

# THE GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE

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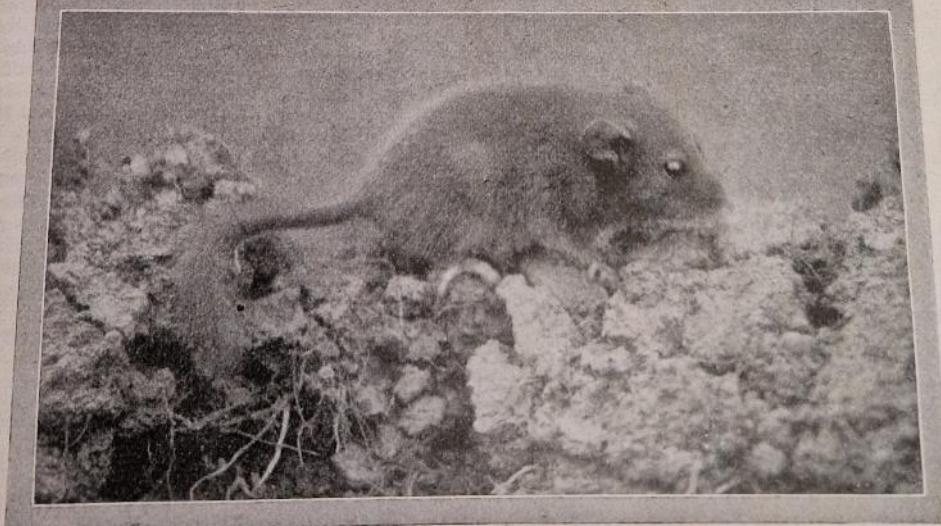
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Photo]

The Dormouse comes out to feed at dusk.

[Frances Pitt

[See pages 252-3.

# The GUIDERS' BOOKSHELF

*The Girl Guide Book of Plays.* (Wells, Gardner, Darton, 2s. 6d.) Separate copies of each play 4d. each. Stocked in the Shop.

In response to considerable demand, Messrs. Wells, Gardner, Darton have published a collection of simple Guide plays—that is plays with a definite Guide interest—which have been chosen from amongst the most popular MSS. collected in the Play Library of last year. There are seven plays in all: *Behind the Scenes*, by R. F. Heath, is a play within a play, with a good dialogue introduced and in which there are about eleven speaking parts; other Guides can be introduced to make up the two patrols on the stage. The play takes about thirty-five minutes to act.

*The Magic Pool.* By Katogle. This was a great favourite in MS. It is a real Brownie play with scope for originality in production, and will occupy a whole Pack and a Brown Owl, with plenty of room for unlimited Boggarts and fairies. The minimum number of characters is twenty-one, and the play takes about thirty-five to forty-five minutes to act without songs.

*What does it all mean?* By W. M. Comber. Six characters, including a Brownie Sixer, and a Guide Company. Scene 2 shows the interior of a Guide club room, and affords scope for originality in carrying out a Guide evening. Duration of play thirty-five to forty-five minutes.

*The Lost Brown Owl.* A short little play lasting for about fifteen minutes, with easy parts for Brownies, Elves, Imps and Pixies, and very little speaking.

*The New Order.* By E. Trotter and R. Heath. This is a more ambitious play than any others in the book, and suitable for Rangers or Guiders to act. The characters include a Guide Captain and her Guides, King Arthur and the ten Knights of the Round Table. A study of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," and Malory's "Morte d'Arthur," is advised, and the play should make a charming ending to such a winter's reading.

*Doris in Badgeland.* By K. N. Smith. A simple little play taking about twenty minutes to perform, exclusive of a display of Company drill; it is illustrative of Badge work. About fifteen to twenty characters can be introduced.

*The Babes in the Wood.* By M. Cooper. Written by a Brownie, the title speaks for itself, and the old characters appear with great success—including the Wicked Stepmother and the two Robbers. There are five main characters and any number of Brownies, and the play takes about twenty minutes to act.

*Fairy Fay.* A musical fantasy. Written by Leonard Spiller, music by Harman Howland. (West's. 2s.) Stocked in the Shop.

A charming little fairy play suitable for Guides and Brownies, with scope for a chorus of fairies and elves. There are two parts which could be taken by boys, and three grown-up characters, exclusive of the fairy chorus. This fantasy is quite above the average of such things; fresh and pretty, and has a streak of originality that is very pleasing. The dialogue is natural and amusing and would lend itself to expansion. The music is tuneful and well arranged for young voices.

*The Girl Guide Diary, 1924.* (Letts. Art leather cloth, 9d. Art leather cloth with pencil, 1s. Guider's Diary, leather with extra notebook, pockets and pencil, 3s.) Stocked in the Shop.

Already we are beginning to think of Christmas and the New Year, and here is the new Diary—considerably enlarged—in good time for the busy season, and a delightful present. A great many camping hints are included in the new edition, and short articles on summer and winter migrant birds; wild plants, field sketching, herbs, songs, etc. are a few of the headings of new chapters. A handy pocket size and excellent value for the money.

*Peggy Pemberton, Brownie.* By H. B. Davidson. (The Sheldon Press. 1s.) Stocked in the Shop.

This is a story for Brownies about one of themselves, and as such stories are still all too rare, it will be welcome. It is a pity that the illustrations are not as accurate as the tale, but, all the same, the adventures of Peggy will no doubt find a safe corner in the Pack cupboard, for she herself is a very nice Brownie indeed.

R. H.

*The Book of Stories for the Story-Teller.* By Fanny E. Coe. (Harrap. 4s. 6d.) Stocked in the Shop.

Messrs. Harrap are always to the fore with their story-telling books. Here is a volume reprinted for the fifth time since its publication in 1914, divided into sections in Folk Tales, Modern Fairy Tales, Myths and Stories from Real Life.

The book will be welcomed by all on the look-out for "yarns" to add to their repertoire.

**THE GUIDING BOOK. *Ipse? Whither?***  
Edited by Ann Kindersley. (Hodder and Stoughton, 6/-)  
NOW IN STOCK.

## Girl Guides' Gazette

*Mrs. Strang's Annual for Girls.* Mrs. Strang's Annual for Children. Both 1922 editions. (Milford. 2s. 6d. each.) Stocked in the Shop.

These splendid books have been noticed in this column before. They are now to be had at the very low price of 2s. 6d., being half the original price, as they are last year's editions. In no way do these books date, and this is an opportunity not to be missed for obtaining such charming productions at such an absurdly low figure.

*Number One Joy Street.* A medley of Prose and Verse for Boys and Girls. (Basil Blackwell. 6s.) Stocked in the Shop.

Of all the most wonderful six shillings' worths this perfectly enchanting book is the most wonderful. It is not necessary to go much further than the wrapper to discover this. Walter de la Mare's name is over the porch of Number 1, and Hilaire Belloc, Halliwell, Sutcliffe, Laurence Housman, Rose Fyleman, are window-panes in themselves, and there are lots of others.

One cannot help feeling jealous of the children who will have such a fascinating present this Christmas. In fact I don't see why the children should have it at all! Buy it very quickly, and keep it all to yourself before they have time to follow you up the steps and squeeze in through the green door too. . . .

The question is—where does Sarah Byng live if not at Number 1?

Buy the book and at any rate you will meet Maria who made faces and a deplorable marriage there.

*Form Room Plays. Junior Book.*  
*Form Room Plays. Senior Book.* Compiled from English Literature by Evelyn Smith. Uniform Edition. The King's Treasures of Literature. (Dent. 1s. 9d. each.)

Both these books of plays are recommended by the British Drama League, and consequently we cannot go far wrong in following its example.

The *Junior Book* contains thirteen dramatisations with directions for costumes, etc., and includes "The Swineherd," "Alice in Wonderland," "The Christmas Carol," "Robin Hood," "The Lady of the Lake," and the underplots of "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

The *Senior Book*, which should specially appeal to Ranger Companies, includes part of "The Critic" (Sheridan), "Comus" (Milton), part of "The Alchemist" (Ben Jonson), scenes from "The Mill on the Floss" (George Eliot), "Northanger Abbey" (Jane Austen), "Nicholas Nickleby" (Dickens), "The Vicar of Wakefield" (Goldsmith) and "Quentin Durward" (Scott).

Sir Frederick Bridge has arranged a complete musical setting for the masque of "Comus," published by Novello.

Both these books of plays should make a strong appeal to members of the Movement.

*The Snow Queen. Cinderella. The Seven Dwarfs.* By Mary Gould.

Mrs. Gould has some typed copies of these little fairy tale plays that would be very suitable for younger Guides and Brownies to act. Her address is: c/o Mrs. De Lisle, Beam Cottage, Heath End, Farnham, Surrey, and application for the plays should be made to her direct.

## COMING EVENTS



### FOXLEASE NOTICES.

November 23-30. Ranger Guiders. Waiting list only.  
December 5-12. General Training. Entries closed.

January 10-17. General Training.  
January 24-31. General Training.  
February 6-13. Brown Owls.  
February 19-26. General Training.  
All applications for a training course should be made to the Guider in Charge, Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants, and must be accompanied by a deposit of 5s., which will only be returned if withdrawal is made over two full weeks before the date of the Course. No application for any course will be dealt with until an official notice has appeared in the GAZETTE.

**NOTE.**—Any Guider having already attended a Training Course at Foxlease and wishing to apply a second time will be entered on the waiting list only, in order that preference may be given to Guiders who have never been.

#### Fees.

Single rooms	£2 10 0
Double rooms	2 2 0
Rooms shared with others	1 10 0
Single day	0 7 6

### Y.W.C.A. EXHIBITION.

A WORLD EXHIBITION is being organised by the Y.W.C.A. in connection with their annual Bazaar on November 7th and 8th, illustrating " Girl Life in many Lands."

There will be stalls representing thirty-five different countries in Asia, Africa, Europe, Australia and America. Visitors to the Exhibition can feel that they have gone round the world in half an hour, and all Guides should go and see what there is to be seen for themselves!

Every few minutes there will be tableaux, songs or dances illustrating the different countries. Entrance fee for parties of more than twelve will be 3d. per head to the Exhibition and 4d. to the Bazaar and Exhibition together. Teas and light suppers will be served in the Bazaar room.

### LADY CARGILL TROPHY.

LADY CARGILL, a Vice-President of the County of the City of Glasgow Girl Guides, has presented a Trophy for competition in Singing Games among Brownie Packs in Scotland.

The Competition is to be held in connection with the Glasgow Musical Festival in the spring of 1924, and full particulars will be found in the Syllabus which will be issued from 209, Hope Street, Glasgow, the office of the Festival.

### CENTRAL SCHOOL OF SPEECH TRAINING AND DRAMATIC ART.

Evening Classes.  
Royal Albert Hall, Kensington Gore.

#### TIME TABLE.

*Diction and Voice Production*: Wednesdays at 8 p.m.

*Recitation*: Wednesdays at 9 p.m.

*Public Speaking*: Wednesdays at 7.30 p.m.

*Rehearsal Class*: Wednesdays at 8.30 p.m.

*Play-Reading and Dramatic Criticism*: Thursdays at 8 p.m.

*Shakespeare Class—Reading and Production*: Thursdays at 9 p.m.

*Greek and National Dancing, Folk Dancing*: Mondays 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

*Phonetics, Mime, Fencing*, will be fixed at hours suited to the requirements of students.

#### FEES.

For each subject, one class a week for term of ten weeks, one guinea.

Private lessons in any subject from 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

Coaching for entire productions—by arrangement.

For single rehearsal with use of stage, hall, etc., from one guinea.

N.B.—The School Theatre is not available for performances.

Term commenced October 3rd, 1923.

Apply: The Registrar, Central School of Speech Training.

#### RETREAT.

Two very happy and profitable Quiet Afternoons for Girl Guides have been spent lately in Highgate, and those who accompanied the Guides think that Guiders would appreciate a similar privilege. It is proposed to hold a Quiet Afternoon for Guiders in the near future if sufficient numbers wish to avail themselves of it. Will those who are in sympathy and would like to join communicate with the Secretary, St. George's Retreat House, 6, North Hill, Highgate, N.6, who would gladly give them particulars.

### LONDON AND GREATER LONDON CAMP AND TRAINING CENTRE.

Grey Towers, Hornchurch, Essex.

#### Week-end Training Courses.

The following Courses have been arranged:—

November 2-5.—General Training. Miss Ballance.

November 16-19.—General Training. Miss Whelpton.

November 30-December 3.—Brown and Tawny Owls. Miss Straight.

January 18-21.—Ranger Guiders.

February 1-4.—General Training.

February 15-18.—Brown and Tawny Owls.

February 29-March 3.—General Training. Charge for each Course, 12s. 6d. (inclusive).

These Courses will be under the direction of Diploma'd Guiders and will commence on Friday evening. Arrangements will be made to enable Guiders to catch the early business trains to Liverpool Street from Romford on Monday morning.

Application should be made to the Secretary, Grey Towers, and should be accompanied by a deposit fee of 5s. This will be forfeited if the booking be cancelled within two weeks of the commencement of the Course.

In addition to the above Courses, the House and Grounds may be booked for Divisional and District Training Courses, or for Conferences, etc.

### BROWNIE TRAINING.

THE London Brownie Training Evenings for November and December will be as follows:—

Tuesdays, November 6th and December 4th, at St. Andrew's Hall, Carlisle Place, S.W.1, 7-9 p.m. Fee 6d.

Wednesdays, November 21st and December 19th, at the L.C.C. Schools, Cadogan Road, Camberwell, 7.30-9.30 p.m. Guiders are asked to bring rubber shoes if possible.

These Training Evenings are open to all Guiders.

### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

THE Annual County Conference will be held in Aylesbury on Saturday, December 8th, at 11.15. All Commissioners, Guiders, and Secretaries are asked to be present. In the afternoon there will be a meeting for County Presidents, Local Associations and Guiders, at which the Bishop of Buckingham and Dame Katharine Furse, G.B.E., will speak.

### SCOTLAND.

#### Glasgow.

Training days for Guiders will be held in Glasgow on the second Thursday of each month. On November 8th there will be Country Dancing by Mrs. Blackie, at the 5th S.R. Drill Hall, 261, West Princes Street, from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30. The afternoon Training by Mrs. Stewart will be Nature Study 2 to 3, knots and splicing 3 to 4, at 4, Burnbank Terrace. Guiders bring their own luncheon. Hot tea and coffee provided at 2d. per cup. Secretary: Miss Ross, 4, Burnbank Terrace, Glasgow.

### DIPLOMA'D GUIDERS CONFERENCE.

The above Conference will be held at Foxlease from March 28th to April 4th, 1924.

### GUIDERS' RETREAT, PLESHEY.

The Annual Retreat for Guiders will be held from December 1st and 2nd. For particulars apply to Miss E. F. O'Dwyer, County High School, Braintree.

### LONDON MUSICAL COMPETITION FESTIVAL.

March 24th to April 5th, 1924.

#### Class 7.

H.R.H. The Princess Mary "Challenge Standard" for Choirs of Girl Guides (not exceeding twenty-five voices) to be competed for annually. Entrance fee 5s.

1. Unison Song (accompanied), "Guides' Song," R. Bernard Elliott. S.M.R. 366. (Novello).

2. Two-part Song (accompanied), "The Fiddler," Percy Fletcher. (J. Curwen & Sons, Ltd., No. 71316.)

#### Prize.

The Princess Mary's "Standard," presented by the proprietors of the *Daily Mirror*.

The British Broadcasting Company, Ltd., will arrange for the winning choir to broadcast the test pieces from the London Wireless Station immediately the result is announced.

### SCHOOL OF WOMEN SIGNALLERS.

ST. ANDREW'S HALL, Carlisle Place, S.W.1. Thursdays, beginning Thursday, October 18th to Thursday, December 13th inclusive, 11 to 1 p.m. Classes for drill, ceremonial and signalling. Fee, 6d.

6 to 7.30 p.m. Signalling; elementary and advanced classes. Fee, 3d.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF  
THE COUNCIL  
Held October 18th, 1923.

PRESENT: Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Bt., chairman. Lady Baden-Powell, Miss Behrens, Miss Burges, Miss Cordes, Mr. Everett, Mrs. Kerr, the Hon. Mrs. North and the Lady Helen Whitaker.

A special Thrift Badge for Guides in Institution Companies was approved by the Committee.

The Committee authorised a special warrant badge for Ranger Captains.

It was decided to hold the Diploma'd Guiders' Conference at Foxlease from March 28th to April 4th, 1924.

Routine and financial business was transacted.

AWARDS

MEDAL OF MERIT.  
Guide Corwen Hughes, 6th Merioneth Company. For rescuing a child who was being carried downstream by the current in the River Dee at Corwen, Merionethshire.

Patrol Leader Mabel Patten, and Chalfont St. Peter Company. For helping to avert panic and showing coolness and pluck on the occasion of an outbreak of fire.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.  
Guide Norah Ashford, 1st Stretton Company. For saving the life of a girl who had slipped into the river at Clay Mills, Staffordshire.

LETTER OF COMMENDATION.  
Guide Vera Harris, 1st Stretton Company. For coming to the assistance of Guide Norah Ashford and helping to avert a drowning accident.

GOLD CORDS.  
Ranger Leader Mabel Harrison, 1st South Manchester Company.  
Patrol Leader Mabel Chittock, 11th Nottingham (All Saints) Company.  
Second Alice Sewell, 14th Carlisle (St. Aidan's) Company.  
Guide Dorothy Stewart, 14th Carlisle (St. Aidan's) Company.  
Guide Olive Butcher, 14th Carlisle (St. Aidan's) Company.

BROWNIE INVESTITURE.

AN error occurred in this column last month, when an announcement was made that the Brownie First Class *Test* was to be shortened and simplified. The word should have read—*Investiture*. The shortened version that has been approved is as follows: *First Class Investiture*.

Brownies in Dancing Ring. The

Brownie facing Brown Owl.

BROWN OWL: You have earned your First Class Badge. Do you understand what it means?

BROWNIE: Yes, it means that I can lend a hand.

BROWN OWL: What was the Promise that you made when you became a Brownie?

BROWNIE: I promised to do my best to be loyal to God and the King and the Law of the Brownie Pack, and to help other people every day, especially those at home.

BROWN OWL (pinning on badge): And now that you know what is expected of a First Class Brownie, will you do your best to carry it out?

BROWNIE: I will do my best.

A SHOP WINDOW AT  
HEADQUARTERS.

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS is prepared to place the large window of the premises at No. 19, Buckingham Palace Road, at the disposal of any Guide Companies wishing to display handicrafts, industries, etc., during the winter months.

Applications for the use of the window (for one week only) should be made to

the Secretary; it will be free when not required by Headquarters for its own use.

It must be understood that the articles displayed will not be for actual sale but for exhibition only. A notice should accompany them giving particulars as to where they may be obtained.

Headquarters reserves the right to decide whether the exhibits are up to the standard required for display.

No fee will be charged for the use of the window.

THE LONDON MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

By T. LESTER JONES (Hon. Secretary).

TWENTY-TWO choirs of Girl Guides assembled at the Central Hall, Westminster, last March, in friendly rivalry for Princess Mary's Standard, presented by the *Daily Mirror*. Douglas (Isle of Man) girls (conductor, Mr. Noah Moore), were successful, and were loudly cheered by the sporting losers. Second and third prizes were gained by 1st Wood Green (conductor, Miss Newton), and Marylebone girls (conductor, Miss Ritchie), respectively and Certificates of Merit by 11th Acton, St. Albans, Brixton Rangers, 13th Lambeth, Christ Church (Woburn Square), 1st Denmark Hill, 4th Deptford, 1st Golders Green, 2nd Hornsey, 1st Lavender Hill, 1st Southfields, 17th West Central, 1st Westminster Rangers and 2nd Westminster Guides.

Apply for copy of Syllabus for 1924 to the Hon. Secretary, 130, Belgrave Road, Wanstead, London, E.11.

THE ALL BRITISH APPEAL AND  
LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

There are over a million Christian refugees in the Near East, destitute and fever-stricken, who, living in the open must face the coming winter without adequate covering.

Before you give your old clothing away think of them. There must be something that you could send to the All British Appeal, New Hibernia Wharf, London Bridge, S.E.

Girl Guides' Gazette

Articles and Reports, photographs and drawings for insertion in the GAZETTE, letters to the Editor, and Books for Review should be sent, if possible, by the 10th of the previous month to the Editor, Girl Guides' National Headquarters, 25, 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 will be made to ensure their safe return, should the necessary postage be enclosed.

The GAZETTE can be sent direct by post from National Headquarters to any part of the United Kingdom at the rate of 4d. per month (which includes postage). Post free for a year, 4s. Foreign and Colonial, 4s. post free.

Editorial Notes

The Post Bag.

There seem to be a good many small items of information to pass on this month received from various quarters.

From South Africa comes the news that H.H. Princess Marie Louise has been welcomed on her arrival there by a wireless message on behalf of the South African Guides, sent by the Chief Commissioner, Mrs. Fulford. Her Highness

Girl Guides' Gazette

expressed her appreciation of the Guide greeting, and was interested to hear how splendidly the Movement is prospering in the Union.

British Guides on the Riviera.

Would any British Guiders or Guides going to Bordighera, Italy, kindly communicate with Miss Tyrrel, Hotel Bristol, Bordighera, as she is hoping to start a Company there and would be glad to know of others interested in the Guide Movement.

Any going to Mentone, France, are requested to write to Miss Chapman, Heppington, Canterbury, up to December 13th, after which her address will be Hotel Mont Fleuri, Mentone.

Miss Chapman ran a Company there last winter and has been appointed District Commissioner for Mentone.

Guides in New Zealand.

The Guide Commissioner at the Auckland Headquarters writes: "We are anxious to get in touch with any Guides coming to live in New Zealand or visiting the Dominion. They can be such a help to us in the starting of the Movement here."

Anyone going out to New Zealand should write to Mrs. W. R. Wilson, St. Leonard's, Takapuna, Auckland, New Zealand.

The Handshake.

We cannot expect the Founder to give up any of his precious time for the GAZETTE when the *Green 'Un* and *The Scout* have such claims upon him, so we must content ourselves by gleanings odds and ends here and there that apply to both Movements.

He was writing about the Handshake the other day, *a propos* of the argument as to whether the left hand should only be used when greeting a stranger for the first time. He said: "I should like to see all Guiders and Guides use, as I do, the left handshake at all times among themselves. It is the Guide's own way of greeting another Guide. The left hand, you know, is nearest the heart."

For the word "Scout" we have substituted "Guide," of course.

Hospitality.

We have received a request from the Guide Association in Denmark for hospitality to be given in England to a young Danish Guider, who wishes to live with an English family for a short time this winter.

Miss Andersen wishes to perfect her English, and work at shorthand and other commercial subjects while she is in this country, if possible attending a commercial college in London; she hopes to come to England in January. She cannot afford to pay for her board and lodgings, but would gladly give her services in domestic help instead.

If anyone would be willing to lend a hand to this Danish Lieutenant, will they kindly communicate with the Secretary, Girl Guide Headquarters.

The Girl Guide Diary.

Suggestions are invited from Guiders and Guides in regard to next year's diary (1925), published by Messrs. Letts.

There are always a number of pages of letterpress to fill, and all suggestions will be most carefully considered. Letters should be addressed to the Editor of the GAZETTE, and sent in not later than November 20th, 1923.

## Rangers and the Extension Lones

OVER and over again, one has heard Ranger Guiders say: "I want to find more for my Rangers to do—really definite things that will satisfy their craving to be useful." It is very true that Rangers are not content merely to be Rangers and attend a meeting once a week, they want to do definite acts of service to the community.

A short time ago, a special scheme was drawn up, enabling blind, crippled and invalid girls living at home to become Guides even when they could never attend the meetings of an open Company. Known as the Extension Lone section, this small group of Guides has grown steadily and proved a great help to the girls who have joined. It has brought outside interests, friendships, cheerful competition and opportunities for service into lives narrowed by pain and suffering.

It is felt that Rangers could, if they would, help the Extension Lone scheme a great deal. It is our desire, in time, to get in touch with every physically defective girl in the land and at anyrate give her the chance of becoming a Guide.

For this reason, we appeal to Rangers, north, south, east and west, to come forward and make known the Extension Lone scheme in their own district. It would be best for them to learn first exactly how the Extension Lone scheme is worked, and then get in touch with the heads of any local organisations for the welfare of physically defective children, and arouse their interest in the scheme. The Rangers would then visit any girls recommended by these societies as eligible for membership. They would explain to the parents and the girl what Guiding meant. In the event of her joining they would send her name and address to the Extension Lone Guide Secretary, with detailed particulars, and arrange for the nearest Guide Company to "adopt" her and visit and train her in test work, and they would continue to take an interest in her after she was enrolled.

Printed in black and white, it all looks very simple and easy to do, but the plan is not without its difficulties. It is absolutely necessary that any Ranger undertaking such work not only understands what she is talking about, but that she has a thorough grasp of Guiding and possesses tact and the ability to handle with courtesy and skill possible "difficult" parents. There will be the usual stumbling blocks in connection with religious denomination and class distinction, with which one is so often faced when approaching people not connected in any way with the Guide Movement.

In order to guard against these things, it is essential that the Ranger Captain shall see that no one except entirely suitable Rangers are allowed to undertake the work. One of its advantages lies in the fact that it can be done in the time most convenient to the Ranger, but she must remember to consider the parents' views on the subject too!

We are particularly anxious to invite more blind girls to become Guides as they lead lonelier and more isolated lives than even cripples and invalids.

It is hoped that Rangers will make a special point of seeking them out, and possibly later on some of the Companies might like to learn Braille and correspond with blind Extension Lones and help them, through letters, with their Guiding.

It would be splendid if Guiders would talk about the Extension Lone scheme with their Companies and let us know what the Rangers themselves feel about it. We shall be pleased to receive views and suggestions regarding Ranger help for the Extension Lone scheme, and requests for any further information, which should be addressed to the Extension Lone Guide Secretary, Girl Guide Headquarters. Leaflets, explaining the Extension Lone scheme, price 6d. a dozen, may be obtained from the Headquarters' shop.

has heard campers speak with disapproval of the weird noises made by owls in trees near the camp at night; it is a pity that one cannot know what the owls thought of the tents and the campers and the camp fires.

BLACK FRIAR.

## OBITUARY.

We regret to have to record the death of Mrs. Shennan, District Commissioner for Hamilton, in Lanarkshire, Scotland. Her work amongst the Guides of her district will be sadly missed, no less than the loving and loyal personality Guiders and Guides had grown to love.

## The New Development Fund

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS BY COUNTIES FROM OCTOBER, 1920 TO SEPTEMBER, 1923 (inclusive).

	£ s. d.
Hyde Park Hotel dinner (net proceeds) ..	70 14 0
Miscellaneous Donations ..	236 1 0
Bedfordshire ..	273 13 4
Berkshire ..	306 4 5
Birmingham ..	37 0 0
Buckinghamshire ..	274 2 4
Cambridgeshire ..	208 10 6
Cheshire ..	417 15 0
Cornwall ..	4 14 6
Cumberland ..	53 5 0
Derbyshire ..	10 0 0
Devonshire ..	314 12 5
Dorset ..	240 17 6
Durham ..	0 10 6
Essex ..	1,059 13 0
Gloucestershire ..	156 18 0
Hampshire ..	364 0 6
Herefordshire ..	270 0 0
Hertfordshire ..	360 5 7
Huntingdonshire ..	35 8 6
Kent ..	888 5 1
Lancashire—	
North East ..	270 0 0
South East ..	270 0 0
South West ..	169 15 6
North West ..	172 2 10
Lincolnshire (Holland and Kesteven) ..	72 0 0
London ..	69 16 10
Middlesex ..	20 0 0
Norfolk ..	47 1 0
Northamptonshire ..	64 12 9
Northumberland ..	74 13 0
Nottinghamshire ..	145 16 6
Oxfordshire ..	216 11 6
Staffordshire ..	349 12 0
Suffolk ..	300 2 6
Surrey ..	424 0 0
Sussex ..	383 11 2
Warwickshire ..	67 11 1
Worcestershire ..	190 10 11
Yorkshire (West Riding) ..	53 16 2
Glamorgan ..	202 10 0
Montgomeryshire ..	70 0 0
Denbighshire ..	31 18 6
Monmouth ..	91 5 0
Scottish Headquarters ..	425 17 0
Ayrshire ..	2 2 0
Lanark ..	30 0 0
Perth ..	1 1 0
Roxburghshire ..	31 0 0
West Lothian ..	10 0 0
County Kildare ..	20 0 0
Grand Total ..	<u>£9,830 18 11</u>



## The Foundations of Woodcraft

**I**N Woodcraft there are two elements: friendship with Nature (which implies not only general benevolence but also intimate knowledge), and the power to live alone with Nature, outside the range of man-made civilisation. The true Woodcraftsman must possess not only the keen senses, the endurance and the hunting instincts of the primitive man, but also the heart of a poet, who "knows Nature as Botanists know a single flower," and can read in every outdoor sight and sound, down to the smallest stirring of a leaf, some message about the busy unseen life of his friends. Such an art must be learnt from the very beginning, and even then life will scarcely be long enough for the perfecting of it; it is we Brown Owls who must lay the foundations of Woodcraft with our Packs. How shall we do it?

The country Brown Owl has perhaps the easier task, for at least she has the opportunities for her craft all around her, but she will probably find her Brownies less alive to the wonder of Nature than their sisters from the town, to whom the country is a fairyland of adventure and amazement only to be entered by the fortunate and at rare intervals.

These excursions into fairyland will be far more wonderful if the Pack is prepared beforehand, so that they can recognise their woodland friends when they meet them. A very fair knowledge of the habits of animals, birds and insects can be taught by letting the Sixes act them, and most Brownies love doing it. Brown Owl walks round the clubroom and finds in one corner a party of burying beetles interring a shrew; in another, a voracious cuckoo is being fed by fly-catchers, and in a third, a chattering family of magpies are busily constructing a nest out of the contents of Brown Owl's dispatch-case.

A simple team-game can be used to impress on them such things as the colours of birds, and the materials for nests. For instance, the Brownies stand in a row, some representing colours and others materials. When "Robin" is called, "Red" and "Brown" run to a given spot, while "Grass," "Feathers," "Moss" and "Hair" form a ring round them. "Placing the Nest" is another team race: the posts are "Woodland," "Hedge," "Buildings," "Ground," etc., and when the name of a bird is called, the Brownies run to the appropriate one.

The "Leaf Race" is too well known to need explanation, and it can be used also with fruits, flowers, twigs or pieces of bark,

With a country Pack the "What-is-it Game" can be played on the way to and from the Pack meeting. The Brownies walk in their Sixes, and suddenly Brown Owl picks a leaf or flower, or points to a bird or a tree, and asks: "What is it?" Number One of each Six runs (or creeps) up, and the first to answer correctly wins a point for the Six. Then the walk goes on, and next time it is Number Two who answers.

Star knowledge is essential to the Woodcraftsman, and a beginning can be made by arranging bright beads or drawing-pins on the clubroom floor in the forms of the simpler constellations. A more ambitious Pack could make its own bit of starry sky by fixing up a stout piece of brown paper in front of a lamp in an otherwise dark room, and pricking holes of the right size and position to let the light through. Brown Owl might tell the legends belonging to the constellation they were making, or stories of lost travellers guided into safety by the Pole Star or the Southern Cross.

And now for the other side of Woodcraft: the adventure of finding your way in trackless forests, of providing your own shelter, fire and food—all this can find its way into the programme. The well-known "Steps" and "Deer-stalking" teach one the art of moving silently, and for cultivating the keen ear there is the "Listening Game," when the Pack sits blindfolded while Brown Owl goes through a series of simple actions, which the Pack must afterwards recount correctly and in the right order. Later on this game can be played in the open air, with the innumerable sounds of Nature to be recognised and recorded.

A "Brownie Trail" can be laid indoors and leads the way to real outdoor tracking. Brown Owl tells a story of a Pixie, an Elf, and a Fairy (or whatever the Six emblems are) who went for a walk, each one leaving footmarks of his own colour, and met with various adventures on the way. The trail has been laid beforehand with tiny footprints of coloured chalk, and each Six follows its own. Sometimes the trails are far apart, sometimes they cross each other, and at intervals are messages: "Danger-Freeze!" or "Sing your Six Rhyme to scare the Boggarts away," "Run and tie a clove hitch round Brown Owl's leg." At the end of the trail a treasure lies hidden—a picture for the Pack scrap-book, or a tiny coloured flower for the Six garden.

Even in the tiny back gardens of the town it is possible to collect sticks and

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indulge in the thrilling occupation of making fires, and a country Pack will soon be able to boil its own tea and even know which are the right trees to go to for fuel.

But all this is merely a preparation for the Real Thing, which is the day spent in the country. Though Camp is rightly denied to Brownies, they can be given a foretaste of its joys—enough to make the great day of "Going up to Guides" a thing more than ever to be longed for. The Pack Outing or Picnic is to the Brownie what Camp is to the Guide—the culmination of all the year's work, and if we prepare for and use it rightly, Woodcraft will find its place in every Pack meeting.

A. P.

### THE TREASURE BOX.

ONCE it held soap, and right across the lid  
The word "Carbolic" showed beneath  
the paint

Which tried to hide that which could not  
be hid.

And dimly, on the opening, came the  
faint,

Still-lingered memory of its origin.

But now in honourable guise it stood,  
And loving hands had papered it within,  
And clothed in brown its erstwhile  
naked wood.

While round the sides in letters bold and  
square,

Drawn with the craft which love to  
labour brings,

Was written fair,  
"This is the Treasure Box of Precious  
Things."

A miscellaneous store was hidden there,  
Things without price, whose value was  
untold;

Pressed flowers and seaweed, shells, and  
feathers rare;

A yellow stone which some thought  
might be gold;

A photograph of "Captain" on parade,  
Tied with blue ribbon in an envelope;  
A pincushion which someone's aunt had  
made;

A box of fircones from the wooded slope  
Of last year's camp; and under all the  
rest,

Sought for each week with cries of shrill  
relief,

The very best—

A true and actual portrait of "The  
Chief."

Each week new gifts were added to the  
store,

New treasures sought a cranny of their  
own,

While eager hands kept bringing more  
and more,

And eager voices clamoured to be  
shown.

How beautiful the painted biscuit tin,  
The china pig which wobbled on three  
legs,

The robin's nest (a windfall) and, within,  
Three raw potatoes simulating eggs;

And, gummed upon a card, five strips of  
braid,

Framed within glass, the names upon  
the back,

Which plainly said,

"This is the proudest record of the  
Pack!"

Then, when the box was rifled of its store,  
They filled it fresh with all its welcome  
load,

Pressed down the treasures, adding more and more,  
Till with the wondrous hoard it overflowed.  
And even then, by dint of shifts and shoves,  
(Warned that the hour was growing very late),  
With new attractions and with private loves  
Crammed it. Till she who held the strings of fate,  
Shut down the lid with mock ferocious scowl,  
To hear immediately the urgent call,  
"But oh! Brown Owl!  
This is the beautifullest thing of all!"  
As week by week the joyful search is made  
For things which only love could deem so fair,  
Let not the passer-by be unafraid  
To mock the faith which finds such beauty there.  
Values shall change, and things prove great or small  
As love dictates, which reckons loss for gain.  
Till dimly we perceive the night must fall  
On twopenie coloured and on penny plain.  
Then, when the count of years is almost told,  
And we return to Nature's leading strings,  
When we are old,  
Grant us a treasure box of precious things.

BOTTOM.

## GARDENING NOTES

### The Flower Garden.

Continue to bed out any plants required for the spring borders as the ground falls vacant, but do not fail to dig over the soil very thoroughly, first adding, wherever necessary, manure or leaf mould.

The rock garden calls for special attention in November. By this time the plants in it will have flowered and will be looking "straggly" and untidy. It may be that the soil in the pockets has become partly washed away and wants adding to, and if this is the case use some good garden soil and mix with it equal parts of potting sand and decayed leaves. This will make a more porous mixture than soil alone, and will ensure the pockets being well drained.

Most of the rock plants will be all the better next year for being cut right back to within a few inches of the root. This applies to arabis, aubretia, rock rose, soapwort, campanula and violas, besides many others which are apt to spread themselves over too large an area. If any cuttings are required, save a few pieces which have been pruned off and set them at the edge of a flower border, or better still, in pots under glass. The roots can also be divided if they become too large.

Search your rockery well for snails and their white pill-like eggs, the latter being best got rid of by being put in boiling water.

### The Vegetable Garden.

Digging still continues during this month, but should be finished before December arrives, as early digging allows of the ground being exposed to the frost for as long a period as possible.

Transplant any fruit bushes or trees which require it, choosing for the purpose a mild day.

Clear the ground of any crops such as onions, carrots, beet and parsnips which have not already been stored for the winter. They can no longer safely remain in the ground without risk of frost.

If you are growing celery you must see that it is properly earthed up, so that the entire stem is covered with soil. This produces the crisp white stalks which give celery its value as a vegetable.

**Under Glass.**  
Boxes of mustard and cress are a great stand-by for salads during the winter, and it is well worth while to sow a succession from now onwards in a greenhouse or frame. As cress takes rather longer in coming up, sow three or four days earlier than mustard to have them ready at the same time.

Make a special feature of giving your greenhouse or conservatory a thorough autumn cleaning while there are few plants in it. A complete cleansing of all the woodwork and crevices with soap and water will go far to prevent the ravages of greenfly during the next season.

### Gardens in Bowls.

During the winter months when flowers are scarce and it is difficult to find material to fill the vases with, a very effective way is to set up a little garden in an ornamental bowl and use it for table decoration. For this purpose it is best to use plants of a lasting nature such as small cacti or house leeks, as these are hardy and able to live in atmospheres of varying temperature and do not require a large amount of moisture.

The first thing to do is to fill your bowl half full of soil to which some broken pieces of charcoal have been added, and having bought your plants, which will probably be sold to you in small pots, sink the pots nearly up to their top in the soil.

When this has been done and the plants have been arranged in an attractive way, cover the surface over with a layer of pebbles or moss, and your little garden is complete and will last with very little attention in the way of watering right through the winter until the spring flowers come out once more.

A little extra colouring may be obtained by planting a few small bulbs such as scillas and snowdrops; this will make a little variety in the early months of the year, when the flowers come out and will be something to watch month by month.

The idea can be enlarged still further by making in your garden a little pond by sinking a tin lid or small china dish and keeping it filled with water. Rustic bridges of small pieces of twigs also lend variety to the scene. B. MIAILL.

## NEEDLEWORK AND HANDICRAFT COMPETITION.

A GOOD many foreign Guides sent in exhibits for the Needlework and Handicraft Competition organised in Scotland by Mrs. Anstruther. Handiwork was received from twenty different countries, Corfu and Syria sending needle-lace and drawn linen mats, Finland sending ten items very varied in character and of most practical use, such as a whisk, a pot-cleaner, a map, etc. One Danish Guide sent four little wicker dolls' chairs and tables. Switzerland sent a fascinating baby's coloured crochet cap and an artistic bowl. Various things were also received from Prague, Paris, Brussels, Vienna, the U.S.A., etc.

## A GUIDE FOR NOVEL READERS

By HELEN M. CAM, M.A.

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THE following Guide for Novel Readers is written in the belief that what one gets from novel reading depends on what one brings to it. To look upon the novel as "wholly and solely a means of relaxation"—as the equivalent of cigarettes and chocolates, so to speak—is to miss practically unlimited opportunities both of pleasure and of education. We are past the days when the moralist could say to the young, like John Humphreys in "The Wide, Wide World," "Read no novels." Novelists take rank among the highest thinkers and finest artists of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

It is not easy, however, for the novel reader to find the way amongst the bewildering crowd of available books; and tastes differ, not only with persons, but at different ages. One may find Scott too late, or Meredith too early, or be offered a quiet rural novel when one's taste is for romantic adventure. In the following Guide an attempt is made to group novels according to their subjects and contents, showing whether the main interest lies in setting, characters or purpose.

It is more difficult, on this scale, to indicate which of the novels mentioned are the finest as works of art and interpretations of life. Some attempts have been made to show which are the most "worth while," but, as a matter of fact, the reader can generally find this out best by personal experiment. The novel that you read easily and forget easily is *not* worth as much as the novel that you want to read a second time, and the novel that means more to you the second time you read it than it did the first, and more still the third, and more as often as you re-read it, is of the best. If you apply this test you will soon find how much better Dickens "wears" than W. W. Jacobs, or Joseph Conrad than Henry Seton Merriman, or George Eliot than Mrs. Henry Wood, or Thackeray's "Henry Esmond" than Stanley Weyman's "Count Hannibal."

On the other hand, you may find that it needs some training of taste and judgment to enjoy the really good novel as much as the inferior one *at the first reading*. This simply means that novel reading is an exercise worth taking trouble over. If you go in for athletics you know how greatly the enjoyment in tennis or net-ball or drill is increased as you gain, by practice, more understanding of the game, more control of your muscles, more confidence in yourself. So with reading novels—as you learn to appreciate the finer meanings of words and the finer shades of character; as you learn to look for the author's purpose and to use your imagination to follow out his conceptions; as you come to grasp the connection with your own life of the life shown to you in his pages—so you will find yourself the native of a new world, finding your way about it more and more surely, able to distinguish between the sham and the real in it, with all kinds of new pleasures and interests opening up

before you, and no end to the wealth you may have for the seeking. Nothing really worth having is to be got all at once and with no trouble; but the trouble of looking for the best, and following it up when seen, is a delightful trouble to the reader of English novels.

In the Middle Ages, if you had anything you wished to tell or show the world, you made a song of it, and the wandering singers carried it round the country with them, to the castle hall and the village green; in the days of Elizabeth you made a play of it, and the people crowded in the theatres saw your story played before them; nowadays you write a novel about it. You may want to show the world how wonderful and exciting life is in strange times and places—five hundred years ago, or the other side of the globe; you may want to show the world how interesting things are which they see every day but never stop to notice—ordinary people and ordinary things; you may want to make them feel how lovely or terrible are mountains or meadows, the deserts or the sea; you may want to show them the nature of some human mind or soul, the beauty of love or courage or endeavour, or the pitifulness of weakness and failure, or the growth of the child into the man or woman; or, again, you may want to tell some truth that you have found out for yourself—some thought or idea that helps you to understand life; whatever it is that you want to show the world, you may use a novel to carry the message.

That means, of course, that if one is a novel reader, one may read for half a dozen different reasons. One may be mainly interested in nature, and may happen on a novel where the characters seem to live indoors the whole time; or one may be mainly interested in ideas, and find a novel where the characters are always doing and apparently never thinking; or one may be mainly interested in adventure and romance, and find a novel where the characters talk and talk and nothing ever seems to happen. Many novels will satisfy many kinds of interests; and many people have varying moods and like different types of novels, but all the same, there are such varieties of tastes and so many different kinds of novels that a *guide for novel readers*, such as this is meant to be, may be of some use to people who have only had names to guide them in their choice of books.

In the following pages novels will be considered under three main headings; first, those which are of interest in regard to the general setting, whether of time, place or social conditions; then those which are mainly interesting for their treatment of character and personality; and lastly, those which are of interest because of the ideas and theories of their writers. The same writers and the same novels will be found under different headings because, as has been said, different people will find different reasons for liking the same novels, and the best novels have generally many aspects.

#### NOVELS INTERESTING FOR THEIR GENERAL SETTING.

A novel of this kind may be likened to a big picture in which the whole effect is of more importance than any one figure

or detail, though when you look into it more closely you often find all manner of interesting details and life-like figures. It is the picture as a whole that attracts you, and the highest praise you can give to the painting or the novel is to say that it is so real that you feel as if you had been there yourself. The interest for you, personally, then, will depend on whether you want to go there yourself. We might begin by considering those novels which give pictures of life in different surroundings, at the present day.

#### NOVELS WHICH DEAL WITH DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF CONTINENTAL LIFE.

##### 1. Special Aspects of English Life.

It is possible for parts of one's own country to be as remote from one, for all practical purposes, as Canada or Germany. Thus it may be worth pointing out some novels that give particularly good pictures of country life, like M. E. Francis's Dorset novels,<sup>1</sup> Mrs. Hodgson Burnett's "That Lass o' Lowrie's," and Henty's "Facing Death," which describes the mining districts of the North, Baring Gould's<sup>2</sup> and Eden Phillpotts's Devonshire novels,<sup>3</sup> Arnold Bennett's novels of the Potteries,<sup>4</sup> Sheila Kaye-Smith's "Sussex Gorse" and "Little England," Hardy's Wessex novels, Mrs. Ewing's "Jan of the Windmill,"<sup>5</sup> and George Gissing's gloomy pictures of London life.<sup>6</sup>

Pictures of suburban life are given in Wells' novels "Love and Mr. Lewisham," "Kipps" and "Tono-Bungay"—all studies of young Londoners, clerk, shop assistant and student. "The New Machiavelli" further adds a study of political life from about 1900 onwards. Mrs. Humphry Ward's novels also deal largely with political life,<sup>7</sup> but in a very different spirit—aristocratic and conservative. They are good reading, but they describe a life that is passing away, whilst Mr. Wells looks to the future; Mrs. Ward's treatment of political problems is superficial, whilst his is thorough-going.

##### 2. Scottish Life.

For Scottish country life there are the novels of S. R. Crockett,<sup>8</sup> Ian Maclaren,<sup>9</sup> and J. M. Barrie.<sup>10</sup> From these one gets a pretty clear idea of the difference between English and Scottish villages, and the working of the Presbyterian system of church government. "The House with the Green Shutters"<sup>11</sup> gives a harder and gloomier picture.

W. Black<sup>12</sup> and George Macdonald<sup>13</sup> describe Scottish life in town and country some fifty years ago. Neil Munro's "Daft Days," and J. J. Bell's "Wee Macgregor" and "Oh, Christina!" give

<sup>1</sup> "Fiander's Widow," "The Manor Farm," "Dorset Dear,"

<sup>2</sup> "The Broom Squire," "Dartmoor Idylls," "Armored of Lyonesse," etc.

<sup>3</sup> "The Mother," "The Secret Woman," "Brunel's Tower,"

<sup>4</sup> "Clayhanger," "Hilda Lessways," etc.

<sup>5</sup> See also "Jackanapes," "Lob lie by the Fire,"

<sup>6</sup> "Daddy Darwin's Dovecote,"

<sup>7</sup> "The Odd Women," "Born in Exile," etc.

<sup>8</sup> "Marcella," "Sir George Tressady," "The Marriage of William Ashe,"

<sup>9</sup> "The Lilac Sunbonnet," "Cleg Kelly," "Strong Mac," "The Stickin' Minister,"

<sup>10</sup> "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush,"

<sup>11</sup> "The Little Minister," "Sentimental Tommy,"

<sup>12</sup> George Douglas.

<sup>13</sup> "A Daughter of Heth," "A Princess of Thule,"

<sup>14</sup> "Highland Cousins,"

<sup>15</sup> "Robert Falconer," "Sir Gibbie," "Ronald Bannerman's Boyhood,"

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more modern and more frankly humorous pictures of Scottish town life. For Scotland in the eighteenth century, before the clan system had died out and the growth of industry had changed the country, there are the novels of Walter Scott,<sup>16</sup> and Robert Louis Stevenson.<sup>17</sup>

##### 3. Irish Life.

The most vivid pictures of Irish peasant life are to be found in the plays of Synge and Lady Gregory<sup>18</sup> rather than in novels. There are, however, many good pictures in George Birmingham's novels,<sup>19</sup> and the sketches—hardly stories—of E. Somerville and M. Ross, and there is a very good picture of Ireland before the rising of 1916 in St. John Ervine's "Changing of the Winds." The impressions of Irish life about 1800 given by M. Edgeworth<sup>20</sup> and about 1848 by A. Keary<sup>21</sup> are interesting to compare with contemporary accounts.

##### 4. Indian Life.

There are a great many very good novels of Indian life. Rudyard Kipling, who has an almost equal admiration for the unselfish and thorough work of the European government officials and the splendour and mystery of the native Indian traditions, has written a series of stories, giving pictures both of Indian and Anglo-Indian life.<sup>22</sup> The best of these is "Kim," which gives a panorama of Indian and English types, all working with or against each other round a plot against the Government. Flora Annie Steel's novels are full of colour and mystery, and in them also the difference of the East and the West is made unmistakably clear. "On the Face of the Waters" is a novel of the Mutiny; "The Hosts of the Lord," "In the Permanent Way" and "The Potter's Thumb" deal with India to-day. Frontier life is described in the novels of Sydney C. Grier,<sup>23</sup> and another writer on Indian life is I. A. R. Wylie.<sup>24</sup>

##### 5. Colonial Life.

There are not so many good novels on the English Colonies. On Australia there are Rolf Boldrewood's,<sup>25</sup> E. W. Hornung's<sup>26</sup> and Ethel Turner's<sup>27</sup> stories, the last, though written for children, being very good fun. Henry Kingsley's<sup>28</sup> novels and one of Charles Reade's<sup>29</sup> also deal with Australian life in the middle of the last century. For Canada there are novels by Harold Bindloss, S. J. Duncan and Ralph Connor. For South Africa there are Mrs. Baillie Reynolds's "The Man who Won," and Rider Haggard's "Jess," which goes back to the days of the first Boer war. Various other novels of Rider Haggard's give pictures of Kaffir and Zulu life.

<sup>14</sup> "The Antiquary," "Waverley," "Rob Roy," "Heart of Midlothian," "Guy Mannering," etc.

<sup>15</sup> "Catriona," "Kidnapped," "Master of Balantrae,"

<sup>16</sup> "Playboy of the Western World," "Well of the Saints," etc. See also G. B. Shaw, "John Bull's Other Island."

<sup>17</sup> "The Major's Niece," "The Search Party,"

<sup>18</sup> "Spanish Gold," "The Simpkins' Plot," etc.

<sup>19</sup> "Castle Rackrent," "Ormond," "The Absentee."

<sup>20</sup> "Castle Daly." Compare Birmingham, "The Bad Times."

<sup>21</sup> "The Naulahka," short stories in "Many Inventions," "The Day's Work," "Life's Handicap," "Wee Willie Winkie."

<sup>22</sup> "His Excellency's English Governess," etc.

<sup>23</sup> "The Rajah's People," etc.

<sup>24</sup> "Robbery under Arms," "The Squatter's Right."

<sup>25</sup> "Stingaree," "The Boss of Taroomba," "A Bride from the Bush."

<sup>26</sup> "Seven Little Australians," "The Family at Misrule,"

<sup>27</sup> "Ravenshoe," "Geoffry Hamlyn."

<sup>28</sup> "It's never too late to mend."

(To be continued).

## ON CHOOSING A PLAY

By Margaret B. Cross

**F**IRST and foremost, CHOOSE A GOOD ONE. This advice is not so superfluous as it sounds. Half the dreariness of amateur theatricals—and there is a good deal of it for the audience very often, though they may be too polite to tell you so—half the failure to make the show "go" lies in the neglect of this quite fundamental rule. Amateur actors are a curious folk; the last thing they seem to think about is the quality of the play they intend to produce, and the less experienced they are, the less they know about the art of acting, the more inclined they seem to be to act rubbish, which is very foolish. When you are going to act, *the play's the thing*; it is by no means enough to find something which looks like a play and in which the *caste* is of appropriate length, so many parts to so many players, which seems to be all some people think about. A very good cook may disguise inferior victuals, a very good rider may manage a troublesome horse, a very good speaker may make a poor cause plausible, a very good actor by skill, knowledge and experience may give life even to a poor play, but it is beyond the power of the amateur to do so, and yet it is just the dreary, shoddy, uninspired stuff upon which young people so often waste their time and whatever dramatic ability they may have. There are two reasons for this; the first is that most people do not know a good play when they see it; the second is that people have an idea that good plays are "difficult." Let us dispose of that idea first. It is quite wrong. The better the play the better the acting. It is said there never was a Hamlet yet who was wholly bad, and that is because the part is so full of truth and beauty that no one can act it without responding in some degree to its power to move and stimulate man's mind and emotions.

For my own part, I can say I have never seen boys and girls act so well as when they were acting scenes from Shakespeare or *Æschylus* or some other great writer. You see, the thing stands to reason; when you have something to say that is worth saying, when the characters or the story or the dialogue is in itself interesting, you are half-way to success; you have

only to speak naturally (and to refrain from dropping your voice at the end of the sentence!) and to behave consistently in the situation in which you find yourself and the thing is done, if not brilliantly at any rate tolerably. But if the episodes are vapid or unnatural or strained, if the language is stilted or silly, if the characters are puppets and no real characters at all, you give yourself no chance.

This question of character is at the bottom of the whole business. All good plays show us how circumstances affect character, or how characters influence circumstance; very often we are shown the two acting and reacting on each other, and this is so not only in great tragedies like "Macbeth" and "Julius Caesar," or in fine comedies like "The Rivals,"

but also in good farces like "Charlie's Aunt" and "When Knights were Bold." So bear this in mind in choosing your play, and be sure you will be able to make something living of the characters. A very clever actor can build up a character from a few hints, as in the farces I have mentioned, but amateurs should choose plays in which the characters are well drawn and sharply defined.

It is a little difficult at first to grasp character in plays, because of the form in which they are written, without the explanations and reasons given, that we are accustomed to in stories, which save us the trouble of thinking for ourselves. But it is just because we have to bring imagination and sympathy to bear in filling out dialogue, in supplying the thoughts and feelings that make the characters speak as they do, that the study of plays helps to sharpen our wits.

If the dramatist knows his business, the characters will lead up to that other essential part of a good play that is called "action." In a play things must happen. The most brilliant dialogue becomes boring after a time unless it leads somewhere and to something; and things that happen must not be accidents or episodes, stuck on, as it were, but the natural outcome of the characters and the circumstances in which they find themselves, like Duncan's murder by Macbeth or the petticoats of Lord Fancourt Babberley.

You should choose plays in which the dialogue is either well written modern talk or has permanent value as literature. Plays that are just out of date—like frocks—are to be avoided. Our social life is always changing on the surface; little jokes, little tricks of speech and manner, little fashions, are always blossoming and passing, and bright little plays that reflect them may be great fun as long as they are in vogue, but when they have gone with the snows of yesterday the plays that echo them fall very flat. This is one of the reasons why new plays and new stories can be for ever written; they are nearly always old friends with new faces, new masks, perhaps one should say; the root ideas belong to the common stock of literature, but the form can be eternally varied.

(Concluded on p. 254.)



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AN ACCOUNT OF  
THE 1st TIENSIN  
COMPANY, GIRL  
GUIDES, NORTH  
CHINA,  
and their Camp, 1923

By MRS. NATHAN.  
(District Commissioner for Tientsin.)

THIS Company was formed in 1919 by Mrs. Gordon O'Neill, who was the first Captain, Commissioner and Secretary, and who, without previous experience at home, created the entire structure from the study of books only. Owing to the fluctuating nature of the population, common to all Eastern ports where mothers and daughters are constantly sent "home" for reasons of health or education, the Company has had many changes in personnel during its short life. But the Local Association has been fortunate in retaining since August, 1920, the same Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. E. C. Young, and thus has preserved continuity in administration.

Besides the disintegrating and unsettling influence of changes of staff, there is also in Tientsin the great difficulty of nationality. Among the present Company of thirty Guides, fifteen are British, three American, one Belgian, one French, three Italian, one Japanese, and six Russian, making seven nationalities altogether, with a prospect of an eighth in the shape of a Pole next autumn.

The Commissioner, Acting Captain and Lieutenant are British, as also the Brown and Tawny Owls who lead a cheery and enthusiastic pack of some thirty Brownies, also of very varied nationalities.

Owing to the fact that the great majority of girls of Guide age are sent "home" to be educated, the number of Guides in proportion to the large foreign population of Tientsin is small. It is for this reason that most of them are between 12 and 14 years old, and there are comparatively few of 14 to 16; they return from home at 17 or 18 to act as leaders only if their interest has not

waned. Yet in spite of all these difficulties the Guide spirit flourishes, and excellent proofs of co-operation and teamwork were given in the Camp and Display, of which more anon.

The Guides have a room allotted to them in the Pavilion belonging to the British Municipal Council, on the Recreation Ground, with a bookshelf, also a good cupboard, and corner seats with lockers, wherein Guide property can be left. There are four Patrols, all named after birds. They meet every Thursday from 4 to 6.30 p.m., after school, and do the ordinary physical drill, signalling, etc., out of doors on the Recreation Ground, weather permitting. In winter they have an inter-Patrol skating competition, and in summer swimming gala. The cold season is bitter, and two stoves are necessary in the room; both can be used for cooking. In summer care must be taken to avoid sunstroke. Schools close about June 20th, and the population disperses for three months to the sea, so no Guide work is done during the greatest heat. Owing to the vast distances that separate the seaside resorts, besides the danger from flies and mosquitoes, camps are not convenient in summer, and are therefore held if possible during Whitsuntide or in early October.

The regulation blue uniform was quite out of the question owing to the dusty climate, so thick khaki drill was adopted for winter, khaki cloth for officers, and fur or very thick overcoats out of doors; while in summer a kind of Chinese holland that also does not show dust was found, while officers wear Shantung silk, serviceable and cool. Emerald green is the colour of Tientsin Guide ties, and for Empire Day, church parade and displays in summer, white shoes and stockings or socks are worn.

Photographs sent herewith show the Guides at Company and stretcher drill in the garden of Major W. S. Nathan's house (Chief Commissioner of Scouts of N. China) at a display on May 11th, to earn funds for the Whitsuntide Camp. In this the Guides were successful and have since been able to purchase some camp equipment, and hope to secure more, so that as time goes on, they will not need to borrow tents, camp-beds, etc. (Here, camp-beds, not sleeping-bags, are



P.L. and the Watch-dog—in  
Camp, Tientsin.

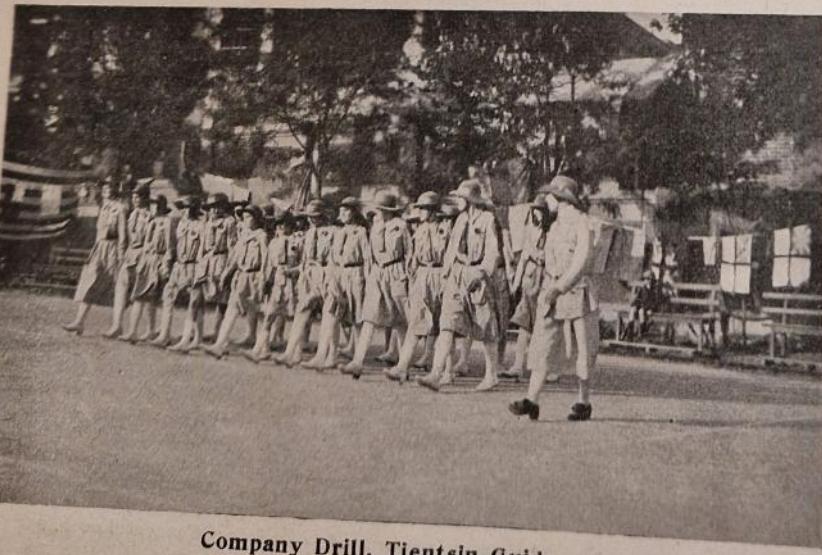
used.) In year some six tents were lent by the American Army, and kitchen equipment by the British A.S.C.

The Camp consisted of twenty-one Guides, the Commissioner, and the Acting Captain, and they remained under canvas four days. It was the first time that such a large Guide Camp had been held in Tientsin, though Mrs. O'Neill had twice had smaller groups in previous years.

The country is flat and the soil yellow mud and clay which becomes dusty during the long droughts. The sites chosen for the Camp were called islands, as they were large plots or fields surrounded by water channels, about thirty or forty feet across, near the Tientsin Race Club, to whom the land belonged. The Scouts and Cubs also had plots. Owing to the present local unrest, the Guides were advised to obtain police protection, and three Sikh and two Chinese (B.M.C.) police patrolled the camps every night. Anxious parents were also glad to know the Scouts were within call and that the Guides owned an efficient watch-dog in an Irish terrier who delighted in attacking any and every Chinese coolie.

Camp was started under difficulties owing to a prolonged downpour of tropical rain, which became a drizzle and continued throughout the first night and reduced the ground to deep mud. Officers and leaders worked well to keep the younger Guides dry and comfortable, and managed to cook endless eggs on a spirit stove, and served out cocoa and bread and butter and cheese, so that no one was discouraged. The rain proved a blessing in disguise, for during the rest of the time there was no dust—that oft-mentioned pest of N. China. Nor were flies as troublesome as they would have been. Although the camps were surrounded by water, it was not considered advisable to use this, even for washing up, owing to typhoid germs, so all water was brought in pails for washing, and boiled water in bottles for drinking purposes, from the Race Course Club. This meant carrying fifty to sixty bottles daily, and at least six or eight pails. One coolie was

(Concluded on p. 255)



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place in readiness for its awakening in spring, and then early in November goes into hiding and begins its long winter sleep. For this purpose it builds a special nest which as a rule it places deep down under a bed of dead leaves that have been drifted together at the roots of a bush. Sometimes it burrows under the roots and makes its nest there. Last February I found one on the open ground in a hazel thicket which cannot have been disturbed for several years. It was constructed entirely of grass blades so closely woven together that it was only with considerable difficulty I managed to break my way into it. When I did so there was the little dormouse sound asleep, so sound that he might have been dead. Indeed, his body felt quite cold. He fitted so closely into the centre of the nest that there was no room for anything else in it. He was like the kernel in the nut. He was cosily coiled up with his little pink feet tucked in, and his tail brought forward between them and curled over his head. But he had not been lying horizontally. Allowing for the coil, his body had been upright as his oval nest had been and his head had been uppermost.

### On Choosing a Play

(Concluded from page 249.)

Now, though it may be difficult, as we said it was, to judge of a new play, whether it be good or no—because there is a certain quality called "the dramatic" which it is very difficult to gauge without trying the play out—there is a large number of plays about which we are quite sure, and your Headquarters, realising what a natural, wholesome and desirable thing the love of acting is, has prepared a scheme to help you in your choice of plays and to foster among Guides that love of the drama which, especially when we make it for ourselves, is one of the most sociable and invigorating of the arts. Please notice I say "sociable," hence very favourable to the Guide Spirit, for in acting team work counts no less than in every other sort of combined sport. This does not always appear because of the frailty of our mortal nature; there are people who think only of their own part, people who want to be "stars" and think if they shine heaven has no need of other luminaries! This is all very wrong and inartistic and unworthy of any Guide. In a play everyone counts; every performer may, and should, by entering into the spirit of the play and by being as much interested in the work of others as in her own, help to make the performance that which every play ought to be—a mirror held up to nature. This does not mean that you must necessarily choose realistic plays, that is to say, plays that just reflect or reproduce the ordinary talk and manners of every-day life. There is a truth that is truer to nature than that. A romantic play like "The Blue Bird," that I daresay a good many of you have seen, may be and should be true in the sense that it arouses in us the thoughts and feelings that underlie the imagery of the story. Those of you who know this beautiful play will remember the Dog. He is not exactly a Dog, but he is the truth about all the

Dogs that ever were the friend of man. That is the way in which plays ought to be true, and I want you to realise that the best and the truest is not too good for you, that you should aim high, and that you are never so likely to hit the mark as when you choose a fine weapon and first-rate powder and shot. Examine, therefore, the dramatic arsenal provided for you, and good luck to you.

### THE STARS.

I saw some little stars last night  
Come tumbling off the sky.  
I wonder where it is they fell?  
And whereabouts they lie?

I'm nearly sure I've seen some fall  
Along the meadow way.  
But when I went to look for them  
They were not there to-day.

Perhaps the little fairy folk  
Were watching out as well  
And when they saw them tumble  
down

Flew off to where they fell.

FREDA UPTON,

Second, Pixie-six (aged 10), 2nd Weston-super-Mare Pack.

## ODDMENTS OF HAND-CRAFTS

(Called by the rude "Crafty Arts.")

### Enamel.

The use of Aspinall's enamel is viewed by many with dismay verging on alarm. "How messy!" is the cry that goes forth when such a suggestion is made.

An old table covered with newspaper, a few pots of enamel, some little tin boxes (lozenge boxes, etc.), or a few old brown cream jugs or jars, glass finger-bowls or tumblers, brushes with which to apply the enamel, and the artist will be quite happy for the whole afternoon. Enamel in two colours whatever you want to colour, "muddle" on the colours and leave the enamel to mix as it runs down.

For finger bowls or tumblers, paint the inside of the glass in the same manner; crimson and yellow mix beautifully together; blue and white, red and blue, green and blue, etc.

The enamel should not be applied too thickly and the finished article should be allowed to stand for several days for the enamel to dry and harden. The most amusing and surprising artistic results are thus obtained.

### Sealing-Wax.

Sealing-wax can be used very happily for hatpin tops or buttons, and a plain colour, blue, green, etc., with touches of gold or silver melted in is very effective. A steady hand over a small candle is all that is necessary, care being taken not to smoke the wax.

### Fir Cones and Poppy Heads.

With oil paints very jolly "blobs" of colour for filling large bowls as ornaments for some dark corner can be made out of fir cones and poppy heads. You collect the number required, dry them well and then paint them with bright colours. Gold or silver can be added with great

## Girl Guides' Gazette

effect. The bowls themselves you can have great fun with. Buy large cheap wooden bowls. Put a wash of size over them; let it dry, then paint them with the colour or colours required. This "crafty art" is most effective and sells well at bazaars.

**Feathers.** Collect small bright-coloured feathers; pheasants' breast and back feathers, jays' wing feathers, etc., are admirable for your purpose, or, if you have a parrot that is moulting, his feathers are better still; lay them on a piece of thick brown or grey paper, place a piece of glass the same size as the paper over them and bind both paper and glass round with *passe-partout* paper. This you can buy in gummed paper. This you can buy in rolls and in various colours from any stationer. You then have a pretty little stand for a flower vase, or it can be used as an ash-tray.

The lid of a long box treated in the same way makes a delightful pen tray. It has, of course, to be lined with the paper, and the glass must fit exactly. Then the sides must be painted (oil paints) afterwards.

### Beads.

I am not going to write much about bead work as that requires an article all to itself, but just a few words on the "crafty art" side of bead work, I cannot refrain from adding in.

Perhaps you have six, eight or ten stray and large beads that you cannot find a use for. Get some friend, who is doing leather work, to give you some long strips of bright coloured leather, place your beads at regular intervals, between knots, along the leather, end it off by stitching your leather together and adding a few more strips to it to form a tassel, and you have a charming necklace.

I once saw a most attractive chain made out of plaited silks (different colours) and peach stones as beads. The stones, which had holes bored through them (with a gimlet, I believe), were varnished and then strung on to the plait in the manner I have already described.

### Raffia Work.

Raffia work and basket-making also needs an article all to itself, but one hint here may be useful.

It is not everyone who knows that to work raffia round *string* is an excellent plan. It keeps the work even and is not so troublesome to manage as cane.

### Broken Clothes Pegs.

Have you ever made a doll out of a broken clothes peg? No? Well, get a broken clothes peg and cut out a circle of stiff material with a hole in the middle, through which you put the top part of the peg—attaching it firmly. This forms the little "lady's" skirt. Paint on to the knob, at the top of the peg, hair, eyes, nose and mouth (Dutch doll fashion) and then a cross-over shawl. The little lady, alas, has no arms! But what does that matter? She is very nice to look at nevertheless!

Doubtless my readers have many other and better suggestions for "crafty arts," but I hope these few notes that I have written on these various "arts" may help to fill in a few odd moments or inspire other ideas.

W. A. H.

[The Editor will be glad to receive any hints or articles on handicrafts for publication in the GAZETTE.]

1st Tientsin Company  
(Concluded from p. 250)

employed for this, but all the other work was done by the Guides. The fire was made in a trench filled with wood and fine sticks of charcoal; across the trench a thin iron plate with circular holes (about four inches across each hole) acted as a cooking-stove. This fire was easily kept going with a comparatively small amount of charcoal. For each meal a cooking, serving and washing patrol of four was organised in turn, so that it was possible to have meals almost simultaneously, and the cooks could sit down immediately their course was prepared. On two nights the Scouts had a huge bonfire to which the Guides and Cubs were invited, and camp-fire songs were sung and stories told. A united church parade on Sunday morning, lasting about twenty minutes in lovely sunshine, marked the day, and in the afternoon there were many visits to the camps from parents and friends.

When the Guides separated on Tuesday the Guiders congratulated themselves that there had been no casualties with the exception of a minor scratch or two which in China are immediately treated with iodine. Also, the spirit of the Camp had been admirable. No one except the Acting Captain had ever been in camp before, and the enthusiasm and zeal were most commendable, more particularly as the China-born girl is accustomed to be waited on hand and foot by amahs and coolies, and finds it difficult to adjust her mind to cleaning her own shoes, cooking, washing up, etc. All were sorry to leave camp, and regretted the return to the luxury of their homes, except for the sake of the much-missed hot bath.

Nights under the stars, seeing the sky from the low camp-bed through the open tent-flap, the stillness broken only by the croaking frogs, after the raucous noises of a Chinese town, the dependence on the elements, the memory of the picturesque and joyful camp-fire, made an impression which will be deep, lasting and full of hope for the future.

ALPINE SPORTS  
FOR GUIDERS

By DAME KATHARINE FURSE, G.B.E.

OUR Guiders' Centre at Interlaken was such a success last summer that we are opening one in the winter at Pontresina for those who want to try their hand—or feet—at winter sports.

Pontresina is a beautiful place in the Engadine, 6,000 feet above the sea, with excursions in every direction. The cost of a fortnight will be seventeen guineas for second-class travelling through France, fourteen days' full board and accommodation, including afternoon tea and Kur Tax. Extras should not mount up to more than about £3 if food is taken from home for the journey out and too many excursions are not indulged in. A third week makes the ideal period for enjoyment as it takes about a week to begin to learn the games and then a fortnight is left in which to make the most of them.

Toboggans are provided free, skis can be hired for about 5 francs or 4s. per week, and skates can be either hired or bought. Ski-ing boots are the one great expense and are really a necessity. They are best bought in Switzerland and cost about 70 francs or less. Most women wear breeches which should be made to measure before coming out, and must be worn with braces if they are to look neat. A man once asked me whether all women bought their breeches off the peg, and I must confess that they very often look as if they did.

Ordinary country clothes are quite suitable for the games so long as they are made of woollen materials and are pretty smooth so as not to hold the snow. Guide tunics are excellent as the belt can be worn tight and prevents the snow from getting inside as it likes to do in one of the indescribable falls which skiers are subject to even in the best circles. Boys' stockings and two or three spare pairs of socks to be worn in addition are best got at home; while the best gloves for ski-ing are the horse-hide

gauntlet paws from American war stock which Gamage's and various other firms have been selling off the last few years at about 6s. per pair. They are much better than the more expensive ski-ing gloves sold at home and which do not keep the snow out nearly as well.

A felt hat with a brim, and a spare cardigan or sweater complete the outfit, though there is plenty of room for any individual taste in scarves, etc., which people care to take. The lovely woolly suits so much in evidence in smart shops are only good for swanking and are quite useless for real activity.

Those who care for dancing and evening entertainments will need an evening dress or two, but Guiders who prefer Guide evenings will have every opportunity of learning new games, etc., so that they will feel that their Companies will profit by their going to the Alps even in winter.

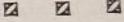
Miss Maynard will again be in charge of the Guiders' section, and I hope to have the fun of initiating the beginner into the joys of ski-ing which is my own special game. Experts in skating and curling will also be available to teach these games so that no one need be afraid of not having every chance of enjoying to the full all the fun of a winter holiday.

All Guiders and their women friends will be welcome at the Guiders' pension while those who wish to make up mixed parties can also join at one of the other hotels run at Pontresina by Alpine Sports Ltd.

Rangers and Patrol Leaders can also come so long as they are in charge of their Captains or Lieutenants, who will take all responsibility for them.

We will do everything in our power to take good care of all who join us, and I promise to do my best to give everyone a good time.

Any one who wants to ask further questions can write to me at my home address shown below:—112, Beaufort Street, Chelsea.

GUIDES' NATURE LOGS SHOWN AT  
A NATURE EXHIBITION.

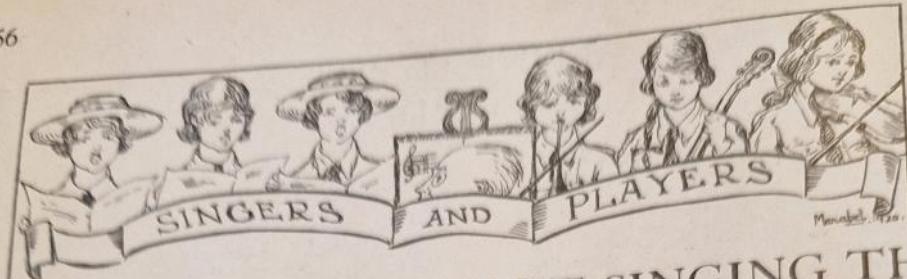
A LARGE Nature Exhibition, arranged by the School Nature-Study Union, was held at the London Day Training College in Holborn on October 6th. Amongst the exhibits were a number of the Nature Logs and Diaries compiled by companies of Norfolk and Suffolk Guides. Very great interest was taken in these Company Logs by the large number of visitors, and people were examining them throughout the afternoon. The bird diaries of individual Guides of Hayward's Heath and other parts of Sussex were also found to be very interesting. Some delightful Nature books kept by the Brownies of Oaklea, Buckhurst Hill, were also shown.

BRITISH FEDERATION OF MUSICAL  
COMPETITION FESTIVALS.

WILL any competitive Girl Guide choirs in Wiltshire, Dorset, Hampshire and West Sussex send in their names and addresses to the Editor, GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE, in order that they may be put in touch with their representative on the Council of the above Federation?



Miss Maynard returns to the Alps.



## SONGS, and HOW TO START SINGING THEM

By S. LUSHINGTON.

I HAVE been asked to write an article on "Songs, and how to start singing them," and surely such a delightful title will set us all thinking.

The first thing of all, is to choose a good song, and before singing it you must read through the words very carefully and make up your mind exactly what it is all about; how you will best be able to express it, so as to bring it home to your audience and make them feel and enjoy it as much as you do.

The song may have a story to tell, like most of the folk songs have; in which case it is comparatively easy to share its emotions with your listeners. But often it requires a spirit, or atmosphere to be expressed, either of calm and quiet repose, or restlessness, love, moonlight, seashore, and a hundred other situations and conditions.

Now all these things can be felt and understood, and entered into, just as much by the listeners, as by the singer. But the singer must, by the twofold art of words and music, intensify their feeling and understanding. Remember always, that the words—and the meaning of the words—are equally as important as the notes, and to get the full expression of the words you must also sing the notes as perfectly as you are able.

Never forget to abide faithfully by what is written.

Do not take liberties with the time (the composer would have marked a "Rallentando" if he had wanted it). When you want to sing very softly or sadly, do not allow yourself unconsciously to get slower, but try and express your pathos within the exact limits that your composer has allowed you. All this will require great attention to breathing. You must look carefully through the song, and settle beforehand where you are going to breathe; where you can afford to have a momentary break without cutting into the meaning of the sentence or the musical phrase. Read the words aloud, emphasising the commas, and, if possible, take your breath where they occur. But in any case, the commas must never pass unnoticed.

Try and regulate your tone with regard both to the words and the music—*saying* the sentence before singing it, and making up your mind as to which is the important word to emphasise—and take great care that you do not emphasise the unimportant words, like "and," "the," "before" or "making," etc. Always *say* the word to yourself, so as to be quite sure on which syllable the accent lies.

Then there are the musical accents to remember. As a rule, in Common time, the first and the third beat, should be stronger than the second and the fourth. In 3/4 time, the first is the strong one, and in 6/8 it is the first and the fourth. But always let the first beat in the bar be felt, however slightly, as that gives the shape and form of the whole tune.

And now, lastly, and most important of all, mind that you always sing in tune, for without that, it ceases to be music at all, and can never be a pleasure to listen to.

Sometimes you may be tired, and find yourself singing a little flat—just a shade under the note. At other times you are excited and singing perhaps several together, you unconsciously go a little sharp in your enthusiasm. Both these faults are very easy—fattily easy—to slip into almost unawares. But bear in mind that *perfect tune* is the most essential of everything, and pull yourself up every single time that you find yourself going the least bit above or below the true note, never allowing yourself to overlook or forget that perfect tune must always come first of all.

One other point, which affects some of us much more than others, is that of shyness or nervousness. Nothing is more humiliating than the knowledge that you can really do the thing much better than you *are* doing it, and that, when you most want to sing your best, you are prevented by the most tiresome hindrance—self-consciousness. Then is the time that the spirit of the song itself comes to your rescue. Try and fix your thoughts on the meaning of the song, and how best to make your audience follow and enjoy it with you. You will soon find that you forget that you are standing up alone (with them all sitting looking at you), for the song seems somehow to have become so much more important than the singer.

All performance of music, and most especially singing, should be an act of pleasure. It should never be an exercise, a duty, or, still less, a pain! For, when you come to think of it, it is really one way of having the greatest joy of all, the joy of giving.

I think perhaps it might help a little if I added a list of songs—good songs—of which, of course, there are hundreds! But these are just a few that occur to me as I write, and of which, I expect a great many will be already known both to the Guiders and Guides. I have begun with a list of folk songs—which are the best of all, and which have the great advantage

of being independent of accompaniment and therefore can be sung at all times—walking home after a long day's outing or sitting round a camp fire.

### FOR YOUNGER CHIREDREN.

#### FOLK SONGS.

Collected by CECIL SHARP.  
 "As I was going to Banbury." Berkshire.  
 No. 986. Novello School Songs.  
 "The Brisk young Widow." Somerset.  
 No. 1083. Novello School Songs.  
 "A Farmer's Son so sweet." No. 954.  
 Novello School Songs.  
 "O Waly Waly." No. 959. Novello  
 School Songs.  
 "The Lover's Tasks." No. 960. Novello  
 School Songs.  
 "Brennan on the Moor." No. 966.  
 Novello School Songs.  
 "Dashing away with the smoothing  
 iron." No. 991. Novello School  
 Songs.  
 "The Keeper." No. 995. Novello School  
 Songs.  
 "Heave Away." No. 1002. Novello  
 School Songs.  
 "Rock-a-bye." C. H. H. Parry. No. 643.  
 Novello School Songs.  
 "Love me, my baby." Sebastian Scott.  
 Stainer and Bell. Unison Songs.  
 No. 29.  
 "Ferry me across the water." Unison  
 Songs. No. 28.

#### UNISON SONGS.

"Jerusalem." C. H. H. Parry. Novello  
 School Songs.  
 "England." C. H. H. Parry. Novello  
 School Songs.  
 "The Holly and the Ivy Girl." Charles  
 Wood. Year Book Press. 123.  
 "Fine knacks for ladies." Dowland.  
 Oxford University Press. No. 301.  
 "Come, see." Handel. Oxford University  
 Press. No. 322.  
 "Hark, hark the lark." Schubert. Novello  
 School Songs. No. 34.  
 "If all the world were paper." Geoffrey  
 Shaw.  
 "Adam lay ibounden." Peter Warlock.  
 "Little Trotty Wagtail." Peter Warlock.  
 Oxford University Press. Nos. 10  
 and 12.

#### DUETS AND TRIOS.

"The lark's grave." 2 parts. Stanford.  
 Curwen. No. 1037.  
 "This is the way." 2 parts. Stanford.  
 Curwen. No. 1038.  
 "The cock is crowing." 2 parts. Stanford.  
 Curwen. No. 1039.  
 "It was a lover and his lass." 2 parts.  
 Vaughan Williams. Curwen. No.  
 71571.

"Songs of Innocence."  
 "The Shepherd," 3 parts. Walford Davies. Novello School Songs. No. 815.  
 "Cradle Song," 3 parts. Walford Davies. Novello School Songs. No. 815.  
 "Sir Eglamore," 3 parts. Balfour Gardiner. Novello School Songs. No. 454.  
 "Follow me down to Carlisle," 3 parts. Fletcher. (More difficult.)  
 "Let us wander, not unseen," 2 parts. Purcell.  
 "Sound the trumpet."

## CHATS TO GUIDERS ON THE HEALTH RULES

By DR. NAPIER JONES.  
(Concluded)

### Food and Feeding.

"Eat slowly, only men in rags and gluttons, old in sin,  
Mistake themselves for carpet-bags and bundle victuals in."

I don't remember which of the poets it was who penned these lines, and whatever I think of his divine gift, I can find no fault with his physiological insight. I have made people commit this verse to memory and place a small china pig on the table as a reminder, but I have never known anyone learn to masticate his or her food properly until they have actually suffered the pains of indigestion. I will say no more to you than this. If you ever meet a person who has this great

gift, be careful not to tease or trouble her or him, but give him or her all the countenance and encouragement you can. If you can't be good, at least be humble.

The human stomach, the most important organ of digestion, is situated at the upper part of the abdomen, just behind the lower end (ensiform cartilage) of the breast-bone. Food enters at the left upper end from the gullet and leaves at the right end by an orifice, called the pyloric valve, to enter the small intestine. The stomach, when moderately distended, is about twelve inches long and four inches in diameter; its walls are very thick, being composed largely of strong muscular fibres, whose function is to churn up the masticated food and mix it with the digestive juices.

However little you may masticate your food, and however fast you may swallow it down, the pyloric valve will not allow it to pass out of the stomach until it has been thoroughly churned and reduced to a fluid state. If, then, you do not masticate, how much more work your stomach will have to do, and, if it gets tired out with churning before the work is done and the food digested, woe to you. You will be like the man who "dreamt he was an omnibus and murmured 'Full inside.'" The process of stomach digestion takes from two to three hours or more according to the digestibility of the meal. Of ordinary foods, lightly boiled eggs and milk take the shortest time, beef and pork the longest. The matter is further complicated by the personal factor.

Everyone is a law unto himself as to

what is most digestible and what is least. It does not do to dogmatise. For years I denied myself the joys of cucumber on account of that amusing poem beginning, "There's something on my chest, mother, there's something on my chest," and ending, "It's that confounded cucumber I ate and can't digest," and all because Tom Hood (was it?) gave a perfectly respectable vegetable a bad name.

The most valuable aid to digestion is good cooking, for when we say that it makes food palatable we actually mean that it excites a flow of the digestive secretions, saliva and gastric juice.

Food values is a subject on which people dogmatise no end, on the strength of laboratory experiments. But what is the use of telling a man that porridge contains a high percentage of proteids, or countless calories, if he can't digest it? "If it be not food for me, what care I how rich it be." I am reminded of the fat curate who complained of the frequent appearance of rice-pudding at the family board. His wife said, "But, my dear, it is so nourishing." He replied with some heat, "I don't want to be nourished."

There are a few general rules one can lay down:

- (1) Eat slowly, but eat well.
- (2) Don't eat too much.
- (3) Avoid prejudice either way.
- (4) Don't eat any more until your stomach has had plenty of time to finish with your last meal.

### Drink.

People may be divided into those who drink too much and those who drink too

## A BEAUTIFUL GIRL GUIDES' BOOK

*Dedicated to the Girlhood of many countries and to all those with a heart still young.*

## THE GUIDING BOOK

Messrs. HODDER AND STOUGHTON announce for immediate publication "The Guiding Book," which aims, in the words of the foreword by the Editors, Miss Ann Kindersley and Lady Helen Whitaker, to show "something of the traditions and the aims, the examples of great men and women and the ideals of service and loyalty that have found expression in the Guide spirit and law." The book is written specially for the Girl Guides and their friends the world over, and is sold for the benefit of their Association.

Opening with a fac-simile message from H.R.H. Princess Mary, it contains contributions from forty distinguished writers of prose, music and poetry, and more than a dozen coloured plates and other illustrations. There is a fac-simile message from Maurice Maeterlinck; another of the Girl Guides' Song written by Cecil Spring Rice and Dr. Walford Davies. The contributors who have helped to interpret "the ideals" include Rudyard Kipling, John Masefield, G. K. Chesterton, Clemence Dane, Alfred Noyes, Dame Nellie Melba and Sir R. Baden-Powell. Belgium speaks through Emile Cammaerts; Hungary through the Baroness Orczy; Italy through the late Baron Sidney Sonnino; the United States through Owen Wister. Estella Canziani, Rabindranath Tagore, Edmund Dulac, Heath Robinson and Lawson Wood are among the artists whose work is represented.

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little. We will have nothing to do with the former, at any rate in the special sense of the word; but there is a certain type, the "sugar broker" type, that seems to require large quantities of fluid. It is not quite certain whether they drink because they are fleshy or are fleshy because they drink. I suspect the latter; though, when the fat boy asked me if he might have a seventh lemon-squash, I said, "Go on, my dear; life would lose half its charm for me if you were to fade away like a shadow." I spoke as the fellow-officer rather than the M.O. Everybody ought to drink three pints of fluid a day; that is the general rule. Most do not, and have only themselves to thank if they suffer from constipation.

If you had to wash out a tumbler would you use a teaspoon? If you had to flush a drain, would you use a cup? The golden rule in drinking, as in so many other things, is *moderation*; the silver rule is to have regard to your personal daily need.

When should we drink? We drink because we are thirsty, that is to say, we feel the need of fluids to facilitate the current of the alimentary canal, to dissolve certain elements of diet and to make good the loss of water which is constantly going on from our lungs and skin. Therefore we ought to drink when we feel thirsty; but there is a singular fact to be borne in mind. It is this: water is not absorbed by the stomach and, being liquid, will pass straight through the pyloric valve. So to drink large quantities of fluid while the stomach is at work may unduly hasten the passage of food through that organ. The best time to drink any quantity of fluid is half an hour before a meal, for by this means we wash out the stomach and prepare it for its next job. The same thing is even more true of the mouth. *Never drink while you have any food in your mouth.* You must depend upon your saliva to enable you to swallow it.

There are many kinds of drinks, from water, which is the best, to port wine, which is the nicest. I generally leave people to choose their own drink and take the consequences.

There is one, however, which is not commonly known and has a special value—lemonade and milk, fresh milk from the cow (faithful creature) and the mineral water, so called, which is sold in bottles and syphons. Mixed in equal parts, it makes a drink-food that is more refreshing than milk and soda and, I think, pleasanter. It is very useful in illness, and when one is engaged in rather arduous work, for instance, on a long bicycle ride on a hot day. Doesn't it curdle the milk? It does to a small extent, but milk in the presence of citrates forms a finer curd than ordinarily, hence the increased digestibility. Try it. Try it yourself. I have.

## The Order of St. John of Jerusalem

How we may serve it to-day  
By NORA BYRON.

THE Order of St. John, which was the first of the Orders of Christian Knighthood, and was established for the protection of the Holy Sepulchre,

possesses an unbroken record from the eleventh century to the present day.

With few interruptions a hospital has existed in the Holy City of Jerusalem since the third century, and in 1099 the Crusaders found the restored Hospice in charge of the poor brethren of St. John.

A black robe, with the white eight-pointed cross, was the dress then, as now, the latter worn as a sign of Man's Redemption. Its four arms symbolise the Christian virtues: Prudence, Temperance, Justice and Fortitude; the eight points representing the eight Beatitudes which spring from the practice of these virtues; while its whiteness serves to remind the wearer of the purity of life required of Christian soldiers and servants. Such was the origin of the Order.

There is something very wonderful in being able to be of service to an Order with so beautiful a history, and with such lofty aims; and through the ambulance divisions now so well known, this privilege is within the reach of all those who are of an age to join. And, once a member of one of these divisions, whatever form of work allotted to us may take, and in whatever direction it may lead us, it is, undoubtedly, most inspiring to feel that we are, in a very humble way, adding our quota to the work so nobly started by the Knights of the White Cross of old.

In these very practical days, when the work required of us is essentially commonplace, though it is always possible to keep our ideals before us, it has been deemed wise to invest the eight points of the cross with a more utilitarian meaning, and it is the manner in which these qualities can be applied to our everyday life, and their especial significance with regard to ambulance work that we will now consider.

By knowing enough to be able to render "First Aid" in an emergency and by always remembering how little that is, one can, indeed, become a most useful member of the community, and the following eight points are of immense importance whatever the nature of the accident. Enumerated they are:—

- (1) Observation. (2) Tact.
- (3) Resource. (4) Dexterity.
- (5) Explicitness. (6) Discrimination.
- (7) Perseverance. (8) Sympathy.

And there is no emergency or condition of affairs that would not be the better for being dealt with by someone bringing the qualities to bear on the work before them.

Injured people are apt to see things in a very exaggerated manner, their sense of proportion having been considerably damaged, if not completely lost in the shock of the accident. It behoves one, therefore, to be more than ordinarily careful when rendering "First Aid to the Injured."

### (1) Observation.

It is of the utmost importance when coming in contact with an injured person to take in all the details in connection with the accident, however small and apparently insignificant they may seem. The value of these details to the medical officer to whom you ultimately hand over the case is inestimable, an accurate description of the accident and condition of the patient being an immense assistance to him when he is called upon to make a

## Girl Guides' Gazette

diagnosis. And here let me offer a word of warning. It is not the business of the person rendering "First Aid" to make a diagnosis, but merely to mention any point that may assist the doctor to make one. It is as well to remind oneself that there may always be an alternative diagnosis to the one that most readily suggests itself, therefore, the more points correctly noted, the easier it will be for the medical officer.

Whatever our walk in life, we all have ample opportunity for training ourselves to be observant, and by the careful cultivation of this sense, we can frequently be the means of assisting a fellow-creature. Quick to perceive a painful situation, an observant person may save a comrade from much, and thus is given to us a means of service; not perhaps in so great a measure as to the knights of old, but nevertheless an opportunity.

### (2) Tact.

How many people are possessed of this very important trait, and alas! how many are sadly devoid of it. The difference a tactful attendant makes to an injured person is apparent from the first. And in a case of emergency, real tact may, quite conceivably, mean sacrifice also. It sometimes happens that a complete suppression of the real self is demanded and a deliberate display of lack of knowledge—though in reality possessing and utilising that knowledge—may be necessary in order to conceal the gravity of the situation from the person most concerned. And here the tactful people succeed in their object, without, however, losing the confidence of the one they would assist.

An attitude of mystery is not frequently adopted in all good faith by those wishing to be tactful. A sadly mistaken idea this, for the desire to solve a mystery excites the brain, whereas the utmost quiet is essential after a shock. The desire to create a mystery arises out of an almost subconscious love of being important, therefore if an air of secrecy begins to make itself felt, let it remind us that it may be because we are thinking too much of ourselves and of how we are playing our part, rather than giving our thoughts entirely to the patient and his suffering.

### (3) Resource.

Of very great use is the person of resource. Here again we have many opportunities of what is commonly called "saving the situation" by knowing what is the right thing to do, and what is more, by doing it. Equally is the opportunity given to us on occasions to say the right thing, and once again help someone out of a difficulty. Especially with regard to accidents do these occasions present themselves, as so many accidents occur in inaccessible places, and where there are no means of procuring the usual necessities for early treatment. We may have to improvise splints, stretchers or bandages, and a resourceful person will quickly make the most of whatever is at hand. So, in our lives, may we be called upon unexpectedly to adapt ourselves to uncongenial surroundings, and if we have cultivated the faculty of resource we are able to make the best of our troubles.

We may be sure that in the Hospice of St. John in the third century they were without much that now-a-days we would consider absolute necessities, yet such men of resource were they, that their deeds still live for us to-day.

(4) **Dexterity.**

The necessity for quiet speed in all things connected with an emergency is apparent. The quickest possible movement consistent with quietness and calmness is of great importance. But it is impossible to suddenly achieve dexterity if one does not practise it when there may perhaps seem no occasion for it. To go about our business each day quietly, quickly and calmly—does it not give the impression of efficiency? And how else can we attain efficiency than by training? The unceasing training of the body to be completely subservient to the mind, the perfect self control. This is within the reach of all of us if only we give thought enough to the disciplining of ourselves, even when it may not seem necessary.

(5) **Explicitness.**

To explain with great care, to put things into language that is easily understood—this is essential when sending for further assistance in any difficulty, and in sending for medical aid it is specially needful as it means that the doctor has some indication of what to take with him for the relief of the sufferer. And can we not read into it another meaning? To put things into language that is easily understood. Surely this may mean that however much in advance of our companions of the moment we may consider our knowledge to be, we must be very careful not to be self-assertive or aggressive about it. It may be unquestionably for us to take the lead. Then take it. Take complete command of the situation, but take it quietly, firmly, and unobtrusively. The Knights of the Hospice of St. John did not boast about their work, yet we are still following their lead.

(6) **Discrimination.**

Discrimination goes hand in hand with explicitness, for one frequently has to decide which of the many visible signs in an accident are the most important and should therefore be mentioned. One has, too, to discriminate in the choice of assistant, and here again any one who has never attempted to train themselves to read character and judge human beings by more than just their outward appearance, would find themselves severely handicapped. Many are the opportunities we have of forming judgments in our every-day life, and, provided we always admit it when we are wrong in these judgments, as we are bound to be till we have had considerable experience, there is no more splendid training ground for the student of human nature than the "daily round, the common task."

(7) **Perseverance.**

To make up your mind as to your correct course of action, and to persist in that course until you have achieved the desired result is easy enough to say or write. But it is one of the hardest things that ever falls to the lot of man to accomplish. For, in persevering, we have to

fight that dread phantom monotony. Nevertheless, it is indeed worth while, exhilarating; and once having succeeded, we shall surely persevere to the end, no matter how many times we encounter failure, for failure must just be tossed aside and ignored, and we must go on, on, on. And if it is not for everyone to achieve success, it is at least possible for all of us to give of our very best work in order that we may add our quota to anything that will make for an improvement on the condition we first discovered.

(8) **Sympathy.**

This is the last of the eight points, and a rather difficult one to deal with, for it is a much misused quality. Perhaps the ideal attitude if you wish to be able to render really valuable assistance in an accident is to be possessed of a considerable amount of sympathy, but to avoid much display of it. The patient—who is the person who matters at that moment—thus feels its existence rather than sees it, and appreciates it the more, for being unobtrusive. The lavish show of sympathy poured forth by the relations and friends of an invalid does infinite harm in the majority of cases, and many a time it is not nearly so genuine as that silent sympathy which is ever ready to perform some little unselfish act for the benefit of the sufferer. It may be less effort to make a show of deep sympathy and you may feel that it is even expected. Pause one moment, however, and reflect that a stimulating presence can do far more towards healing a wound, mental or physical, than a sentimental manner, which is, unfortunately, sometimes mistaken for sympathy.

But the true understanding will always produce the right attitude, and, thinking solely of the wants of the person to whom you would give your sympathy, and forgetting entirely yourself and your own manner of giving it, you will realise that you have given of your best.

**Conclusion.**

Those of you who wear the white cross, also those who aspire to wearing it later on, will understand that it is the spirit in which the work is done and the deeper meaning we can read into the words associated with the emblem, that will make the trivial every-day actions worthy of remembrance.

As we are proud to give our measure of service to the Order originated by the Knights of St. John of old, so may they rest peacefully in the thought that the work so nobly started, is still worthily carried on.

## APPOINTMENTS

(October, 1923.)

### ENGLAND.

#### BIRMINGHAM.

Dist. C. for King's Norton Mrs. Philip Ellis, Broomfield, Northfield.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

Dist. C. for Chinley and Mrs. Welch, Chinley Hall, Bugsworth.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

Dist. C. for Dawlish Mrs. Talbot, Warstone, Dawlish, *vice* Miss Burrows (resigned).

#### DURHAM.

Dist. C. for Burnopfield Mrs. Wilson, Priestfield Lodge, Burnopfield.

HEREFORDSHIRE.  
Asst. County C. . . . Mrs. Jackson-Taylor, Castle Poole House, Hereford.

HERTFORDSHIRE.  
Dist. C. for Chorley Wood, Mrs. Pritchard, Cherry Croxley Green and Mrs. Corner, Heronsgate, Rickmansworth, *vice* Mrs. Bruce (resigned).

ISLE OF WIGHT.  
Island C. . . . Lady Baring, Nubia House, Cowes, Isle of Wight, *vice* The Marchioness of Carisbrooke (resigned).  
Dist. C. for West Wight Mrs. Chetwode, Ram Hill House, Tortland Bay, *vice* Miss Hollins (resigned).

LANCASHIRE—SOUTH-EAST.  
Dist. C. for Eccles . . . Miss Olga Stewart, Hollywood, Pendleton.  
Dist. C. for Pendlebury Mrs. Fraser, Nelson Street, Lower Broughton.  
Dist. C. for Prestwich . . . Miss H. Greenhalgh, Hollinhurst, Radcliffe.

LINCOLNSHIRE.  
Dist. C. for Gainsborough Mrs. Bulivant, 27, Trent Street, Gainsborough, *vice* Miss Hargrave (resigned).

NORTH LONDON.  
Dist. C. for Southgate . . . Miss Irene Paulin, Broadfields, Winchmore Hill.

NORFOLK.  
Dist. C. for Grimshoe . . . Lady Fisher of Kilverstone, Kilverstone Hall, Thetford, *vice* Mrs. Dupins (resigned).

NORTHUMBERLAND.  
Dist. C. for Whitley Bay Mrs. Goldson, 9, Bath and Monkseaton Terrace, Tynemouth.

SOMERSET.  
County C. . . . Mrs. Hobhouse, Hapsden, Castle Cary, *vice* Miss Gibbs (resigned).

SURREY.  
Dist. C. for Egham . . . Miss Taylor, Bellefields, Englefield Green, *vice* Miss Edwards (resigned).

WESTMORLAND.  
Dist. C. for Kendal and Miss Greenwood, Bankfield, Kent Valley, *vice* Mrs. Edward North (resigned).

WILTSHIRE.  
Asst. County C. . . . Lady Congreve, Government House, Salisbury.

WORCESTERSHIRE.  
Dist. C. for Belbroughton Miss Stobart, Church House, Belbroughton.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE—SOUTH.  
Dist. C. for Barnsley, Miss Nash, Holly House, South-East, Wath-on-Dearne.

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.  
Dist. C. for East and Miss Atkinson, 11, Dover Central Hull, Street, Spring Bank, Hull.

Dist. C. for North-West Miss Barber, The High School for Girls, Hull.

Dist. C. for West Hull . . . Miss Bigland, The Municipal Training College, Cottingham Road, Hull.

WALES.

ANGLESEY.  
County Sec. . . . Miss Johnston, Bryn Mel, Menai Bridge, *vice* Miss Laurie (resigned).

CARNARVONSHIRE.  
Div. C. for North Cardigan Mrs. Eric Platt, Gorddinog, Llanfairfechan, *vice* Mrs. Common (resigned).

MERIONETHSHIRE.  
Dist. C. for Aberdovey Mrs. Bible, Ivy House, Aberdovey, *vice* Miss Proctor (resigned).

PEMBROKESHIRE.  
Dist. C. for Pembroke . . . Mrs. Skinner, The Anchorage, Pembroke.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEENSHIRE.  
County C. . . . Mrs. Cameron, Blairmore, Huntly, *vice* The Lady Forbes (resigned).

## ADVERTISEMENTS

The charge for advertising in this column is at the rate of 1s. per line (seven words to a line).

County Sec.	Miss Lumwien, Pierrepont Castle, Abberdonshire, vice Miss McLean (resigned).
Dist. C. for Fraserburgh	Miss Lightfoot, St. Peter's Rectory, Fraserburgh, vice Miss H. D. Hutcheson, The Crescent, Longside, vice Mrs. Hutcheson (resigned).
Dist. C. for Longside and Minster	Miss H. D. Hutcheson, The Crescent, Longside, vice Mrs. Hutcheson (resigned).
AYRSHIRE	Miss Maan Thomson, Dankeith, Kilmarnock.
DIST. C. for Fife	Miss Maan Thomson, Dankeith, Kilmarnock.
DUMFRIES-SHIRE	Miss McMillan, Woodlaw, Moniaive, Dumfries-shire, vice Miss Monteith (resigned).
Dist. C. for Lockerbie	Miss M. Jardine, Roschill, Lockerbie, vice Mrs. Thompson (resigned).
GLASGOW CITY	Miss J. Paterson, Elizabeth Lodge, Sandyhills, Shettleston, vice Miss J. MacLellan (resigned).
Dist. C. for No. 1 (North-East Division)	Miss E. MacLellan, 2, Montague Terrace, Glasgow.
Dist. C. for No. 2 (South-West Division)	Miss M. Montgomery, 33, Westbourne Gardens, Glasgow.
Dist. C. for No. 3 (South Division)	Miss Laughland, 8, Lorraine Gardens, Glasgow.
KINCARDINESHIRE	Miss R. O. Irvine-Fortescue, Eastland, Maryculter, vice Mrs. Ogston (resigned).
Dist. C. for Arbroath	Miss R. O. Irvine-Fortescue, Eastland, Maryculter, vice Mrs. Ogston (resigned).
MORAYSHIRE	Miss Yearh, Skerry Cliff, Lossiemouth, Morayshire.
PEEBLES-SHIRE	Dist. C. for Innerleithen Mrs. Michael Thorburn, Glenroyston, Innerleithen.
Dist. C. for West Linton	Mrs. Thomson, Kaimes, West Linton.
OVERSEAS.	
WEST AFRICA—NIGERIA.	
Dist. C. for Lagos	Mrs. Hughes, Apapa Dockyard, Lagos, Nigeria.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	
Dist. C. for Mannum	Mrs. Sprod.
Dist. C. for Mount Gambier	Mrs. Livingstone.
Dist. C. for Norwood	Mrs. Robertson.
Dist. C. for Unley	Mrs. Clarke.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	
Dist. C. for Pinjarra	Mrs. Kitching, Kanso, Pinjarra.
Cottesloe District	Miss McMillan, View Street, Cottesloe.
BRITISH WEST INDIES—BARBADOS.	
Island Sec.	Miss M. G. Collymore, Dunsinane, St. Michael, Barbados.
Dist. C.	Miss Yearh, Sherbourne St. Michael.
CHINA.	
Chief C.	Mrs. Cartlidge, c/o General Electrical Co. of China, Hankow.
County Sec. for Shanghai and Hankow.	Miss Maughan, vice Mrs. Sampson (resigned).
Dist. C. for Shanghai	Miss Thomson, vice Mrs. Graham Barrow (resigned).
Dist. C. for Hankow	Miss Richardson.
BRITISH GUIANA.	
Secretary, Commissioner	Mrs. Rattee, Mrs. Nichol, New Amsterdam, British Guiana.
NEW ZEALAND.	
Organising C.	Mrs. Gunson, c/o The Mayor's Office, Auckland, New Zealand.
Provincial Commissioner for Auckland	Mrs. Wilson, St. Leonard's, Takapuna, Auckland.
Provincial Sec. for Auckland	Mrs. Kirkby Wilson, Kiliany, Takapuna.
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Organising C.	Mrs. Gatheral, c/o George Gatheral, Esq., 12, Voi-voida Han, Galata, Constantinople.
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HAMPSHIRE	
Central Portsmouth District.—The Commissioner's address should read: Mrs. F. Pink, 38, Victoria Road North, Southsea.	

## Girl Guides' Gazette

FOR SALE.—Guider's winter uniform, tailor-made; size, waist 26 in., bust 35 in., length 35 in.; also hat and belt in good condition, the lot £3 10s. Box 90, c/o GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—Services of Lieutenant (gentle birth) required for large, keen Company of Guides, Tuesdays 7.45 to 9.15 p.m., near Angel, Islington. Would be asked to take Captain's place in a few months' time. Reply L.B., 40, Cheniston Gardens, Kensington, W.8.

WANTED.—Guider (22) seeks secretarial post, residential or travelling; five years' experience. Reply to Miss Baker, 10, Norbury Avenue, S.W.16.

WANTED.—Guider's uniform wanted; waist 28 in., bust 38 in., skirt length 32 in. Write C. M. W., c/o GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE.

## COMPETITION RESULTS.

THE papers sent in for the competition on "The most original method for teaching Guides" were disappointing.

The prize goes to Miss E. M. Meredith, Captain of the 3rd Bideford Company, Devon.

The other two awards have not been made as no other papers were up to the required standard.

In order of merit the second paper is that of Miss E. Lodge, Captain, 1st Crouch End; and the third Miss W. Batson, Captain, 1st Wallington Company.

## LONDON COUNTY SWIMMING COMPETITIONS.

THE Fourth Inter-Divisional Swimming Competition was held at the Westminster Baths on Saturday, October 13th, and a special feature this year was the presentation to the winning Division—North London—of the handsome Challenge Cup given by the Bath Club.

The County Commissioner introduced Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan, who kindly came to present the cup and certificates to the successful competitors.

The summary of results is as follows:—

## Guides.

1st North: 20 marks—1st in Style and Team (over 14).

2nd East Central: 19 marks—2nd in Life-saving and Team (over 14), and 3rd in Diving.

3rd West and North-West: 17 marks—West, 1st in Life-saving, 2nd in Style; North-West, 1st in Diving, 2nd in Team (under 14).

## Guiders.

1st West and Westminster: 20 marks—West, 1st in Diving, 1st in Team; Westminster, 1st in Style, 3rd in Diving and Team.

3rd East Central: 2nd in Diving and Team.

The winners were more widely representative than in previous years, showing that a higher standard of swimming and diving is gradually developing all over London.

The arrangements were again made by Lady Fripp, whom London Guides have heartily to thank for this exciting annual event.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Cash must be enclosed unless a Deposit Account has been opened.**  
**No Goods can be Exchanged.**

All orders over £1 in value (except heavy camp equipment) sent post free in the British Isles. This applies to orders sent from National Headquarters only. Cheques should be made out to the Girl Guides Incorporated and crossed London County Westminster and Parr's Bank. Please note that mistakes in orders cannot be rectified unless notified within 14 days from date of invoice.

**THE GIRL GUIDES' ASSOCIATION**  
 (INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER)  
 Headquarters Office: 25, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1  
 (Where all Letters and Orders should be addressed).  
 Shop: 27, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.  
 TELEPHONE: VICTORIA 6860.  
 TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: GIRGUIDUS, SOWEST, LONDON.

**Awards, Badges, &c.**

To be obtained through the County Secretary only, except for London.

	Price, Postage £ s. d.
<b>ARMLETS—</b>	
Ranger—	
Science and Health, Red ..	
Arts and Crafts, Purple ..	
Professional, Yellow ..	
Manufacturer, Brown ..	each 2
Commercial, Black and White ..	
Home Craft, Blue ..	
Outdoor Work, Green ..	
Red Cross (Nursing) ..	6
<b>BADGES—</b>	
Brownie—	
First Class ..	2
Proficiency ..	2
Recruit (Metal) ..	3
Second Class ..	1
Wings ..	6
Brown Owl's ..	7
Captain's ..	9
Committee (Silver Tenderfoot) ..	2 0
County President's ..	1 0
Examiner's ..	6
Guides—	
First Class ..	6
Proficiency ..	2
Second Class ..	3
Tenderfoot—	
Brass ..	3
Gold ..	1 0
Imperial and International Council ..	6 6
Instructor's ..	6
Lieutenant's ..	6
Lone Guide's ..	8
Patrol—	
Choral ..	
Folk Song Dancer ..	4
Hostess ..	
Ranger—	
Proficiency ..	2
Second Class ..	3
Star Test ..	3
Tenderfoot—	
Brass, with Red Cloth back ..	3
Enamel ..	7
Sea Guides—	
Proficiency (Boatswain, Signaller, Swimmer) ..	2
Tenderfoot ..	7
Trade (Clerk, Cook, Storekeeper) ..	6
Secretaries' Badges—	
County, Red crossed pens ..	
Division and District, White crossed pens ..	6
Brownie, Brown crossed pens ..	
Tawny Owl's ..	7
Thanks Badges—	
Silver ..	4 0
9-carat Gold ..	1 1 0
War Service Badges (for renewal only) ..	3
<b>CERTIFICATES—</b>	
Leaving ..	1 0
<b>CORDS—</b>	
All-Round ..	1 3
Gold All-Round ..	2 0
<b>ENROLMENT CARDS—</b>	
Brownie, 1d. each, or 10d. per doz.	
Guides, 1d. each, or 10d. per doz.	
Ranger, 1d. each or 10d. per doz.	
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<b>HATBANDS—</b>	
Cadet ..	2
Guide ..	9
Ranger ..	9
Sea Guide Cap Ribbon ..	1 2

STARS, Service—	Price, Postage £ s. d.	Equipment.	Price, Postage £ s. d.
Metal, on Red, Brown or Green Cloth	1 1/2 1 1/2 d.	Semaphore Flags, 18 in. by 18 in., per pair	1 8 2d.
Five Years' Service Star ..	6 1 1/2 d.	Sticks for Signalling Flags—	5
		Morse ..	1 0
		Ditto, better quality ..	4
		Semaphore ..	6d.
		This postage covers 6 Morse or semaphore sticks, fewer than this cannot be sent except at purchaser's risk.	
		Trefoil for flag-pole ..	7 6 6d.
		Union Jack, 6 ft. by 3 ft. (mounted on brass-jointed pole) ..	1 1 6 free
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		Wands for Brownie Sixers, with emblem ..	4 3 Rail
		Emblem only ..	3 0 2 1/2 d.
		N.B.—Totems and flag poles cannot be sent overseas. Flags can be sent unmounted.	
		<b>SHIELDS—</b>	
		Two designs, New and Old.	
		Challenge Shields. The shield measures 11 in. by 13 in., with oxidized settings ..	3 3 0 free
		Miniature Shields (6 in. by 5 in.) ..	15 6 6d.
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		9 ft. poles in three sections (made to order only).	
		Plain, unpolished ..	1 7 6
		" polished ..	1 10 0
		Painted, polished ..	12 6 6d.
		Double-sided Trefoil for pike top ..	3 1 1/2 d.
		Trefoil transfer ..	
		<b>TOTEMS—</b>	
		Large mushroom shaped—	
		2 ft. high, plain ..	17 0 Carr.
		" painted ..	1 1 0 forward
		With more than 8 emblems 5s. extra. Box for totem is charged 1s. 7 1/2 d. Not returnable.	
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		" very large ..	7 6 9d.
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**Flags, Totems, Trophies.**

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With name of Company, mounted on brass-jointed pole. Extra lettering, 3s. 6d. N.B.—Take six weeks to make ..	1 9 6 free
(When ordering Company Flags, Guiders should be careful to give the correct name of the Company as registered.)	
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"Fairy Visions" ..						
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"Flowers and Wings" ..						
"Grimm's Fairy Tales" ..						
"Guides and Brownies" ..						
"Happy as Kings" ..						
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Captains, Navy .. 1 3						
Brown Owls, Brown .. 1 3						
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(Without Silver Badge, 2/- less.)						

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Birds or flowers		8	1d.	Waist. Front Length:	5/3 & 6/4			
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each				29 in.	6/3 & 8/7			
<b>HATS</b> —				31 in.	6/6 & 8/7			
Felt, in two qualities		8s. and	8d.					
Measurement	Size of			<b>STOCKINGS</b> —				
Round Head.	Flat.			Black Cashmere, S.W., W., O.S.	per pair	2	4	
21 in.	6d.				1	3	9d.	
23 "	6d.			Black Cotton				
24 "	6d.							
25 "	6d.			<b>STRIPES</b> —				
26 "	8 (Only made in better quality).			Patrol Leaders		2	1d.	
Chimneys, 6s. 6d.	2	1d.		Seconds		1	1d.	
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Sea Guide (Lace) 6s. 6d.	4	0		<b>TIES</b> —				
Sea Guides, 1/- extra.	2	0		Green, Lemon, Orange, Red, Sky	4d. & 6d.	2d.		
<b>BAVENSACKS</b> —		1	8					
Navy, single		1	10	<b>TUNICS</b> —				
double				Cotton—In two lengths and two qualities—				
Slacks for above	per pair	1	1d.	Jumper Length.	Inside			
<b>JERSEYS</b> —				Size. Neck. Sleeve. Length.	Back			
Navy woolen, V neck, 2 sizes	7	6	& 8	1	13	16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	24	6/- & 8/-
roll collar for				2	13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	17	27	6/3 & 9/-
Sea Guides, 1/- extra.				3	14	18	30	6/6 & 10/-
<b>KNICKERS</b> —				4	14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	19	33	6/9 & 10/-
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Fleecy-lined	20 in.	3	3	6	15	21	39	7/3 & 11/-
Knitted	22 "	3	6	Overall Length.				
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	25 "	5	6	1	36 in.		4d. & 4d.	
	26 "	6	0	2	39 "		4d. & 4d.	
	26 "	6	6	3	42 "		5d. & 4d.	
<b>LANYARDS</b> —				4	45 "		5d. & 4d.	
White Cotton, best quality only		3	2d.	5	49 "		6d. & 6d.	
<b>OVERCOATS</b> —				6	52 "		6d. & 6d.	
Made to measure, from		2	2					
<b>SOIMOLS (black)</b> —				<b>Serge</b> —				
Sizes, 3, 4, 5 and 6	per pr.	2	11	Tunics to be worn outside skirt—				
<b>SHOULDER KNOTS</b> —				Inside				
Patrol Colours	each	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1d.	Neck. Bust. Sleeve.				
<b>SHOULDER TAPES</b> —				13	28	17	6/9 & 8/3	
With Name of Company—				14	30	18	7/- & 8/7	
White ground—				14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	32	18 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7/3 & 8/11	
2 dozen		4	0	15	34	19	7/6 & 9/3	
3 "		4	6	15	36	20 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7/9 & 9/7	
4 "		5	0	15	38	21	8/- & 9/11	
6 "		6	6					
12 "		9	0					
Khaki or Navy ground—								
2 dozen		4	6					
3 "		5	0					
4 "		5	6					
6 "		7	6					
12 "		10	6					
the above prices are for Badges measuring not more than 4 in. Badges exceeding this length will be charged accordingly.								
unless colour is stated, lettering will be made in red.								
shoulder tapes can only be made in quantities quoted above.								
When ordering shoulder tapes, Guiders should be careful to give the correct name of the Company registered.)								
<b>FOR MAKING UNIFORMS AT HOME.</b>								
<b>MATERIAL</b> —								
Casement Cloth, Brown, 40 in., per yard								
Casement Cloth, Navy, 40 in., per yard								
Drill, Navy, 27 in., per yard								
Serge, Navy, 54 in., per yard								
<b>BUTTONS</b> —								
Best quality, black, per dozen								
Cheap quality, black								
" " brown "								
<b>PAPER PATTERNS</b> —								
Guides (three sizes, 12-14, 14-16, 16-18).								
Serge Tunic and Skirt.								
Drill Tunic, jumper length ..								
" " overall length ..								
" " Brownies" (two sizes, large and small) Overall.								

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In Navy blanket cloth, uniform style, with  
hip pockets and belt, half lined - £3 12 6

Superior quality - - - - - £4 4 0



THE GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION  
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1923

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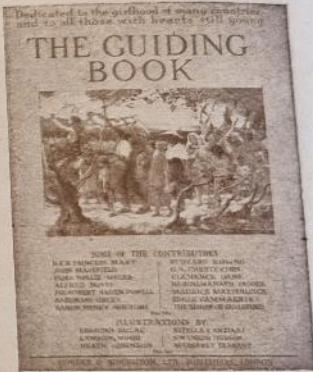
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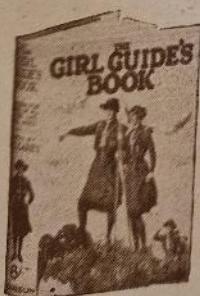
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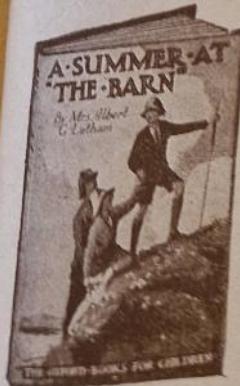
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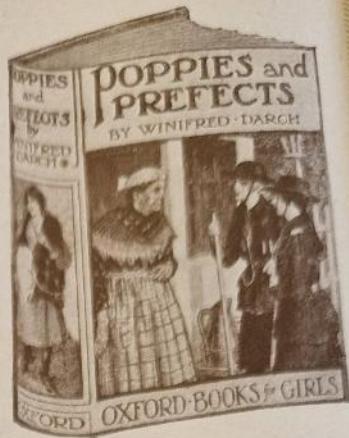
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