

October, 1942

Published Monthly for Commissioners, Guiders and Rangers

Barnfields

Annual Subscription 3/- post free.

Price 3d.

THE GUIDER

VOL XXIX. No. 11

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THE CHIEF GUIDE'S TALK

YOU have all been too kind! The welcome that I received when at last I landed back in England in mid-September, has touched me very deeply, and I give my warmest thanks to those who wrote or wired—or spoke when we met—those heart-warming words of goodwill on my return.

It is good to be back amongst so many old friends, and to start making contact with new ones, too, for naturally, with the passing of the years, a new generation of Guides—and even of Guiders—has grown up, and I seem now to find in the ranks of the Guiders many whom I previously have seen as Guides or even as Brownies in the days gone by.

What a good sign that is; and what a pointer it is to the good that is within us, and the steady continuity of purpose and endeavour! I cannot express fully enough how inspiring and thrilling it is to find our Movement in such fine fettle. I was told that now that I was back at home once more, I could help to encourage you all.

"SCUSE ME! The boot is on the other leg! Nothing that I can do or say can count one iota compared with the inspiration and encouragement you can gain by seeing YOURSELVES as I see you, by looking around you with a rightful pride in your own local efforts, and glorying in the part that Guides of all ages are playing so successfully in the life of the nation. Living away in the safety and "peace and plenty" of Africa, we there frame for ourselves perhaps a gloomier picture of home conditions than what is really true, and we watch you through these months and years with a very real anxiety, as well as with the deepest admiration.

Can you visualise for yourselves how tremendously Britons overseas are "with you" all along the line, whether they were born in this Old Country, whether they are only tied by ancestry, and how, through that curious pessimistic kink of imaginative thinking, people will always "hope for the best, but fear the worst!"

I, too, had "feared the worst" to a certain degree, and quite expected to find our Movement wilting slightly under the strain, that travelling about would be too difficult, and the gatherings of Guides would be a total impossibility.

These "worst fears" have been wholly dispelled at once by my wonderful visit to Kent by attending the Middlesex Ranger Conference with about 600 present, an Area Conference at Bristol, glimpses of Guides summoned simply at 24 hours' notice in Gloucestershire and Worcestershire, and then a quite splendid

Conference of over 500 Guiders in Scotland.

Here, too, I was able to share with the Guides of Edinburgh City in the ceremony of handing over to the Scottish Church Authorities, a Mobile Canteen, bought with funds raised entirely by the Guides and Brownies in small sums.

ARE WE PROUD of this effort!! It was a goodly rejoicing occasion.

The Conference held in London, shared with some of England's County and Headquarters Commissioners told the further tale of vigour and enthusiasm being as great—if not even greater—than ever, and the general tone of the discussion showed that, in spite of everything, we are "going strong," with a glorious spirit stirring through our ranks.

There can be little doubt that although from 1918 onwards we have been striving, planning, thinking, working and praying for the part we could play in the promotion of peace and goodwill in the world, the coming of war has stirred us to a new aliveness.

Now, as never before, has our Motto been so apt, though with a new and tragic meaning for so many. Now as never before have Guiders been called on to face and conquer the day-to-day difficulties with such super courage, patience and perseverance, and it is good to realise how their example is being followed by our keen young Guides themselves who are working so well, with a new purpose burning within.

NOTE.—The Chief Guide hopes to be at Foxlease on November 16th and November 20th.

Olave Baden Powell
Chief Guide.



Mrs. Laughton-Mathews inspecting Sea Rangers at the London County Muster.

LONDON COUNTY SEA RANGER MUSTER

On Saturday afternoon, October 3rd, three hundred London Sea Rangers—representing nearly 30 Crews—met near Kensington Round Pond. They were inspected by Mrs. Laughton-Mathews, Director of the W.R.N.S. (a one-time County-Cox'n for London), who was accompanied at the saluting base by Lady Clarendon (County Commissioner for London), Miss Hopkins (Commissioner for Rangers), Miss Clarke (Assistant Commissioner for Rangers (Sea Rangers), England), Miss Raphael (County Secretary and County Ranger Adviser for London), Miss Cooper (Cox'n for London) and Miss Hobkinson (ex-Cox'n). The Westminster A.T.C. band very kindly played for the March Past.

Inspection was followed by an inspiring speech from Mrs. Laughton-Mathews,

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who reminded us that she had seen Sea Ranging in peace—regattas, *Implacable*, etc.—and war, as shown by the number of Sea Rangers who flocked to join the W.R.N.S. in all its branches. She ended by reading a skit on the "Laws of the Navy" entitled the "Laws of a Seaman," which emphasised the importance of being seamanlike all day.

Lady Clarendon thanked Mrs. Laughton-Mathews, not only for coming, but also for the great encouragement she had given to all Sea Rangers. "Your country needs you," says the slogan; "We are preparing," say the Sea Rangers. The County Commissioner then thanked all London Skippers, particularly Miss King, Skipper of the Drafting Ship, for their devoted service, and finally led three cheers for the Director, with an extra one for Sea Ranging.

Then, after tea, which was supplied by a W.V.S. canteen, followed competitions in drill, semaphore and knotting, most Crews sending in teams for each.

At three bells in the Second Dog Watch the County Cox'n led the singing, starting with the London Sea Ranger Yell, and which included S.R.S. *Superb's* harmonic rendering of Newbolt's "Old *Superb*." "Pilot" then spoke on the new organisation of the Sea Ranger Fleet, and introduced Miss Clarke, of Devon, who is head of the English Fleet. This Fleet has been subdivided into North and South, with Miss Moore, of Reading, who was also introduced, to help with the South. A few remarks followed on the wearing of the berets, which varied considerably, the importance of registering the name of ships early to save overlapping, and on the growth of Sea Ranger Crews, which had fallen off at the beginning of the war and is now practically up to pre-war strength. "Pilot" also thanked the "old sea dogs" for retiring from active membership in the Crews in order to make way for younger people. Certificates were presented to the Crews who had won the competitions, and then, after everyone had cheered everyone else, the Muster was concluded with the singing of "Peace of the River."

YOUTH SERVICE IN SCOTLAND

THE September issue of THE GUIDER included an article entitled "Service of Youth," which described the machinery by which the interests of young people of 14—18 are taken care of in England. The Scottish system, however, differs somewhat from the English, and for the sake of Scottish readers who are anxious to keep themselves informed so that they may be fitted to co-operate in this work of national importance, it seems necessary to add a brief explanation of the machinery under which the Youth Service Scheme operates in Scotland.

Youth Service Scheme

In November, 1939, the Scottish Education Department sent out to all Education Authorities Circular 142, entitled "Welfare of Youth," directing their attention to the urgent need of greater provision for the welfare of young people over 14 years of age, asking them to co-operate with the voluntary organisations in their Scheme for Juvenile Welfare in Time of War, and at the same time reminding them of their powers to assist these organisations by providing accommodation, finance and leaders. This Circular was followed in July, 1940, by another, No. 177, "A New Educational Opportunity," in which the wide and far-reaching aims of the Youth Welfare Scheme were clearly stated and related to the broadest possible conception of education.

Scottish Youth Advisory Committee

The original Scottish Youth Committee is being replaced by a Scottish Youth Advisory Committee whose membership has not yet been announced, but whose function will be to advise the Secretary of State for Scotland on all matters affecting the welfare of Scottish youth.

County Youth Councils.

In Circular 244, "Revision of Machinery of Youth Service Scheme," issued in September, 1942, the Scottish Education Department recommends that each Education Authority should assume full responsibility for the building up in its area of an adequate Youth Service, and should set up a Youth Advisory Council representative of the Education Committee, voluntary organisations, religious denominations teachers, employers, Trades Unions, Juvenile Advisory Committees set up by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, pre-service training organisations for boys, the Scottish Women's Rural Institutes, and others interested in young people in the area. The functions of these Councils will be to survey the existing facilities in their areas, relation to their leisure time and its beneficial use; to recommend to the Education Authorities such action as may be possible to improve these conditions; and to formulate and recommend to the Education Authorities both a short-term plan to meet the most urgent war-time needs and a long-term plan for a complete local Youth Service. The Councils are specially asked to arrange for consultation with young people as to their needs and for their co-operation in carrying out any plans, and to advise the Authorities on any questions affecting the policy in regard to financial and other assistance to Youth Organisations.

Local Youth Panels

Where the size and complexity of an area makes it impossible for one central body to give each part of its area the attention it requires, it is recommended that district committees, known as Local Youth Panels, should be established. These will report to the Youth Council on the needs of their own localities, carry out instructions of the Education Authority for meeting these needs and consider applications for assistance made by voluntary organisations in the locality for transmission to the Authority.

Registration of Youth

Registration and interviewing of boys and girls of 16 and 17 has been carried out in Scotland as in England, guidance being given to Education Authorities in Circular 225. From the valuable experience gained during the earlier registrations, new guidance for interviewers has recently been issued in S.E.D. Memorandum 307. It is hoped that the new methods will make it easier to assess results.

Pre-Service Training

As in England many of our girls have a keen desire to train themselves so that they may play their part, whatever that part may be, in the national effort. Many of those who have already registered have expressed a desire to be directed to organisations which will provide them with opportunities for taking this kind of training. The Ranger Home Emergency Service has had a large number of recruits among registered girls; so have the Service Cadet Scheme of the Groups of the Girls' Guildry, while the Service Cadet Scheme of the Scottish Association of Girls' Clubs is playing its part especially in meeting the desire of the under-16 girl who is not old enough to enrol in other pre-service training organisations.

Scottish Association of Girls' Training Corps

When it became clear that the older voluntary organisations would be unable to deal with pre-service training on such a large scale as the number of registered girls required, at the suggestion of the Scottish Education Department, the S.A.G.T.C. was formed last February. The Chairman of its Provisional Committee is Lady Stratheden, who was formerly Commissioner for Kindred Societies and on that Committee are Mrs. Monteith, who is so well known to Rangers everywhere, and Miss Paterson, Scottish Headquarters Secretary and formerly Juvenile Welfare Officer for Scotland. The S.A.G.T.C. is like its sister organisation, the N.A.G.T.C., a voluntary body and the services of its officers are voluntary. Its aim is to make girls more efficient and reliable in whatever branch of national service they may be called to serve, and at the same time to prepare them to play their part in the period of reconstruction which must follow the war.

COMMITTEES AND DEPARTMENTS
at
IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS

The Council

The Executive

The Chairman of the Executive

General Secretary
Miss H. ANDERDONAssistant General Secretary
Miss McINTYRE

Departments with Secretaries

Equipment
Extensions
Finance
International
Overseas
Reference
Registrations
Restaurant
The Guide
Training and Camping

Committees and Sub-Committees

Awards
Extensions
Finance
Foxlease-Waddow
Grants
Guide Relief
International
Overseas
Publications
Public Relations
Rangers
Training and Camping
War Emergency

All communications should be addressed to The General Secretary or "The Secretary" of the Department concerned.

OVERSEAS NEWS

SOMETIMES we get rather sad letters from those who feel far removed from personal contacts with the incidents of war; they long to be able to contribute more directly, yet who can measure help given? Perhaps these disconsolate ones will find comfort in this episode which took place in a London omnibus! Miss Wood-Hill found herself sitting next to a soldier, who, noting her uniform, said to her—"I was a Scout in Newfoundland, and the Guides there send me grand parcels. I can tell you these make a difference!"

Congratulations to New Zealand for having just raised no less than £3,291 (£2,400 only had been asked for) with the result that four "Trefoil Huts" have been presented already for the use of their soldiers in training camps. A good job, and well done, that, and when we hear that it was carried through in spite of serious difficulties such as an earthquake, floods and an influenza epidemic, it is all the more creditable. Now they are collecting 800 cups—this may prove an even heavier task, as we well know here! There is such an inspiring account in the May-June number of *The Indian Guide* of a dramatic entertainment given by a Blind Guide Company in the Madras Presidency. Quite a nice sum was earned and divided between the Guides' Mobile Canteen Fund and the Local War Fund. Here at Headquarters we so enjoy reading the *Empire's Guide* Magazines, as do many others who use the Library. From Bombay comes the news that the Guides subscribing for one mobile canteen had become "twins"!

Assuredly you will like to read this quotation from the *Message Canada's* new Chief Commissioner, Miss Kydd, sent out to all her Guide family:

"Never before have Rangers, Guides, Brownies and their leaders faced such a challenge as they do to-day. Together we must meet it—in memory of our great past and by faith in the future. The youth of to-day will encounter an ever-growing responsibility for stability and justice in the world to-morrow. At this time what greater aim can we have, from coast to coast, than to try to fulfil our promise to serve God and the King and to help others by training ourselves, and then putting that training into practice?"

I have had the privilege of reading a profoundly moving letter from Miss Simmonds, District Commissioner for Mandalay, who gave outstanding service there during and after its great tribulation last Good Friday. This was a heart-rending picture, but the selfless service given by those who remained faithfully at their post to the last moment of compulsory evacuation, was quite beyond praise. They were principally Guiders and Guides, both British and Burmese. She mentions several by name, and one especially—Ma Mya Jee.

Kenya Guides are collecting stramonium, a weed needed in the manufacture of certain drugs; here in the United Kingdom, we, too, are collecting weeds for similar purposes



Madras Guides making bricks for their school trenches.

—a circumstance happily usual in Guiding, where the Spirit of Service remains inviolate, whatever be the variety in the method and object conforming to local requirements and conditions. Thinking Day for the Nairobi-Kiambu Guides began with Church Parades, and the Chief Guide, to their great joy, joined them later, as did also their Governor's wife, Lady Moore. These were not the only guests, however, as others, unbidden, appeared—three large monkeys who, making a sortie from high trees, snatched bags of biscuits and sandwiches, and, scampering back, consumed them—paper and all—with great relish! Before she left Kenya the Chief Guide paid a very happy visit to the Kiambu African Guides, their Guider being Mrs. Lois Koinange, daughter-in-law of Chief Koinange, who was also present and very much approving. The Guides all wore neat blue overalls, the recruits having white kerchiefs on their heads and the enrolled Guides gold-coloured kerchiefs and ties.

To our last Overseas Committee came no less a person than Lady Dobbie, to tell us about Guiding in Malta, and with what admiration did she speak of their staunch courage! We had not fully appreciated, though, how precious to them their Guiding is, and what joy it has brought into their unusually toiling lives. Mrs. Denaro, their Island Commissioner, has

been obliged to leave Malta to join her daughter, a refugee from Shanghai, in Kenya. That must have been a sad parting for both Commissioner and Guides. She writes that the Guides have enjoyed

a great deal of bathing this summer and have been practising diving. They have also contributed well to the "Help the Homeless" Depot.

We cannot always give much Overseas Circle news, since space is limited, but be assured that it is very much alive, and growing, too. At its last meeting we were delighted to welcome Miss Hassett, W.D.R.C.A.F., newly arrived with the first contingent. She gave us a delightful account of Guiding in British Columbia, of her own Company and also of the scope and variety of Guiding generally along that glorious Pacific seaboard. Mrs. Vaughan-Fowler, at one time a Guider in Hong Kong and Shanghai, described most graphically her own Guide experiences in China. This, under present circumstances, could only be very affecting.

Alas, I am obliged to warn Guiders throughout the Commonwealth that Imperial Headquarters can no longer fulfil equipment orders; export licences have been cancelled and, anyhow, materials of all kinds are greatly restricted, even if obtainable. Consequently, one by one the Dominions are establishing their own supply bases, and we feel confident that they will make the products available to those of their neighbours whose circumstances prevent them from producing themselves, especially the registered equipment. Some, of course, are already contriving such things as proficiency and other badges. The true spirit of Guiding is

(Continued on page 159)

GUIDES AND GIRL SCOUTS IN OTHER LANDS

We frequently receive at Headquarters requests for the names of countries in which Guiding still exists and for information concerning them; we are also often asked for advice as to which flags should be displayed in International parades, etc., and we find great difficulty in answering such questions.

The Executive Committee of the Girl Guides Association has received from the World Bureau a memorandum which is being sent to all accessible countries; the Executive fully endorses the recommendations made by the World Bureau, and hopes that Guiders will note the following considerations.

Our first thought must be for the many thousands of young people everywhere who have, in spite of most adverse circumstances, remained loyal to the Movement. Their organisations may have been suppressed, but we know that their spirit has remained unquenchable.

We must at all costs avoid creating greater difficulties for them, and it is therefore wise to avoid specifying in published literature and on public occasions the names of prominent persons, and even the names of particular countries. Our main aim must be to protect those whom we know to be our friends by refraining from comment which might unwittingly be the cause of harm to them. At the same time, we do not wish, by omitting the names of certain countries from our list, to deny them their fellowship within the Movement.

This is why the World Bureau no longer issues lists of countries which belong to the World Association, and it does not recommend the flying of flags which imply membership. The World Bureau recommends that comment on Guiding and Girl Scouting in countries affected by the war should be confined to generalisation, accompanied by assurances of faith in their loyalty to our ideals and of hope for reunion in the future. It may, however, be taken as an exception that information released in the "Council Fire" is generally suitable for circulation.

This ruling may be disappointing to British Guiders and Guiders who are always eager for news of their sisters in other lands. We who live in a free and comparatively sheltered country find it difficult to realise conditions in other lands; the last thing we should wish to do is to bring trouble on any of our friends.

We can always think of our Sister Guides and Girl Scouts, hold them in our hearts, remember them in our prayers. We shall be helping them more in this way than by flying flags or by calling the roll of their names.

ROSE KERR,
International Commissioner.

THE GRACE OF SIMPLICITY

by
AGNES BRASH

THE wisest approach to the embroidery world is through work that is done by the counted thread. There are several forms of this, but they all have the merit of discipline—a discipline which trains and, at the same time, helps to create a beautiful thing. This working by the counted thread should begin with the Brownie's first tacking stitches and applies to all who would become real needlewomen.

One form of it is known as Drawn Fabric work. This is one of the most beautiful and satisfying of all types of embroidery. It has the graces of simplicity, usefulness and variety, and it offers great opportunities for ingenuity in the application and arrangement of the stitches. Drawn Fabric work is obviously of peasant origin, and was worked centuries ago in Eastern Europe. The hand-woven linens lent themselves very happily to this treatment. In England it was used extensively and worked very beautifully in the 17th and 18th centuries.

The lacy effect is got by using stitches to "pull" the threads of the material, and the variety in the stitches comes from the direction of the pull. No threads are withdrawn, and so the strength and durability of the material are unimpaired. There were several examples of this work in the Handwork Exhibition which was held at Imperial Headquarters in April of this year. There were traycloths, cosies, table napkins, etc., some quite simple, others very elaborate, but all were things of real and lasting beauty.

The linen must be of an even weave, with threads which can easily be counted. Beginners will find a loosely-woven linen or a linen scrim most suitable. The sewing thread used should be the same colour as the material, and should be about the same thickness—never thicker. The actual stitches should show as little as possible; it is the pulling aside of the fabric that gives the effect. A crisp linen thread is best, but at present one has to use what is available, and that may be fine crochet cotton, or two strands of stranded cotton, if linen thread cannot be found. The right needle is a tapestry one, as the threads of the material must never be pierced, so a blunt needle is best.

In Drawn Fabric work there is a great variety of stitches, all different in their effects, and after one or two have been learnt, the embroideress will immediately begin to play with them. She will think out combinations and arrangements to suit her purposes, and because of this scope for original design each piece of work is a quite personal thing. One wonderful thing about Drawn Fabric work is that the first stitch one learns, the square stitch, is quite sufficient to make all the decoration needed on many articles. It is a straight line stitch which is often used to finish off the hem, but it can do much more than that if used with imagination. A small traycloth is a very good specimen piece and can be so simple that it has nothing on it but one row of square stitch and a neat hem with mitred corners, but it can also go on developing and have a design made up on lines of square stitch, or it can have a decoration which uses other Drawn Fabric stitches.

The first thing to do is to measure off a piece of suitable linen. The traycloth must be the correct size, so the linen must measure the required size plus three inches added to the length and to the breadth, which will allow one and a half inches for each hem and underlay. It is wise to whip

all the edges as this sort of linen is apt to fray, and if threads stray off, the size will be reduced. Two and a half inches from the edge, a row of square stitch is worked all round the cloth. After that, the corners are mitred and the hem laid very neatly by the line of the threads. It is first tacked in position—coming just to the outer edge of the square stitch—and then sewn down with small hemming stitches to the edge of the square stitch.

The traycloth is now a simple, well-finished and useful article. It may be further decorated with square stitch in line designs or with several rows touching each other.

For the more ambitious it can now wait for the next article, which will demonstrate one or two more Drawn Fabric stitches.

Square Stitch. This may be sewn over three threads each way, or, if the linen is fairly coarse, over two threads. Run the thread in with small weaving stitches along the line the stitching is going to follow, bringing it out at A.

1st stitch: Insert needle at B and bring out at C.

2nd stitch: Insert needle at A and bring out at D.

3rd stitch: Insert needle at B and bring out at C.

The needle is now in position to start the next square, and the C of the first square becomes the A of the second. Hold the material firmly over the finger and pull each stitch tightly. The correct tension will come with practice.

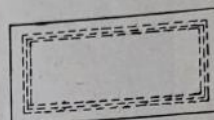
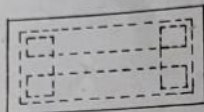
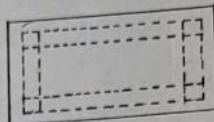
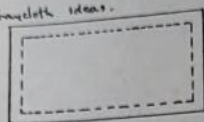
When a corner is reached, the first, second and third stitches of the last square should be completed, and then the work must be turned into the new position, at right angles. The last stitch will look like Fig. 4 on the square stitch picture. Take an extra stitch from the new top right corner to the bottom left corner, as shown in Fig. 4, and then continue along the row.

Mitred Corners. These are not difficult, and should be made on all hemmed work. All that is needed is careful folding. Perhaps they take a little longer to do at first, but when once mastered there is no difficulty, and there is therefore no excuse, ever again, for lumpy corners. It is best to practise on a piece of scrap material before starting in on the traycloth.

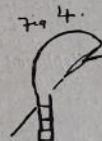
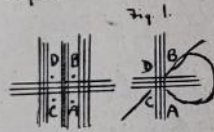
Fold a small underlay of about half an inch wide and press it down firmly. Then lay the hem, about one inch wide, making all the creases as well defined as possible. The corner should now look like Fig. 1 in the corner illustration. The strong point of all this is the point where the two hem lines cross each other, at A. Never lose sight of that. These hem lines are the edge of the finished traycloth. Now fold the point of the corner over so that the crease lies through the strong point A and the edges are at right angles to each other, as in Fig. 2. Crease that fold, too (B A C). Open out the corner again, Fig. 3, and fold the material, right sides facing, in a diagonal line which runs from the point of the corner, through the strong point A, and through the corner square of the square stitch (Fig. 4). Pin the material in this position. Using a sharp needle and a fine thread, start at A and sew down the diagonal crease A B C as far as the underlay fold with small back stitches. Fasten off the thread securely. Now cut away the surplus material above the seam, leaving about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Press the seam open with the thumb of the left hand until the two little edges lie quite

(Continued on page 162)

Traycloth ideas.



Square Stitch



Mitred Corner.

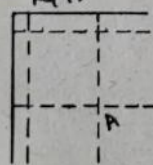


Fig. 2.

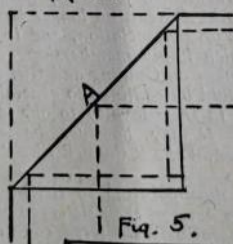


Fig. 3.

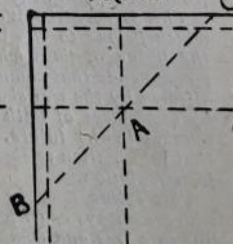


Fig. 4.

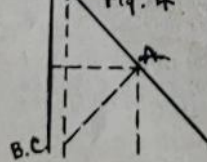
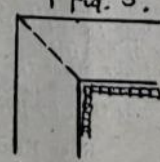


Fig. 5.



FIRST AID

THE golden rule in teaching this, as in all testwork, is to be simple, practical and thorough. We want to teach only those things that a Brownie can do with perfect safety, but we want her to learn it in such a way that, although as time goes on she will widen her knowledge, the foundations laid in the Pack will be such that all future training will supplement rather than replace what she already knows.

It is always best to practise the test with the materials the Brownie is expected to use in a real emergency, and so it is necessary to know her home conditions. What use is it to teach a child that she must always use lint or gauze for a dressing when the best she can hope for at home is a clean handkerchief or a piece of rag? The essential thing is cleanliness, and so we teach our Brownies to wash their hands first whenever possible, to use clean lint or gauze, if it is there, and if not, to find something clean and white with which to cover the wound. (The inside of a perfectly clean handkerchief is as good as anything.) The first aid equipment in



the Pack should be kept clean and tidy, and the bandages should never be folded up on the floor or the dressings left about where they will become dirty. The Brownie should understand that her's is first aid only, and she should ask a grown-up to look at the injury as soon as possible.

FIRST CLASS

A Brownie should be able to bandage a grazed knee and a cut finger; know what to do when clothing catches fire.

Grazed Knee

A Brownie can learn to clean up a graze by placing a pad over the injury and washing all round first, then wiping carefully from the centre outwards, turning her swab over so that she does not put dirt back into the wound. When the knee is really clean she can cover it with a clean dressing and bandage this in place with a triangular bandage. Provided there is a clean dressing on underneath, a Brownie tie or a large handkerchief will serve.

To bandage, place the open bandage over the knee with the point upwards; turn up a piece at the base to make it the right size; cross the ends behind the knee and carry them forward, tying with a reef knot above the joint. Finally, bring the point down over the knot and tuck into the fold already made.

Cut Finger

Here there may be considerable bleeding, even if the cut is not a deep one, but holding the finger under a running tap will help to clean it, and a clean dressing can then be put on and bandaged firmly in place. If lint or gauze and scissors are available, a Brownie can learn to cut her dressing L or T shape for a finger tip so that it folds neatly round. The bandage depends on the material available, and she can learn to use a roller bandage, a piece of rag or a handkerchief.

Clothes on Fire

Speed is the all-important factor, and the Brownie is taught to put out the flames, cover the patient and call for grown-up help, in that order. The patient should lie down with the flames on top, otherwise, as flames must rise, she may be burnt all round. The flames should then be smothered with a heavy rug, tablecloth, curtain or whatever is at hand. A warning should be given about the use of coconut matting, to be found as a hearth rug in so many homes, as it burns so readily. Too much emphasis should not be laid on the danger to the Brownie who is rendering first aid, but she should be shown how to hold the coat or whatever she is using in front of her so that it is between herself and the patient. Once the



FOR BROWNIES

flames are extinguished, she should leave the patient covered up and call or go for help.

FIRST AIDER BADGE

1. Clean up and treat a graze.
2. Know treatment for sprains; apply the triangular bandage to a sprained ankle. Put on a large arm sling.
3. Know the treatment for stopping bleeding from the nose.
4. Treat minor burns and scalds, insect stings and bites, and bruises.

The cleaning up of a graze has already been dealt with in First Class, which a Brownie must have passed before entering for any Proficiency Badge. When practising

this part of the test, it is as well to give the Brownie something in the way of dirt to clean off, in order that she may do it really thoroughly.

Sprains

The essentials of treatment are REST and SUPPORT. The Brownie learns to apply a firm bandage, to wet this with cold water and to put the injured limb in a comfortable position. In



the case of a wrist, this is best done by placing the forearm in a large arm sling, and with an ankle by resting it on a sofa, or a stool or chair with a cushion on it. She learns that if the sprain is very painful it will often ease the pain if she removes the bandage and bathes the part with cold water, then, if she is not successful, with hot, and reapplies the bandage. In the case of a sprained ankle, the bandage is applied over the shoe if the patient is out of doors and without the shoe if she is in the house. The Brownie should get a grown-up to examine the injury as soon as possible.

Bleeding from the Nose

Sit the patient down with the head well back, hands clasped behind the head. Apply something cold (a pad wrung out in cold water) to the bridge of the nose and the back of the neck. Tell the patient to breathe through her mouth. If that does not stop it, fetch help.

Minor Burns and Scalds

Even a slight burn is painful unless the air is kept from it. If bicarbonate of soda is available (the one burn dressing that never goes out of fashion) the burn should be covered with clean lint or linen wrung out in a solution of bicarbonate of soda and water (preferably warm), one teaspoon to a pint of water, and lightly bandaged. Failing that, plain warm water, and failing that, cover with a clean, dry dressing. If the burn is very painful, place the whole limb in a bowl of warm water while looking for the dressing.

Insect Stings and Bites

These, too, may be treated with bicarbonate of soda moistened with cold water and applied thickly to the sting. If this is not available, a blue bag is often an effective remedy.

Bruises

These are not as a rule serious injuries, but the pain will be relieved and healing speeded up if a cold compress is applied and changed as it becomes dry.

Testing

Much that has been said about teaching first aid applies also to testing. The test should be a thorough one, and as practical as possible. If injuries are faked on the patients, it makes it more realistic besides ensuring that the Brownies really have practised and know what to do. Some red water-colour paint, a blue bag and a little mud will suffice to make quite realistic injuries, and the excitement of the Brownies at being able to deal with a "real" accident well repays any trouble entailed. In a really practical test the examiner

(Continued on page 163)



QUIET ROOMS

YOU will all remember that GUIDE GIFT WEEK raised £50,296 of which £15,000 was given to the Royal Air Force for two Ambulances, £11,000 was sent to the Navy to provide 20 motor Ambulances, £5,000 went towards providing the Royal Lifeboat Institution with the *Guide of Dunkirk*, and £11,000 was set aside for furnishings for Quiet Rooms for the Army. You have heard about the Ambulances and the *Guide of Dunkirk*, so perhaps you would like to hear about the Quiet Rooms now.

The amount of furniture supplied in each case varied according to the accommodation that was available, but the usual amount was the two Axminster or Wilton carpets, curtains in bright cretonne for the windows, a large dividing curtain so that the room could be divided off to provide an altar for services, St. George's or St. Andrew's flag for the altar frontal, four padded easy chairs, four open arm easy chairs, four smaller arm chairs, six writing tables, four two-tier tables, one or two book-cases, door mats, and an inscription tablet.

In many cases it was possible to arrange that the Guides in the locality presented the furnishings, and in April, 1941, H.R.H. the Princess Royal opened one of the Rooms in the Northern Command.

It is not possible to say where all the Rooms are, for that would give away where the troops are stationed, but it is thrilling to read the letters that have come in from the Chaplains. They all say how much the men appreciate having a quiet place in the camp where they can write letters or read or have a peaceful, undisturbed sleep, and where they can have their services on Sundays.

Here are a few extracts from some of the many letters which have been received at Headquarters—and the thanks are meant for you Brownies, Guides and Rangers who raised the money for the 95 Quiet Rooms. Alas! the fund is exhausted, and there are still quite a number of places on the waiting list, but even if we had more money it would not be possible to deal with any more Rooms because it is now practically impossible to get wood for the furniture, materials for curtains and covers, and it is very difficult to get carpets. The furnishings are left in camp so that as the regiments move on, they leave behind them the already equipped Room for the next lot of men to step into and enjoy.

SOUTHERN COMMAND

"You have supplied a long-felt need, and I hope in some way or other you will convey to those who have contributed, the thanks of all of us this end. I am telling our own Guide Company at the Church here, what has been done . . ."

WESTERN COMMAND (INCLUDING WALES)

"I do want to thank you all most sincerely for the magnificent gift to this centre. Please tell the Guides that the men appreciate



Taking a look at their gift.

[Photo: Helen Hinkley]



[Photo: Helen Hinkley]

One of our Quiet Rooms in use.

very deeply their gift, as it has made the Quiet Rooms very much like home. One man said to me to-day, 'This is really fine. The Girl Guides are doing a real piece of war-work.'"

EASTERN COMMAND

"I am writing on behalf of the Colonel, officers and men of this camp to thank you all for your splendid and lovely gift. We all agree that the Girl Guides Association is doing a wonderful work in providing such a means of rest and comfort in the various camps. With very many thanks from us all."

NORTHERN COMMAND

"Everybody is delighted with the quality and quantity of the furnishings supplied, and on behalf of the Royal Army Chaplains' Department and the units concerned, I wish to convey our warmest thanks to the Girl Guides Association and to assure you how very greatly these generous gifts are appreciated."

SCOTLAND.

One of the rooms was presented by the County Commissioner, and the Guides afterwards entertained the Officers to tea in their Headquarters and the soldiers gave a display of "Obstacle-racing" in full kit, which the Guides were allowed to try for themselves!

"I wish your Guides could have been with us when we were unpacking, or, better still, could have been in the hut when the lads came in for the first time. One sank luxuriously into one of the new easy chairs with the words 'Bo-o-oy, it's like home!' When I paid my final visit to collect letters, every chair was occupied, men were busy writing, others reading, the wireless was playing typical 'Forces Programme' and right in the middle, forming a semi-circle, were three gift chairs, and in each was a huge Highlander sound asleep, snoring blissfully with a look of complete content on each weather-tanned face—a picture of complete comfort. No further words are necessary to show you how your gifts are appreciated."

ULSTER

"I must convey to you the heartfelt appreciation of all the soldiers at this isolated station for the splendid gift and for the clear indication it gives of the sympathy and thought for the troops which lies behind it. The furnishings are badly needed for converting a bare and uninhabitable Army hut into a comfortable reading and writing room for some 700 men. With grateful thanks."

ALDERSHOT

"The troops here wish me to express their deep sense of appreciation for what the Girl Guides Association has done for them in furnishing the Quiet Rooms in the barracks. . . . The barracks are new and the men took up their quarters before anything could be done about furniture of any description, and your help came as 'heaven-sent.' Very many thanks to you all."



WINTER WIDE GAMES

THERE is sometimes a temptation when winter approaches to settle down comfortably to "Club-room" Guiding, and to think of scouting and wide games only as summer activities. Black-out difficulties perhaps add to this temptation, but there must be many opportunities of getting out, especially as so many Companies hold their meetings on Saturdays during the winter. Certainly winter wide games must take a rather different form from summer games, and one essential is that every one taking part should be kept on the move throughout, therefore the game must be full of activity. All wide games must be evolved to suit the particular Guides who are to play them, and the locality in which they are to be played, and for these reasons the games suggested are only intended as foundations on which to build.

Wide games need not necessarily be restricted to stalking and tracking, into them may be embraced test work of all kinds in a really practical way; emergencies; local knowledge and history, etc. The following are suggestions of different types of wide games, suitable for playing during the winter and for either town or country.

Trailing Spies. The Patrol Leaders are spies and arrange together beforehand that they shall each leave a given place at a certain time, and do not appear at the Company meeting place. Instead they leave instructions for their Patrols and the Seconds take charge. These instructions can be written in the form of a notice something like this:—"A report has been received that suspicious characters have been seen lately in the vicinity of the Public Library, Post Office, and Railway Station; from conversation overheard it is believed that these people will be at these places at 3 p.m. this afternoon (date). It is of the utmost importance that they should be trailed, an accurate description obtained and an accurate account of their doings made. Reports to be handed in at H.Q. at 4.30 p.m." Then detail a Patrol to each place. The object is, of course, for the Patrols to get the information without being seen or suspected, the P.L.s making note of anyone they do see. It is usually best for a Patrol to trail the P.L. of another Patrol; the P.L.s can be in mufti or disguised, or have something wrong about their uniform and see if it is detected. A simple way of scoring is for each P.L. to start with a pocket full of small pebbles and each time she sees a Guide following to transfer a pebble to another pocket.

Quest Games. Patrols work from one Company centre and a time is given in which to complete the "Quests." The P.L.s are given a list of quests, which can be very varied, and each quest scores a different number of points, the more difficult ones scoring more than the simpler ones. The quests must be made up to suit the locality, but here are a few samples to show the type of thing that can be included.

1. Find out the telephone number of someone named Smith whose initials are J.G. living in High Street.

2. What time is the last collection of the day from the nearest Pillar Box? Where is the nearest Pillar Box?

3. Convey the following message by word of mouth to (here give some pre-arranged address) and wait for a reply. Draw a sketch map to show the route taken. (Points given for route as well as message carrying.)

4. Signal the following message from (here give place) to a Guide at who must receive it during the next half hour. Take down answer and report it to H.Q.

5. Enquiries have been made about a man of this town named who was killed in the last war, can you discover his initials? (Care must be taken to choose a name which is not repeated.)

6. What time do buses run to and what is the bus route number?

Almost any sort of local knowledge or useful information can be included, and obviously the Patrol that is observant will know where and how to get the required information.

The P.L. can organise her Patrol as she likes, dividing up and giving different Guides quests to undertake, either individually or in pairs, and according to what they most require practice in. For instance, the Guide who is ready for testing in Morse for 2nd Class could be given the signalling quest, and through it might pass her test. The answers to the quests are filled in on the paper and any extra information added, signed by the Guide or Guides who completed them. The winning Patrol is the one which completes the most tests correctly in the time. About 12-15 tests can be given if the game is to last about an hour. Added to the set quests it can be suggested that every Guide should try and do a good turn during the period of the game, and of course any kind of emergency can be included.

Another form of Quest game is for each Patrol to be a detective agency, when all quests must be accomplished secretly without the knowledge of another Patrol. The co-operation of some outside friends can make it very exciting.

These Quest games can be great fun for the Guides and through them really sound training can be given. They give the P.L.s responsibility and the chance of organising; they call for good team work and initiative and help to prepare Guides to be ready for the unexpected, as well as being a means of carrying out test work. Very few rules are necessary other than the practical carrying out of the Guide Law.



N.C.G.

OVERSEAS NEWS—Continued from page 155

most happily apparent in good neighbourliness in these days! The resultant curtailment of income is very serious for Imperial Headquarters; I think it is well known that on the small margin of profit, Imperial Headquarters depends very largely.

I have been asked to bring to your notice the following points:—(1) That the official pattern of the Girl Guides Association should be adhered to as closely as possible; (2) that the permission to reproduce registered equipment obtains only for the war period. May I also emphasise that distinctive adjective "Imperial," for here we are proud to be serving the Empire as a whole, not only the United Kingdom? Fortunately, much still remains to be done; the most important part indeed, as is evidenced by the constant requests for information, advice leaflets, etc. One day the war will end, and then once more we hope to have that proud privilege again in its entirety. Meanwhile, the ties that bind us all in Guiding, one with another, are of the spirit and will not be severed, and we remain faithful.

VERENA CLARENDON,
Overseas Commissioner.

PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND ILLNESS INSURANCE ARE YOU INSURED?

The new policy starts on November 8th. Renewal notices have been sent to all those insured under the present policy. Full particulars on request. Refer also to page 173 of the October "Guider."

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

(Published by the World Bureau, 11 Palace Street, 2/-)

We hear a great deal about difficulties nowadays. It is therefore encouraging to read the Seventh Biennial Report, which has just been published by the World Bureau. The problem of all publishers and editors are great to-day, how much greater therefore must have been those of the World Bureau in publishing a Report concerned especially with the World Affairs of Guiding! Before going any further I would like to congratulate the Editors of the Report on their achievement in bringing out, at this moment, a book which can only bring encouragement, pride, and stimulation to all who read it.

The Director's Report is a record of courageous work and loyalty to our ideals by those who have been granted the opportunities of spectacular service in many parts of the world, and by those who have served in a way which is often harder—whose lot has been to wait and plan, to think, and to think *hard* what is best for our World Movement, in these tragic times, and what will be needed in the future.

In addition to the Director's Report there are stimulating and cheering messages from Dame Katharine Furze and Madame Malkowska; Falk writes on Our Chalet's Tenth Birthday, and Mrs. Kerr's Historical Sketch gives news of Guiding in other lands, which makes proud and inspiring reading.

M.T.

B.-P.
MEMORIAL
FUND



THIRD TARGET MONTH

November 2nd–November 30th (St. Andrew's Day)
TO PROVIDE ROCKET LIFE LINES FOR OUR SEAMEN

COMPLETE £16 10s. APPARATUS
(Including Pistol, 4 Lifelines, 4 Rockets with Cartridges)

Extra Rockets 15s. each.

Extra Lifelines £2 5s. each.

FUND NEWS

A NEW FUND LEAFLET!

"Call to Action"

A new Fund leaflet has just been printed—as its name implies, it is intended as a general tonic during the final two Target Months. It is triple-folded—post card size when folded—and is slotted so that it can go through the post without an envelope, space being left on the back for the address. It is attractively printed in green and maroon on a grey background, and the main wording inside is as follows:—

You have?
That's fine—
Keep it up and
pass this on

Have YOU given
to the
B.-P. MEMORIAL FUND ?
(Portrait of B.-P.)

You haven't?
Come on then
while there's
still time

The leaflet also includes a donation form and list of action hints, i.e., ways of raising money for the Fund. The majority of Companies and Packs are by now enthusiastically working for the Fund, but there are still hundreds which have not yet got really going, and some which even yet have not heard of the Fund's existence. This new leaflet is therefore intended to act as an encouragement to Companies and Packs already "well away," and a spur to those who are proving rather "slow off the mark." It is hoped that Commissioners will make full use of the leaflets in their Districts, and that keen Companies and Packs receiving the leaflet will help to enthruse others by passing them on. In this way we hope to make sure that every Company and Pack not only knows of the Fund, but is worked up to real enthusiasm. Please write to us as soon as possible for supplies of the leaflet, enclosing stamped addressed envelope not less than 5½ in. by 4 in.

Blue Fund Leaflets

We still have a plentiful supply of these. Do make full use of them. They are not supplanted by the "Call to Action" leaflet which does not
(Continued on page 165)

Dear Guiders,
Such splendid work has been done for the B.-P. Fund up to date and I expect many of you are already busy with your Companies and Packs for this next Target Month. I know you want the Fund to be a great success, and we are all inspired to even greater keenness by the return of the Chief Guide to this country, bringing such vivid memories of our late Chief Scout. Some of you have already seen her and will realise just what I mean, and as she travels round the Counties, many more will have the joy of meeting her. Let us celebrate her return by renewing our efforts and encouraging our Guides to use all their energy and ingenuity in devising ways of raising a really splendid and worthy Memorial.

Many of you are working so hard that I wonder if you sometimes feel you cannot do more than just carry on the training of your Companies, and that to think out schemes for raising money as well is too much to tackle. Please do not feel like that. Do you read THE GUIDE? If so, you will see there are heaps of ways in which the Guides can carry on without you having to take an active part. Make them carry on by themselves. That is, after all, the essence of Guide Training and in saving you, they are developing their own powers.

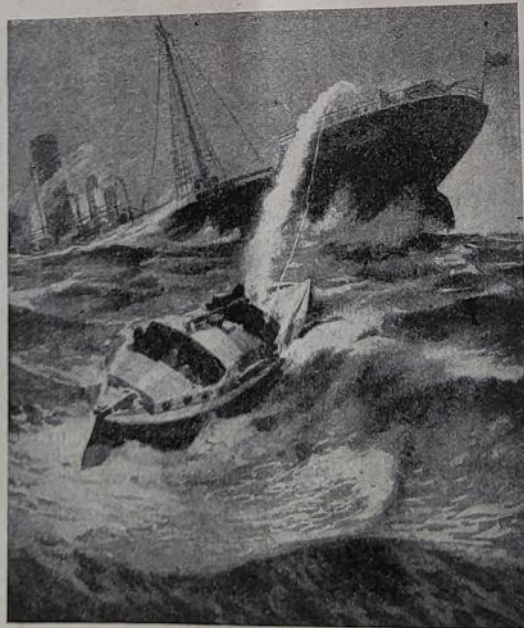
On the new leaflets, that are mentioned on this page, under "Action Hints," is a whole list of ways by which Guides can earn money. Any number of these can be left entirely to the Guides to carry through, and all you should need to do is to fire their enthusiasm through your keenness and interest. I do hope everyone will find the rocket lifelines a thrilling Target. As winter draws on we think more than ever of the dangers our sailors must face, and during this Target Month we can show them some measure of our gratitude for all they do for us.

All good wishes for the further success of your efforts.

Yours sincerely,

Finola Somers
Imperial Chief Commissioner.

When high seas rage over a sinking ship a lifeboat cannot get near enough to take the ship-wrecked crew over the side in the ordinary way. Even if the ship's boats have not been smashed or capsized they are useless in such circumstances. But by keeping at a safe distance the rescuing craft can fire lines with the Rocket Life Line Pistol. The exhausted seamen can then be helped to safety.



STALKING

THE GUIDER

Yarn No. 3

by

MARGUERITE DE BEAUMONT

THE Chief made a special study of Stalking in order to observe and learn about the characters of children. All as soon as possible to spend a great deal of time Stalking to observe and learn about the characters of the particular children whom they lead.

The Chief was once alone in the Andes—that great chain of mountains in South America, the sight of whose snowy peaks I believe to be one of the most impressive in the world. Referring to this, the Chief says:

"I started out alone before dawn one morning, in the Andes of South America, to climb a mountain-side. The chill gloom of the early dawn was deepened by the depth of the canyon in which I started, and the heights loomed round one against the sky, but in the darkness it was difficult to judge of their heights or distance. Yet it did not seem altogether a dead stillness; it seemed rather as if everything—the mountains and the valleys, the peaks and the boulders, were all standing to attention—waiting—looking for the coming of day. It seemed almost sacrilegious to break that silence with the clucking of one's footsteps among the stones."

And as one looked round, peak after peak took up the rosy radiance of the dawn.

"I stumbled on, awed almost to horror by it all, when, at the moment just when I most needed some touch with the human world, over the next rise there stood up before me a figure—the figure of Christ the Redeemer."

"It was not the usual pathetic body hanging from the Cross, but a big, generous Being with wide flowing robes and with welcome protective arms outspread."

"A fine statue, happily placed for its purpose of marking the boundary and a sign of perpetual Peace between the States of Argentina and Chile, but even more happily placed than its sculptor had designed, in giving at that spot a tangible link between the human and the Divine—the link which Christ in His time had come on earth to give."

These are wonderful words and the whole description gives one a great insight into the Chief's character. He had a great sense of reverence and a great appreciation of beauty. He was always inclined to see the best in people and things around him, with the result that he was one of those rare people who got much more happiness from life than most.

The whole of Leadership is summed up in the word "Example." We start off as Guiders very much in the darkness, where our children are concerned. The dawn is sometimes a long way off, and as we climb into the heights we often pause to wonder what is ahead of us and wish we were able to see the road clearly enough in order to point the way for our younger sisters.

In his description of this climb of the mountains of the Andes, one particular sentence of the Chief's is very outstanding:

"I climbed higher and higher, and breathing became more difficult, while the sense of loneliness and smallness grew upon me in that intense silence and among those vast gables of the roof of the world."

The work of Guiding necessitates hard study in Leadership and Example, and there is no doubt that leadership in itself is one of the loneliest jobs that could ever be undertaken. As we climb on we feel sometimes almost in despair, and then—to use the Chief's own words—"when we most need some touch with the human world, there stands up before us the figure of Christ."

Elsewhere the Chief has written that to have no religious outlook and no faith in God is to have no power, and thus to be incapable of leadership. Therefore, I feel that the first step that every Guider must take when she starts out to follow the trail of the children she is trying to lead, is that she herself must have built her life on a very sure foundation, otherwise that moment of darkness, of which the Chief speaks and which comes to each of us, may come upon her and, having no faith in the great things, she may fail to see the figure of Christ the Redeemer, Who will make all things in leadership possible.

These are solemn words, and some who read them may feel that they are rather beyond what was meant by the Girl Guide Movement with its jolly games, camping, signalling, tracking, etc. To them this, however, would be a false conception of what the Chief meant. He put the highest possible value upon religion in the purest sense of the word, and the nearer he got to the end of his days the more constantly he repeated the fact that the true Scout and Guider must be a Christian or be utterly loyal to his or her particular religious belief. Having set out upon this trail I think we could divide our observations under three headings, and, having made our observations, we must then gain the confidence of our Guiders by our own example and steadfast character and good humour. The three particular things that we must observe are as follows:—

1. What effect the Guide training is having, if any. This will depend very largely upon ourselves. It is impossible to train any young person or young animal if we are completely disinterested in them. Therefore, if there are Guiders in whom we take little interest we shall find that these children will not progress very far, or possibly they will not get that all-round training which the Chief wished them to have, but will go off on to one special line and miss a good many of the other important things in Guiding. We must never make the fatal mistake of thinking that the Guide training will have any effect on a child's character if we give it to them purely because we think it is good for them. We, as Guiders, must be wholeheartedly keen on the game ourselves, and we must give up our time, too great, and however difficult and apparently dark the trail may appear to be, we must persevere, remembering what the Chief found at the top of the mountain when he climbed in the Andes.

2. The Tenderfoot, Second Class and First Class Tests are the foundations upon which we are building our training. They are the road or track, or path along which we wish to lay the trail which the children are to follow. If we ourselves, as Guiders, are not absolutely familiar with this road, that is to say, if we have not learnt everything with this road, that is to say, if we have not Class and First Class Tests, we shall find that the children are leaving us behind—as they very often do—and that it is they who are setting the example for us to follow by their keenness and enthusiasm.

One of the greatest difficulties is time—time to learn all those things about Guiding which Guiders, especially those who have never had the privilege of being Guiders, so badly need to learn. However, where there's a will there's a way, and I would say to all Guiders here and now that if they are not prepared to put their whole heart and service into Guiding they would be doing a very brave and valuable thing to the Movement if they resigned from it. Some are drawn into Guiding by being told that there is little to do. This, of course, is quite untrue. The Chief himself once said that to be a Scout or Guide was a very difficult, dangerous and adventurous job, and would lead among unknown trails where the feet of few people had travelled. To aim at First Class through Tenderfoot and Second Class Tests is the common way of reaching up to the top of the mountain.

3. Camping, woodcraft and all outdoor Scouting are of inestimable value in character training; if all else is neglected these foundation things of our Movement must always form a part of our programme. I would say from experience, and I have often heard the Chief say the same thing, that if the older folk in our Movement would keep their youth and their vitality they must learn of nature and of all things that pertain to it. They must understand and appreciate the beauty of the world that God has made for us to live in, and by so doing they will overcome those moments of loneliness in leadership, because, although one may feel lonely in a house or in a town, it is hard to do so out of doors when one is surrounded by birds, song, wind and sunshine. So let us make camping as easy as possible for our children. Let them practice it and try it out for themselves, and let us, the older folk, restrain our desire for Safety First, and by so doing allow the children to make mistakes, try experiments—and even get wet through occasionally!!! Let us put no stumbling block in their way when we lead them up the woodcraft trail, and if we ourselves cannot follow that trail, do not let us deprive them of all that it will bring in the way of health, happiness and comradeship. Few Guiders who go to camp ever see the dawn. The Chief saw it in the Andes. It is an unforgettable memory, and, like all things connected with Nature, it brings with it a sense of wonder and awe and a deeper knowledge of God the Creator.

In reading over these three points everyone will feel that a great deal has been left out, but I think they are the chief ones, and that those that have been omitted will probably be found to be connected in some way with the main ones.

I mentioned that there were two ways in which a Guider should set an example by steadfast character and good humour. I remember hearing the Chief once say that you could always rely upon a man who had a steadfast look in his eye. I think the word "steadfast" is a very important one in leadership because it gives the impression of reliability and of someone that it would be utterly safe to trust. The children whom we lead are very trusting; they rarely question what we say, and ours is indeed a grave responsibility for this reason, and for many others. But however steadfast we may be and however exemplary our behaviour, no child will ever be attracted to follow us or to emulate our example unless we have that most valuable of all virtues in leadership—a sense of humour. There is nothing that attracts children more than a right sense of humour, and it is a thing that is sadly lacking in a great many conscientious and well-meaning people. The Chief constantly mentioned this in speaking to Scouters and Guiders, and when dealing with the subject of character training. He had a great sense of humour himself, and as a very young man he was gay and charming, full of the right type of practical joke, and all through his life if he was in a tight corner he always led everyone by his cheerful courage.

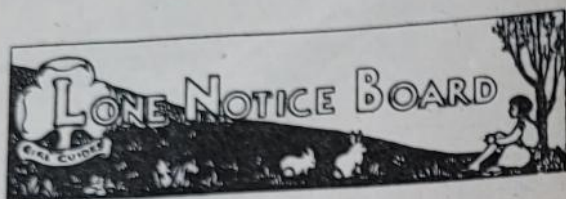
The word Stalking means to approach carefully, to have self-control enough to control body and mind, and having reached a certain spot, very often by difficult and obscure ways, we can then observe and learn about what we are stalking.

You will see from this yarn that when we are leading children

DER
GUIDE INTERNATIONAL SERVICE
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

SOME QUESTIONS: How soon after the close of hostilities...

MARGUERITE DE BEAUMONT.



VII.—THE LAW

We have seen that a clear understanding of the Law is essential to our keeping it, and we gave some thought to the first Law, without which it would be impossible to keep any of the others, since it gives us our standard of conduct.

Honour and Loyalty are concomitant, and the second Law reminds us that a Guide is loyal. Loyalty has been defined as "a willing and thorough devotion to an accepted cause . . . it is a state of mind." True, but we must also show its practical working in citizenship of the earthly kingdom and of the heavenly. See what the Founder has to say about it in "Aids to Scoutmastership," chapter 5, Service for Others, under "Loyalty." Ask your Lones to state the objects of their loyalty, whether persons or things, and how each gives it. It is one of the most far-reaching Laws, for so many loyalties come into our lives—to God and our religion, to our own family, friends and community, to those for whom we work and who work for us, to our country and the Commonwealth, to the King, to what we know to be right. All this involves clear thinking and high resolve as well as constant endeavour.

If we are to exercise our loyalty to the full, we must be useful and know how to do things. One of the four chief aims of Guiding is to inculcate the spirit of service for others by means of the daily good turns and organised public service. All our test work and badges are undertaken simply to make us more useful citizens. The H.E.S. has been devised now to make us ready for any service that our country may demand of us. A desire for service has always filled the saints who try to follow the trail of Him Who came not to be ministered unto, but to minister. Show your Lones that they are members of a high company—"the chivalry of Christ"—so they must be observant and patient, hard-working and practical. The daily good turn takes deliberate thought, and a private record will make us each realise how easy it is to let a day slip.

Both these Laws involve more than will be apparent to the recruit, and it is for the Guiders to tackle the deeper issues plainly, helping the Lone to see what loyalty to God entails in the worship due to Him before we can begin to serve our neighbour.

Will the Guiders who are holding up the first three Lone Training Letters kindly forward them at once to the next Guider on the list, as the 4th letter will not be sent out until the first three are again in circulation. We must ask Guiders to be more considerate and punctual about forwarding the letters, as this unnecessary delay is preventing Guiders who are keen to train from doing so.

The 1st Letter was despatched on June 29th with instructions that it should be sent on in two days time. One Guider kept it for a month, and out of sixty-five Guiders on the list, only twenty have received it up to date.

The letters are registered, so that it is known that they have not been lost in the post.

Please DO something!

flat. Turn the corner inside out, prick out the point very carefully, if necessary, and there should be a beautiful right-angled corner with a little diagonal seam on the wrong side, Fig. 5. When all the corners have been mitred, lay the hem and tack into position all round, ready for the small, neat hemming stitches.

If I volunteer for the G.I. Bill, shall I be needed? . . . These will be . . . know that they are at liberty to go at . . .

Some teams will be needed immediately. . . . These will be picked from Volunteers who know that they are at liberty to go at a few days' or even hours' notice. But there will also be openings for people who cannot hope to be free at once. Volunteers will go abroad for periods of six months a time, over two years, so that, if you cannot be free at the close of hostilities, you may still volunteer to go with a contingent starting six months, twelve months or eighteen months later.

Where possible, it is hoped that arrangements may still be made for them to be financed. There will be no paid jobs on the G.I.S., and all Volunteers will be expected to live alike, on a minimum subsistence allowance.

Is anything being done about stores or equipment? It is hoped that the Government will provide food and medical stores, but the teams will need to be equipped, if possible with good quality lightweight tents and full light camping equipment, including dioxies, etc., for large-scale community cooking, and trek carts. We appreciate the great difficulty we shall probably encounter in providing such things at the end of the war, and if Guide Companies all over the country, who have such equipment, and would be willing to make the gift of it their contribution to the G.I.S. (provided, of course, it still existed and was in good condition at the end of the war), it would be a great help. The Acting Secretary would be very glad to hear from them!

What about personal equipment? It is practically impossible to legislate on this yet, but certain points appear clearly. Transport will be difficult and much will have to be done on foot. Good, capacious rucksacks will be a sound investment to any Volunteer, so will strong shoes and solid underwear of the type to resist washing in a stream, possibly between two stones with no soap! Volunteers for Poland who can get hold of a sheepskin will know why it is advised, if their calls come during the Polish winter.

What can I be getting on with in the way of training in my spare time? You have decided to which of the three suggested

Languages. If you have decided to which of the three suggested countries you wish to go, you should begin at once to try and learn a vocabulary of words, if you cannot arrange to take actual lessons—see note below.

Study of the background of the country and its people—book list below. Study of general conditions of relief work—books to be recommended next time. Camping qualifications and emergency cooking—the more experience you have, under all types of conditions the more useful you will be able to be. Health—test your own endurance and improve, in every way you can, your own toughness and physical fitness.

Please Will You Help?

We hope to begin publishing, very soon, in THE GUIDE, weekly lists of useful words, in Greek, Polish and Yugoslavian. What hundred words, do you consider, will be the most useful to a Volunteer, arriving in a devastated country, to work for its people? It would be the most tremendous help to the Editor, if Volunteers and others would give this matter real attention and thought, and send her in suggested lists, not later than Saturday, November 14th.

Keep These Dates Free and Watch THE GUIDE

It is not easy to arrange lectures these days, but we VERY much hope to be able to offer Volunteers a useful week-end series of lectures on conditions of Relief Work in Europe, the problems of decontamination, nutrition, etc., the first week-end in December. Will all those who think they might be interested, please stand by for further information? This will be sent to them as soon as possible, and will also appear in THE GUIDE.

SOME BOOKS SUGGESTED

Poland

Outline of Polish History. R. Dyboski. 7s. 6d.

The Land of the Rainbow. V. Mason. 10s. 6d.

Poland. M. G. Gardner, 3s. 6d

Madame Curie. Eve Curie. 8s. 6d.

Memoires, Mme. Pilsudska, 10s. 6d.

I Speak for the Million. 10s. 6d.

Greece

Greece in Peace and War. D. Caklanamos. 9s.

Short History of Modern Greece. E. Forster. 12s. 6d.

The Greek Miracle. D. Walker.

Jugoslavia

Jugoslavia. H. Koester. 7s. 6d.

The Soul of Yugoslavia. Harrison. 8s. 6d.

Black Lamb and Grey Falcon.

DOWN THE LANES

with

GYPSY PETULENGRO



THE fires of autumn are beginning to light the larches, usually the last of our trees to "yellow." From the tall elms few leaves are left to fall, for one by one I have seen the branches bowed by brisk October winds, and the black nests of the rooks are showing plainly on the tree-tops. The old oaks are already tinted with a rich hue of bronze and acorns lie thick below. In the hedge-rows the hawthorns are dappled with leaves of pink and gold, and an abundance of crimson haws, the scarlet berries of "bitter sweet" and honey-suckle gleam like rubies in a drab setting of fading wild clematis or "traveller's joy." There are still many wild flowers blooming freely on the grassy verges of the lane sides, the purple knapweed is still inviting the late-flying butterflies, and the dandelion seed heads with creamy bloom still entice the bravest bees. St. John's Wort, camomile and yarrow make splashes of colour, while the corn, which seems to bloom always, shines like burnished gold in the yellow, late October sun.

Thrushes still sing, as do the larks that rise high above the ploughman who is busy turning golden stubble fields into ridges that look like dull copper. Rooks and seagulls follow closely in the ploughman's trail, even picking at the clods as they fall from the "plough-breast." The lapwings, less brave, watch the feasting as they wheel overhead, their black wings covering and uncovering their pure white under-plumage that glistens in the sun at every movement. The starlings are busy, too; huge flocks are foraging on both ploughed and grassland, with an occasional ride on the back of a sheep, from which they obtain a feed of grubs and other pests.

These are just a few things that you who are fortunate enough to be in the country can see at this time of the year, and, of course, there are hundreds of other interesting things to see if you have eyes that will see.

November is now upon us, with its misty mornings, and maybe foggy nights, but you can still get much enjoyment by camping out. The long dark evenings can be made enjoyable if you find the right kind of jobs to do, so don't forget the peg-making I wrote about a few months ago, for the withies are now in perfect condition for cutting, and the waste pieces can be planted and they will grow and "leaf" next spring.

If you are spending some days outside—a week-end, for instance—it's only natural that you want some hot meals, so perhaps you would like to know how the Gypsy makes an oven. There are two or three types of oven one can make easily, but the one most suitable, and easiest to make, is the "tin oven," and an ordinary biscuit tin (the ones the grocers sell loose biscuits from) is just the size for a party of three or four campers. To erect the oven, get eight old bricks, which are set up four-a-side in a little "channel" dug in the ground. (The channel is where you make the fire, eventually.) Put the tin on top of the bricks and cover the sides and top with earth, also placing as much earth at the back of the tin as possible without stopping up the end of the channel, because you must have a draught right through to enable the heat to get right under the tin and to allow the smoke to escape. The lid of the tin must be made to fit nice and easy, yet not too loose; an easy fit is necessary because you will need to remove it during the cooking to watch how your joint is getting on and to baste it occasionally. On the other hand, it must not be too loose, otherwise you will lose heat from the oven. Make sure when fitting your tin on the bricks that you allow enough room for the lid to go on easily; don't make it flush with the brick-work—just the width of the lid overhanging the bricks is sufficient. It is always advisable to light your fire a little time before you are going to use the oven; the burning embers make the best heating agent, and just an occasional twig or two added will keep it going, when once it is heated. You can, if you are going to use the oven for any length of time, improve on the bare tin lid by putting hinges on the lid and also a knob to act as a handle for opening the front of the oven. I have used one of these ovens with great success, and you will be surprised how good the food tastes cooked this way. You see, there are no coal-gas fumes to spoil the taste of the food, and wood-smoke seldom taints any food.

There are many things that you can make in your tent without a great number of cooking utensils, and I must tell you one day about the Gypsy's favourite dishes, including the easily-cooked "Gugli-

Povengri," or sweet potato, so dear to all Romany children. There is the "Manricli," or Gypsy Honey-Bun, that tastes like nothing else on earth, especially when it is made in the true Romany way with wild bee's honey and the fat of the "Hotchi-Witchi," as we call the succulent hedgehog.

Have you gathered any hazel nuts yet? You will need some of them, too, if you want to make Manricli. There is an abundance of these this year, but the wily squirrel will be busy, too, so go and search at the bottoms of the hazel bushes now, for the nuts will by this time have fallen from their husks.

I mentioned that the acorns were lying thick upon the ground. Few people realise the value of the acorn. They can be used as a coffee substitute, as a medicine for many internal complaints; they are an excellent food for pigs, horses and poultry, and if you have sore or tired feet, there is no better remedy than bathing them in warm water in which a few acorns have been boiled. And if you are like me, getting a tinge of grey hair, either through worry or Anno Domini, a liquid made by boiling acorns and oak bark in rain-water brings back the colour to grey or faded hair.

And now, until December, Kooshti-Bok T'a Kooshti-Shepirin (Good Luck and Good Camping).

FIRST AID FOR BROWNIES—(Continued from page 157)

soon finds out which Brownies have always practised a knee bandage over Brown Owl's stocking! She also finds which can clean a graze in theory only and which she would choose to render first aid to her next time she is stung by a wasp, besides which, as all Brown Owls will agree, a Brownie thinks nothing of a badge she does not feel she has earned.

Finally, when the test is over and the badge won—keep it up. It is so easy for Brown Owl to deal with the minor accidents that occur during a Pack meeting, and so easy, too, for a Brownie to forget what she has learnt if she never has a chance to put her knowledge into practice.

E. M. COSTOBADIE.

WHAT TO EXPECT AT FOXLEASE

Oct. 16th-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' week.
Oct. 30th-Nov. 7th—Brownie.		Jan. 8th-15th—Ranger.
Nov. 10th-17th—Guide.		Jan. 19th-26th—Guide and Brownie.
Nov. 20th-24th—General week-end.		

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 5s., which will be returned if withdrawal is made two full weeks before the date of the course. It would be appreciated if Guiders would enclose a stamped addressed envelope with their applications.

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

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

The Chief Guide hopes to be at Foxlease on November 16th and November 20th.

CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE

Mrs. H. C. Edwards, Commissioner for Didsbury District, on September 26th. During the three years she was with us and latterly, in spite of severe pain, so conscientiously did she carry out her duties that her keenness and enthusiasm will be an inspiration to all who knew her, and the Movement will be the poorer for her death.

Ranger Alice Lucy Napthine, of Barnes, Badge of Fortitude, on August 9th, 1942. Greatly missed by all who knew her.

BE PREPARED!

THE Secretary of the W.V.S. laid down the telephone and, with a sigh of relief, said—
 "That's settled. Mrs. —, District Commissioner of the local Guides has undertaken to see that a team of six Guides will be prepared to help at each of our Rest Centres in case of any emergency. Now, what is the next job for us to tackle to-day?"

At the other end of the line the District Commissioner, as she put the telephone down, gave a gasp, more of amazement than relief, when she realised what she had undertaken. She realised that when she had said "yes" in answer to the request, she had been speaking, not in her own name, but for every Guide, Patrol Leader, Ranger and Cadet in her District.

To be prepared to help in a Rest Centre. What exactly did that mean? It might mean anything—washing babies' nappies, boiling water on a camp fire, delivering messages, or erecting screening—there was no end to the meaning of those words "be prepared to help in a Rest Centre."

After thinking about it for a few minutes, the District Commissioner realised that, of course, they could tackle the job, because all these things came into the Guide every-day training. Luckily, her Guides were meeting the following evening, and so with a map of the district and a list of the Rest Centres to be manned, she then and there sat down to plan out a scheme of suggestions that she could put before her Guiders at the meeting.

When the Guiders heard of the job of work to be undertaken, they were full of enthusiasm and bursting with ideas. This was the type of work that the Guides had been longing to do. After much discussion a list of suggestions was drawn up, and each Captain took these back to explain in detail to her Company Court of Honour.

In due course, when these suggestions had been thoroughly threshed out at each Court of Honour, taken to bits and chewed by each Patrol Leader with her Patrol, the following plan was drawn up:—

1. Each Company was to be prepared to send a team at very short notice to the Rest Centre nearest its own Headquarters. Each team to be in charge of a Cadet, not already working on other Civil Defence duties.
2. The W.V.S. Leader of the Rest Centre to be given a complete list of the team, including the address and telephone number (if any). The Guides to be trained so that it would not matter which member of the team was called up first, but if possible the Cadet would be notified first.
3. The Cadet to be given a list of each Guide in her team, her name, address, telephone number and special qualifications, e.g., good cook, excellent camper, etc.
4. The District Commissioner to have a complete list of all teams so that should it be necessary she could transfer a team to a centre that needed extra help.
5. Each Guide to have a complete list of her own team, to be always kept in her gasmask case.
6. The Guiders not to be included in the Rest Centre teams, as many of them were already doing Civil Defence work and could not always be relied upon to lead a team.

The Guides must be thoroughly trained to do the following things:

- (a) Make an outdoor fireplace with odd materials, make tea for large numbers and cook an emergency meal.
- (b) Look after children, be able to wash them and keep them occupied.
- (c) Take messages with endless interruptions.
- (d) Use a kiosk telephone in daylight and black-out.
- (e) Erect screening in the dark.
- (f) Have a practical knowledge of first aid.
- (g) Be able to make a bed on the floor.
- (h) An emergency haversack to be in readiness, containing first aid case, triangular bandage, iron rations.
- (i) Each Guide must be calm, resourceful and have a thorough knowledge of her Second Class work.



HOT NEWS!

Things have been moving fast in the Ranger Branch lately and Extension Guiders have no doubt been wondering how they and their companies will be fitted into the new scheme. The question was discussed at some length at the Extension Guiders' Training Weekend in London, in June, and since then has been most carefully considered by the Imperial Extension Committee. The outline of a new scheme has now been drawn up, and as soon as it has been approved by the Executive Committee full details will appear in the GUIDER. Meanwhile representatives of every county will have had the opportunity of discussing it at the County Ranger Advisers' Conference at Foxlease.

In drawing up this scheme the committee have had two main considerations in view:

(a) The future of the Ranger Branch can be of such immense importance to the whole community that Extension companies must do nothing that could in the smallest degree hamper its full development.

(b) Extension Rangers have their own unique place to fill; this is the moment for them to develop along their own lines while maintaining complete unity with other Ranger Companies on all matters of fundamental importance.

(c) Rangering is for the young. It is a course of training not a social refuge. Although the age limits chosen by active companies will not necessarily be those best suited to Extensions, an age limit of some kind will be made. It would be an insult to Extension Rangers to suggest that for them, and for them only, the years of preparation can never bear fruit.

(d) Something for the over-age Rangers must be thoughtfully planned and tried out gradually by experiment. Older Rangers do not really enjoy and will not miss those rather disconnected items of training devised for those sometimes twenty years younger than themselves. They would miss, and miss enormously their right to wear a badge, the feeling of belonging to the Guide Movement, their opportunities for friendship and service. Something must be done for these ex-Rangers, who when they have outgrown their interest in the activities of youth, believe that in Guiding there is still a place for them.

FLASHES.

From the early days of Scouting and Guiding

by
 SIR PERCY EVERETT (Deputy Chief Scout)

No. 8—"B.P.'s SECRETS"

In a humorist's memoirs I came across this paragraph:—

"When I was a child I wanted to run. I was told 'You'll fall.' I wanted to climb trees. Again I was told 'Don't climb, you'll make your trousers dirty.' I wanted to fish for tadpoles. I was prevented from doing this by people saying, 'It is disgusting.' When I felt that I must cry, I was told, 'You will burst our ears.' When I threw stones I was stopped. 'A well-behaved boy does not do that.' If I took a tool from the tool-box I was told, 'Put it down, you will hurt yourself.' So many times and so well was I told that I thought in order to be a real boy I should have to begin by being a little girl."

Is not this the "don't" regime, on which so many of us have been brought up, and is it not the antithesis of our old Chief's teaching? He has so often said to me, "Train a fellow to do things, give them a chance. Let them make mistakes, it is the only way to build up character."

How true this is. That, of course, is the reason why the Guide Promise is a series of affirmations—"A Guide is Loyal," "A Guide is a Friend to Animals," etc.

Another of his most impressive flashes was this—"If I wanted to help anyone, could I do it better by saying 'Be cheerful' than 'Don't be miserable.' Is it not better to say 'Keep straight' rather than 'Don't go crooked?'"

I know which kind of advice has been most helpful to me.

Next month:—"The Picturesque Touch."

A great deal of the success of any new development of this kind depends considerably on the Guiders' and Rangers' approach to it. The new tests are in no way inferior to the H.E.S. training; in many respects they cover a wider field. They are a parallel training, worked out on somewhat different lines, but aiming at the same goal, ability to render service in the form best suited to the individual. Extension Rangers, perhaps more than others, need a vision before them and encouragement to strike out for themselves. If the training they have received as Brownies and Guides has in any way fulfilled its purpose they will be ready as Rangers to undertake that further training for which they are best fitted, and when they have outgrown Rangering to accept and welcome their status as adult members of the Guide movement.

NANCY BERNAYS,

Imperial Commissioner for
 Extensions.

November, 1942]

THE GUIDER

SCOTTISH GUIDING IN WAR-TIME

A GUARD of Honour of Cadets was drawn up outside the Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh, on October 10th, and between their ranks came the Chief Guide, the Imperial Chief Commissioner, and the Scottish Chief Commissioner. Six hundred Guiders greeted the Chief when she stepped on to the platform.

She told us she had watched us from her home in Africa and was proud of us. It was twenty-five years since the first Scottish Conference, and then, as now, we were in the midst of war, planning for peace, while Guides everywhere were helping their country. People realised now more than ever before that "It is the character of the individual that counts," and the Chief Guide hoped that we would co-operate with all other juvenile organisations who had this end in view.

The Conference, the first to be held in Scotland for Commissioners and Guiders, was on the theme of Guiding in War-time. What They Are Thinking; How They Are Living; A Bird's-Eye View of Guiding in War-time; and War-time Preparation for the Guide International Service, were the main themes.

"What They Are Thinking" was a symposium of the war-time thoughts about Guiding by all the ages in the Movement, and by some outside people as well. Brownies were not really interested in the war, but in their own pursuits; they still liked imaginative games and stories. The Guides were finding life interesting, and were eager "to be busy and helpful in the war effort. They felt that they were not children, but girls capable of doing a real job, and few people seemed to realise this.

Rangers' homes had been much affected by the war and their responsibilities were greater at home and at work, but they were glad of this and found their training helpful. They were eager to acquire knowledge, and enjoyed the Home Emergency Service. In addition, they wanted more camping and physical recreation. Through dramatic work, handicrafts and quiet occupations, they were satisfying their spiritual needs. Guiders did realise the value of their work in war-time. They had little time to prepare for Company meetings; the solution to that problem lay in training the Patrol Leaders. Lack of time had made Companies more self-reliant.

Junior Commander Pain (better known as Miss Marshall, a former Editor of "THE GUIDER") spoke on the value of Guiding from the A.T.S. officer's point of view. A nucleus of Guiders in an A.T.S. Company, she said, was invaluable. In the Services, ability to handle people was essential, as was also a wide understanding of human nature gained from mixing with other people. Guiders had these assets and were always reliable.

Mrs. Clyde, of the Mothers' Union, gave the parents' point of view of Guiding in War-time. A mother could not always teach her own child, she said, but as long as Guiding kept its central spiritual basis, she could trust that her child would have good fun, recreation, and training in things that mattered. The child would also have a calm, rational ability to meet emergencies, and interests not dominated by home influence, but focused on small things that built up the national life.

Mr. Ritchie, Director of Education for Selkirkshire, gave a non-Guide view of "How They Are Living." Young people, it is now realised, were more important in the nation's history than finance. It was the duty of those in the Service of Youth to insist on the necessary political measure to ensure the fullest rights and best opportunities for the coming generation. Bad housing and industrial conditions exploited and vulgarised children, and children were precious, individually to themselves, collectively to the community.

Lady Somers gave a Bird's-Eye View of Guiding in War-time. Guiding, because it was a live Movement, had carried on in spite of difficulties. The period before the war had been spent in preparation, and everywhere Guide training was standing the test. Daily, Guiders and Brownies were doing brave deeds cheerfully, just because they were Guides and Brownies. They had been trained, not spoon-fed. Two thousand British Companies had been formed since the outbreak of war, and messages of continued Guide activity had come from the unoccupied and neutral countries of Europe. As long as Guiding kept its spiritual basis, a well-balanced training of body, mind and soul, and had leaders who could relax and laugh, it would go on from strength to strength.

Miss Martin Barnes spoke on the Guide International Service, designed to help in reconstruction work abroad after the war.

Of the handicrafts exhibition, of the Extensions' Stall, of the new H.E.S. sound-and-colour film, of the excellent catering and service by the Cadets, of the decorative posters, of the camp fire at which the Chief Guide spoke once again with all her vivid enthusiasm, there is no room to write. And of the Guides' Own, taken by the Scottish Chief Commissioner, which closed the Conference, it need only be said that it left the Guiders of Scotland determined to carry on Guiding not only well, but better than ever before.

ROCKET LIFE LINES—(Continued from page 160)

contain a full explanation of the scheme and must therefore be looked on as an "extra."

Salvage of Batteries

In THE GUIDE of October 22nd, full details appeared with regard to the salvage of carbon rods from used flashlight batteries. It is hoped that Commissioners and Guiders will interest themselves in this scheme, which, if well organised, should give the Guiders real scope for doing a very useful job of work, and also bring in large sums for the Fund.

Fund News

Various items of Fund news appeared in last month's GUIDER, page 145. Space does not allow us to repeat them again here, so will you be sure to refer to it.

Closing Date for Target Months

The third Target Month ends on November 30th, but gifts which are posted to Headquarters not later than December 2nd will count towards the Target. This will allow the full month, including November 30th, for raising the gifts.

A similar two days' grace for posting will be allowed for the fourth Target which ends on Thinking Day (February 22nd, 1943). Gifts will be counted to the Target which are posted to Headquarters not later than February 24th, 1943.

Total of fund to date (October 26th)—£32,862 10s.

REVIEWS

NEW RANGER PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS

Two new propaganda leaflets on Rangers and one on Sea Rangers have just been published by Headquarters:—

Administration and Organisation of the Ranger Branch is intended for Directors of Education, Youth Organisers and other persons of that kind. It is attractively got up with illustrations and sets out a full picture of the way in which the Branch is organised, its aims and administration, including those of the Sea Ranger Section.

Rangers in War and Peace and *Sea Rangers Afloat and Ashore*, cover much the same ground as the other leaflet but they are written for the girl from 14 to 20 and include more particulars of the training programme and the varied subjects that Rangers and Sea Rangers are able to study.

The Piping Times, edited by Miss Margaret James, The Pipers' Guild. (This paper is privately circulated to members of the Pipers' Guild. Those in sympathy with them may become Associate Members (non-playing members). The subscription is 5s. a year. All particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the Pipers' Guild, Mrs. Riggs, Meadowside, Stockenhead, Washington, Sussex.)

One might suppose that the making and playing of pipes was off the menu with the bananas and lemons, and that shepherds and members of the Pipers' Guild would have to dance to another kind of tune for the duration of the war. Not so at all. A pipe remains a pipe, apparently, if made out of any plastic substance that will allow itself to be properly worked. Such a one has been found with the celestial name of "crinoid," and pipes made therefrom play their tunes so that not even the hardened listener can tell them from bamboo. The material for an "extended treble"—the pipers among us will know what that means—costs 2s. 3d. Miss James, the founder of the Guild, also recommends another, a "bakelised" paper, that is even cheaper and easier to make.

We have a few members of the League in the Guide world, and they very well know what a great addition a pipe can make to a camp-fire sing-song—the soft, delicious sound belongs to wood-smoke and the summer evenings. Pipe-making and playing could never be a compulsory activity in this hurrying world, but for the individual, whether Guide or Guider, it is one of the easiest and most natural ways of making music. Miss James has offered to take a week-end of training especially for us—a very generous offer. Will pipers, or would-be pipers, write in and say whether they can come, and, if so, what time of year would suit them best.

The Piping Times is a publication that would interest any musician. The October number of 1942, for instance, has contributions by Vaughan Williams and Richard Church, besides a great deal that is of value in children's music.

K. STREATFIELD.

"GUIDER" SUPPLIES

Many Guiders have written to say their newsagents are having difficulty in obtaining copies of THE GUIDER. We are therefore publishing a list of wholesalers who are already supplying copies.

Except for one or two months when severe paper rationing caused us to reduce our printing order, the number of copies printed has always been sufficient—and we hope it will always be so!

Please write to us if you have any further difficulty.

The annual subscription for THE GUIDER to be despatched from here is 5s., postage included.

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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 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, 6s. post free.

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OCTOBER 14th, 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. Elliott Carnegie, M.B.E.

Mrs. Davies-Cooke.
Sir Percy Everett.
The Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Gibbs.
Mrs. T. W. Harley.
The Lady Merthyr.
The Lady Somers.
Miss K. J. Strong.
Miss Wallace Williamson.

Miss Ward, J.P.
The Hon. Mrs. Fitzherbert Wright.
By Invitation

Miss Hopkins.
Mrs. Mark Kerr, O.B.E.
Miss Shanks.
Lady Stubbs.
Miss Thompson.

COUNCIL

The Lady Louis Mountbatten was appointed a member of the Council.

RE-APPOINTMENT

Assistant Commissioners for Camping for England
The appointment of Miss Usher as Assistant Commissioner for Camping for England for a further year was ratified.

CHIEF'S VIOLIN

Netta Weir, the present holder, has been awarded the Chief's Violin for a further year.

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The date of the next meeting was arranged for Wednesday, November 11, at 11.15 a.m.

AWARDS

GALLANTRY

Silver Cross
Mrs. Moore, District Commissioner, Canterbury City, Kent.
For gallant conduct during air attacks.

Mrs. Moore has been complimented by the local Civil Defence authorities on her "most useful and active work" as a Warden; her calm and cheerful demeanour throughout the enemy attacks was the means of restoring confidence to those with whom she came in contact, men, women, and children alike. She continued her most praiseworthy efforts in carrying out her duties throughout three heavy raids; on two of these occasions H.E. and incendiary bombs were falling near her and shell splinters raining down. In particular on the morning of the 3rd June she tackled single-handed a fire in a three-story house (the occupier having left early in the raid) and localised and extinguished the fire, saving the house and almost all its contents.

Certificate of Merit

Patrol Second Gwyneth Evans (age 15), 5th West Bridgford (Baptist Church) Company, Nottinghamshire.

Gwyneth Evans performed a very plucky action in stopping a run-away horse, which took fright and bolted with a fruiterer's dray. She mounted her bicycle and gave chase for about 200 yards along a main bus road. She succeeded in drawing level with the horse, and in bringing it to a standstill. She escaped injury, but her bicycle was badly damaged.

Red Cord

Miss M. Bennett, Staffs.
Miss J. Seaman, London.

Blue Cord

Miss A. D. Huskisson, South Africa.

FORTITUDE

Badge of Fortitude

Guide Constance Margaret Rhodes (age 15), 4th Wortley Company, Yorkshire, W.R.N.

GOLD CORDS

Cadet Sheila Faux, 10th Bromley Cadet Patrol, Kent; Cadet Patricia Pankhurst, Sevenoaks District Cadets, Kent; Ranger Hazel Harrison, 1st St. Margarets (All Souls), Middlesex; Ranger Margaret Thompson 2nd Dronfield (Grammar School), Derbyshire; Ranger Barbara Wood, 29th Southport, S.W.; Lancashire; Company Leader June Whiteside, 11th Nottingham (All Saints), Nottinghamshire; Patrol Leader Jean Brain, 2nd Kidlington (East Ham Grammar School), Oxford; Patrol Leader Pamela Creek, 2nd Sudbury, Suffolk; Patrol Leader Jean Fuller, 2nd Kidlington (East Ham Grammar School), Oxford; Patrol Leader Margery Fuller, 2nd Kidlington (East Ham Grammar School), Oxford; Patrol Leader Mary Lambert, 2nd Kidlington (East Ham Grammar School), Oxford; Patrol Leader Margaret Moore, 10th Bromley, Kent; Patrol Leader Betty Smith, 1st Sevenoaks, Y.W.C.A., Kent.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

LONDON COMMISSIONERS' AND RANGER GUIDERS' CONFERENCE

Saturday, November 21st, 8-6.30 in the Library, Girl Guide Headquarters (entrance, 8, Palace Street).

The Chief Guide hopes to be present, in order to meet London Commissioners and Guiders.

Miss Powell, Commissioner for Rangers for England, will speak. In addition to the above speakers, the programme will include Group discussion on H.E.S. Training and Testing, an outside speaker, and open session.

Tea should be brought, as it cannot be supplied by the Restaurant, and only half an hour can be spared for the tea interval.

If Commissioners are unable to attend, they are invited to send a substitute. Division Commissioners are asked to send in number by November 6th, to Miss Raphael, County Ranger Adviser, London Room, Headquarters.

SCOTLAND

SCOTTISH TRAINING

There will be two Residential Trainings for Commissioners and Ranger, Guide and Brownie Guiders at Larchfield Preparatory School, Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire (by kind permission of the Directors) as follows:—

Ranger Training: Saturday, December 26th—Wednesday, December 30th.

Guide and Brownie Training: Thursday, December 31st—Monday, January 4th.

Trainers will include the Scottish Commissioners for Rangers, Sea Rangers, Training and Brownie Training.

As space will be limited, applications should be sent as soon as possible to the secretary, Miss F. M. MacLeod, Dalvey, Forres, Morayshire, from whom further details can be obtained. The closing date for entries is December 12th, but it will greatly help the making of arrangements if names can be sent in earlier.

S.O.S. FOR SCOTLAND

COWDENKNOWES

Volunteers are asked for the staff of this Home for evacuated cripple children in the Scottish Borders, which is run by Guiders. Help is required in all departments—care of children, cooking and housework. No salary, but board and lodging is provided—reserved occupation.—Apply to Miss Hamilton-Bruce, Cowdenknowes, Earliston, Berwickshire.

EMPLOYMENT OFFERED

Required shortly by SCOTTISH HEADQUARTERS, Guider as Registrations Secretary, over calling-up age, with knowledge of shorthand and typing.—Apply, stating qualifications and salary required, to the Secretary, Scottish Headquarters, 16, Coates Crescent, Edinburgh.

VIOLET CARNEGIE, Scottish Chief Commissioner.

S. W. LANCASHIRE

CORRECTION.—We very much regret that through a printer's error in the Commissioner's Register the totals for Cadets and Rangers in S.W. Lancashire were reversed. They should read as follows:—

	Cadets.	Rangers.	Cadet Coys.	Ranger Coys.
1938	142	96
1941	38	63

Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, October, 1942.

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM

EXTENSION SECRETARY.—Mrs. J. A. Froggatt, Rosehurst, Blackroot Road, Four Oaks, Warwickshire.

RESIGNATION

ALL SAINTS.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss P. Kelly.

DEVONSHIRE

NORTH DEVONPORT.—Dist. C., Miss Knight, 8, Elliot Terrace, Plymouth.

RESIGNATION

NORTH DEVONPORT.—Dist. C., Mrs. Burton.

ESSEX

GRAYS.—Dist. C., Mrs. E. C. Taylor, 4, Bradleigh Avenue, Grays.

HORNCHURCH, EAST.—Dist. C., Miss J. M. Challis, Elton Lodge, Station Road, Hornchurch.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

RESIGNATION

EXTENSION SECRETARY.—Miss B. Scott.

HEREFORDSHIRE

HEREFORD CTY.—Div. C., Miss P. Greenland, West View, Bodenham Road, Hereford. (Transferred from Temporary).

HEREFORD CTY.—Asst. Div. C. (Temp.) Miss A. Rogers, Rockfield House, Bodenham Road, Hereford.

RESIGNATION

HEREFORD CITY.—Asst. Div. C., Miss P. Greenland.

KENT

BECKENHAM.—Div. C., Miss M. Hooper, 2, Hayne Road, Beckenham.

BROMLEY.—Div. C., Miss Spicer, 20, Orchard Road, Bromley.

KENT, NORTH-EAST.—Div. C., Miss V. S. K. Watkins, 184, Whitstable Road, Canterbury.

