynbee.

NORFOLK.

KING'S LYNN.—Div. C., Mrs. Gooch, The Warren, West Acre.

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CURRIE and BALERNO.—Dist. C., Mrs. J. Osborne.
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CORRECTIONS:—

The April GUIDER showed the appointment of Miss McIlwan as Commissioner for the South-East District (Perth City Division) vice Miss J. B. Wilson resigned. This was an error: Miss McIlwan has been appointed as Commissioner for the North-East District, and Miss Wilson has not resigned.
The appointment of Miss Speakman as District Commissioner for Comrie shown in the April GUIDER is not a temporary one.

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RESIGNATIONS.

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*Incorporating branches of the Boy Scouts Equipment Dept.

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