

THE GUIDER

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OCTOBER, 1942

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WELCOME!

THE Chief Guide has come home!

She could not have arrived at a better moment, for Headquarters was even busier than usual, with Committees meeting in every available room, so that when the word went round that the Chief was in the shop, it was only a minute before she was welcomed by Commissioners who had come from all parts of our island.

After all these months when we have all been wondering whether we ought to hope that the Chief Guide would come home and undertake such a hazardous journey for our sakes, and since we heard she was coming, have we wondered just when she would arrive—suddenly she was here, unheralded. The house phone rang and a voice said, "The Chief Guide is in the shop!" And from that moment, apart from the wave of excitement and joy that swept through the building, it was as if she had never been away.

It is typical of the Chief that she came straight to Headquarters before even getting in touch with Heather. And it is typical of her that almost her first action was to hand over the article she had written for THE GUIDER and fifteen articles for THE GUIDE, all of which had been written on board ship in between alarms and excursions which make one utterly thankful to see her safely here.

I think she will forgive me for passing on to you, through THE GUIDER, two little glimpses of her which I caught in passing during a conversation. You can imagine for yourselves the hazards and perils of that voyage, when lifebelts were kept always close at hand and ears were always cocked for the danger signal. The Chief admits that before she left Africa she had fretted because so many thousands of her Guides everywhere were in danger whilst she lived in safety. Then, one day, a Nazi bomber attacked the ship. It was her first experience of real war.

"I stood there and watched that great black brute," she said, "and I thought, 'At last I'm in danger with the others.' It was lovely. And then, of course, one of our planes showed him out, and by then I knew that was lovely too!"

The other glimpse shows our Chief Guide in action. She was asked to speak about her travels, and she spent several evenings talking about Guiding as it had been before the war in all parts of the world, and of the work that Guides everywhere are doing now. Then she led sing-songs. "Because," she said, "we were all feeling a bit tense, and it took our minds off things."

We, who know her, can just imagine the interest and

enthusiasm she infused into those talks and that singing.

The Chief is well and fit and full of her own boundless energy—there is time for everyone and everything—a word for everybody. Since her arrival the telephone has hardly ceased to ring and telegrams have poured into Headquarters.

The Chief said at first that she felt a little like an "old girl" returning after years to school, but that feeling changed after the first few minutes. Now she knows that she is back in the heart of her family, from which she has never, really, been absent for a moment in all the four years she has been away.

She knows that we share with her her sorrow that she comes alone. Having her here with us again sharpens our own sense of loss. Seeing her we look automatically, for that other beloved figure who was seldom far from her. But you will find, as many of us have found, that though we cannot see the Chief Scout with her, his presence is very near. The spirit of B.P. is alive and active—it has never died and never can die—but the Chief Guide's return makes one feel it even more. Everyone is happier, friendlier than

ever. There is a tendency to straighten one's tie—B.Y.B.M.—do you remember? Brace Your Back Muscles! There seem to be more smiling faces about. Everyone is on the alert. The Chief Guide is in London. Perhaps she'll be coming this way this morning. . . we may meet her, quite casually, walking along Buckingham Palace Road. It is not surprising that we all feel a little sprucer—a little wider awake.

The Chief Guide has come home. She has left her beloved home in Kenya with all its precious memories, in order to come back to be with us. Here, at the moment, we have comparative peace, but nobody can tell for how long. The Chief could have remained quietly at far-away Pax Tu, but she chose to come back to Britain to share with us anything which the war may bring to us.

"I want to be in this war with my Guides," she said.

Can we ever show her how much we value her thought for us? Coupled with our gratitude to her is a deep, warm appreciation of the unselfishness of the Guides of South Africa, who let her come.

Let us express our feelings in the way the Chief will value most—by an even greater effort to make our Guiding as fine a thing as our Founder believed it could be.



THE OLD CHIEF'S FORGE

The Old Chief's Forge is working to-day,
For Thinking Day is Friendship's day,
So hammer your links as strong as you may,
Guides all the world over.

THE CHIEF

I MUST preface this talk by explaining away its rather personal tone, for it is in the nature of an apology for having been an absentee for so long, and therefore unable to serve Guiding in Great Britain as a Chief Guide should.

It is just four years since we left England, thinking to return for the summer of 1940. Just as the destinies of everyone the whole world over have been changed by the war, so for us this plan never materialised; and then, when all my foundations and love of life went from under me in 1941, I thought never to return at all, for my courage ebbed so low, and my heart is given to Kenya.

A new form of service was however unexpectedly thrust into my hand, the "East Africa Women's League" being at that moment without a leader, and to this I held, as to an anchor, finding solace in hard work, just as many hundreds of other women are, whilst learning the hardest lesson of a life-time.

It was strange how history repeated itself for me, because it was in 1916 that I was called upon to come—during a war—to help organise and build up the foundations of our Guide Movement; and then here again, twenty-five years later, I was called upon to organise and build anew the foundations of yet another civilian peace-time movement—during another war.

It was an absorbing bit of work, very much on the lines of our Guide Organisation, with a value of its own for the women of Kenya, and as it necessitated touring about the Colony I was able to dovetail that work with my duties as Colony Commissioner, the one bringing me into close personal touch with all "my" Guides, and the other linking me up with their mothers.

As my task was nearing completion, my conscience stirred and gnawed each day more cruelly, undermining by slow degrees my desire to remain where I was. I wanted desperately to "stay put" in that place of loveliness and quiet, which soothes to some extent that turmoil of feelings that everyone suffers who, from force of circumstances, watches the war from a distance.

And then one day for me the call came, not—strangely enough—through the letters from friends, who wrote in kindly strain telling me of their doings, but in a letter from someone whom I knew but slightly. "I would be doing you an injustice," she said, "if I did not tell you that you are wanted in England NOW."

That settled it. I packed up, said good-bye to my wee home of mixed memories, left my adorable pet Tree Hyrax with a Guider-friend, and flew the thousand odd miles down from Mombasa to Durban.

There I paused for a time with my Betty, who was spending her leave from the wilds of Northern Rhodesia with her family by the sea. She and I then did a five weeks' tour of the Union of South Africa visiting Guides in some thirty-six centres. I had felt rather diffident about making such a trip, when people are so fully occupied, but on the other hand the chance to call in, to try to encourage and appraise, to meet and to know one another once more, was an opportunity not to be put aside. Rallies and meetings were arranged at short notice, and it is most encouraging to see that our Guides in that vast country, instead of flagging in quantity and quality as a result of the war, are, on the contrary, actually increasing in numbers and are playing their part so splendidly in many varied forms of war service.

The progress of Wayfarer-Guides has been outstanding in recent years, both in numbers and enthusiasm. How I wish that I could more clearly show you a mental picture of what Guiding means to these African children, and how well they respond, as our welcoming doorway opens up to them new interests and joys. The singing of the Wayfarers and Sunbeams has to be heard to be believed, it is so lovely, so richly melodious as, totally untrained, each



The Chief with some of her family at H.Q.

GUIDE'S TALK

takes up the harmony, singing in parts and descants, the whole making a tone-poem of haunting charm.

Words are inadequate for paying sufficient tribute to their leaders, and never shall I forget those Rallies, on cold station platforms—for it was South Africa's winter time—at wind-swept "locations" and in Basutoland where, at the Leper Settlement, the Wayfarer-Guides danced "Black Nag" for my benefit, their crippled feet swathed in bandages, their faces disfigured, their bodies and limbs distorted, but their hearts beating with a new-found pride because thus could they DO and thus could they BE the "same as others."

I dare not embark on a description of the whole tour, for it took me to the larger towns, the smaller dorps, and included several hurried little "inspections" en route, jolly little Companies and Packs turning up at odd times of day and night to greet me at wayside stations, many of these thrusting into my hands their wee gifts—in money or in kind—for me to take along with me for Guides in Britain who are suffering from the war.

But amidst the kaleidoscope of this hurried tour stand out the same familiar landmarks that, for the last twenty-six years, have stood to me as a beacon of undimmed brightness—the brave, self-sacrificing work of the Guiders, the flawlessness of Guiding as designed by the Founder, its magnetic and universal appeal to old and young alike, and the fact that, though in human weakness some Guides may fail you, such failure is counterbalanced to the full by the heart-warming success of the others who don't.

And now here I am, on board ship, bound for an England that I do not know, to undertake whatever task may come into my hands—for Guides, for the war, or for both. Rather shamefacedly I come at this late hour, to share with you all the hardships and difficulties that you have faced so courageously and so well.

This voyage is in itself a never-to-be-forgotten experience, the ship steaming slowly through the menacing grey seas, guided and guarded in convoy, giving one such a sense of utter pride and gratitude to the Royal Navy and the Merchant Navy, as, minute by minute, these "Big Steamers" come streaming across the ocean, converging undaunted on the "Power House" which is Britain.

Olave Baden Powell

PUBLICITY

It is becoming increasingly important that the public should be kept informed about the essential aims and methods of Guiding, and the work which Guiders and Rangers are doing and have done since the outbreak of war.

Many Guiders realise the need, but have not the time, and sometimes feel that they lack the ability to write articles on the various aspects of Guiding for their local Press. The Press Secretary at Headquarters is prepared to produce articles, either of a general or local nature, provided that counties will arrange with the Editor of their local papers for space to be allotted to Guiding, and will then write and inform the Press Secretary how much space is available. They should also send details of local Guide service, and any other information which they consider might be helpful.

Photography

Headquarters has obtained the services of a professional photographer, Miss Hinkley, of Sussex. If Commissioners know of any original company efforts of War Service which would photograph well, we would be grateful if they would inform the Press Secretary in order that arrangements may be made for Miss Hinkley to visit the company and take pictures. Commissioners must understand that Headquarters will have to make the final decision as to the suitability of the subjects suggested, but we do hope that Commissioners will not hesitate to make suggestions, as we are anxious to obtain a good selection of photographs. Unfortunately except in very outstanding cases, Miss Hinkley's services can only be used within easy travelling distance of London and Sussex. Counties further afield are urged to get in touch with local photographers whenever they know of Guide activities which would be suitable for photography.

EMERGENCY —ANOTHER VERSION

PATERSON has joined up wi' the firm over the road! "McLean's shop has gone down the brae!" Eisenbaum was a German, his place is no' there any more!"

What is this crowd of small uniform Guides, eagerly giving in their reports to the car drawn up before the telephone kiosk? It is a portion of the city's Invasion Messenger Service. Guides had already been called upon to form part of a Messenger Service to operate direct from the Food Office after an air raid. Fifty over 15-s had been enrolled for this purpose, but the Invasion Messenger Service was to be entirely Guides.

If invasion came, it would be necessary to know the food reserves of the country. In a certain city north of the Border, the Food Control Office appealed to the Guides. Would they form an Invasion Messenger Service, to visit every food shop, hotel and club, carrying Food Office instructions, and collect the stock sheets later? Of course they would.

The County Commissioner put me in charge of the Service. Never, in my years of Guiding have I had such a heartening piece of work. Four hundred and four Guides were needed, all of school age, in order that, should the emergency arise, they might be released for the job. Four hundred and four Guides also involved dealing with a number of Guiders and Commissioners, and all, without exception, were helpful. As for the Guides, four-fifths of whom are thirteen or fourteen years old, their display of competence and eagerness would have gladdened the Founder's heart.

Every street in the city has to be visited. They are divided into Walks radiating from Points. The thirty-odd Points are telephone kiosks, and according to the area to be covered, these have other sub-Points under them. In charge of each Point is a Point Leader; in charge of each sub-kiosk a Runner (which proved a misnomer, for the one thing she must not do is run, but stand firm and communicate by telephone); and from every kiosk two Guide Messengers cover each Walk.

Should their services be required in school hours, the schools would be notified. For any other time, the Point Leaders would be called up, and they have each worked out with their Runners the most satisfactory system of summoning their Guides. On reporting at the Points, the Leaders receive from Food Office officials the papers for the shops, etc. under their Points, which their Guides then distribute. The Point Leader remains on duty at the kiosk, where the Food Office can telephone her if need arises, and the Runners do the same, telephoning a report to the Point Leader when their Guides are safely away on the job. This telephone communication is very useful in the event of a Guide being absent, when a redistribution of Walks can be made. When the Guides report back that they have distributed their papers, everyone may go home for three hours, after which they set out again, collecting the stock



Ready!

sheets and bringing them back to their Runners and Point Leaders, who in turn hand them in to the Food Office officials.

First there were meetings to explain the scheme (with no Guiders present) at which the Guides were invited to ask questions, and the questions were exceedingly intelligent and practical. Then followed Exercises, again with no Guiders present, exercises with a very real value, for each shop, etc. was visited and reports brought back, and much information was gained as to changes since the lists were compiled. Four hundred and four Guides on their toes is a good sight. When the car returns after the Walks have been done, it is almost besieged by Guides reporting the result of their investigations. The quiet and courteous Food Office official corrects his lists and gravely assures them of the value of their information, adding, "The feeding of the City may depend on you." The Point Leaders, too, have staged surprise exercises with their Points; this I know, but I do not know the results, for that is the Point Leader's own affair.

These same Point Leaders are a joy to work with. Most of them are not patrol leaders, the older members of their companies holding those posts, but they show a competence and an ability to take charge of their squads which a much older person might envy. Just at the moment, two-thirds of the Service is away on holiday; I simply asked the Point Leaders to rearrange their Points so that kiosks and Walks were always manned. The majority did it and reported to me without further ado. Not all of them, for we aren't perfect. But—"I have communicated with my Runners and we are arranging that all the kiosks and Walks will be covered during the holidays," was one typical letter, and a very small Point Leader wrote succinctly: "I have attended to matters." Of course, we aren't perfect. There are those who, like their elders, don't answer letters. There are those who find other things prevent them from coming to the Exercise, but they are few, and the other things are almost always genuinely unavoidable, and mostly they let their Point Leader know and send a substitute; there are those—and they are more frequent—who lose heart if they have to wait long for the Food Office car, and either go home or to the fish-and-chip shop; there are those—the most frequent of all—who forget their gasmasks.

And we have our difficulties, the principal one being that all the time some of the 14-year-olds leave school and go to work and have to be replaced, while not all parents can be made to understand that the Service would only function with invasion at a distance and that there is no danger, and so permission is sometimes withheld.

We haven't met the real emergency yet. But I would stake everything on those four hundred and four rising to the occasion, should they be needed, just as the Founder would have expected them to do.

COLLECTION OF TREE SEEDS

Owing to wartime fellings and the impossibility of importing supplies of forest tree seed from abroad, the need to collect and sow new seed to provide young trees for re-afforestation after the war is urgent. The seeds most urgently needed are beech, and the cones of Scots Pine and Norway Spruce. Detailed instructions as to collecting, storing and despatching can be provided by the Forestry Commissioner S.E. (E.) Division, Thurlton, Chobham Road, Woking, Surrey. An article on how to distinguish cones of Scots Pine and Norway Spruce will be appearing in *THE GUIDE* early in October.

We hope that Guides will take up this work as another form of National Service, remembering that it takes three or four years from the date of sowing to produce trees fit for planting out in forests.

This appeal applies particularly to Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Essex, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Kent, Leicester, Northamptonshire, Oxford, Rutland, Surrey, Sussex, Warwickshire and Wiltshire.



"They have attended to matters."

CLIMBING

by

OLGA MALKOWSKA

THERE is a well-known saying that everything is easy if you know how to do it. This is true. There is a way of tying a knot, there is a way of pitching a tent—if you know it you are on the safe side. But the best resolutions, the best intentions, are useless if you haven't learnt certain essentials about the work you are going to do. The same applies to life. It is as easy to make a muddle of one's own life as it is to make a muddle in erecting a tent. We must know certain essentials about that job called life.

When I think of our life as Rangers it seems to me like the life of a mountain climber. If we stick to the rules familiar to every climber, we are fairly safe.

If we plan a mountain trip we must know which peak we want to climb, and we must choose a good guide. It would be foolish for a beginner to go out for a stiff climb on her own. She would never reach her goal, and what is most probable, she would break her neck.

When you have made your plan and you have your guide, the next thing to do is to prepare your equipment. An inexperienced climber fills her rucksack with all sorts of odds and ends which seem indispensable. But when climbing begins, the weight of the rucksack soon gets quite unbearable. By and by you learn that there are very few things which are really indispensable.

The first thing you learn in climbing is to obey your guide. After all, this is a man who knows all about mountains, the qualities of the rocks, the weather, the dangers and risks, and, besides, he knows the technique of climbing.

You might ask whom to choose as a guide in your life, when you don't know anybody competent enough for this job. Luckily, humanity has a host of excellent and very efficient guides amongst its prophets, saints, great artists, thinkers. Choose amongst them, study their work and follow them as you would follow a mountain guide. Be sure they know more about life than you, and you are safe in their company.

Your guide will soon teach you that you shouldn't rely on the look of a rock, when choosing a grip. It's best to try and make sure that the rock is firm enough, before you put your whole weight on it. And always look upwards. Looking down makes a lot of people giddy.

Another thing to remember is to be steady. A steady stride will take you much farther than quick, restless steps. And beware of short cuts. They are so tempting and so misleading. Many impatient beginners have tried them only to find that what looked like a short cut was in fact a much more tedious way and brought only delay or even disaster.

Also remember that if you have climbed a slope and you seem to know it by heart, there is no reason to be careless next time you climb it. Something quite unexpected is always likely to happen—mist might come, a sudden rush of wind, and the familiar, easy slope might change into a place fraught with danger.

Beginners are on the whole very careful when climbing a really difficult path, but they are apt to relax as soon as the path gets easy. It isn't so much at the times of trials and struggle that for us should keep wide awake—the tension of the struggle does it for us. But when the tide turns and life becomes easy again, then beware.

Another lesson which climbing teaches you is, if you want to climb higher you have often to get right down into the valley. But then remember that the peak is your goal and not the shelter-house in the valley.

All of you know that we can't live on mountain peaks alone. We have to come back to our home and our people on the plains. But we ought to bring them the vision of the heights we have scaled and the beauties we have seen, and perhaps some will envy us and perhaps some will follow us on our next expedition. Because mountain climbing is like a drug. Once you have tasted it, you want to repeat it in ever-increasing doses.

When we have done much climbing with good guides and we have learnt by our own experience all about the qualities of rocks, about weather, the dangers we might face in the mountains and we have acquired the technique of climbing, then a day may come when we will be ready to go on our own.

And then in the solitude of the mountain peaks, we may suddenly realise that we are not alone. That Somebody is with us. Somebody who followed our footsteps, held us up when we were falling, led us when mists clouded our vision, strengthened us when we grew weary and tired. He, the best Guide of all, the Maker of the Universe, the Father of Mankind. And the feeling of loneliness will be gone. The little speck of dust lost in the vastness of the mountain-world will suddenly become one with all the beauty and glory of this world of ours, one with Him. We will have reached our highest peak.

The Guide International Service The First Volunteers Register

IF you make the conditions sound so grim, nobody will volunteer," commented a non-Guide friend, reading the opening articles on the G.I.S. in THE GUIDER. When the date for the first applications to come in dawned, we waited with outward calm, but some inward qualms, to see if she would prove correct. One hundred and thirty Guiders and Rangers volunteered in the first week, and applications have been coming in steadily ever since. It looks as if the Guide Movement prefers to face facts, and is not discouraged by them—which, considering the nature of the work and the conditions Volunteers will have to face in Post-war Europe, is just as well!

The Committee of the G.I.S. is also facing facts—one of which is that, as things stand at present, recruiting for the teams for service abroad cannot be expected to go at overwhelming speed. We do realise that for many people it is impossible to make plans, much less promises, so far ahead. But the need for workers will be very great, and we want to be in a position to put as many trained teams as possible into action at the close of hostilities, so that Guiders and Rangers who are uncertain as to their future plans, but do intend to leave no stone unturned in the effort to be free to join up with a team, are urged to start their training NOW, so as to be on the safe side and to use valuable time to the best advantage. If you send in for an application form and further particulars, it does not, of course, bind you in any way to become a member, and the information sent to you may help to answer some of the questions arising in your own mind. It is worth doing. If you find, on consideration, that you cannot volunteer yourself, you can pass the paper on to a friend.

That is one way in which everyone can help the work of the G.I.S. Publicity is hard to come by in these days of paper shortage. We must depend to a great extent on information being passed on by word of mouth. Will you, next time you are writing to a Guide friend in the Services, or to one of your Rangers now too busy to attend meetings, or to any ex-member of the Movement whom you think might possibly be interested in the scheme, make a point of telling them about it? Leaflets, similar to those sent out with the Enrolment Forms, can be obtained from the Secretary on application (please send postage) and it would be most helpful if they could be displayed in canteens, clubs, etc. where they might catch the eye of some Members of the Movement who are not at present keeping in direct touch with all that is going on through THE GUIDER and THE GUIDE.

The leaflet sent out with the Enrolment Form, and the articles which have appeared from time to time in THE GUIDER give a fairly clear indication of the sort of personal training that Volunteers should undertake. One of the important points to consider is a background knowledge of the countries to which we may be sent, and a detailed knowledge of the conditions which are likely to arise in all devastated areas after the war. In London there will be certain courses of lectures during the winter, which any Volunteer who could spare the time, would find it very useful to attend. There are also books which would help in these directions, lists of which will be published from time to time. Probably, in many parts of the country Volunteers will find that they can obtain useful information from their local Reference Libraries, and also that there may be people in the neighbourhood who have specialised knowledge, either of the devastated countries, or of relief work, or of some special aspect of Guiding—for instance lightweight camping, blitz cookery, etc.—who could co-operate by giving talks to small groups from time to time.

During the winter—if possible, during the Christmas holidays—it is hoped that training camps may be arranged. Madame Malkowska, Founder of the Guides in Poland, has promised to take two training camps for Volunteers wishing to go to Poland. One of these will be during the Easter, and one during the Summer holidays. The help which she proposes to give will be quite invaluable, as it will be of an entirely practical nature, the campers living and working as far as possible under the conditions which are likely to prevail in a Polish camp, cooking by Polish methods, and learning in detail about the life of the people to whom they hope to take help.

Preparation, both for the training Camps, and for actual work overseas, must depend to a great extent on the initiative and energy of the Volunteers themselves. Physical fitness will be a first essential, mental and moral stamina of a high order will be required. Practical efficiency can never be under-rated in such circumstances as we anticipate. Volunteers are advised to make out their own scheme of personal training to meet their own individual requirements—and they are reminded that, in spite of all gloomy prognostications to the contrary, it is always possible that the time at their disposal for training, before the first teams are required to take the field, may not be of indefinite length.

STALKING

Yarn No. 2

by

MARGUERITE DE BEAUMONT

IN the first yarn of this series I wrote of how to learn to stalk, and how to teach it. This month I want to write about stalking to observe and learn about animals, birds, and other outdoor things.

Fear plays a very large part in the make-up of most wild animals and birds, and increasing this fear is one of the ways in which Guides can break the law of kindness to animals. As Guides we should be in a position to teach Guides how to observe wild animals and birds and get pleasure from their observations, without causing the wild things fear or anxiety. Having learned all that was suggested in last month's stalking yarn, Guides should be in a position to go out and put it all into practice when actually stalking animals and birds. There are, however, one or two special rules to be observed when starting off on the great adventure of stalking in the country, and these must be learnt before any success can be achieved.

WIND. Keep down-wind of your quarry, that is to say, see that the wind is blowing from your quarry towards you. Animals and birds have a very acute sense of smell and hearing, and can scent and hear us long before we could imagine this possible. The use of scent, or the wearing of clothes that smell strongly of paraffin or anything of that description, should be avoided when stalking.

BACKGROUND. Old clothes, of nondescript colours, brown, green, etc., and preferably tweed, are best for stalking. Be sure that the clothing fits in with the background. Guide uniform is not very suitable for this purpose, as the colour is particularly bad and the texture of the material is unsuitable for crawling through undergrowth, but if you are wearing dark blue, do not stand or squat anywhere except in deep shadow, when the sun is shining brightly. If wearing light coloured clothing avoid beech trees and other dark-leaved trees in summer. In snow keep under hedges or carry an old piece of sheet to drape over shoulders and head when crossing open country.

HIDING PLACE. When choosing somewhere to hide, be sure that there is more than one way in, and out, in case you want to slip away quietly without disturbing whatever you are watching. Also make sure that you are settled in a comfortable position in your hiding place. Any sudden movement or breaking of branches will give the show away. If you are expecting to remain hidden for a longish time, do not kneel or squat on your heels, as no-one can remain in these positions for long.

SKYLINE. Never stand silhouetted against the skyline. If you want to look at something that is the other side of a hump in the ground, a boulder or log, for instance, look round it but never over the top.

SOUND. The slightest sound will carry out of doors, especially on a still day, and more especially at night. Talking, even in a whisper, will scare any animal or bird, and that is why it is better for Guides to learn to stalk ALONE. They will see far more in this way. A sniff, a sneeze (this can be stopped by pressing the cartilage in between the nostrils), a cough (often not necessary, but done to clear the throat, or merely a habit), scratching a leg or arm, fidgeting with clothing, any of these and many other tiresome little habits which often go unnoticed in the noisy rush of everyday life may spoil what would otherwise have been a good stalk.

SELF-CONTROL. No use trying to stalk at all unless the hard battle of self-control has been fought and won.

STILLNESS. This is a branch of self-control, and one which may give wonderful opportunities for seeing wild animals and birds at close quarters. Often if you are right in the open and keep absolutely still birds and animals will stop and look at you, and until they have found out about you, to their satisfaction or the contrary, they will not run or fly away. Curiosity is one of the strongest instincts in wild things, and though some people inspire confidence in anything! However, if you know people never inspire confidence in anything! However, if you know how to keep still, and if you learn never to make a sudden movement, you may inspire enough curiosity in the animal or bird as will enable you to see it for a short time at really close quarters.

Having learned these rules, and practised them continually herself, a Guider is then in a position to teach her Guides. Both Guider and Guides, however, must be physically fit, and in good training, in order really to practise and enjoy stalking. With woodcraft, of which stalking is a branch, almost more than with any other Guide subject, it is essential that the Guiders should be keenly interested themselves. They should be prepared to learn and become proficient

in the art of stalking, tracking, and all kinds of observation. Unless this is so, the Guides will never learn much about this fascinating subject. It is possible for Guides to be keen about, and good at, at or keen about these subjects. It is rare, and I may quote the Chief by saying, well nigh impossible, to find a company which is really keen about woodcraft and camping, stalking and tracking, while the Guiders are indifferent or bad at it themselves. The Chief also says that it is not normal to be disinterested in Nature and in the study of natural things, and he attributes disinterest or dislike of these things to long association with town life and the wrong kind of education. He deplores the fact that education of the young sort very often leads to the adoption of a wrong sense of what is of value in the great business of living in the world. So we see that the Chief thought that to observe and learn about the wild things of our country, and by so doing to spend a considerable amount of time in the open air, was of inestimable value from the point of view of character training. Thus it is clearly the duty of all Guiders to train themselves in observation and to set an example of thankfulness to the Creator for all the wonders which He has prepared for us to see and enjoy.

When I was inspecting a Company in Camp one day, a Guide said proudly to me, "Our Captain is very good at woodcraft—the animals and birds aren't so frightened of her as they are of us, but I expect when we're old like she is we will be able to see things like she does." This is entirely the right way up, and the older we grow the more we should see and understand of the beauty and wonder of Nature. It is one of the things that will make the many problems of life less difficult to face and overcome.

B.P. loved Kipling's poem, "The Glory of the Garden." I once heard him quote it in this way, in the course of a yarn. He said that "Our England is a Garden" is a very true saying, and that Scouts and Guides should get out into the garden as much as possible, but that they must always remember "That half a proper gardener's work is done upon his knees."

Now, stalking is a subject which cannot be learned out of a book. You must go out and practise it, so why not start straight away? Next month I hope to deal with the subject of stalking to observe and learn about the characters of the children whom we lead.

MARGUERITE DE BEAUMONT.

PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND ILLNESS INSURANCE

This policy runs for twelve months from November 8th, each year, and it cannot be too strongly emphasised that all Guides should be insured under it if possible.

Cover

The object of the insurance is to cover the moral liability of Guiders for accidents sustained during organised Guide activities throughout the year, including camp. Counties, Divisions, Districts, Companies and/or Packs should insure their total membership on an annual basis.

Cover for individual cycling is excluded under the terms of the policy.

National Service

It has been arranged that the policy shall also cover National Service work done in uniform and approved by the County Guide authorities concerned, with the provision that the cover shall not extend to those forms of National Service which are insured by, or would, but for the existence of this policy, be insured by the local authorities under whom the Guides have volunteered their services. *It must be clearly understood that in no circumstances does this policy cover accidents directly caused by war, i.e., bombing, gunfire, gas, etc.*

Premium

The premium for those insuring on an annual basis, is 12s. 6d. per hundred, i.e., 1½d. per head (to the nearest maximum penny). This low rate of premium should make it possible for all members of the Movement to be insured.

Camp rate 3d. per head for the period of the camp only.

Renewal

The present policy expires on November 8th and renewal forms will be sent during this month to all those already insured. It is hoped that the Guiders in charge of companies to which evacuated Guides have been temporarily attached will see that they are included in the company's cover. When arranging their insurance, Guiders are also asked to include any recruits in their total membership, as no adjustment in numbers is required later.

Application

Application forms must be obtained from the Secretary, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1. Full particulars and schedules of compensation will also be sent on request.

Claims

Headquarters must be notified immediately an accident or illness occurs. Failure to comply with this may invalidate the claim when made.

IMPORTANT

SALE OF SECOND-HAND UNIFORMS THROUGH "THE GUIDER"

Owing to the difficulties of the Board of Trade regulations regarding coupons for second-hand clothing, advertising concerning the sale of second-hand uniforms can no longer be published. No sale of second-hand uniforms can be undertaken by Headquarters.



NOV. 2ND - 30TH. (ST. ANDREW'S DAY)



**TO PROVIDE
ROCKET LIFE LINES FOR OUR SEAMEN**

COMPLETE **£16-10-0** APPARATUS

(including pistol, 4 life lines and 4 rockets with cartridges, packed in case)

EXTRA LIFE LINES **£2-5-0** EACH.

EXTRA ROCKETS **15/-** EACH

Every ship over 80 tons, whether in the Royal Navy or Merchant Navy, must carry its rocket life line apparatus. By means of a pistol, the rocket, to which the life line is attached, can be fired from one ship to another, or from shore to ship, so that immediate contact is made possible. Rescue work can then be carried out. Thousands of sailors' lives have been saved by the breeches buoy gear; ships can be towed to port; medical stores, urgent break-down equipment, and other necessary supplies can be passed to a ship in distress by means of the rocket life line when, owing to storms or other dangerous conditions, all other ways of making actual contact are impossible. Think what we owe to our sailors—they form our country's life line, running the gauntlet of danger every hour they are at sea. Let us give them all the help that is in our power. Every rocket life line may be the only means of saving the lives of many gallant men. Each day new ships are sliding down the slipways—big ships, little ships—each must be equipped with its life line apparatus.

Here, then, is our Third Target: With sleeves rolled up, let us set to work and see how many ships we can provide with rocket life lines! In doing this, we can show something of the gratitude we feel to sailors everywhere who risk their lives for us.

... — — — ...
LIFE LINES

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LIFE LINES

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LIFE LINES

October, 1942]

FUND NEWS FOR THE THIRD TARGET THE GUIDER

Rocket Life-Lines for Exhibition

The makers of Rocket Life-lines have very kindly promised to lend us several sets for exhibition during the third Target Month. They will be available for bookings from the middle of October onwards. The complete set, packed, weighs 60-70 lbs., and will be despatched in a wooden crate screwed down for easy repacking. Sets will have to be sent by passenger train, and the carriage rates will, of course, vary according to distance, i.e., 30-50 miles 5s., 50-75 miles 6s., 75-100 miles 7s. 6d., for 70-lb. weight—each way—plus extra for delivery to and from station.

Sets of Life-Line Illustrations

We also have some sets of pictures showing the Rocket Life-lines in action, which we can loan for exhibition. These are copies of artists' drawings. Each set contains four pictures, size 9½ in. by 12 in., with explanatory captions, and, if mounted carefully, they can be made quite effective. Postage 2½d. per set.

Do keep a careful watch on THE GUIDER for news of the Fund. Not only paper shortage, but also the time factor makes this so necessary, for sometimes an announcement which is "in the offing" when one GUIDER goes to press will have lost its purpose if kept till next month's GUIDER appears.

Will you help us still further as another Target Month approaches by holding any gifts you particularly wish to count in the Target until the Target Month has started. Gifts received before November 2nd will be totalled up for the second interim period, July 29th to November 1st, and be shown as such when the third Target totals are published.

We still have a large supply of the Blue Fund leaflets. If required either for spreading the news or for the donation form they contain, please do not hesitate to ask us for them. We do not want any of them left on our hands, and it is a great help to us when the official donation forms are used.

Don't forget the B.-P. Posters, 10 by 15 in., price 2d. each. Postage 3½d. per dozen.

Grand Total of Fund (to date)

£30,822 13s.

TO SCOTTISH GUIDES

B.-P. MEMORIAL FUND

NOVEMBER TARGET

As the last Target fell during our holiday month in July, the next one has been specially fixed in November to suit Scotland, and is to finish on St. Andrew's Day. May I therefore urge you all to make a very special effort to beat all previous Scottish totals?

VIOLET CARNEGIE,

Scottish Chief Commissioner.

LAUNCHING A SEA RANGER SHIP

SO frequently there are Distress Signals sent out that someone has to launch a Sea Ranger Ship and what on earth happens? Very little really, and yet it is the big night for that crew, and with at least one or two ships being launched each week, a simple formula might be helpful.

The crew is lined up for the occasion, and you who are launching her are expected to start her on her voyage, so usually, as is the way with ships, something has to be broken, a bottle against the ship's bell (do not break the bell instead of the bottle, as was once done) or against the ship's chest, or a ribbon stretched across the room to be cut, and as this is done, it is customary to say . . . "I CHRISTEN THIS SEA RANGER SHIP . . . AND I WISH GOD-SPEED AND GOOD LUCK TO ALL WHO SAIL IN HER." Then the Ensign is hauled up (free, not furled), and the National Anthem sung, usually followed at once by the enrolment of a large number of the crew, and a talk.

A talk. "Oh dear, what can I say? I've no ideas." The following is the sort of talk they like with, of course, different presentations and with an addition of Ranger ideals:—

A ship is launched and christened to-night, and her crew have undertaken to do their best to maintain the honour of their ship.

This word "Ship" is everything to those who sail the Seas, and to those who sail the seas as Sea Rangers, trying to understand the things of ships. To most landmen "Ships are but boards, sailors but men." Those who love ships know that in every one of them, be she a battle-cruiser or the smallest sailing dinghy, there is something which gives her personality of her own—a character. To sailors a ship is so alive as to be almost human. It is as though something of her builders' spirit went into her when she was created, from which is born the soul of a ship.

So, too, to Sea Rangers, who are building and setting sail in newly-launched ships, the idea is not so visionary and impractical as it might sound, for they know the traditions they should make, and how they make them will affect more almost than anything else, the smooth course the crew hopes to take. All Sea Ranger crews are run on more or less the same lines, and most look alike, yet like a lot of one-design craft they do not all sail alike—some are fast, and some will come in last; it is all a matter of how they are handled. Build Sea Ranger Ships, but sail them carefully, so that in years to come they are as good as the day they were launched.

At sea all sailors take a pride in their craft, and give her service, but the details of that service depend on personal skill, from which maybe comes a burnt skin, a blister from hard pulling, dirty hands from brass polishing, or a sharp telling-off until the task is perfectly done, but each one is responsible for a duty, a part of the ship that gives this chance. Make it so in Sea Rangering. Sea Rangers promise to maintain the honour of their ship, and to get that desire to serve a ship they must feel as sailors do, that they are a link of the ship which is a living thing, demanding and receiving service.

Little things are just as important at times as big things, and all Sea Rangers on their maiden voyage should start with a love and a desire to care for small boats ingrained in them, for all crews try to own a boat, and then of course the pride of ownership plays its part, but until then other folks' boats are used or hired, and it must be that care is taken, thwarts are not stepped on (leaving then a dirty seat), boats are not jumped into, left in a mess (even if found in one), her sides are not scraped nor her bow crashed head-on . . . no-one is rough with a borrowed bike or car, so why with a boat? Remember, it is by boatwork that Sea Rangering as a whole is judged.

This is a specially grand night for S.R.S. . . . who are starting out on their first voyage after they have been launched and christened. They are a real ship at last. But are they? Doesn't it take more than a christening to make a ship? SHE HAS TO FIND HERSELF. She is all here, with a Skipper, Bos'n, and a keen crew, but the different parts of her, like a ship at sea, have yet to learn to work together. A ship is a highly complex structure of various conflicting strains which must all give and take according to her personal moods, and this must be learnt by experience. When a ship has been through a bad sea and foul weather on a long voyage, these strains give ample practise to the crew in finding their places in the ship's company and in gaining their sea-legs. And the harder they have to "cope", the more relief when the dead calm is reached and when the harbour is in sight. Then everything and everybody stiffens with pride; it is a big moment for the ship and her crew to know they didn't flounder and no-one let the ship down.

By this time there is a feeling of Peace, for when a ship "Finds Herself," as Kipling says in his story "The Ship that Found Herself," all the talking ceases, and all the separate pieces melt into the "soul of the ship," but remember, in wartime, a quick turn round at the wharves and off again, ready to do it all over again, no slackening or slackening of the pace, but more adventures, and this time as one whole Ship's Company taking their place in the Sea Ranger Fleet, and so adding to the Guide Movement a Sea Ranger Ship that has found herself.

ANNE HOPKINS,

Commissioner for Rangers.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL

These courses are for experienced Guiders and will cover very thoroughly all aspects of Guide and Brownie training. The programme will include discussions and practical help on Company and Pack Management, also Music, Drama, Imaginative Games, Miming, etc., Drill and Ceremonial, Test Work, Map-reading, Signalling. It is hoped that by the end of these courses a very high standard will have been attained.

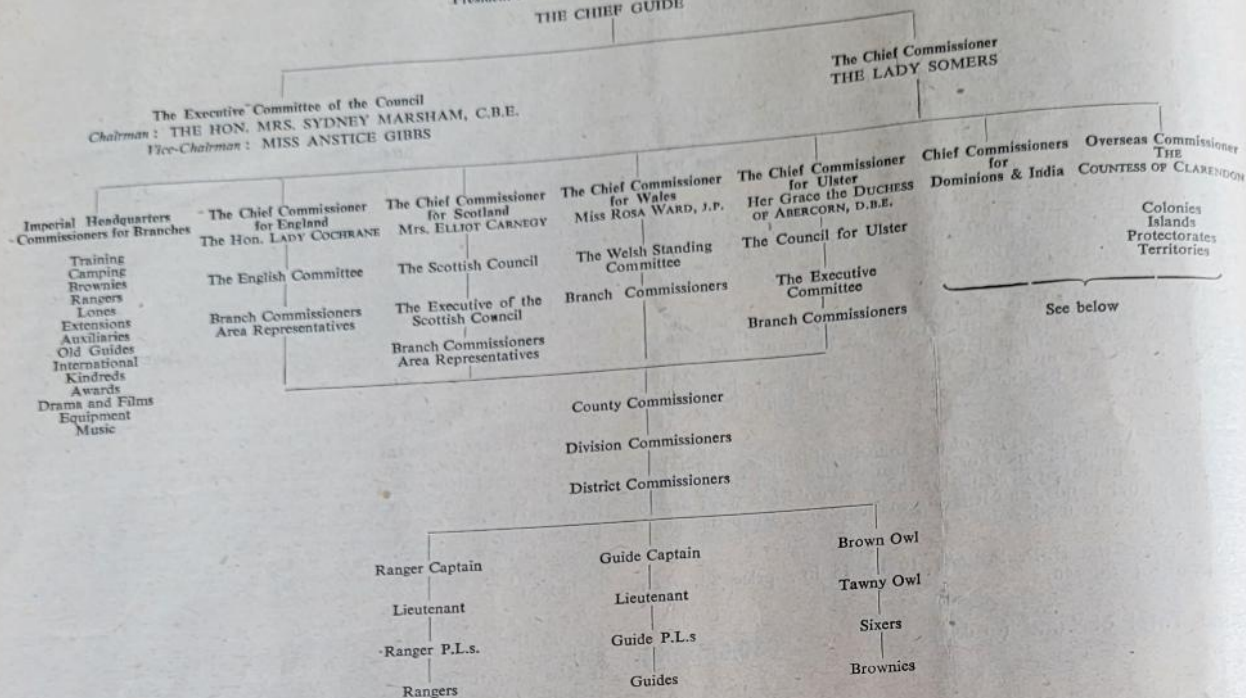
A further course for new Guiders will be arranged directly after Christmas. Details will appear later.

NOTE.—In the notice about the English Training School in the September GUIDER a misprint occurred. For "west of England" read "rest of England."—EDITOR.

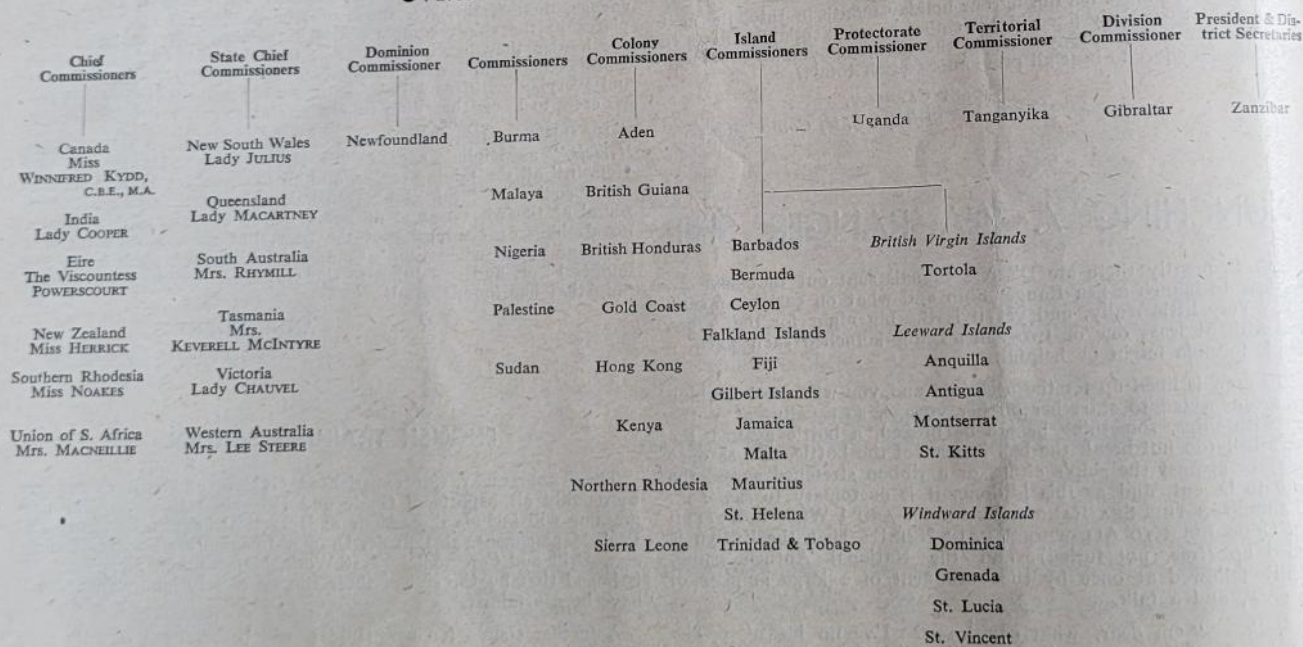
OUR FAMILY TREE

THE COUNCIL OF THE GIRL GUIDES' ASSOCIATION

President: H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL
THE CHIEF GUIDE



OVERSEAS DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATION



I WONDER!—No. 2



WE had an interesting time the other day tracking down an ant hill. There were swarms of large ants hurrying along a path in a wood, and after watching them for a while, we decided that the traffic was going to and fro in a definite direction, so that by following the crowd, for a bit we came to the

ant hill. It was a huge one, nearly three feet in circumference and about two feet high. What do you suppose it was made of, and how was it arranged inside? There appeared to be two main entrances, and I wondered what they led to. Would there be store chambers for the food we saw carried in? Nurseries for the eggs and the baby ants when they are hatched? Some sort of passages between the two? Do ants make wax or honey or store away any form of nectar for the winter? What exactly do they eat, animal matter or only vegetables? I wonder why some have wings and others not. Have they been torn off by accident or fighting or do they discard them intentionally? We looked at one chap who could not lift a dead wasp single-handed; how would he attract the attention of his work-mates? Somehow or other he DID, for away went five of them with the carcase upside down on their backs.

Insects eat plants, we know, but do plants ever eat insects? Ask the Sundews that are growing in this boggy patch, and feel thankful that you are not a fly! Look at the sticky beads on their tentacles and test their gripping power with your finger. Do you know what a Sundew flower looks like? Those rosy coloured "stickynesses" are the leaves and the flower is a different affair altogether.

How many mushrooms can you recognise? Everybody knows about five or six by sight (even if not by name) but it is quite a thrill to meet a new acquaintance. I cut open a small, hard fungi I found growing on an oak tree, expecting to find a plain, buff-coloured centre, and was amazed to see a wonderful interior with patterns in dark green, white and yellow, rather like a very superior kind of



boiled egg. Do you know the mushroom which changes colour when you pick it or break a bit off? If you left bits to dry, would they change back again?

Caterpillars seem to have a "wanderlust" just now! Furry fellows under one's feet all the time. Do you know what sort of butterfly they will grow into? What are the usual varieties in your district? It is well worth knowing them because what is quite common in one place may be rare in another, and so very interesting to a visitor.

Are those insects with multi-coloured wings and long tails butterflies? No! Of course not. But what are they? I saw some lovely ones the other day, which were rather smaller and had crimson wings. Do you hear that twittering in the grass, and did you see that small chap spring through the air? How far can he jump? If you can get close enough to one, examine his enormously powerful hind legs, which make this "hedge hopping" possible.

Pouff! What a curious smell. It has made the dogs all excited and quivery. That spells F.O.X. and a grand chase if we let them get away with it. Will the cubs still be with the old foxes, or has the family broken up, and is each young fox looking after itself? Do they stay more or less on the same ground or separate as far as possible?

Look at those mole runs just under the surface of the grass. Are they made by young or old moles I wonder, and are they real highways or just sort of "try outs" which may never be used twice? What happens if two moles meet in a run?

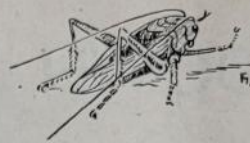
Have you ever seen a baby hedgehog? One came to share our cat's milk the other evening. Were its spines hard or soft? What sort of noise would it make to call its mother? Did Puss mind her uninvited guest?

Do you notice how different the country-side looks in even quite short distances? Travel a few miles and a landscape purple with willow herb, becomes a gold sheet of ragwort. Why? Is it different soil do you think, or is the seed only carried so far by the wind?

The telegraph wires are thick with families of swallows perching on them. They are getting together preparatory to starting off on their long trip South. When will they decide to make a start? Perhaps before this article is in print, if not, try to see them go! Have a look at the atlas to see where they are making for and where our winter visitors come from. How soon shall we see them?

I wonder! Do you?

F.M.M.



SALVAGE FOR GUIDES

AT the outbreak of war there was little scope for War Service for the Guides, as this is a "neutral" area; therefore salvage work was started in a small way. The owner of an empty shop in a main road agreed to lend his premises as a "dumping" spot, rent free, on the following conditions:—(1) that the Council charged no rates; (2) that we left the premises as we found them; (3) that they would be vacated in 48 hours if "let"; (4) that "To Let" bills were left in the windows. The Council was approached and proved most friendly, and the owner refused to accept payment for insurance. This depot was opened only on Saturday mornings at first, but soon some ladies offered to open it every afternoon so that the Guides could collect straight from school, in daylight. Early in 1940 four more depots were opened in other main roads in the Division, and the same procedure and the same co-operation occurred.

MOST IMPORTANT! A large wooden box with a big slit is left in the doorway of each depot, and these are often filled to overflowing twice a day by passers-by who are "out all day" and prefer to bring salvage themselves. The windows of the depots are dressed differently every week, and the Guides have to use their art and ingenuity in making an attractive appeal.

The Method. Special light trek-carts were made or bought, with rubber tyres that run easily on pavements and up curbs, for it must be remembered that "customers" often fill up the carts with loads of heavy books, etc. Slips are given to the Guides stamped (a rubber stamp was bought) with "The Guide Called for Waste," and if there is no one at home, a slip is put in the letter box, saving much annoyance on both sides! When the waste has been collected, the Guide is responsible for crossing it out in the order book at the depot. Everything is accepted, except bones and tins, and besides paper waste the salvage may consist of gramophones, violins, clothing, silver plate, in fact, anything that the people can spare and don't know what to do with, for "The Guides will know how to make use of it" is heard constantly.

Paper and Cardboard is sorted by a keen rota of ladies who attend the depots every afternoon, and the Government contractor calls every fortnight, and generally collects two or three tons. Sacks and string are provided by the contractor.

Foil, Lead Foil and Milk Caps are sorted and collected by a firm every quarter.

Books are carefully inspected. Thousands have been sent to Red Cross and the Forces and individual friends of the Guides. Valuable

and old editions are set aside by an expert, who usually finds a market for them, such as a museum or library. Collections of standard works and so forth are often gladly given to a "blitzed" town library, while the soiled and worthless books have their covers removed and are then sent to swell the "waste."

Gramophones and Wireless Sets are kept till we have an appeal for them.

Clothing is sorted into "good," "possible" and "rags." The "good" is washed or cleaned; the "possible" is remade and repaired by a sewing party which has met weekly for three years. The clothes are despatched to wherever the need is greatest at the moment "with best wishes from the Guides and Brownies." This week five boxes of men's clothing were sent to the Danish fishermen just arrived here. The Relieving Officer, the Secretary of Soldiers' and Sailors' Association, and several schoolmasters, constantly appeal for clothing for local children, and if nothing suitable is found in any depot, often purchases are made from the fund. But a "want" displayed in a depot window hardly ever fails to be successful—even when the appeal was for a "jazz band set"! It appeared in an hour!

Finance. From the sale of waste paper, etc., wool to knit 5,000 comforts has been brought by our knitting circle, and each garment bears a label, "Thank you from the Wallington Girl Guides." All postages, carriage of sacks of books, etc., cleaning, are defrayed by this sale, also the cost of a "Next of Kin" quarterly parcel to a local prisoner is defrayed, and many donations given from time to time to war charities of all kinds. Apart from running expenses, every penny is spent in these ways, and nothing is given to Company or Pack funds, and neither do the Guides benefit in any way. £50 (i.e., £10 per depot) has been placed in the Post Office Savings Bank, earmarked for any dilapidations to the premises that may occur. By sale of tinfoil alone £70 has been sent direct to Surrey Red Cross, and the total raised is approximately £750, which is equal to 180 tons of paper.

That the work has raised the prestige of the Movement here cannot be doubted, and is shown by the outstanding generosity of the public, the co-operation of the Salvage Officers of the Councils, the keenness of volunteers, experts and others, to help in the work, and, above all, in the way the Guides and Brownies are seen about the roads happily doing their bit to help win the war. "Their cheerfulness is an example to us all," is often heard!

DOWN THE LANES

with

GYPSY PETULENGRO



"**K**OOSHTI-DIVVAS T'A KOOSHTI-BOK"—the old Romany greeting that means "Good Day and Good Fortune." October is here, and the flame of autumn creeps on in wood and hedgerow. October can be one of the best months of the year for campers, and certainly one of the most interesting months for those with "eyes that can see." Mushrooms can still be gathered, and although the squirrels are growing plump through long feeds of hazel-nuts and other wild fruits, there are still a goodly supply for those that seek them.

To rise with the sun on a calm October morn, with a wash in clear, cold spring water, to ramble over dew-covered meadows still bathed in mist, is a joy that should not be missed, and in the chill evenings a chat around the camp fire before "turning-in" is heaven itself. If you are fortunate enough to get a "pitch" near a wood, you will see and hear things that the town dweller never sees and seldom hears about, such as the busy squirrel laying up a store for the winter, bees still busy and late butterflies still on the wing. The call of the old cock pheasant at dusk, as he rises with a "clap-clap" of whirring wings to his perch on a bough near the top of a lofty tree, is a joy to the real camper. At night you may hear the bark of an old Dog Fox, the answering whine of the vixen and the yelp of the half-grown cubs.

I mentioned the camp fire chat; and it is still possible to have a fire without contravening the law, if you "know the ropes." It used to be the boast of the Gypsy that he could make a fire with plenty of flames and little smoke; now he makes a fire with little flame but as much heat as possible. I visited some Romany pals of mine the other evening who had a fairly good fire burning, but no flame was visible from above, and scarcely from any angle on the ground. My friends were using a screen made from branches from broom bushes and other wood, and was a huge success. They had driven eight or nine fairly thick posts into the ground and had "woven" the twigs of broom between the posts which covered three sides of the fire. The top was covered with a "hurdle," also interlaced thinly with broom twigs. This allowed what smoke there was to get away, and the smoke itself helped to screen what flame there was. The fire had been made up just before dusk with pieces of dead poplar and elder, which burnt well without making much flame, while the embers gave out a great heat. A gentle stir now and again, and the fire lasted until *Wuddres-horo* (bed-time), then a pail of water on the embers to prevent them breaking out, and all was well. Those sitting in front hid what little glow there was at times when a gust of wind penetrated the screen, which also prevented the heat from escaping, thereby serving a double purpose.

I am frequently asked what wood is best for outdoor fires, and as many readers are campers, a few words on this may be useful. Whitehorn or Blackthorn are splendid, and even though the wood may be freshly cut and green, once alight, it will burn briskly and give out great heat. Ash and Elm are also useful woods for day-time use at present, but for night fires old Poplar, Sycamore, Elder and Beech are the favoured amongst the Gypsies. Pine cones can be used, and are splendid for getting a fire alight quickly. In damp weather it is advisable to gather twigs from the hedges, as the dead twigs at the roots of most hedges remain dry for a long time after it commences to rain, and in fairly thick hedges they seldom get wet at all.

Start the fire off with tiny twigs at first, then place a layer of thicker ones. When these are well alight you can pack it up with quite hefty pieces, and usually they will catch alight even if they are damp. Strange to say, damp wood casts out greater heat than dry when once it does get alight.

Holly is another wood that lights easily when sere, and the fallen boughs of the Horse Chestnut sends out a fragrant smell when burning. If you are camping on a common, or waste ground you can often get a good supply of wood from furze bushes, or "Whins," as they are called in some districts, but make certain that the fires are well damped when leaving the spot, for they have a nasty knack of re-lighting if breezes spring up, although you may think the embers look "dead."

I met a Guide at Blackpool a few days ago, who wanted to know how we Romanies did our cooking outside. There are two or three ways of making an "oven," and a splendid one can be made from an ordinary biscuit tin but space does not permit an article about

ovens this time; however, at some future date I will tell you all about the different methods we use. And meanwhile, *Kooshti-Divvas T'a Boro Yags* (Good Day and Big Fires).

VEGETABLE DYEING

THE art of dyeing wool from flowers, lichen and berries or the bark of trees is a simple process, and can be carried out very successfully if a few general rules are followed. No special apparatus is required, but a supply of clean, soft water is essential, therefore rain-water should be collected unless the dyer is fortunate to have a burn or stream to work beside.

Wool can be dyed in the fleece or in the yarn, but first it must be thoroughly washed, so that no trace of the natural oil is left in it. The best way of cleaning wool is to place it in the equivalent of 10 gallons of warm water in which has been dissolved 1 lb. soda, 2 ozs. soft soap, 4 fluid ozs. of ammonia. Remove after two minutes and squeeze gently, then rinse in several changes of warm water. If the wool is in the fleece, squeeze as little as possible, or else the wool will felt.

The only utensils needed for the actual dyeing are a large pot or cauldron, which can be placed over an open fire, and in some cases a strainer may be needed to remove the particles of vegetable from the liquid before the wool is placed in it.

Vegetable dyes can be divided into two classes: (a) those which give colouring direct to the material, and (b) those which require a mordant to bring out the colour. The oldest and most commonly used mordant is alum. Other mordants include iron, tin, chrome and copper.

The following are two recipes for vegetable dyeing, one with a mordant and one without, and upon the foundation of these recipes, with a little experiment, many beautiful colours can be obtained from the dyes listed at the end of this article.

Yellow. Heather (Ling) with mordant

Having washed the wool thoroughly, put enough water into the pot to cover the wool, but before placing the wool in the water, dissolve the alum and a small quantity of cream of tartar in the water, the latter to brighten the colour. The usual amount of alum used is a quarter of a pound to one pound of wool. Place the wool in this concoction and boil, removing at the end of not less than one hour. In the meantime, place heather tops, which should be gathered just before flowering, in a cauldron of water and boil for half an hour. Strain off heather and place the wool which has been previously mordanted into this boiling liquid and continue to boil, stirring occasionally, until the desired shade of yellow is obtained. The usual proportion of heather tops required is about 2 lbs. to 6 lbs. of wool, but the amount of heather and length of boiling can be varied according to the depth of colour required. It is as well to experiment with small amounts before attempting to dye large quantities of wool.

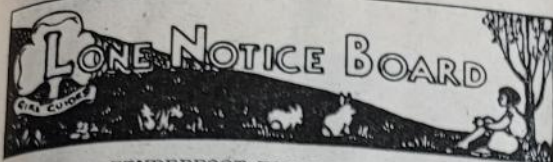
Crotal or Brown. Stone Lichen without mordant

The most beautiful shades of brown, gold or tan can be obtained from stone lichen, which may be found in large quantities on old stone walls, rocks and stones, and can be scraped off easily with a blunt knife, especially if it is damp. After washing the wool, boil it with an equal quantity of lichen from one to two hours, occasionally stirring, and raising the wool from the liquid with a stick to ascertain the depth of colour obtained.

The following is a list of colours obtainable from British plants. The most difficult colours to obtain are red and blue, while the simplest are brown, black and yellow.

Black: Alder tree bark, dock root. Blue: Bilberry (with alum), elder (with alum), yellow iris roots. Brown: Stone lichen, dulse, currant (with alum). Crimson: Birch (fresh inner bark), bedstraw roots, common sorrel roots. Flesh colour: Willow bark. Green: Broom, furze bark. Magenta: Dandelion. Orange: Bramble. Purple: Sundew, watercress. Yellow: Heather tops (with alum), ash tree roots, bracken roots. St. John's Wort, bogmyrtle.

NOTE.—Although some of the materials required for vegetable dyeing are now difficult to obtain, we publish the above article for the benefit of those who can still obtain them, and we hope that those who cannot do so will be interested enough to file the article for future reference in happier times. It will also interest them to know that some of the beautiful entries for the Guide Handwork Exhibition held at Headquarters were dyed in this way by Guides.—EDITOR.



TENDERFOOT FOR LONES—VI.

THE LAW. The Law and Promise are the vital foundation of Guiding and both must be memorised, pondered and digested until they become part of one's being. They are the stepping stones which help us to ford the river of life.

The Lone has a special responsibility, since she is more often than not the sole representative of the Guide Movement in her immediate neighbourhood, therefore suggestions as to the meaning and scope of the Law and Promise need to be made more definitely than to active Guides. But we all have to do our own thinking and make our own applications, and in common with other Guides we must look out for instances in every-day life, in books, in history, and we must keep a watch upon our own standards and actions.

Take the first Law: *A Guide's honour is to be trusted.* Why? Because she has a sense of what is just, right and true, and will practise it in her daily life to the best of her ability. She recognises her responsibility to uphold the honour of her company and of her country. She can be trusted with any confidence given to her and with anything put into her charge. She is truthful and her word can be relied upon.

This is what we expect of a Guide's honour, but we must help the recruit to think it out for herself and realise that only gradually can so full an implication come to anyone.

In the company letter we can tell yarns which show honour in the breach as well as in the observance, and we should leave the Guides to make and write their own deductions. We can ask them to record or make up stories which illustrate the Law, to discuss it in their Patrol pages, and, above all, to make a determined effort to keep it.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL HOLLOWAY, N.7

PROBATIONERS. Candidates of good education between the ages of 19 and 33 can be received into the Preliminary Training School for seven weeks' training, without fees, before entering the wards. Salary during training, £30, £35, and £40 per annum. On completion of three years' training selected Nurses have the opportunity of training for the C.M.B. Apply to the Matron for full particulars.

Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women WATERLOO ROAD, S.E.1

(Recognised Training School)
There are vacancies for **PROBATIONER NURSES** for three-and-a-half years' training. Age limit 17-35 years. Salary £30, £35, £40, £50. Board, lodging and some indoor uniform provided. Lectures given by Medical Staff and Resident Sister Tutor. Some of the period of training will be spent at the base hospital in the country. For particulars apply Matron.

THE VIOLET MELCHETT INFANT WELFARE CENTRE FLOOD WALK, CHELSEA, S.W.3

Training for educated girls in care of babies and small children, including Nursery School work, at evacuated Nursery. Students prepared for the National Society of Children's Nurseries Examination. Pocket money given. Apply Secretary.

THE BOOTLE GENERAL HOSPITAL BOOTLE, LIVERPOOL 20

STUDENT NURSES required. Must be healthy and well educated. Salary, £30, £35, £40. Three years' training. Federated Superannuation scheme applicable after first year. Apply to Matron.

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THE BROWNIE LAW

"A Brownie gives in to the older folk.
A Brownie does not give in to herself."

Earlier in the year in these pages your opinion was asked on the subject of the Brownie Law, and we were grateful to those who gave time and thought to this question and who wrote giving their views.

Opinion was very divided as to whether any alteration is advisable, and if so, what changes should be made, so that until it is possible to get this subject more widely discussed, we will keep to the present wording. We Ows know what it intends to convey to the Brownies, and they, on the whole, like the sound of the sentences, so that it is up to us to study it in relation to each separate recruit and to interpret it according to the intelligence and circumstances of the children in the way which will appeal to them and help them most.

First, perhaps, we tackle the wording with them, giving any necessary explanations so that we, in return, can get their ideas as to how they can set to work to keep the Brownie Law. In a Paragraph on the Law in the Brownie Prayer Book the Brownies are told: "GIVING IN is not an easy thing to do. It means obeying orders whether we like them or not. OLDER FOLK means our parents, our teachers and those who have had more years than we have to learn which things are best and the best ways to do work and play."

The first part of the Law might read: "A Brownie recognises the greater wisdom and experience of the older folk and so is ready to give in to them." The rub comes when the older folk are not understanding people, and when they make unfair demands on the child. This is beyond our power to prevent, but we can be careful to be very fair ourselves and to co-operate as closely as possible with parents, teachers and others in authority over the children, so that our direction will not be in opposition to that given them at home.

Children must learn discipline and obedience, and we can encourage them to look upon this as something they can practise and give in return for what the older folk do for them; this often entails "not giving in to themselves." We can suggest simple ways of practising self-control, something positive the Brownie can do—it will be the clearest way of explaining the negative wording of the second clause.

If the Brownie is expected to put real meaning into the keeping of the Law, it is essential for her to understand it according to her capabilities, so let us adapt our explanations to the needs of each recruit individually and then follow up the initial interpretations as their understanding develops and as our knowledge of them grows.

VIOLET C. SMITH,
Great Brown Owl.

PRAYER IN TIME OF WAR

God, our Father, give to the nations of the world a new heart of comradeship; the old man of ignorance and cruelty being done away, and the new man put on, renewed in knowledge, to strengthen and to serve the brethren: that every people may bring its tribute of excellence to the common treasury, without fear, and without lust of domination; and all the world may go forward in the new and living way which he hath consecrated for us; who now liveth and reigneth, with Thee and the Spirit of truth, one God, world without end.

—From *The Kingdom, the Power and the Glory*.

BLACKLANDS

Don't forget that the end of summer is not by any means the end of Blacklands! Restrop is still open for bookings and Blacklands is as beautiful in autumn as at any other season. Write to the Warden, Blacklands Farm, East Grinstead, Sussex.

WHAT TO EXPECT AT FOXLEASE

Oct. 10th-20th — County Ranger	Nov. 27th-Dec. 1st—English Diploma'd
Advisors' and County Sea Ranger	Guiders' week-end.
Coxswains' week-end.	Dec. 4th-8th—Ranger week-end.
Oct. 23rd-26th—Southampton Youth	Dec. 23rd-28th—Christmas Party.
Committee.	Dec. 29th-Jan. 5th—Welsh Instructors'
Oct. 30th-Nov. 7th—Brownie.	week.
Nov. 10th-17th—Guide.	Jan. 8th-15th—Ranger.
Nov. 20th-24th—General week-end.	Jan. 19th-26th—Guide and Brownie.

For particulars regarding Free Places, Railway Grants, Fees, etc., please see the March GUIDER.

All applications should be made to the Secretary, Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants, and must be accompanied by a deposit of 6s., which will be returned if withdrawal is made two full weeks before the date of the course. It would be appreciated if Guiders would enclose a stamped addressed envelope with their applications.

For Guiders to whom it is more convenient to arrive in the morning, a picnic lunch will be provided (at 6d.) if the Secretary is notified beforehand. Otherwise, tea is the first meal of the Training week.

Buses which pass Foxlease gates leave Southampton at five minutes past each hour, and Brockenhurst at half past each hour. The last buses are 8.5 p.m. from Southampton and 8.30 p.m. from Brockenhurst. Taxis are seldom available.

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THE GUIDER



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

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

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

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

"The Guider" is sent direct by post from Imperial Headquarters to any part of the United Kingdom at the rate of 5d. per month (which includes postage). Post free for a year 5s. Foreign and Colonial, 5s. post free.

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

9th SEPTEMBER, 1942

PRESENT:

The Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham, C.B.E. (Chair).
The Lady Baden-Powell, G.B.E.
Miss Anstice Gibbs.
The Lady Baden-Powell.
Miss Alice Godman, D.B.E.
Miss Bardsley.
The Hon. Mrs. de Beaumont.
Mrs. Mark Kerr, O.B.E.
The Hon. W. J. Benson.
The Lady Merthyr.
The Countess of Clarendon.
Miss Olive Nicholl.
The Hon. Lady Cochrane.
The Lady Somers.
Mrs. R. Davies-Cooke.
Miss K. J. Strong.
Sir Percy Everett.
Miss Ward, J.P.
Miss Wallace Williamson.

Before opening the meeting, Mrs. Marsham welcomed the Chief Guide on her return to this country from Kenya. Mrs. Marsham said she hoped Lady Baden-Powell would forgive the many changes she would find; she felt that never had Guiding had a better opportunity than the present and we were looking to the Chief Guide to help us in our work.

In replying, the Chief Guide said she was deeply touched by the welcome she had received and by all that Mrs. Marsham had said; there was nothing to forgive and she only felt an utter pride in the way in which Guides had carried on everywhere with so much success in the great war effort. If transport allowed she hoped to visit the Counties and to meet the Guides to tell them how proud she was to be back with them.

Mrs. Marsham then explained that the meeting had been called to ratify the appointment of the Lady Somers as Chief Commissioner, and Lady Somers was then unanimously appointed.

The Chairman welcomed Lady Somers and on behalf of the Council said how pleased and proud the members were that she had consented to become the Chief Commissioner.

Lady Somers thanked the members for appointing her, and said it was a very great pleasure as her first duty as Chief Commissioner to endorse all that Mrs. Marsham had said in her welcome to the Chief Guide. The Chief Guide offered Lady Somers her good wishes in her new responsibilities and said she was sure every Commissioner and County would welcome the appointment.

The Hon. Treasurer reported that Her Majesty the Queen had sent a generous donation to the B.-P. Fund.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

9th SEPTEMBER, 1942

PRESENT:

The Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham, C.B.E. (Chair).
The Lady Baden-Powell, G.B.E.
Miss Anstice Gibbs.
Miss Bardsley.
The Countess of Clarendon.
The Hon. Lady Cochrane.
Mrs. Davies-Cooke.
Sir Percy Everett.
The Lady Merthyr.
The Lady Somers.
Miss K. J. Strong.
Miss Wallace Williamson.
Miss Ward, J.P.
The Hon. Mrs. Fitzherbert Wright.
By Invitation:
Mrs. Mark Kerr, O.B.E.
Miss Shanks.

RESIGNATION FROM THE COUNCIL

The resignation of Nancy, Lady Vivian, from the Council was received with regret. Routine business was transacted.

Date of the next meeting, Wednesday, October 14th.

CORRECTION. JUNE "GUIDER"

Rule 36, page 42, Second Class.

Section II, para. 2, should read:—

"Lay and light a fire in the open, using not more than two matches, and cook on it."

GREEN LANYARDS

Headquarters now has a supply of Green Lanyards, cost 8d. each. These will be issued by C.C.A.s, and individual Licence Holders should not make application direct to Headquarters.

PATROL LEADERS' CAMP PERMIT

Green Shoulder Stripes

These will be issued by C.C.A.s.

REGISTRATION OF SEA RANGER SHIPS

New crews are reminded that no two Sea Ranger Ships can take the same name. They are, therefore, advised—as soon as their ship is formed—to find out from Headquarters whether the name they have in mind is still available; if so, it can then be reserved for them pending the ship's official registration through the usual channels.

THE TRAVELLERS' BADGE

The Traveller's Badge, which was passed in December, 1941, has come in for some criticism as not being drawn up sufficiently on a world basis. One Examiner has sent in suggestions for a revision of the syllabus, and suggestions and criticisms are invited from Commissioners and Guiders.

PRESENT SYLLABUS

1. Choose a foreign nation and prepare for a visit to them by making your own guide book, illustrating:—

(a) Country and climate, agriculture and industries, religion, history, government during recent years, customs and culture.

(b) Guiding and Scouting, or where there are no Guides and Scouts, the National Youth Movement and how there aims resemble and differ from our own.

(c) The life and achievement of a national hero or heroine.

2. Do TWO of the following, one from each group:—

(a) Sing a song, dance a dance, speak some verse, or prose, play a tune, tell a story or legend, sing or play a national anthem.

(b) Cook a dish, make some useful article (which may be one of the following—needlework, embroidery, wood-carving, etc.).

Each to be an example of the national culture of some nation other than your own.

3. Have a knowledge of the national flags of not less than 20 of the foreign countries affiliated to the World Association.

SUGGESTIONS FOR NEW SYLLABUS

1. (a) Plan a fortnight's travelling holiday in your own country.

(b) Choose a foreign country, island or district, and find out all you can about four of the following:—

(i) Religion and places of worship.

(ii) How the inhabitants travel within their own country.

(iii) What animals and birds they see, and where.

(iv) What trees and flowers grow.

(v) Their music and musical instruments.

(vi) Their characteristic art and handicrafts.

(vii) Their houses and domestic arrangements.

(viii) Their sports and games.

(ix) Their climate and dress.

(Criticism: Suggests that only permanent things should be learnt, not forms of government, etc.)

(c) Know the uniform of their Scouts and Guides.

(Criticism: National Youth Movements too difficult for a child—e.g. Spain—difficult to know exactly what a "movement" is. Even in England one does not know the many Junior Associations: Life Saving Guards, Camp Fire Girls, Junior Red Cross, Junior St. John, Boys Brigade, etc., etc. In other countries they are generally political and continually changing.)

(d) Know the life and achievement of a national hero or heroine in life or legend.

(Criticism: Whole paragraph considered very difficult, and almost cuts out the choice of eastern countries. The song, verse, etc., might not be translatable. National Anthem not approved of—suggests that if it is necessary at all, it should be national song.)

(b) Know how the people live, how they cook, what they cook, what cooking apparatus they use.

(Criticism: It is not possible to get ingredients to cook national dishes. Not possible for a child to learn the handwork of the country—it is a technique.)

(c) Know how to make the necessary arrangements for travelling in another country, viz., passports, visas, currency, etc.

HEADQUARTERS RESTAURANT

The restaurant will be closed on October 15th and 16th, but lunch will be served to County Commissioners attending English County Commissioners' Conference.

AWARDS

RED CORD DIPLOMA

Miss I. Morrison, London.

HEADQUARTERS INSTRUCTORS

Guide

Miss L. Bennett, S.E. Lancs (Origin and Development of the Movement; H.E.S. General Qualifications).

Miss M. Boulton, Herts (Drill and Ceremonial; Games)

Miss I. Brookings, Cornwall (Tenderfoot; Woodcraft).

Miss M. Burgess, Kent (Knotting; Woodcraft).

Miss M. Cantrill, S.E. Lancs (Signalling; Knotting).

Miss M. Cook, Norfolk (Signalling, H.E.S. General Qualifications).

Miss A. Cowdell, Leicestershire (Camp Fire; Drill and Ceremonial).

Miss V. Elvin, Kent (Tenderfoot; Woodcraft).

Miss E. Foster Hall, London (Drill and Ceremonial; Signalling).

Miss M. Gilbey, Bucks (Tenderfoot; Signalling).

Miss E. Henshall, Ulster (Knotting; Mapping).

Miss Knox, Ulster (Tenderfoot; Heights, Weights, Distances).

Miss M. Maxwell, S.E. Lancs (Handicraft; Mapping and Compass).

Miss T. McCarthy, London (Drill and Ceremonial; H.E.S. General Qualifications).

Miss H. D. Unsworth, S.E. Lancs. (Tenderfoot; First Aid and Sick Nursing).

THE GUIDER

Miss L. Vernon, Surrey, East (Games; Drill and Ceremonial).
 Miss N. Vickers, Ulster (Signalling; Heights, Weights, Distances).
 Miss K. Wyld, Bucks (Games; H.E.S. General Qualifications).
 Brownie
 Miss A. Brambleby, Oxford (Story Telling; Games).
 Miss Ramsden, Staffs (Additional subjects—Health; Nature; Singing Games).
 Miss E. Storey, Yorks, W.R.S. (Test Work; Ceremonies; Singing Games).
 Miss E. E. Veitch, Northumberland (Games; Test Work; Ceremonies).

CALENDAR OF EVENTS
ENGLAND

ENGLISH COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' CONFERENCE AND TRAINING
 Girl Guide Headquarters, Thursday and Friday, October 12th and 16th. Nothing Session, 11 a.m.—12.45 p.m. Afternoon Session, 2 p.m.—4.30 p.m.
 County Commissioners will be very glad to know that the Chief Guide is coming to the Conference; therefore they should endeavour to be present to give the Chief Guide a great welcome after her long absence abroad.
 This Conference is for County Commissioners and Assistant County Commissioners only. Lunch and tea will be obtainable in the Headquarters Restaurant. Attendance forms and programmes will reach County Commissioners at the end of September. Enquiries should be sent to Miss Page-May, Wynchies, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire.

SCOTLAND

SCOTTISH CONFERENCE ON GUIDING IN WAR-TIME

The Chief Guide hopes to be present at this Conference, which will be held at the Freemasons' Hall, George Street, Edinburgh, on Saturday, October 10th, from 10.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., fee 2s.
 Applications from Commissioners and Guides should be sent before October 8th to the Conference Secretary, Scottish Headquarters, 16 Coates Crescent, Edinburgh, enclosing fee and stating whether tea and coffee will be required.

PROGRAMME

- 10.30—Morning coffee (6d.).
- 11.00—Opening Session by the Scottish Chief Commissioner and others.
- 11.30—"What They Are Thinking"—short talks on what Brownies, Guides, Rangers and Guiders feel about Guiding in War-time.
- 12.45 General Conversation; Sale of Extension Work; Exhibition of Handicrafts; County Commissioners' Meeting.
- 1.00 Lunch (packed-and-thermos).
- 2.00 How Headquarters Can Help Guiders.
- 2.15 "How They Are Living"—W. D. Ritchie, Esq., Director of Education, Selkirkshire.
- 3.00 "Bird's-Eye View of Guiding in War-time." Lady Somers, Imperial Chief Commissioner.
- 4.00 Guiders' Own.
- 4.30 Tea (1s. 4d.) Film.
- 5.30 Camp Fire.

Close of Conference

SCOTTISH TRAINING

It is hoped to arrange a central Scottish training (probably in Dumbartonshire) for Commissioners and Ranger, Guide and Brownie Guiders, during the Christmas holidays. Details will be published in THE GUIDER as soon as possible.

Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, September, 1942.

ENGLAND

BERKSHIRE

EAST BERKSHIRE.—Div. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Downs, Grubwood Cottage, Cookham Dean.
 BIRMINGHAM
 KINGS HATH.—Dist. C., Miss D. M. C. Skews, 54, Dennis Road, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, 12.

CHESHIRE

NORTH STOCKPORT.—Div. C., Miss E. McKinnon, 4, Earl Road, Heaton Moor, Stockport.
 LAWTON.—Dist. C., Miss M. Wetherpoon, Field House, Alsager, Stoke-on-Trent.
 WALLASEY, NORTH.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss N. Hawkes, 41, Penkett Road, Wallasey.
 NORTH STOCKPORT.—Div. C., Miss E. H. Gandy.
 LAWTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Stevenson.

DEVONSHIRE

TORQUAY, EAST.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss Glenister, St. Katharine's College, Carey Park, Torquay.
 TORQUAY, WEST.—Dist. C., Mrs. Colwill, Frontenac, Thurlow Road, Torquay.
 Please note that the temporary Commissioner for BIDEFORD DISTRICT is Miss M. G. Durrant, not Miss P. J. Durrant as mentioned in the gazette list of the September GUIDER.

RESIGNATION

TORQUAY, WEST.—Dist. C., Miss S. G. Clarke.
 DURHAM
 GATESHEAD NO. 4.—Dist. C., Mrs. Neill, St. Mary's Vicarage, Heworth, Gateshead-on-Tyne.
 GATESHEAD NO. 6.—Dist. C., Mrs. Mudd, 9, Kempton Gardens, Gateshead-on-Tyne.
 SOUTH SHIELDS NO. 4.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss M. Ditchburn, 84, Milvain Avenue, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 SOUTH SHIELDS NO. 7.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss C. Clark, 206, Westoe Road, South Shields.

RESIGNATION

GATESHEAD NO. 4.—Dist. C., Mrs. Mudd.
 ESSEX
 CHADWELL HEATH.—Dist. C. Miss H. Bundock, 88, West Road, Chadwell Heath.
 HEDDINGHAM.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss H. Norman, The Moat House, Birkbrook, nr. Halstead.

RESIGNATION

HORNCHURCH, EAST.—Dist. C., Mrs. Allen.
 HAMPSHIRE
 PORTSMOUTH, SOUTH-WEST.—Dist. C., Mrs. Wilson.
 Please note that PORTSMOUTH, SOUTH-WEST DISTRICT has been disbanded.

RESIGNATION

BECKENHAM.—Div. C., Miss R. Tyacke.
 LANCASHIRE, NORTH-EAST
 BLACKBURN RURAL (new Division).—Div. C., Mrs. Wishart, Pittarrow, Meins Road, Blackburn.
 Containing the Districts of:—
 WEST BLACKBURN RURAL (new District).—Dist. C., Mrs. Perry, Windy Ridge, Mellor, nr. Blackburn.

LEICESTERSHIRE

COUNTY SECRETARY.—(Temp.), Miss M. Kershaw, Greystones, Newtown Linford, Leicester.
 MARKET HARBOUR.—Dist. C., Miss M. Woods, Braybrooks, Market Harborough.
 MARKET HARBOUR.—Dist. C., Miss P. Hay.

RESIGNATION

LINCOLNSHIRE

WEST LINDSEY.—Div. C., Miss S. Nicholson, South View, Kirton Lindsey.
 LONDON
 CENTRAL HOLLOWAY.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss M. Mander, 7, Widecombe Way, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N.2.
 FOREST HILL.—Dist. C., Miss K. J. Baldwin, 5, Church Rise, Forest Hill, S.E.23.

RESIGNATION

CENTRAL HOLLOWAY.—Dist. C., Miss M. Swansborough.
 NORFOLK
 CENTRAL HOLLOWAY.—Dist. C. (Temp.) is Miss E. W. Tindall, not Miss N. Tyndall as mentioned in the gazette list of September's GUIDER.

OXFORDSHIRE

Please note the following re-arrangements:—
 BULLINGDON (new Division).—Div. C., Miss G. Robotham, Upperton Croft, Brightwell.
 BULLINGDON (new Division).—Div. C., Miss I. Lampen Smith, Oxford.

Containing the Districts of:—
 DORCHESTER (separated from Watlington District).—Dist. C., as before.
 CROSSWAYS, Shillingford.
 THAME (transferred from Oxfordshire South Division).—Dist. C., as before.

WHEATLEY (new District).—Vacant.
 OXFORD CITY DIVISION (no change).
 OXFORDSHIRE, NORTH.—Div. C., as before. Containing the Districts of:—BARNWICK, BICESTER, DEDDINGTON (Commissioners as before), Prospect House, Islip, Oxford.

ISLIP (new District).—Vacant.
 WOODSTOCK.—Div. C., as before. Containing the Districts of:—GOSWICK, OXFORDSHIRE, SOUTH.—Div. C., as before.
 THAMES AND HENLEY (Commissioners as before).

WATLINGTON.—Vacant.
 OXFORDSHIRE, WEST (new Division).—Div. C., Mrs. Canadine, The Rectory, Alvechurch, Oxford.
 Containing the Districts of:—

BURFORD, CHIPPING NORTON and WITNEY (all transferred from Oxfordshire, North Division).
 RESIGNATION
 DORCHESTER AND WATLINGTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Edwards.

SHROPSHIRE
 RESIGNATION
 MARKET DRAYTON.—Dist. C., Miss R. Crompton.
 SUFFOLK
 COLNEIS.—Div. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Dawson, Capel Hall, Trimley St. Martin, Ipswich.

WEST SURREY
 COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss J. E. Taylor, The Old Well House, Betchworth.
 WILTSHIRE

EXTENSION SECRETARY.—Mrs. J. Willoughby, Timber Cottage, Crockerton, Warminster.
 LONG SECRETARY.—Mrs. J. Willoughby, Timber Cottage, Crockerton, Warminster.
 YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING
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All communications with regard to Classified Advertisements should be addressed to Girl Guides Association Headquarters.
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trated	2	24d
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 Thrush, Wren 10 1/2
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