

THE GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE

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THE PACKING ROOM AT HEADQUARTERS.



BRITISH DRAMA LEAGUE

which is so prominent a feature of many of the clubs attached to social and religious organisations in London, the British Drama League was last year asked to cooperate in initiating a competition which should be open to all such organisations in the Metropolitan area.

The British Drama League, therefore, offered a Trophy to be held by the winning Club for one year and returned to the British Drama League at the end of that period.

The Trophy is again offered for the best performance of a scene, or part of a scene, from a costume play—the acting of such scene to occupy not more than fifteen minutes. No scene must contain less than six characters, but any number above that may take part. Curtains, the only scenery necessary, will be provided, but in the final judging marks will be given for "production" (including costume and properties, where made by members of the competing Club) as well as for the merits of the acting and speech of the players as a whole. The definition "Costume Play" of course includes Shakespeare, as well as any play the scene of which is not laid in modern times.

The Final Competition for the second year will be held some time in May, 1924, and those Clubs wishing to compete must send their names, on or before February 15th, 1924, to the Hon. Sec. of the British Drama League, 10, King Street, W.C.2, together with the entrance fee of 2s. 6d. Information will be promptly circulated among the competitors as to the arrangements made for the preliminary trials.

[For the word "Club" above read "Ranger Company." The Ranger Branch is affiliated with the Drama League.—ED.]

SOMERSET.

A TRAINING CAMP, under canvas, will be held at St. Mary's, Uplyme, near Lyme Regis, April 24th to May 1st. Cost, £1. Limited indoor accommodation at slight extra charge. Applications and 5s. deposit (which will be returned if withdrawal is made at least two weeks before the camp) to Miss M. O. Williams at the above address. Preference will be given to Somerset Guiders.

NORTH-WEST LONDON TRAINING SCHOOL.

EASTER TERM.

EVERY Monday, February 4th to April 7th inclusive, 7-9 p.m. Doors open 6.30. Subjects: Psychology, Public Speaking, Singing, Signalling, Nature and Camping Games, etc.

A course of Elementary Camping lectures will be held in the inner room every Monday in March from 7-7.45 p.m.

March 3rd. School for North-West Guiders only. Captains' Meeting. Please send in resolutions and questions for above.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR ANIMALS' WELFARE WEEK.

THE National Council for Animals' Welfare Week make a preliminary announcement that Animals' Welfare Week will be held during 1924 (probably the last week in May). Further particulars will be announced shortly. Meanwhile inquiries will be welcome, especially from teachers, secretaries of local societies, and churches. Those who are prepared to help in the local demonstration in their district are asked to communicate with the Secretary, Room 29, 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2.

GUIDES IN PARIS.

GUIDERS taking their Guides or Rangers to Paris are requested in all cases to communicate with the French Girl Guide organisation, the Fédération Française des Eclaireuses, 4, Rue Boulard, Paris.

French Eclaireuses having their Interpreter's badge will be pleased to show any English Guides round Paris on Thursday afternoons, from 2.30 p.m. onwards.

CAMPING IN NORMANDY.

CAMPING tours in Normandy for successive parties of Guides (or Guiders) can be arranged next Easter, Whitsun and summer at the Château d'Argeronne, a fine old seventeenth-century house near Rouen, surrounded by beautiful woods, where for the last two years international camps and conferences have been held.

Programme.—Each tour will last ten days or a fortnight. Excursions can be arranged to Rouen, Elbeuf, Louviers, Acquigny, Les Andelys (ruins of Château Gaillard, the stronghold of Richard Coeur de Lion, overlooking the Seine valley) Paris and Versailles. Camp fires and picnics can be held in the woods and on the moor. Musical evenings and dancing, will take place in the Château.

The Journey may be either by Southampton—Havre or Newhaven—Dieppe.

Fares should be ascertained from the Southern Railway, but for a party of not less than twenty Guides and two Guiders, about 38s. (2nd Class) or 26s. 9d. (3rd Class) may be reckoned per head.

Cost.—The total cost (fares 2nd Class, and board) will not exceed £5 5s. per head for ten days.

Qualifications.—Intending campers must have their Camper's Licence and a written recommendation from their own Commissioner.

Equipment may be hired from the Château. Bicycles for excursions can also be hired.

Inquiries regarding journey, equipment, etc., may be addressed (with stamped envelope enclosed) to Miss I. C. Stead, 29, Grosvenor Park, London, S.E.5.

EVENTS

BROWNIE TRAINING.

THE Brownie training evenings in February will be as follows:—

On Tuesday, February 5th, 7 to 9 p.m., at St. Andrew's Church House, Holborn Circus (nearest Tube station, Chancery Lane; nearest Underground station, Farringdon Hill; Holborn Viaduct and Ludgate Hill; omnibuses Nos. 25, 7, 18, 23, 17).

On Wednesday, February 20th, 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. at the L.C.C. Schools, Caldecot Road, Camberwell. Fee for either evening, 6d. All enquiries respecting these evenings to be sent to Miss Graham-Harrison, 36, Sloane Gardens, S.W.1.

EAST LONDON OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOL.

THE above school reopened at Ben Jonson Schools, Hertford Street, Stepney, E.1, on Thursday, January 24th at 7 p.m., and will meet on alternate Thursdays up to April 3rd. Fee 3d. per evening.

Programme.

7.30-8. Theory of Camping for Licence.
8-9.10. Guide Work for East London Warrant Test.

9.10-9.30. Country Dancing and Folk Singing for East and Greater East London Competition.

SUSSEX.

A TRAINING WEEK for Guiders will be held at Ravenscroft, Eastbourne, during the second week in April. Further particulars will be issued later.

COUNTY CAMP ADVISORS' CAMP.

THE above Camp will be held from May 7th to 14th, probably in Derbyshire; the site is not yet settled, but a further notice will appear in the March GAZETTE. County Camp Advisors, or one representative from each county, may attend. Counties which have no Camp Advisors are specially asked to appoint and send a Guider to be tested at this Camp. Names should be sent in as soon as possible with suggestions in regard to the Camp and training, so that outside people may be asked to help. Fees about £1. Campers wishing to bring their own tents please give notice. Names and deposits of 5s. to be sent to Miss Warren, Coombe End, Shere, Surrey.

CAMP ADVISORS.

COUNTY CAMP ADVISORS are asked to send in any alterations in their lists of Camp Advisors for 1924 to Miss Warren, Coombe End, Shere, Surrey, before February 12th, so that a correct list may be published in the GAZETTE.

FOXLEASE.

February 6-13. Brown Owls. Entries closed.

February 19-26. General Training. Entries closed.

March 4-11. Ranger Guiders.

March 17-24. General Training. Waiting List only.

March 28-April 4. Diploma Guiders' Conference.

April 10-23. General Training. Entries closed.

April 29-May 6. Woodcraft. Entries closed.

May 16-22. Commissioners' Training.

May 27-June 3. General Training.

June 6-13. General Training.

Please Note.—During the week for General Training, February 19-26, a few candidates may be tested for the Blue Cord Diploma.

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

FOXLEASE TRAINING CAMPS.

May 16-23. For Campers' Certificate (first part of Licence only).

May 27-June 3. For Certificate test and general training in campcraft.

June 6-13. For Certificate test and Woodcraft. Special arrangements will be made for those campers who can only attend over the Whitsun week-end, but no tests can be taken by short-time campers.

All applications for the above camps should be made to the Camp Secretary, Foxlease Park, 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 camp. Fee 25s. per week. Further particulars on application.

SURREY.

AN Easter Training Week for Guiders (including Brown and Tawny Owls) will be held at Lingholt, Hindhead, from the evening of April 18th to the 24th.

Trainers, Miss Bray and Miss Chilton Thomas. Preference will be given to Guiders of the Guildford Division up till February 16th, after which other applications will be taken in rotation. Charges 8s. per day. Apply Miss Maud Bois, Honeyhanger, Haslemere, enclosing deposit of 5s.

GLASGOW.

The next Guiders' Monthly Training Day will be held on Thursday, February 14th, at the 5th S.R. Drill Hall, 261, West Princes Street. The programme is as follows:

Morning, 10.30 to 12.30. First and Second Class work.

Afternoon, 1 to 4.30. Ranger work.

There will also be a Training Evening on Wednesday, February 13th in Garnetbank School, Renfrew Street, at 7.30 p.m.

Subject: Ranger Company Meeting. Trainer for day and evening, Miss Rainsford Hannay, Diploma'd Guider, Kirkcudbrightshire. Secretary, Glasgow General Training, Miss M. L. Martin, 4, Burnbank Terrace, Glasgow.

GLASGOW MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

"LADY CARGILL" CHALLENGE TROPHY.

Class 5. Children's Singing Games (of not fewer than ten nor more than twenty-five voices).

BROWNIE CLASS.

Qualification.—For the Brownie Packs of the Girl Guides in Scotland.

(Continued in next column.)



DRAWING COMPETITION

JUDGE—MR. CHARLES ROBINSON.

Two prizes will be awarded for the best original pen-and-ink drawing of any of the following subjects:

(a) Head-piece—"Woodcraft." Size 10½ inches wide by 3 inches deep.

(b) "Brownies."

(c) A Guide Bookplate.

Entries must bear the name and address of competitors on the back, and cannot be returned unless a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed.

Drawings should reach the Editor, GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE, 25, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1, not later than MARCH 1st, 1924, marked "Drawing Competition."

The prizes will take the form of two books illustrated and autographed by Mr. Robinson. First prize, "The Secret Garden," by Frances Hodgson Burnett; second prize, "The Child's Garden of Verse," by R. L. Stevenson. Mr. Robinson has also generously offered to give one of his original colour drawings (reproduced in the book) to go with "The Secret Garden," and as a consolation prize to the third on the list of winners, a little drawing with his signature.

Note.—By "original" is meant that the work must not only be the unaided work of the competitor, but must not be a copy of any other drawing. Pencil drawings will not be considered.

Entries for overseas competitors will be separately considered, and should be received by May 1st, 1924.

Award.—First-class Certificate. The winner will hold for one year the "Lady Cargill" Challenge Trophy.

Test Piece (unaccompanied).—Any traditional singing game commonly sung in Scotland. Teachers are recommended to consult "Action Songs and Singing Games" in Paterson's Festival Booklet series.

Entrance Fee—2s. 6d.

Note.—Choirs when sending the entry form must intimate the name of the piece which they have selected. No performance may exceed six minutes.

Special Note.—No Guider or Pack Leader may appear on the platform with the competitors.

The Syllabus of the Glasgow Musical Festival can be had, price 9d., from the Secretary, Mr. D. Glen McKemmie, the Glasgow Musical Festival Association, 168, Hope Street, Glasgow.

SOUTH LONDON.

SOUTH London Divisional Training School for Guiders. At Caldecot Road L.C.C. School, opposite King's College Hospital, near to Camberwell Green. Tuesday evenings 7 to 9.30 p.m. Fee 3d. Guiders from other Divisions may attend.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A GENERAL TRAINING WEEK for Guiders will be held at Boultham Hall, Lincoln, from April 21st to 28th. Trainer, Miss G. Rowbotham. Fee 2s. Applications to be sent with 5s. deposit not later than April 5th to Miss Wingad, The Oaks, St. Catherine's, Lincoln.

EAST MIDLANDS COMMISSIONERS' CONFERENCE.

A CONFERENCE for Commissioners and Secretaries for the East Midland Counties will be held from April 10th to 14th at Stoke Rochford, Grantham, Lincs. Fee 5s. a day. Applications should be sent to Miss M. Gibbons, The Hall, Holton-le-Moor, Lincoln, enclosing 5s. deposit. Counties represented: Derby, Huntingdon, Leicester, Northants, Nottingham, Rutland, Warwick. Preference will be given to Commissioners from these counties applying before March 1st.

SOUTHERN TRAINING SCHOOL.

THE above school opens at 34, Woodside, Wimbledon, from April 24th to May 1st for a period of one week's residential training in diploma and second-class work. Examinations for the diploma will be held, but untrained Guiders are welcomed for the week or for daily training.

Apply, with stamped addressed envelope, to Miss Maynard, 34, Woodside, Wimbledon, S.W.

THANKS.

The London Camp Advisors at their Annual Meeting passed unanimously the following resolution: "That they wished to thank, in the name of all London campers, the country Camp Advisors for all the trouble they have taken and the help they have given in the past year."



FEBRUARY, 1924]

LONDON AND GREATER LONDON
CAMP AND TRAINING CENTRE.

Grey Towers, Hornchurch, Essex.

WEEK-END TRAINING COURSES
FOR GUIDERS.

(Open to all Counties.)

The following courses have been
arranged:

February 15-18. Brown and Tawny Owls.
Miss Straight.

February 29-March 3. General Training.
Miss Hamerton.

March 14-17. Ranger Guiders.

March 28-31. Brown and Tawny Owls.

April 11-14. Woodcraft.

Charge for each course, 12s. 6d.
(inclusive). A few cubicles will soon be
available at a slightly increased charge.

These courses commence on Friday
evening and will be under the direction of
Diploma'd Guiders. 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 can-
celled within two weeks of the com-
mencement of the course.

List of kit required for the week-end
Training Courses:

Blankets.	Tea Cloth.
Towel.	Notebook and pencil.
Knife, fork and spoon.	Signalling Flags.
Pillow Case.	Gym Shoes.

Guiders not able to bring blankets can
hire them from J. Smith & Co. through
the Secretary of Grey Towers, if adequate
notice be given.

In addition to the above courses the
house and grounds may be booked for
Divisional and District Training Courses
or for conferences, etc.

Guiders' Camps.

Guiders who wish to camp at Grey
Towers for a few days' rest and change
are welcome if there is room.

The charge for the site will be 9d. per
head per day. Kit can be stored by
arrangement.

Guiders must make their own arrange-
ments for equipment, but for the
convenience of campers the Secretary is
prepared to obtain equipment required
from Messrs. John Smith & Co. at their
ordinary hire rates.

Extension Lone Guides.

An Extension Lone Guide Camp will be
held at Grey Towers from May 27th to
June 3rd. It is hoped that other camps
will be arranged for this delightful
purpose.

Brownie Holidays.

It has been decided to arrange for
Brownie Holidays at Grey Towers during
the summer months. They will "camp" in
the house.

Application should be made to the
Secretary as soon as possible.

Camp Sites, 1924.

Camp sites for 1924 may now be booked.
Captains wishing to camp at Grey Towers
are advised to apply early, especially for
the early part of August.

No Camper's Licence will be required
during Easter week, Whitsun week and
the summer period July 19th to Sep-
tember 13th.

GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE

THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE
ASSOCIATION.

ST. JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL, E.C.1.

THE St. John Ambulance Association
arranges for the formation of
classes of instruction and issues
certificates in the following subjects:
First Aid, Home Nursing, Home Hygiene
and Sanitation. Full particulars can be
obtained on application to the Chief
Secretary, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London,
E.C.1, who will also supply the necessary
stores, text-books, charts, diagrams, etc.,
on receipt of a formal order.

The following information is taken
from the Regulations of the St. John
Ambulance Association:—

Formation of Classes.

The usual way to form a class is for
the person undertaking to do so to collect
a suitable number of names, charge the
pupils an entrance fee sufficient in
amount to cover the lecturer's fee (if any)
and examination expenses and those in-
curred locally for hire of room, gas, fuel,
local printing, postage, etc. From twenty-
five to thirty is the best number for a
class; the number should not be so large
as to preclude individual instruction by
the lecturer.

Rules.

Not more than one lecture may be held
in any one week.

No two courses may be held con-
currently.

A candidate for examination must have
attended at least five out of six lectures.

Candidates under 16 years of age can
be examined only for the Preliminary
Certificates.

No candidate who has failed for a
certificate shall be allowed to attend
another examination on the subject in
which she has failed without previously
attending a fresh course of instruction
on that subject.

Appointment and Qualifications
of Lecturer.

Any qualified medical practitioner may
lecture to a class provided the authorised
syllabus is adhered to, and his or her
name appears on the Medical Register
published under the direction of the
General Council of Medical Education and
Registration of the United Kingdom.

The name of a medical practitioner
must not be advertised as lecturer without
his or her authority.

In addition to the above-mentioned, a
trained nurse who has completed a three
years' course of training in a general
hospital having a nurses' training school
attached, and who, having qualified in
the examinations of the institution, has
received a certificate to that effect, is
recognised as a lecturer on the Home
Nursing course.

Lectures.

The course consists of twelve hours'
instruction, usually divided into not less
than six lectures spread over at least
six weeks.

Each lecture lasts about two hours, the
latter half being devoted to practical
work; for the First Aid course, band-
aging, application of splints, artificial
respiration, lifting and carrying wounded

on stretchers; and for the Home Nursing
course, the application of the roller
bandage, changing sheets, reading the
thermometer, etc.

Appointment of Examiner.

About a week after the last lecture the
examination takes place. Examiners,
except in places abroad, are invariably
detailed by the Chief Secretary, St. John's
Gate, Clerkenwell, on receipt of a formal
application on a form supplied for the
purpose.

Stores.

Material (First Aid course), viz. large
physiological diagrams for lecturer's use
(price per set of five, 3s. 6d.) may be
hired for a course of lectures for a fee of
7s., or with the addition of splints of
tourniquet and plain triangular bandages,
for a fee of 15s. 6d.

Apparatus for the use of a Home Nursing
class, consisting of feeding-cup, clinical
thermometer and bandage-rolling machine,
can be obtained on hire for 2s. 6d. for
the course, carriage paid both ways.

In addition to the material sent on
hire, referred to above, a supply of books,
bandages, etc. (according to the number
attending the class) will be forwarded to
the lady in charge "on sale (at the prices
quoted) or return." These articles, with
the exception of the stretcher, can be
paid for at the end of the course, when
the books, etc., left unsold will be taken
back, if undamaged, and allowed for
in full.

(N.B.—It is essential that all material
lent on hire on "sale or return" should
be returned undamaged, otherwise the
full value will be charged.)

Text-books for the First Aid Course.

"First Aid to the Injured," by Col.
Sir James Cantlie, K.B.E., F.R.C.S. The
authorised text-book for the First Aid
course. Price 1s. 6d. This book is
stocked at the Girl Guide Headquarters.

"A Catechism of First Aid" (based
on the authorised text-book), by J. M.
Carvell, M.B.E., M.R.C.S. Price 6d.

"Problems of First Aid." A companion
to the authorised text-book of the St.
John Ambulance Association, "First Aid
to the Injured," by the late L. M. F.
Christian, M.B., and W. R. Edwards,
O.B.E. Price 10d.; by post 11½d.

Price lists of publications and ambu-
lance material supplied by the Association
can be had on application.

For particulars of the other courses
apply to the Chief Secretary, St. John
Ambulance Association, St. John's Gate,
Clerkenwell, E.C.1.

EXTENSION LONE GUIDE TRANS-
FERS TO OPEN COMPANIES.

CAPTAINS of open Guide and Ranger
Companies are particularly asked to re-
member that no Extension Lone Guide,
however strong and fit she may become,
should be transferred to an open Company
without the written consent of her doctor.
Very often girls appear fit to join open
Companies when they should still be
Extension Lones, and unless all Guiders
are careful to obtain the doctor's per-
mission for the transfer in every case,
one day serious harm may be done.

JOAN FRYER,
Head of the Extension Branch.



THE BOOKSHELF

REFERENCE.

The Woman's Year Book, 1923-1924.
Edited by G. Evelyn Gates, M.A.
(Women Publishers, Ltd. 5s. net.)

Of the many Year Books published at this season, none is more calculated to interest and inspire the modern woman than this extraordinary compilation, produced by the Women Publishers, Ltd. It is a most readable handbook and deals in detail with practically every branch of woman's work and play. It is also a hopeful book as it opens a vista of possibilities and does not stop at suggestion only. Each branch is dealt with in considerable detail, and full practical information is given as to where one may further pursue each subject. Therefore it cannot be too strongly recommended for the guidance of parents, for the elderly, for the middle-aged and for the young woman who is searching for the "glorious privilege" of which Mr. Kipling has recently reminded us. The keynote of the volume may be found in the article by Mrs. Fawcett, who reviews in illuminating fashion "the Progress of Emancipation and the Growth of Women's Freedom of Action and Equality of Opportunity." "Freedom of Action and Equality of Opportunity"—that is the ideal—and this book prepares its reader by simple explanation and tabulated statistics for the road of hard facts which leads to the good plain of productive citizenship. With this book at hand, there is no excuse for that ignorance of civic matters which is still sadly common. It deals in detail with the subject of woman's emancipation, not as a high-brow cult, but as the basis of feminine citizenship. It outlines the political happenings of the years 1922 and 1923 which bear directly on women and children. It has chapters on Woman's Legal Position, Local Government, the League of Nations, Committee Procedure, Sport, Education, the Distribution of Occupations, Migration, Women in the Professions, Careers for Women—from clerking and manicure to police work and politics—Scientific Management of the Home, Social Work, Economics, the Position of Women Abroad, Travel and, finally, a very complete Directory of Women's Societies and Organisations. As I have said, it is primarily a handbook—a handbook of the vision of progress realised and yet to come. We have long passed the period when woman was not regarded as belonging to the human race, when, as Mrs. Fawcett points out, St. Chrysostom declared her to be "a necessary calamity, a domestic peril, a deadly fascination and a painted ill," but we have still a long way to go and a battle to fight, and none of us can afford to disregard the armour of knowledge which this valuable storehouse offers to us.

J. W.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Bannertail. The Story of a Grey Squirrel.
With 100 drawings by Ernest Thompson Seton. (Hodder & Stoughton. 8s. 6d. net.)

Although the invasion of our English woods by the grey squirrel causes us to rally to the support of our own beautiful red "Bannertail," who is so fast giving ground before the increasing grey hosts arrayed against him, we cannot help forgetting the feud while reading the fascinating story of a grey Bannertail and his family scampering through the woods of New Jersey. Losing his mother—the victim of a cruel boy's sport—while yet a tiny bundle of fur, Bannertail was brought up by a cat, who with only one kitten left to her of her own family, contentedly adopted this strange foster-child. The tale of the Greycoat's escape to the wild life of the woods, his wife and sturdy family, his home in the high hickory tree, and his adventures with hawk, snake and hunter, makes a prose epic of wild life that Mr. Seton knows so surely how to write. He tells us he has aimed at setting forth four things in his book—the value of instinct to an animal, the rigorous dealing of Nature with animals tempted with any habit tending to destroy the race, their natural cleanliness, and the truth—no squirrels, no nut-trees. The story of Silvergrey and Bannertail is one that no lover of the wild can possibly afford to miss.

"Yel." The Memories of a Happy Dog.
(Bell. 3s. 6d. net.)

A number of people pick up this book and exclaim, "Thank goodness this is a story of a happy dog," and one is certainly struck by the atmosphere of happiness pervading the short chapters in which Yel the Airedale tells his story. Joining the senior service at the tender age of six weeks, Yel was born at Yelverton in South Devon (hence his name) and served all through the war with his master—ashore and afloat, abroad and at home—and has many a yarn to tell. Latterly he put his tricks to such good account that he became a "star turn" at concerts, and with a collecting box on his back did the most wonderful work for the R.A.O.B. Orphanage, collecting upwards of £100 in 100 days, and also working hard for the Soldiers' Dog Fund in connection with the R.S.P.C.A., which association presented him with a silver collar. Yel has many adventures. He gets lost more times than he can remember, and the reader feels all the apprehension that he himself must have experienced, when at the Lord Mayor's Show he became separated from his detachment of blue-jackets, and found himself "all alone amongst thousands of legs and feet." All's well that ends well, but it is an

anxious moment travelling with him in spirit to Hammersmith from Charing Cross, which he did alone in the hopes of finding "Master." The bluejacket who bade him good night and left him to his fate on that occasion was not of an intelligent order of humans. Children will love this book, especially the very excellent photographs; and there are hints on the care of dogs that might well be taken to heart by many dog owners of our acquaintance.

The Pageant of Nature. Published monthly. (Cassell. 1s. 3d.)

"It is the misfortune of the great tit," says Frank Bonnett in Part XIV of *The Pageant of Nature* "that his vices are more apparent than his virtues. The ruined buds lying scattered upon the ground are sure evidence of mischief done; the devoured multitude of harmful insects—'blight,' moths, caterpillars, grubs, *et hoc genus omne*—leave behind them no tale of good service done on that self-same area where 'them dratted tits' have, in the gardener's opinion, utterly destroyed the promise of the year." This interesting article on the tits is illustrated with four photogravure pages of charming pictures and a number of half-tone illustrations, while the frontispiece (in colour) is a delightful study of a blue tit from a coloured photograph by Janet Hewson. Another article that will have more than an academic interest for everybody who grows a few gooseberry bushes is "The Life Story of the Gooseberry Saw-Fly," the grub of which devours the leaves of the gooseberry bush. "The Flora of the Chalk Stream," by A. H. Hall; "Some New Forest Trees," by C. W. Colthrup, Z.P.C.; "Sex and the Flower," by G. Clarke Nuttall"; and the "Story of the Seaweeds," by S. Leonard Bastin," are other articles in the number. There are also articles on the Water-hen, the Hooded Crow, and the Yellow Hammer, the Eggs of Fish, and the Edible Snail. C. W. Greatorex, F.Z.S., describes the largest and smallest of British Bats, and Mary Lee introduces "Our Friend—the Lady-bird."

Serial publication of *The Pageant* finished with Part XX on December 6th, 1923. Back numbers can be obtained, and binding cases for serial parts, with title-pages and index, are now ready.

GUIDING.

Book of Rules, 1924. Price 10d.

The complete Book of Rules for 1924 is now on sale, and the separate copies—Guide, Ranger and Brownie sections—should be in stock in a few days. Guiders will not find very many corrections this year, and most of them have been

FEBRUARY, 1924]

GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE

foreshadowed in the *GAZETTE*. The new Skater Badge—senior and junior—should appeal to many who may be able to try their luck at it in Switzerland before the season is over. There are several other badge alterations in some of the syllabuses.

YARNS.

Wigwam Stories. By Mary Catherine Judd. (Ginn. 4s. 6d. net.)

We cannot be lovers of woodcraft or intelligent campers without being intensely interested in Indian tradition and myth, and Indian knowledge of the wild, in which there is so much to help us in our own camping experience to-day. In "Wigwam Stories" we have a very interesting little volume containing sketches of the various tribes of North American Indians, with details of their homes, clothes, games, totems and woodcraft lore, which are bound to appeal to many in the Guide Movement. Chapters on the Indian names for the months or moons, the meaning of totems, and the Indian's eye-training have special interest for us, but at the same time the life and customs of the tribes are briefly and readably dealt with. More than half of the book is devoted to the actual "stories" themselves, handed down from father to son for generations; and here we have the Magic Moccasins, the Marten and the White Rabbit, Opechee the Robin, and many others. The book is illustrated by many photographs of Indian life, as well as by original drawings, the work of an Indian artist.

HANDICRAFTS.

"Best Way" Children's Sewing Book. Price 6d.

If ever Brown Owls wanted practical information in teaching their Packs to sew, they will find it here in this extremely clear and useful little book. It is, as Mrs. Angus, one of the compilers, says: "An attempt to bring the latest sewing methods within the range of the humblest purses, and to help young folk to teach themselves to sew." The book has been designed especially for children from 8 to 12 years, and every stitch is explained and illustrated. It can be obtained from the Editor, "Best Way" Children's Sewing Book, 291a, Oxford Street, London, W.1.

MUSIC.

At this season of the year we are sometimes asked if we can suggest some little operetta or cantata that could be learnt and performed during the Easter term or holidays. It very often is of more interest to learn one whole thing than several separate songs, and the Guides and Brownies enjoy the fun of the acting of some story, with all the extra excitement of dressing up—when each one forgets themselves, and it is surprising how much dramatic instinct there lies in every one of us, if we can only get away from our own self-consciousness. The difficulty is to find just the right thing, the right length, the right degree of difficulty and general suitability. No scenery is required and there should be little or no expense incurred, a little ingenuity as to the dresses, and a friendly spirit of everyone lending this and that, is really all that is necessary. All the big music

shops have long lists of these little operettas, so there is no lack of choice. We do not know very many ourselves, but from a hasty glance several of them look very charming, and Companies could not go wrong in choosing any of the following:

The Old Year's Vision, by P. E. Fletcher (Novello 2s. 6d.), can be staged with costume or done in tableaux, or given without costume or movement as a cantata with recitation. It lends itself either to very simple production or is capable of a good deal of ingenuity and elaboration. The music is simple and easy.

Then there are two by Alfred Moffat, (Novello, 1s. 6d.)—*A Christmas Dream*, suitable for young children, and *The Bee Queen*. His writing is always simple and straightforward.

There are also several by Dr. Arthur Somervell that are sure to be charming—*The Enchanted Palace*, *The Knave of Hearts*, and *Princess Zara*, all from Messrs. Novello's list, and each 3s. in price.

Most of the big shops will send a parcel of suitable music to be looked at and chosen from, or else give advice, and the Guider can then select what would be best for her Company.

The following are a few names and addresses of firms likely to stock the kind of music most suitable for our needs:—

J. B. Cramer & Co., Ltd., 139, New Bond Street, W.1.

Novello & Co., Ltd., 160, Wardour Street, W.1.

J. Curwen & Sons, Ltd., 24, Berners Street, W.1.

Augener, Ltd., 18, Great Marlboro' Street, W.1.

Boosey & Co., 295, Regent Street, W.1. H. F. W. Deane & Sons (The Year Book Press, Ltd.), 31, Museum Street, W.1.

Stainer & Bell, Ltd., 58, Berners Street, W.1.

S. L.

CHILD WELFARE.

The Child at Home. By Lady Cynthia Asquith. (Nisbet. 6s. net.)

Some people possess a sixth sense which, where children are concerned, leads them right every time, and this book is a testimony to that child-sense and to the worth of genuine understanding as distinct from too much psychology or system in the bringing-up of small people. As a book it is addressed chiefly to mothers, but anyone who has to do with children should benefit by the humour and sense and imaginative insight of the various chapters. All the delights of childhood, dressing-up, gardening, pets, seaside visits, travelling and treats, are here discussed in such a reasonable and attractive manner that the grown-up who "edits" these pleasures may equally enjoy them. This idea of "editing" life for small people is the keynote of the book. In the process of growing-up, things must happen which, if they are not prepared for, explained and understood by those in charge, may do much harm. Fears of the dark, the boredom of "going for a walk," the excitement of the first theatre, the strain of visitors, the ordeal of photography, the arrival of new babies to share the nursery—all these are opportunities for the right-minded grown-up to seize and turn to advantage

in the character-training of the children. Perhaps the best chapters are those on "Choosing a Nurse," "At Table," and "Goodbyes," but every reader will have her own favourites. Not least attractive are the chapter headings, which are particularly well chosen. It is in fact an admirable book for the right kind of person. For the wrong kind, the only thing to do is to put it in the spare room and hope for the best.

R. H.

FICTION.

Jeremy and Hamlet. By Hugh Walpole (Cassell. 7s. 6d. net.)

Mr. Walpole calls his latest book "a chronicle of certain incidents in the lives of a boy, a dog, and a country town," and as usual he succeeds in gaining our sympathy and interest in Jeremy, Hamlet, and Polchester, before very many pages are turned. It is a collection of episodes loosely strung together rather than a novel with the orthodox plot, climax, and denouement, but we are taken very pleasantly upstairs and downstairs with Hamlet, and through his fights and friendships—for he had "an enchanting cynicism which very few dogs were able to resist"—and on to a preparatory school with Jeremy, who in the last chapter of the book plays a splendid game of Rugger for his side. Those who remember the "Jeremy" of old will thoroughly enjoy making his acquaintance again, and there are few who cannot admit the attraction of a story about a small boy and his dog.

VERSE.

The Song of Hiawatha. By Henry W. Longfellow. (Harrap. 10s. 6d.) Obtainable from any bookseller.

A wonderfully illustrated edition of this old favourite appeared in the nick of time and must have been welcomed as a charming gift for Christmas. It is a beautifully produced volume, and the artists—Messrs. Frederic Remington, N. C. Wyeth and Maxfield Parrish have combined to make "Hiawatha" more than ever a popular favourite.

Realms of Melody. Edited by Geoffrey Callender. (Macmillan. 5s.)

This is an anthology which every Guide and Ranger Library should exert itself to possess; and I say "exert" since the acquisition of books as a matter of Company interest is one that might well be developed on a larger scale. The treasure must first be chosen and then paid for; but the first page of this volume really leaves us very little choice, for it contains a dedication to "Youthful Voyagers, early venturing over the waves of imagination in quest of the isles of make-believe and regions rich in Song." Such a voyage can be joyfully undertaken by all and sundry, for the "realms" are varied in the extreme, and are contained under headings as dazzling in prospect as a change of climate. I quote them at hazard: Fairyland, Songs, Battle, the Sea, Ships, Sailors, Odes, Humour, Burlesques, England, Prayer, Romance, Heroes and Heroines, and other regions well worth the ticket there. The book is obtainable from any bookseller.

A. M. K.

HEADQUARTERS'
NOTICE S.Meeting of the COMMITTEE
OF THE COUNCIL.

Hold January 17th, 1924.

PRESENT: Lady Baden-Powell (in the chair), Miss Behrens, Miss Burges, Miss Cordes, Mr. P. W. Everett, Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan, D.B.E., and the Lady Helen Whitsaker.

The appointment of Mrs. Honison-Craufurd, County Commissioner for Ayrshire, as Deputy Chief Commissioner for Scotland was confirmed.

Sanction was given to a Hostess Badge for Extension Guides.

It was decided that the Annual Meeting should be held on March 21st, at 3 p.m., and that the Executive Committee Meeting should be held at 11 a.m. on the same day, instead of on the 20th.

The Committee approved the principles of a scheme put forward by the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women on Emigration for girls. Miss Bewley was asked to form a Sub-Committee to go into the question fully.

Routine and financial business was also transacted.

AWARDS

SILVER FISH.

Miss Rachel Heath, Great Brown Owl. For outstanding services to the Brownie Branch of the Movement.

MEDAL OF MERIT.

Miss Jessie Hawthorne, District Captain, Wishaw, Lanarkshire. For rescuing a girl from drowning on June 27th, 1923, at Wemyss Hill Farm, Wishaw.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.

Brownie Henrietta Bowman, 6th Newcastle Pack. For saving a boy from a street accident on March 26th, 1923, at Newcastle.

LETTER OF COMMENDATION.

Miss Gamwell, Divisional Commissioner, Merionethshire. For rescuing a lady from drowning on August 10th, 1923, at Llanfair Beach.

NURSE CAVELL AWARD.

Guide Lily Cox, 4th Queen Mary's Hospital Company, Carshalton. For brave endurance of suffering.

GOLD CORDS.

Miss Ada Williams, Captain, 4th Bangalore Company, Madras, India.
P.L. M. E. Todd, 3rd Surbiton Company.
P.L. K. Rands, 1st Surbiton Company.
P.L. Edith Foulkes, 13th Birkenhead Company.
P.L. Julia Elliot, 3rd B. Carlisle (High School) Company.

(Concluded from third column.)

them, as it tends to take the girls away from games; the other mistresses find that less time is available for the ordinary preparation. The position of the Guiders is exceedingly difficult; the relationship between Captain and Guide cannot be the same as that between girl and mistress. Except in small schools, when the girls are in closer touch with the staff, the two positions are almost incompatible. Quite apart from this difficulty, a mistress has generally quite enough work to do without time necessary for Guiding. Unless she is quite unusually capable she must either fall back on the eternal Company drill and signalling, or, if she takes enough time to work out something original, her other work, which after all should come first, is bound to suffer.—Yours truly,
"GUIDER."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CORDS.

TO THE EDITOR, "GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE."

DEAR EDITOR.—I have read letters appearing in the GAZETTE on the subject of the wearing of All Round and Gold Cords by Guiders. Though many opinions are expressed as to the wearing of these, no one suggests an alternative to show the capabilities of an individual Guider. In my opinion a Guider should carry some external symbol notifying that she has not merely gained certain badges, but is qualified to instruct in the subjects for which they are awarded. I suggest that a chevron of a distinct colour be awarded for capability to instruct in groups of subjects, for which badges are ordinarily awarded, such as "Homecraft Chevron" for cook, needlewoman, domestic service, laundress, homemaker, knitter and handy-woman; "Nursing Chevron" for sick nurse, child nurse, ambulance, probationer, first aider and health; the remaining badges to be divided into groups in the same way. I would further suggest that some means should be devised for distinguishing a first-class Guider, when the coat is worn, from one who has not such qualification. At present she can only be distinguished by the badge on the shirt. Although the above suggestions may not meet with general approval, they may perhaps lead to others which may be more practicable.—Yours sincerely,
AN EAST SUFFOLK GUIDER.

MILITARISM.

TO THE EDITOR, "GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE."

DEAR MADAM.—I should like to say a few words in protest at the self-conscious attitude of some members of the Guide Movement towards so-called "militarism." If anyone mentions the word "military" we are thrown into confusion and hastily consider what could be abolished in order to satisfy the critics. As long as the Guides exist, they will always be misunderstood by those who know nothing about them, but no one who understands anything of their objects will accuse the Movement of being "military." I suppose no one will deny that we have borrowed a few ideas from the Navy and Army, but it remains to be proved that because a thing is military, it is therefore undesirable, and must be suppressed. Where we see military ideas and practices which are useful to the Movement, let us use them, thinking rather of the good of the Guides than of the criticisms of the uninformed, and let us not be afraid to acknowledge the obligation. I am by no means advocating the adoption of more military methods, which would be entirely contrary to the principles of the Movement, but I think that the Guides have built up their own reputation, and need have no fear of the stigma of "militarism" being attached to them.—Yours truly,
A LIEUTENANT.

LANYARDS.

TO THE EDITOR, "GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE."

DEAR MADAM.—While the GAZETTE is discussing the question of uniform, I should like to bring forward the subject of lanyards. White lanyards, when clean, are certainly very smart, but they are not at all economical. I know it from personal

experience, and my Guides are always saying how easily they get soiled; but nothing is more untidy than a dirty lanyard. To be smart, then, one must either wash them constantly, which is expensive and soon ruins them, or buy endless new ones. Neither of these courses seem to me to be in accordance with the ninth law, and I feel that it is especially hard on Leaders and Seconds who have not generally much money to spend. I feel sure that other Guiders would be willing to consider a change of colour. Why not even blue and white like the All-round cords?—Yours sincerely,
A SCOTTISH GUIDER.

SCHOOL COMPANIES.

TO THE EDITOR, "GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE."

DEAR EDITOR.—It was with great interest that I read in the December GAZETTE a letter on the subject of School Companies. As a town Guider, the point which interested me most was that school competing with town Companies. Surely it is obvious that, where learning or receiving instruction is concerned, girls who have had their minds trained thoroughly from babyhood have a great advantage over the untrained minds of girls brought up "anyhow" in a more or less—usually more—slum district. No matter how hard the latter may work, or how keen they may be, it is impossible for them to acquire the polished efficiency of their more fortunate sister Guides. At the same time, it would be quite unfair to debar school Companies from entering into Rally and other inter-Company competitions; much better would it be to handicap them, heavily or lightly according to the degree of poorness of the competing town Companies. Otherwise, as your correspondent says, the town Companies have no chance. Let the schools look upon themselves as training for future Guiders, and devote themselves to cultivating that which will help those who will be their own Guides some day, more than Efficiency, namely the Guide Spirit. For while competition raises the standard of efficiency, and while efficiency in the practical part of Guiding is desirable and necessary, do not let us sacrifice the Guide Spirit for Efficiency. And town Companies, beware! After a school Company has won a Rally Trophy, one sometimes hears murmurs of "favouritism" and "unfair"! Surely that is not the Guide way of taking defeat! If we allow such murmurs, or practical things and Efficiency, to creep in and supplant our wonderful Guide Spirit, then Guiding will become "as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal."—Yours sincerely,
A TOWN GUIDER.

TO THE EDITOR, "GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE."

DEAR EDITOR.—I was much interested in "A Captain's" letter in the December GAZETTE with regard to school Companies. I was myself in one for four years, and my experience of this and other Companies has made me decide that in most cases school Companies are a mistake. The Guides are generally ignored by the school as a whole. The gym. staff discourages

(Concluded at foot of first column.)

GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE.

GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE

Articles and Reports, photographs, and drawings to mention in the Gazette, should be sent to the Editor, Girl Guides' Gazette, 18 Henrietta Street, W.C. MSS. and drawings cannot be returned unless a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed. No responsibility can be accepted by the Editor in regard to any article received. Every effort is made to ensure their safe return. Address communications other than classified ads, advertisements, and all business correspondence to the Secretary, Girl Guide Headquarters, 28, Henrietta Street, W.C. Subscriptions to be sent in to The Secretary, Girl Guide Headquarters, 28, Henrietta Street, W.C. The Editor is sent direct by post from Imperial Headquarters to any part of the United Kingdom at the rate of 4d. per month (which includes postage). Post free for a year. 2s. Foreign and Colonial, 2s. post free.

ON TELLING STORIES*

THOSE who have reputations as story-tellers among their own or other people's children are accustomed to revisit at this time of year the scenes of their nursery triumphs. Spring, summer, and autumn are comparatively close seasons for stories. Not that the demand for them ever fails altogether; even after a day's haymaking, when everyone is supposed to be tired, bedtime is apt to be postponed by a sudden clamour for romance, and down the story-teller is compelled to sit, amid an audience that lies on its face and waves bare legs at the sunset, and tell his tale—"made up as it goes along." But this cry for summer stories is, we suspect, chiefly a subterfuge to cheat the clock. If they are long they are welcome, and their quality is of minor account. But when, in winter, darkness comes with the tea-tray and bed-going is an affair of fire-glow and candles, the audience that was tolerant among the hay becomes critical, on the hearthrug. Then inventive grandfathers lapse at their peril, experienced uncles tremble for their reputations, and untried story-tellers who have yet to win their nursery public set out upon their first serious attempt to win their fairy spurs.

It is a perilous undertaking, for the story-teller is both author and performer, and his hearers are neither decorously silent like the critics of a play nor safely remote like the readers of a book. They are, on the contrary, urgent and voluble. "Go on!" they say if the Muse pauses for breath; "Yes, but you said—" they cry at the first sign of inconsistency; or, with swift and final damnation, "Oh, no! not that one again!" There are, however, two principal ways to success. Either you may submit a new and original narrative now presented for the first time on any hearthrug, or you may try your hand at an old one long established in favour. The last method is full of danger to novices, for hearthrugs, like theatres, have their peculiar traditions, and woe to him that infringes them. He may think, for example, that his tale of the chicken who went "hoppety-click, hoppety-click, hoppety-click all the way to Madrid to see the King" is founded upon accurate and venerable authority, only to find when he tells it that his detail of that chicken's journey is open to stormy challenge at every milestone. There will be pauses for argument; at least three members of the audience will begin to tell the story themselves; a fourth, in an interval of silence, will ask how to spell hoppety-click and how many miles it was to Madrid; and the meeting will break up in wrangling, prevarication and confusion.

It is, on the whole, safer for a newcomer to be new and original. If his version is then disputed he can say, with unquestionable authority, that it was so; if he finds himself hopelessly involved in inconsistencies of time and place, he can at will call in a wizard or a magic carpet to extricate him. But he must have a memory if in future that hearthrug is to be a safe place for him. What is new to-day becomes—if it succeeds at all—a tradition to-morrow. If it was a wizard who saved the princess on Monday, the same wizard with the same number of stars on his cloak must save her on Tuesday. A magic carpet which inadvertently accepts the wizard's cue will be hissed off the stage without even a show of courtesy, for a tale once told becomes a true history underlined with we know not how many dreams, and the fireside audience is a stickler for truth. He who would please it must be a genius in his own way—something between a poet and a liar, and a ready master of hecklers. Silence is often his best applause; but sometimes, when all is done and candles are

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SIGNALLING IN THE CLUBROOM

By H. B. DAVIDSON,

SIGNALLING is often one of the weakest subjects in our ordinary Guide training, and although it is not so all-important as to make it necessary to devote a great deal of time and trouble to making every Guide a signaller, while "Signal the alphabet in Morse" remains a fast Second Class Test our Second Class Guides (and Guiders also) should be able to send and read simple messages in "readable" style. The question is how can we make signalling interesting when we have very little opportunity of doing it excepting in the average sized Company Headquarters.

Learning the Code.
A knowledge of Morse is required for the test, so that most Companies begin with this before attempting Semaphore. It is extremely dull to set each Tenderfoot down to learn so many letters each week; it is better to play a good many signalling games, making the players constantly change places and letters, so that they learn them as they play. (The "Signalling Team Race" and "Reading and Sending" are good types of these "teaching" games.)

A Morse Ladder is another method of making the actual learning of the letters interesting through competition. If played by the entire Company for the sake of revision for those who already have passed Second Class, each Patrol keeps its own ladder, but if only a certain number of Guides are competing one ladder, with an individual flag for each Guide, is sufficient for scoring. The ladders can be made on drawing paper cut out and pasted on to cardboard, each rung representing so many letters.

The first week the Guides learn the first group of letters, and are tested in them the following week; if they are able both to read and send them correctly they pin their flags on to the first step of the ladder, and take the next group of letters for the following week, and so on. If a Guide forgets a letter which she has learnt on one of the previous weeks her flag has to be put back, and is only allowed on the step to which she has mounted without any errors; so that once her flag has reached the top step of the ladder she has proved herself perfect in the code.

When learning Morse it is a good plan to practise it by sound, either on a whistle or buzzer, as well as by flags. The simple method of "taps and slaps" is another way of practising silently in the Patrol Corners; one Guide holds out her hand palm upwards, and another taps on it with the ends of her fingers for dots, and slaps with the full fingers for dashes. In this way a message can be passed round a group of Guides as a Patrol competition.

Writing Morse messages is good practice when learning the code. This can be done in dots and dashes in the following way:

· = dot; · · = dash. Therefore · · · = ac;

· · · · = beer, etc.

The Standard of the Test.

For the Second Class Badge this is apt to vary, but a perfect knowledge of the alphabet, sent through correctly with attention to style but no time limit, and eight letters read correctly out of ten, is quite an ordinary 80 per cent. standard.

Attention should be paid to the type of flag that the Guide is allowed to use. The stick should be light and well balanced, and the material not too coarse and heavy. It is not surprising with the usual type of home-made flag.

Practice Messages.

Once the Guide has acquired a fairly perfect knowledge of the code she needs practice both for speed and accuracy. The best method of practising is to divide the Company into pairs, if possible a fast reader pairing with a slower one, so as to have as possible, the reader facing and the writer-down backing the signaller, who should stand facing the whole room. Groups

of letters and numerals are better practise for reading than words which are sometimes easily guessed. These "blocks" can be bought on a card issued for the purpose, or can easily be made by inking or painting groups of letters on to cardboard. A more interesting way of practising both Morse and Semaphores is to send messages in stations; this is excellent practice for the winter months as soon as the Guides are fairly proficient indoors, they can do the real thing at long distances when they are at camp or in the country. Before a regular message form is used the following simplified method can be adopted.

R-U, to call up the next station.

V-E, commencing sign.

Message.

A-R, end of message. (Answered by R, if the message is correctly received.)

The originating station consists of a caller and a sender. The caller reads out the message letter by letter to the sender, who flags it to the next station, grouping each "procedure signal" and word, waiting each time until the station sends the "general answer" (toc) before sending the next group. If the transmitting station does not get a word they do not answer, and the originating station repeats it until it has been received correctly. At the end of the message the sender sends A-R.

The transmitting station (there can be as many of these as there are Guides to signal) consists of four Guides: a reader, with flag to answer; a writer-down, who takes down the message letter by letter from the reader; a sender-on, facing the next station; and a caller, who copies the message from the writer-down and carries it to the sender-on.

When the complete message has come through and the originating station has sent A-R, the reader holds out her flag and checks through the message to see that it makes sense before sending the "message received" sign (R). If she wants to have a word repeated she sends the W-A ("word after") and the word before the one to be repeated. The terminal consists of two Guides: one reader and one writer-down, who follow the same procedure as those on the transmitting stations. In "reading" a message the reader should read the groups out letter by letter, and say "group" at the end of each word when the sender is to group her flag. If the word is correctly received by the next station and answered, the sender says "answered" and the reader begins the next group. If it is not answered the sender says "repeat," and the reader begins to read the same word over again. If the sender should make a mistake while signalling she should send the cancelling sign (eight dots) then group and wait until the sign has been answered, and then begin the word again.

Signalling Games.

(1) *Signalling Team Race*, for Morse and Semaphore. Guides sit on the floor in middle of room in Patrol files, with two chairs, one behind and the other in front of each Patrol, as far from them as the length of the room allows. A bandage or glove is balanced on the chair in front of each Patrol. Guides are given letters (so that "one's" are K, the "two's" are X, etc.). The signaller sends these letters in jumbled order; as a Guide's letter is sent she runs to the chair at the top of the room, carries the glove to chair at the other end, returns to her place and sits down. The Guide to reach her place first, scores. (Guides can be responsible for more than one letter at a time.)

(2) *"Reading and Sending," for Morse or Semaphore*. Patrols in files with Leader facing No. 2, and the others backing. The Leader sends any word of four letters (or any length decided upon beforehand). When No. 2 has read the word correctly she takes the Leader's place and sends another word of the same length to No. 3, and so on. The last word is read by the Leader, who by this time is at the back of the team, the first Patrol to finish winning the game.

(3) *"Dots and Dashes," for Morse*. Guides, who are in patrol files, are numbered off 1, "dot"; 2, "dash"; 3, "dot"; 4, "dash," etc. The Guider then calls out a letter, and the Guides who compose the parts of that letter run out and make it in front of their file, the "dashes" kneeling and the "dots" sitting, i.e.

Letter "cork."

8 = —

The first dash

7 = ●

6 = —

The second dot

5 = .

4 = —

The third dash

3 = ●

2 = —

The fourth dot

1 = .

Letter "ac."

8 = —

7 = ●

6 = —

The first dot

5 = .

4 = —

The Second dash

3 = .

2 = —

1 = ●

(4) *"Semaphore Arms," for Semaphore*. Each Patrol draws the figure of a Guide, without arms, on the floor in front of them. The Guider calls out a letter, and the Patrol has to form up over the figure to make the arms of the Guide.

(5) *"Telegrams," for Morse or Semaphore*. Each Patrol is divided up as follows:-

1 sends the message, which consists of twelve initial letters.

2 reads message.

3 writes down for 2, and runs with message to 4.

4 and 5 turn initial letters into words which read as a telegram in connection with some given subject (plans for a Rally).

6 runs with telegram to Guider, and then takes the place of 1, and sends next message, each Guide moving down one place.

The Patrol to get the greatest number of accurate telegrams in first wins the game.

GARDENING NOTES

The Vegetable Garden.

The first half of the month may be employed in a general tidying-up process in preparation for the sowing of early seeds. This will include looking over all winter greens plants, removing decaying or discoloured leaves and clearing from the base of the plant any refuse which has collected since the autumn. As this is being done, any stray weeds may also be taken up.

Shallot bulbs can now be started with no fear of coming to harm. Plant them in rows one foot apart and eight inches between each bulb, by simply placing them on the soil and pressing them slightly into the ground, so that they will remain firm until the roots begin to form. If more than four rows are planted close together, it is advisable to have two feet or so between every four rows, as this enables weeding and hoeing to be done with greater ease and less risk of injury to the plants.

Towards the end of the month the first sowing of parsnips can be made, provided that the weather is not too severe, but all other vegetables are much better left until mid-March as the risk to the seed is less and growth is more rapid as the season advances.

The Flower Garden.

A continuation of the general winter work of digging, clearing and removing weeds is almost all that can be attempted. The early bulbs will now be well on the way to flowering, and great care should be taken not to disturb them in any way if digging is being done. An occasional rolling of the lawn if the grass is not sodden in any way keeps it in good order and levels worm casts.

Under Glass.

Bulbs in pots will be coming into bloom now, and careful treatment will enable them to last for many weeks. Overwatering is a great danger, especially in bowls which have no drainage, and it is better to err on the side of keeping the plants too dry. No rule can be given, as it depends entirely on the temperature of the greenhouse, size of pot, and material in which the bulb is being grown. When flowering is over, leave the plants undisturbed and unwatered for several weeks until the leaves are withered. When this has taken place cut off the leaves, remove the bulbs from the soil and keep in a dry place until next autumn, when they will do very well out-of-doors.

The Rubbish Heap.

One of the great problems of the gardener is how to deal with the rubbish heap in winter. The winter clearing gives rise to large masses of refuse which are often too wet to be burned straight away, and which accumulate and form a sodden mass which becomes even more impossible to tackle. If once a bonfire can be got going and be induced to smoulder for some time a great deal of rubbish can be disposed of. The best way is to start with plenty of dry paper and some shavings or wood-wool which is used for packing. On to this place the driest refuse which can be found; old Michaelmas daisy stems are good for this purpose, and if there are enough of these or similar material, a good foundation can be laid. Gradually the wetter material may be added, but care must be taken that it is only put on in small quantities, as it very quickly excludes the air and then the fire is doomed. After each bonfire collect the ash which has formed and store it in a box in a dry place.

B. MIAULL.



LES PETITES AILES

Translated by MRS. LEWIS WHITE.

The Petites Ailes of France are growing fast, and though they do not use the name of Brownies they are as brown as they can be. The following article by Madame Walther, the National Commissioner for the Petites Ailes, which is a translation of the paper she read at the International Conference at Agenronne in 1923, shows the way in which the French Brownie plan is being worked out, and is full of interest to Brownie folk over here. Perhaps one day it may be possible for the Petites Ailes and the Brownies to meet. Meanwhile the "Plumes Grises" and the Brown Owls are each lending a hand to the other in the work of preparing the little folk for the Eclaireuses and the Guides.—R. F. H.

I PREFER to call my paper "The Experiences of a Plume Grise" for I shall not discuss the general principles of the Petites Ailes, which after all are common to all Guide movements, nor the characteristics of little girls from seven to twelve years of age. In all countries we find the necessity for a special programme for these children.

I will touch lightly on the points of difference between the Petites Ailes and the Brownies, and will then pass on to our own practical experiences.

The symbolism of the Brownies is based, as you know, upon fairy legends and stories, and does not appeal to the realistic temperament of the French child. While taking as a starting point the same promises and the same motto, we have adopted laws which formulate, in a definite and precise way, the efforts which we expect from our children. They are as follows:—

1. to all she says.
2. Petites Ailes never quarrel among themselves and love each other as sisters.

These laws meet what we consider to be the chief failings of children of this age, viz. Want of discipline, Absence of spirit of comradeship,—in short, excessive individualism.

Symbolism.

We know the value of images in striking the child's imagination. All our symbolism is adapted from bird life, which furnishes us with a special vocabulary common to all Petites Ailes.

TERM.	LITERAL MEANING.	BROWNIE MEANING.
Envolée.	Flight.	Brownie Pack.
Couvée.	Covey.	Six.
Nid.	Nest.	Pack Headquarters.
Plume Grise.	Grey Feather.	Brown Owl.

The three ranks are: Bec jaune (Recruit), Bec Dur (Second Class), and Aile Rapide (First Class).

According to the bird chosen for its emblem, each Envolée (Pack) has its special cry, songs, stories and characteristic activities. You can imagine what a wealth of subject matter a Plume Grise can find therein to interest and occupy her children, to inculcate in them the love of Nature and the respect for all forms of life.

Programme of Tests.

This is very simple, and includes the minimum of what may be expected of the children. It has been carefully framed so as to awake in them all their possibilities and to kindle the instinct for "Service to others." The Plumes Grises are at liberty to expand the programme according to the circumstances, and according to the aptitudes of the Petites Ailes, but must not impinge on the programme of the Guides. What is aimed at is that the Petites Ailes, after four or five years in the Envolée (Pack) shall move up into the Guide Company, as into a larger, newer world. For this reason, we have omitted in our programme several subjects contained in that of the Brownies: Signalling, fire-lighting, tracking (only three indispensable signs

being taught). We have no proficiency badges so far, and we hope to be able to do without them. It is doubtful whether it is good for such young children to specialise. Our aim is rather to awake in them a general interest, to develop them as much as possible in all directions, to promote handiness, all things which quickness, power of observation, handiness, all things which can be easily acquired by children, sense-training.

It is less important that we should train them in initiative, that we should develop in them the social instinct, the sense of responsibility; in a word, all that lies within the domain of Conscience. All this depends much less on the technical programme than on the leadership that each Plume Grise can give to her Envolée, and on the spirit which she can create therein.

Initiative and Responsibility.

How are these to be inculcated in children, many of whom are awkward, timid, slack, who like to let things slide, who like to be waited upon, and who enjoy being pitied?

In the Envolée they are very quickly awakened and vitalised. No one will pick up for them the bag or the coat which they carelessly let fall; no one will stop in a game to commiserate with them on a bruise; no Petite Aile is encouraged to hang on to the arm, or the skirt, of Plume Grise.

Very soon every little girl will make it a point of honour to surmount her own difficulties; she will refrain from complaining of fatigue, of heat, of thirst. The sulky ones will soon get tired of standing aloof when they see all the others continuing their games without taking any notice of them. The tale-bearers will soon be cured by the general disapproval with which they will meet. The undisciplined ones will submit to the general rule when they find that all the others blame them for disturbing the game or the meeting. Thus in the Envolée will take place "the education of the young by the young," or rather, mutual education by the rubbing off of corners.

The guidance of the Plume Grise must be very tactful. Few criticisms, few scoldings. Little by little, by imperceptible means, by well-placed praise, by a reminder of the motto or the law, it will come about that the better Petites Ailes give the tone, and so the spirit of the Pack takes root and grows.

How can initiative be encouraged among such young children, and how can one begin? Leave to the children the choice of the game to be played, the job of work to be done. Ask their advice as to the arrangement of Pack Headquarters, as to the object for a walk; make them give their opinions on subjects which concern themselves or their companions; talk to them individually to find out their ideas, to lead them to think; or else hold a Pack Council. It is extraordinary to watch how children, by the interchange of views between themselves, will arrive at solutions in conformity with good sense and justice. Obviously, only small matters are referred to them, but is it not an important point that each child should be led to weigh evidence, to decide for herself instead of mechanically following a lead given by others.

You would perhaps like to know how our meetings are conducted? They are held on Thursday afternoons. Two Petites Ailes, nominated beforehand, arrange the place of meeting before the others arrive. In winter they light the fire. In fine weather we begin with games or gymnastics in the open air. Then, indoors, a whistle is blown for silence, the Sixers fall into lines, and the Sixers inspect for dress and cleanliness. Then the children sit in a circle round Plume Grise and mend their things, while she tells a story. Then, when necessary, a Pack Council is held, during which possibly notes on the last outing are asked for, or else future plans, such as fêtes, tests and general Pack work are discussed. Various forms of handwork then occupy the Petites Ailes during a great part of the afternoon; they are very

varied—sewing, drawing, modelling, cutting out, basket-making; sometimes these are varied by different forms of housework—washing, cleaning, care of flowers, etc.

Here, for a moment, let us leave the meeting while I speak of the *manual activities*, to which we give as important a place as to educational games. We believe that much may be learnt through the medium of games, but that one must not shrink from sometimes unmasking the real effort for which we ask. Förster says: "It is not always wise to cover the powder with jam." I believe it is possible to teach children the joy of work, the pleasure of sustained effort, the satisfaction which comes from a job finished and well done.

Girls of 14 years old cease to appreciate these simple joys, and housework to them becomes a burden which they look upon as boredom. Our Petites Ailes will certainly be skilful at it, and what is done easily is done with pleasure. We hope that our children will turn out good housewives and will decorate their homes with as much skill as they decorated their "corners."

After comparative immobility, movement is necessary. So we employ the second part of our meeting in games, in dancing, and in singing. Games are carefully selected to develop the children's weak points, as well as to cultivate those they have

already mastered. The games are the same as those used by the English Brownies; we try to invent others, and in particular games which bring the senses into play, on the Montessori method, also scouting games, knots, the clock, etc.

Dancing has given very good results, especially from the point of view of attention, self-mastery, and as training in team work. Singing is always good, either at the meetings or on the march.

The Petites Ailes do not go into regular camps under canvas, but whenever we can, we take the Envolee (Pack) for a week to the country, living in some farmhouse. The physical gain during these few days is very great, and the moral gain is greater still. In the country one can give more freedom to the children, more initiative is developed, and real responsibility can be given in such things as housework, cooking, gathering wood, etc. The spirit of the Envolee develops, true "camaraderie" grows. Nature, so loved by these children, gathers them to herself, calms them, responds to their needs, satisfies their thirst for knowledge, uplifts their souls. They are capable of feeling deeply the beauty of a sunset, of the starry sky. And thus, for little folk as well as big, camp life marks a real step forward and forms a new starting point.

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HOW TO ARRANGE A PUBLIC MEETING

BY ALFRED G. BARRALD.

THE Local Association has resolved to hold a Public Meeting in support of the Girl Guide movement, and our present purpose is to discover the best means of making the meeting a success.

It is important to remember, first of all, that this is a busy world. Guiding may interest us, but unless we can catch the attention of people who are intent on other errands and occupations, and show them that Guiding is really worth thinking about, we shan't get many of them to come to our meeting. In other words, the public wants coaxing, and so many of our gatherings are failures because we study ourselves rather than the convenience of preoccupied outsiders.

I want to show you, in the course of this article, that in making your arrangements, one inflexible rule should be borne in mind—"Study the Public."

The resolution—"That a public meeting be held"—having been adopted, let the Association give itself at least a month for the completion of its plans; and if there be one competent man who knows something of the job, give him his head and let him work out the details with as little interference as possible.

Date of Meeting.

Allow at least a month for preparations. Select a day which does not clash with any other big event in your neighbourhood, and bar Saturdays, when people are busy with household affairs, "week-endings," sports and pleasure seeking. Consider the merits of Wednesdays and Thursdays, and how far it will help you to choose "early closing day." Don't forget you want the leading shopkeepers. A Monday may tempt you, but many persons are too tired for meetings after the week-end holiday; there is nothing particular against Tuesday, but the clergy are frequently occupied with Church matters on Friday. It may be, too, that the local theatre, music hall, or cinema, announces a particularly seductive programme round about the time when you propose to hold your meeting, or there may be some political or municipal excitement in the locality which would eclipse your efforts. Of course, I am not supposing that you will get the town all to yourself whichever day you choose, but what I want you to see is that extraneous circumstances must be taken into account.

Place.

Having committed yourself to "when," the next thing is "where," and here again a wise discretion is necessary. I take it that this is going to be a "top-hole" meeting. You want to get hold of influential people. You are out for subscriptions, Guiders, recruits, and civic support generally. Well, an important movement like ours must be adequately staged. An out-of-the-way hall or schoolroom isn't good enough. Go for the Town hall, the Assembly Rooms, or, at any rate, a hall on a main street where the important people can be seen as they pass in. There is nothing worse than a dark, unknown street where the chauffeurs of the mighty have to keep on asking for their destination. Let the hall be central, handy for trains, trams and 'buses; and if you urge the philanthropic nature of our aims, and the national importance of our training, you may secure a reduction in the usual hiring fee, especially if you are fortunate enough to have "friends at court." The seating capacity must engage your attention. It is better to have a crowded meeting in a small hall, than a thin meeting in a large hall.

From our point of view, I should call 500 a large meeting, and anything from 200 to 400 a very fair meeting.

If you have a spacious hall, and it looks as if you wouldn't crowd it, you can turn out the Guides to fill the side seats or galleries. But whatever happens, you can have the Guides very much in evidence as door-keepers, ticket-collectors, and as attendants to show people into their seats, even if they are not to be actually at the meeting.

Chairman.

Some people think any old "thing" will do for a chairman. I have heard a facetious gentleman say in opening a meeting: "All a chairman has to do is to stand up, speak up, and shut up."

As a matter of fact the choice of a chairman can make or mar the success of a public gathering. "Who's in the chair?" is a question one frequently hears, and if he be a well-known, highly respected and influential individual, your chairman will go a long way towards filling the hall. Don't be afraid of approaching your leading citizens. They are quite human and like to be asked. The Mayor, in his chain of office, is always a "draw," and will give the proceedings an air of civic importance. The local M.P., anxious to prove himself above mere party politics, may be glad to help you—but if you secure him be sure that the leaders of the other "parties" are invited onto the platform. A good opening speech, especially if it be witty and wise, will set the "tone" of the meeting; and in the event of questions, which, in my opinion, ought to be invited at every Guide or Scout meeting, the chairman may be called upon to consider points of order and rules of procedure. In short, the chairman is as much the "boss" of a meeting as a captain is the "boss" of his ship, and nobody would think of putting a muff on the bridge.

The Platform.

An American humorist has said that you cannot have a successful meeting without a certain number of bald-headed gentlemen on the platform, to act as "tone-givers." At all events, your chairman must be strongly supported; and your next task will be to canvas the leading men and women of your town to induce them to come on to your platform. It will occur to you to interview the clergy of all denominations, the town councillors, guardians, municipal officials, schoolmistresses and doctors—all of whom are more or less concerned with the well-being of the rising generation. The bank managers, traders and large employers of labour should also receive attention, and a nicely printed platform ticket. Nor should the public men and women of all parties, including the local M.P.'s and candidates be forgotten. See as many of these people as you can personally.

Speakers.

Assuming that your meeting begins at 8 or 8.30 p.m. (late diners have always to be considered), the meeting should not last more than two hours, and you will arrange your speakers accordingly.

One "bright particular star" should be sufficient by way of oratory. Indeed, I have known celebrated speakers who have been frightfully huffed at finding another "big gun" on the same programme, and where a man is master of his subject, the objection to someone else "barging in" seems reasonable enough. Therefore, I would suggest the following procedure:—

- (1) Chairman explains local conditions as supplied to him by organiser of meeting, and adds any observations on the Girl Guide movement appropriate to the occasion. He or she introduces
- (2) The principal speaker, who has been secured from Headquarters, or, by means of a direct invitation from the local Commissioner, or the organiser of the meeting. If there are any local points to be stressed the principal speaker should be advised of such beforehand.
- (3) The chairman invites questions and the principal speaker replies.
- (4) A vote of thanks to the principal speaker, moved and seconded by some prominent persons, whose consent for this office must be obtained beforehand.
- (5) Vote of thanks to the chairman, moved by the local Commissioner and seconded by the chairman of the Local Association.
(Anyway the mover and seconder should be Guide officials, as it is the *Movement* which is honoured by the chairman's presence.)
This is the opportunity for a strong appeal for Associates, Guiders and Guides, and an astute organiser will be provided with propaganda literature and subscription forms.

(6) The chairman replies.

A Display or two, or a few songs, may be wedged in between the speeches, but I doubt whether they are in keeping with a serious business meeting where the main object is a broadminded appeal to thoughtful people for a purer and nobler ideal of citizenship.

Roughly, the two hours ought to work out thus: Chairman, 10 minutes; speaker, 40; questions, 20; vote of thanks to speaker, 10; his reply, 5; vote of thanks to chairman, 20 (to admit of strong local appeal); his reply, 5; 110 minutes in all, leaving a margin of 10 minutes for emergencies.

NOTE.—Begin and end your meeting punctually. Questioners very often require "stimulating," and it is just as well to arrange a few friendly queries to lead off with.

Publicity.

Having arranged the day, place, chairman, speakers and supporters, you can now get out your bills, which should be issued a full fortnight at least before the meeting. A printer is not always the best judge of "laying-out" a poster or leaflet. Don't be afraid to give him your ideas, and remember that you have to catch the eye and arrest the attention of busy people. Here is a specimen poster or handbill:—

THE GIRL OF TO-DAY IS THE WOMAN AND MOTHER OF TO-MORROW

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GIRL GUIDE MOVEMENT

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ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1923

by

DAME MARY BLANK, D.B.E.
(of the Girl Guide Imperial Headquarters, London)

when the Chair will be taken at 8 p.m. by

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

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Admission free.

The local billposter will tell you how many sheets you will require to cover the town; but the chances are you won't be able to afford more than a few prominent stations. You must rely on good-natured shopkeepers and householders who will display a "crown" window bill. You and the Committee can also do a little "fly-posting" on your own account, but I don't recommend it unless you are sure of your wall or hoarding without giving offence. Take your handbills to the churches, chapels and institutions in the locality, and ask the authorities to distribute them to their congregations and members. The "pastors" and "masters" have already received your "platform ticket," and will probably do their best to help you.

Invoke the powerful aid of the local Press. See the editors personally. Bespeak their sympathy. Explain the objects of the meeting, dwell on the eminence of the people who are coming, and, in placing an order for a small advertisement, crave the favour of a brief leader or a "news par." If you can write something really interesting an editor will always look at it. Above all, see that the local papers get Press tickets for the great night.

During the interval of preparations the Guide Companies must get a move on. If you can afford the cost, a house-to-house bill-pushing expedition will let the inhabitants know that you are alive. The Guides will not forget to apprise their mothers and fathers and uncles and aunts and school-mistresses of the coming event, and no stone should be left unturned in bringing up every supporter. Don't leave anything to chance. Let your advertising "stunts" be as novel as you please, but do not adopt any device that seems undignified or vulgar.

On the day.

Have your helpers down at the hall an hour before the meeting is timed to start. See that the chairs on the platform and in the body of the hall are arranged as you want them. Place Guides at the doorways and gangways, and post a *posse* of welcome outside the hall itself, with a brave show of Company colours. See that a Press table is provided. The local Commissioner and members of the Local Association will welcome the chairman, speakers and leading townspeople as they arrive, and Guides will be in readiness to conduct them to their seats. Place your principal speaker on the right of the chairman. Put a list of speakers and the order of speaking before the chairman. See

that there is water and a tumbler on the chairman's table, also pen and ink and paper. Guide literature can be laid out on the seats beforehand, or distributed afterwards.

I do not want to say anything about stage management because, if Guides are present, I know they can be relied upon to give the speaker a fitting welcome; and "three cheers for the chairman" will bring the meeting to a dramatic close.

On the other hand, a number of speakers prefer to deal only with an adult audience, and do not want the Guides themselves to be present at the meeting. This is easily arranged. The *posse* of welcome at the door marches home again, and the younger programme sellers disappear when the meeting starts. Better still, uniformed Guiders can take their place altogether, and are ready to answer questions.

See that the audience gets away comfortably without crowding in the passages and vestibules, and don't forget to send letters of thanks as soon after the meeting as possible to everybody who has done you a good turn.

A CAMP FIRE LIGHTING CEREMONY

(Reprinted by request.)

THE Guides sit (or stand) in four segments of a circle round the Trefoil fireplace, leaving four gaps, north, south, east and west. Enter the Camp Chief, with a lighted torch, through one of the gaps. She stands by the fireplace, which has been prepared in the form of a Trefoil on the ground. She stands on the stalk of the Trefoil, with a lighted torch burning above her head. She carries three unlighted torches in her other hand. Enter three groups through the three other gaps. Each group consists of a Patrol Leader and two Guides. The Patrol Leader is just in front of the Guides, and holds in her hands the Heart of the Fire. The two Guides each carry small and big sticks ready to make the fire.

These groups enter simultaneously, and halt two paces from the fire. The Bearers of Wood kneel on the right, in behind the Patrol Leaders. The three leaders advance a step and simultaneously drop on their right knee, and place the hearts on the fire, each in its own position in the Trefoil. They slowly rise, and then move round the fire to the left, each receiving a torch from the Camp Chief. They return to their places. The Bearers of Wood rise and, advancing on either side of their Patrol Leaders, drop on one knee by the fire and build their pyramids of wood over the Heart of the Fire. When the fire is built, the Guides return to their places behind the Leaders. The First Leader walks slowly up to the Camp Chief, lights her torch and returns to her place.

1ST LEADER (holding the lighted torch above her head): "The flame of the Camp Fire shall be a symbol of loyalty to remind us that Guides are faithful to their God and loyal to their nation." (She keeps the torch above her head, while the Second Leader lights her torch from that of the Camp Chief, and returns to her place holding up her light.)

2ND LEADER: "The flame of the Camp Fire shall be a symbol of devotion, to remind us that the Guides have dedicated themselves to the service of others." (She holds her torch above her head while the Third Leader repeats the action of the other two.)

3RD LEADER: "The flame of the Camp Fire shall be a symbol of fidelity, to remind us that Guides strive to keep their Tenfold Law of chivalry and honour." (Taking their time from the 1st Leader, they move forward simultaneously, drop on to their right knee, and light the portion of the fire that is in front of them. The Camp Chief steps forward, and, standing close to the newly-lit fire, holds torch above her head.)

CAMP CHIEF (slowly and solemnly): "We who are gathered round this newly-lit Camp Fire, will renew our threefold promise of loyalty, service and fidelity."

ALL (led by Camp Chief): "We promise on our honour—

"To do our duty to God and the King,

"To help other people at all times,

"To obey the Guide Law."

LEADERS (all together): "Guides honour your law; love your law; live your law." The three Leaders remain kneeling during the recital of the promises, for it is their work to see that the fire is properly kindled. When it is thoroughly alight the torches may be placed in the centre of the fire, or else quietly extinguished. The Leaders step back into their places and, all standing at attention, sing together some suitable song—for instance, "Jerusalem," "I vow to thee my country," "Land of our Birth," etc.

The ceremony then closes, and any programme may follow.

FEBRUARY, 1924]

GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE

INTERNATIONAL
GUIDING

BY THE CHIEF GUIDE.

years ago, and employed methods the ingenuity of which was only equalled by their barbarity. Without entering too much into harrowing detail, it will suffice to record that this man resorted to the expedient of blinding the poor little beasts—when he discovered to his amazement that their powers of guidance were not in the slightest degree diminished. Some of the bats were turned loose in a long winding passage, where they flew swiftly to and fro without once striking the walls, darting nimbly aside to avoid a hand held up in their path, and even passing, without so much as a brush of the wings, a cross-cross barrier of twigs which had been erected at one point. However, the most extraordinary part is yet to come.

At a certain point in the roof was a small recess, and in some miraculous fashion one of those blinded bats managed to discover it in the course of his swift passage, for he immediately struck off at a tangent, and the next instant was cuddling into this welcome hiding-place. Truly "there are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamed of in your philosophy." The great scientist, Cuvier, came to the conclusion that this mysterious power of guidance without vision is the result of an abnormally developed sense of touch latent in the extremities of the wings, which enables the bat to *feel in his mind*, so to speak, the proximity of obstacles within a certain radius. Watch a man who has been blind from birth, and mark the uncanny manner in which he contrives to feel his way about without actually touching anything, his groping hand appearing to sense the presence of an obstacle before he even reaches it—and you will certainly feel inclined to grant that this theory may have something in it.

The question of his food has already been touched upon. Flies, midges, gnats, moths, in their thousands; at the same time, my experience with "Pip" made for the conclusion that there was not an insect in the entomological calendar that could afford him half as much joy as a juicy little scrap of raw meat! The family arrangements of Pipistrelle are entirely unlike those of any other living creature. "Do bats lay eggs?" was one of the questions set in a General Knowledge paper for a class of small boys, and the examiner, remembering in time that he had once been a small boy himself, forbore to punish a certain precocious youngster who averred that he knew a bat that could lay any amount of ducks' eggs. As a matter of actual fact, the infant bat is born in the same manner as that in vogue amongst other quadrupeds. Baby resembles a newborn mouse at his first introduction to the world, only rather more leggy—naked, skinny, totally blind at this stage of his existence, and altogether a supremely revolting object to look upon. The mother feeds him in the same fashion as other members of the noble army of mammals, and when she goes abroad baby digs his horrid little claws into her maternal bosom and sticks to her soft warm fur like a leech—by night or by day, at home or abroad, in sleeping or in waking, in resting or in flight, like Mary's little lamb.

That inimitable slogan, "Where do the flies go in the winter-time?" seems to have a counterpart in the case of Pipistrelle and his relations, and "Where do the bats go in the daytime?" is a question not infrequently asked. Wherever they do go, they certainly manage to hide themselves from the madding crowd in a pretty effectual manner. It is not a question, however, that can be disposed of in two or three words, for the simple reason that the bats themselves happen to entertain a diversity of opinions on the subject. That which is *de rigueur* with one species may not even be *comme-il-faut* with another. Pipistrelle may be found—if you are clever at finding needles in haystacks—hanging in a crevice of some old crumbling brickwork, beneath the eaves of outbuildings, or even sometimes in the hollow of a tree-trunk. I know of a disused "oast-house" in Sussex where they pass the winter in dozens, cosily packed away like bunches of bananas. The Long-eared Bat, however, seems to be of a more religious disposition, for he shows a decided partiality for church towers and cathedral cloisters, while the Horseshoe Bat—a person of extremely retiring habits—likes to foregather in the deepest recesses of some rocky cavern in the mountain-side.

And so farewell, little Pipistrelle! Sleep on—sleep on through the frosts and snows, cosily tucked away in thy funny little shroud of brown membrane; sleep on till the warmer weather shall lure thee forth again to dance and glide amongst the lengthening shadows, to gladden our eyes with the promise of spring, while a flash of memory brings once again the music of thy name, like evening bells, to tinkle in our ears.

LAST month I mentioned Overseas Guiding; there is yet another part of it with which I want the assistance of all keen Guiders, and this is an important matter to be considered by all who may be visiting foreign countries. Not only for their own convenience, but also owing to the possible fraudulent use of our uniform, it is now essential for Headquarters to know of such Guide travellers.

The Girl Scouts of America have requested that we shall supply "credentials" to any British people who may be living or travelling in the United States and who, as Guides and wearing the registered Guide badge, want to associate themselves with the branch of our world sisterhood in that country. They in their turn are taking this step for the khaki-clad members of their Movement, and just as such credentials will vouch for the status of Girl Scouts who come over to Europe, so a letter of introduction from Guide Headquarters here would be a passport for Guide wanderers into the Guide world in the States or other foreign countries. There is a wonderful thrill and a fresh interest to be got from realising how wholeheartedly our British-born scheme of training had been adopted by so many other nations, and it is in the power of almost anybody who goes to any country to do a good turn, if they will, to the Guides of that country and to add to the good feeling between them and us.

The fact of meeting and knowing these sister Guides, the actual interchange of ideas, the discovery of the fact that though speaking different languages we are "sisters under the skin," is good from all points of view, and I shall hope to have requests this year from many would-be wanderers for a Guide introductory letter.

Switzerland, the Riviera and Egypt, are perhaps the most frequented resorts for us to visit in the winter, and GAZETTE readers may like to know about these three places alone.

The Swiss Guides are a fine keen body of enthusiasts and are thoroughly "Guidey" in their modes and methods.

On the Riviera there are now some active British Guide people, as well as the French Eclaireuses to be got into touch with. One Company, one Ranger Company, and one Brownie Pack are working well under the District Commissioner, Miss Violet Chapman, Hotel Mont Fleur, Mentone.

From Egypt comes a letter from the Commissioner, saying: "My family is growing rapidly. A year ago I had one Company and one Pack, and now I have seven Companies, five Packs and a Lone Company too. They are all thriving happily, thanks to their splendid Guiders, who have captured the Guide spirit and made it their own. We embrace thirteen nationalities, and there is a real strong fellowship amongst the different individuals."

From Japan comes unfortunately no news of what will have become of the many brave Guides who all went to pieces in the terrible earthquake. News has so far been heard of one, and I quote it to make us all feel proud of one of our members: "The lieutenant of the Guides in Yokohama was with me right through the earthquake, and was most frightfully plucky. She was absolutely selfless in her devotion to the wounded, although she herself had been buried in the débris of the house and was suffering from shock. I wish you would let the Guides in England know about her, for she is frightfully modest and would never breathe a word herself of the fine things she did and the example she set. She expects to be home in the spring and I think that the people at home should know how splendid she was."

A further example of pluck and cool-headed heroism on the part of a Guider comes too from Tientsin. It is only briefly touched on in a letter, which gives a rippling Guidey, unostentatious version of the matter: "I had an adventure with a pony which bolted with me and took to the water, which is a canal running round the race-course, twenty feet deep. I had to extricate myself and swim, and P— plunged in to help me out. It was all in the bitter cold, with water just not ice. I was keeping up, but could make no headway with big boots full of water. I was losing breath with the cold. It was good to have P—'s strong arm round me to finish the swim and to feel certain that she would do the right thing."

This helps, doesn't it, to make one an optimist!

HOW AND WHAT TO TEACH RANGERS TO SING

SINGING, like every other accomplishment, should be always taught by someone with experience, and in teaching Rangers, one of the first essentials is that the instructor should be musical. This does not necessarily mean that he or she must be a *musician*, for a real love and appreciation of the subject, together with a little knowledge of one of its branches, is quite sufficient.

I think that whenever possible outside help should be requisitioned. Amongst her friends, her fellow-Guiders or members of the Local Association, the Ranger Captain should have no difficulty in finding someone who would be willing, now and again, to show her girls how to sing their songs, which they can easily practise in the given style until they receive further coaching.

With regard to the methods of teaching, they are many and varied. Some people prefer to play the melody in the treble, getting the girls to follow; others, to play the accompaniment and rely on general effect, and others again to teach the song phrase by phrase (never line by line). Personally, I find one way as good as another provided that the song is *soon* taught. By this I do not mean hurriedly or carelessly, but there is nothing more boring than to have to sing the same song over and over again and never finish learning it. A safe plan is to give the girls plenty of different songs so that they improve and learn on each one, till finally they can pick up a tune and sing it quite easily from force of habit.

In group singing there are, however, four (at least) essential points that have to be observed.

Pitch.—As singing is fatal if it is out of tune, every effort should be made to facilitate the singer to keep on the note. Before commencing a song the tonic chord should be played so as to impress the key. Where there is no piano the Guider should procure a pitch-pipe or tuning-fork and test the note at the beginning and end of each song.

Rhythm.—Good time is always important and absolutely necessary in group singing. It is much easier to keep on the beat if someone is conducting, so either the Guiders or the Rangers themselves should learn to do this and take it in turns.

Co-operation.—It is well to observe the "ensemble," for, as in a team game, or patrol, the Ranger must sing for her group and not for herself. In part-songs the different voices must work together and yet be "part" of the whole, and in unison they must all sing "as one man."

Expression.—In order to enjoy a melody, light and shade are

indispensable. Every song must be felt and expressed according to the nature of the words and as near as possible in the way the composer intended.

We now come to the question of what to sing. Opinions must necessarily differ so enormously over this that one can but suggest and point out the two headlines which most people are agreed upon.

(1) That music should be well written. (I refrain from using the word "good" as it is apt to be misleading and to turn one's thoughts to the great masters whose work is often too difficult.)

(2) That it should be varied.

In reference to the latter I give the names of a dozen or so different types all within easy reach of any Ranger Company:—

Folk Songs.	Part Songs.	Ballads, Carols.
Rounds.	Sacred Songs.	Children's Songs.
Chorus.	National Songs.	Hymns, Duets.
Chants.	Favourite Songs.	Popular Airs.
		(Annie Laurie, etc.). (Carefully chosen.)

But unless a Guider is talented or has a good knowledge of music in general she will find it a great help and security to get a musician to choose her songs for her or give her advice, as it is such a pity to take time and trouble only to have it wasted on bad material.

A final word on the general subject of singing. For Rangers it is an advantage if they can sing for a definite object. A concert, social, choir, festival, pantomime or competition and solos should always be encouraged where there is any sign of a good voice. Avoid staleness at all costs and never continue to teach singing if after repeated efforts it has proved unpopular, as appreciation is essential. For the Guiders the great thing to remember is, that it is not necessary to have any sort of voice in order to have a musical company, but she must have a good ear, for without that she cannot detect whether the song is sung in tune, which is one of the most important considerations. And if they are lovers of music, then they should read Browning, who writes of that wonderful art:—

"Consider it well; each tone of our scale in itself is nought.
It is everywhere in the world, loud and soft, and all is said.
Give it to me to use." . . .

[The Secretary of the British Federation of Musical Competition Festivals, 3, Central Buildings, S.W.1, is always glad to give help to new choirs, and is sometimes able to provide conductors. Headquarters is also in touch with a number of musical experts, and all advice asked will be carefully dealt with.—ED.]

THE CHANT OF THE GUIDE LAW

(Reprinted by request)

NOTE.—This Chant is only to be used for Enrolments, Camp Fires, and Guide Ceremonials. It is not intended to be used for religious services.

Andante marcato.

Andante marcato.

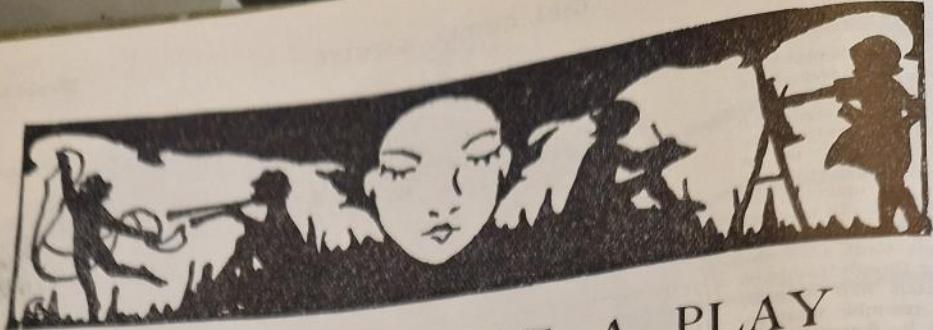
May we be truthful, and ever - loyal be, And
may we be faithful, to God and all mankind.

May we be useful, and ever friendly be,
And may we be faithful to God and all mankind.

May we be courteous and ever kindly be,
And may we be faithful to God and all mankind.

May we be obedient and ever cheerful be,
And may we be faithful to God and all mankind.

May we be thrifty, be pure in thought, word, deed—
And may we be faithful to God and all mankind.



HOW TO WRITE A PLAY

By MARGARET B. CROSS.

IT sounds ambitious to talk about writing plays, especially when we began this series of articles by laying stress on the desirability of choosing good plays to act! But, however modest our efforts, there is a sense in which our own plays may be "good," at any rate very good for us, if we set about them in the right way and try to make an honest piece of work of them. The point is that they shall be *our own* plays, that they shall tell stories we want to tell, that they shall convey the ideas we want to convey, that they shall represent people as we think them to be, that they shall not be a hash of plays that other people have written, a hotch-potch of things said because "people in plays always say them," a vain repetition of phrases stale and worn out long ago. People—especially people who write plays for young amateurs—have got into a lazy way of using stock phrases, as if plays could be made up out of formulae and dispensed like medicine. I am sure you agree with me that in most plays written for girls the characters talk in a way in which it is incredible that any real person would talk, and it should be your first contribution to a better theatre for young actors to reject once and for all language that you feel to be stilted and unnatural, and to study to make your characters speak in an appropriate and eloquent fashion—I do not mean eloquent in the sense of rhetoric, or of florid speech, but I mean that what they say should be as full of meaning, and should get into itself as much of the speaker's character and intention, as may be.

As dramatic construction is a very difficult art, it is as well to begin with a ready-made story. Historical scenes, or little plays founded on legends or fairy tales, and freshly adapted to suit the capabilities of the Company, are very good to start with, the plot is ready to hand, and such subjects may be carried forward by a mixture of pageant, music and dancing that gives scope for a number of performers.

The Chronicle or Mystery Play is, moreover, our native and original form of drama, and it suits us. In the Middle Ages the Church instructed her children thus dramatically and, even before Shakespeare glorified it, the historical play had translated the old Chronicles into acted records, while the mummers and morris-dances enshrined much of legend and tradition in their art: Scouts and Guides may very well follow in their wake. Why should not every Guide Company have its own mystery? There is hardly a corner of this old land of ours that has not its historical associations, its famous characters, some quaint custom, some local tradition, some song or dance peculiar to itself. A mystery that would enshrine such bits of local history or tradition might grow in some elastic pageant-review form to be a living thing, growing with the Company, varying even from year to year, preserving always its historic treasures, but adding new grace or fresh humour as occasion served.

Such mysteries would have a permanent value; they would become storehouses of ancient lore, a proud possession of the locality as the old mummer's plays and morris dances were and indeed, in some places, still are.

The question of appropriate language for historical or romantic plays at once emerges. Quite modern phraseology is felt to be incongruous, the correct speech of the period might be incomprehensible! By a well-established convention, romance uses a certain kind of diction, sometimes called—rather unkindly—Wardour Street English, after a street once famous for shops where sham antiques were sold. Though "old-fashioned," it is not exactly like any English that ever was spoken, but when well used it is an excellent medium for suggesting antiquity. It has quite an honourable ancestry; Edmund Spenser wrote

the "Faerie Queen" in a style thus deliberately antiquated, Scott used it, William Morris left us beautiful examples of it, and you can study the method in Stanley Weyman, Maurice Hewlett, and other writers of romance not forgetting R. L. Stevenson, who used it finely, and had his own whimsical name for it; he called it "Tushery," from the characteristic phrase "Tush! go to." This sort of writing needs to be practised heedfully and with knowledge, an occasional "thou" or a still more occasional third person singular in "eth" will not do, even if you sprinkle here and there a "prithee" or a "forsooth," and write "maiden" and "mistress mine." The grammatical structure must be correct and closely knit and of that balanced and dignified sort that we get in Biblical English, which is in itself something of a conventionalised style, and is yet the purest and most truly English of compositions, a quintessence as it were of the possibilities of our modern tongue. It is by familiarity with such models as I have quoted that you will acquire the art of writing in a manner that while appropriate to history and romance, is not stilted or unnatural.

The cadence and idiom of modern conversation must be avoided; use simple words, and as many of them as may be of Saxon origin, modern turns of phrase; modern slang must not be allowed to slip in, and be on the watch for anachronisms—words, that is, and references to customs or inventions unknown to the period of which you are writing. You will find that practice in writing dialogue in this careful and considered fashion will help to train your ear to the beauty and niceties of language, apart from the distinction it will give to your play.

When we were discussing the characteristics of good plays, you may remember we laid stress on the necessity of things happening, of "action," as it is called, and of one situation leading to another. All plays that are good plays have, as Caesar said of Gaul, "three parts"; a beginning—the exposition that is of the subject and the introduction of the characters—a climax and a solution, and this is true of single scene dramas, no less than of five-act tragedies (but I do not recommend you to embark on five act tragedies at first, only people like Shakespeare can tackle them successfully!) Begin by making clear to your audience what the play is about and who the actors are. It takes a great deal of ingenuity to convey all this naturally and easily, especially if the antecedent events are complicated, so it is best to begin with episodes that have little previous history. Under no circumstances start your play with a long narrative by some prosy person, who sits down to "tell you my story"; invent some occasion for a lively dialogue that will be crammed with information and yet sound quite spontaneous and unforced—there's a pretty task for you! If you want to see how it can be done read the first scene of Sheridan's "Rivals." The great difficulty of writing stage dialogue is that it must tell the audience everything and yet the two hours' traffic of the stage makes it necessary to compress and concentrate all the characters have to say or do around the dramatic moment. In life, we know that when people feel most deeply they say little as a rule, and that moments of great excitement pass with little comment. On the stage, utterance must be given to the emotions of the characters, and however much the players may be able to convey to the audience by gesture and expression, the words that tell the story must be there too, and they must be so faithful to the true meaning of the situation that you must feel they are just what a person must say if, under those particular circumstances, he spoke at all. In the old days soliloquy and asides were a very present help to the dramatist in making his meaning clear, but they were abused

and became discredited—also the invention of the telephone gave the playwriter a helping hand in getting information to the audience, till one wonders sometimes however plays got on without it. A letter is another convenient device, but is somehow seldom quite convincing. If, however, you want to see how wonderfully a letter can be used, not only to convey information but to reveal character, study "Macbeth," Act I, Scene 5, where Lady Macbeth reads fragments from the message Macbeth has sent her after meeting the Witches.

Be on your guard against long speeches, especially in funny plays; whatever the information you have to convey it can always be made more lively and interesting by intelligent comment or question, and the second speaker can be made to do quite a lot of the telling if you help him intelligently. It is great fun trying to squeeze a quart of information into a pint pot of dialogue.

The plan of a play written out before it is thrown into dialogue form is called a "scenario," and pretty bald it generally looks, but that need not discourage you if you have an eye for character, an ear for dialogue, and have gone about with your eyes open to see the humour and pathos of human nature. A skeleton is not a pretty thing; but look at the beauty of the living human form, and if you are inclined to despair of inventing a plot, never mind; all the plots that can be were invented long ago; but the arrangement, the episodes, the complications, the setting, can be infinitely varied and by peopling them with characters that we can believe in even in the most absurd situations, and love and laugh at, and by making them act their story clearly—setting it forth in deeds no less than in words—and with as much concentration and humour and self-revelation as we can, we shall be learning something of the great art of play-writing, and shall offer to our audience something that will have a savour of its own, and so be worth having.

NOVELS OF CHARACTER

By HELEN M. CAM, M.A.

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MOST of us are probably more interested in human beings than in their setting. Into all the novels hitherto described, the element of personality has entered more or less, but there are some novels where the whole attention is directed to the characters, and the setting is of only slight importance. These may be very roughly divided into novels where the interest is concentrated mainly on one character, which one watches developing under the influences of life and circumstances; and those novels where the interest lies in the influence that various characters have on each other, and many persons are almost equally important.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ONE PERSONALITY.

Charlotte Brontë's two novels, "Jane Eyre" and "Villette" depend almost entirely on the character of the heroine. The story is told from her point of view—that of a lonely, reserved, passionate girl, looking on at life, expecting nothing from it for herself, expecting to be overlooked, yet observing keenly and feeling intensely—the first a governess in the days when to be a governess was an almost degrading position, the other a teacher in a girls' school at Brussels. There are other vivid character sketches and, in "Jane Eyre," startling incidents, but the centre of interest is the stormy events that take place in the hearts of Jane Eyre and Lucy Snowe—the gradual awakening to love for the strange and unconventional men who are, in different senses, their masters—Mr. Rochester and M. Paul Emanuel. In all George Eliot's novels, again, the interest in character is stronger than any other. "The Mill on the Floss" is the study of a family, but is mainly concerned with the growth from childhood to womanhood of Maggie Tulliver, tracing her relations with her brother, her father and her two lovers, and the growth of her mind, through the disturbing and bewildering ideas that life and study thrust upon her. In "Romola" again, though the historical setting is of great interest, Romola's own development and relations both with her fascinating and unworthy husband Tito and the great preacher Savonarola are at least as important. In "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," again, Tess stands out from the lovely West Country background, a beautiful, unhappy figure, learning by love and suffering what the cruelty and injustice of man can be. In Hardy's "Mayor of Casterbridge" the interest is centred in the strong figure of the hero—a man haunted through a long and prosperous life

by the memory and the consequences of a wrong done in youth—a strong, lonely figure, struck down by one blow of fate after another; deserted, as he feels, by those whom he has loved and guarded—yet able to say through all his bitterness, "My punishment is not greater than I can bear." George Meredith's novels are always studies of the interplay of character, but in two at least one character stands out as the centre and focus of interest. In "Diana of the Crossways" there is the picture of a brilliant, witty, beautiful girl getting her experience and paying dear for it, rushing hastily into marriage as the only safe state for a beautiful woman (Meredith is writing of seventy years ago or more), flying into the excitement of political and literary society, wrecking her own safety by heedlessness, ignoring for many years the devotion and self-abnegation of the right man, and at the end safely coming to haven with him. One turning-point in her life—the betrayal of an important political secret—is a subject of endless discussion between those who maintain that Diana could never have done such a thing and those who uphold Meredith in his explanation of her conduct. "The Egoist" is a merciless picture of the self-absorbed man, who sees the whole world as an audience admiring him. It tells the story of the endeavours of his fiancée, half hypnotised by the perfections which he is supposed to possess, to free herself from her engagement. Almost up to the last chapter you are left in doubt as to whether Clara, one of the freshest and most delightful of Meredith's girls, will succeed in escaping from the web which the spider-like Sir Willoughby has spread around her.

There are a great number of good recent novels in which the interest lies in the growth, described often from babyhood, of one character. Thus Hugh Walpole's "Fortitude" describes the hero's development, and the attempt to live up to the motto discovered in boyhood: "It's not life that matters, but the courage you bring into it." Netta Syrett's two novels, "The Victorians" and "Rose Cottingham Married" trace the growth from girlhood, through school, young ladyhood, marriage and motherhood of a girl of the last generation. "Clayhanger" and "Hilda Lessways"¹ describe the growth of Edwin Clayhanger and his wife, whose married life is rather inadequately described in "These Twain." "Qued"² is a most amusing and skilful picture of the development of a young American from a self-centred bookworm, whose abominable manners are redeemed by nothing but his absolute sincerity, into a useful member of society, not to say a fine fellow. May Sinclair's "The Divine Fire" is a fascinating study of a young poet, socially semi-educated, morally refined and noble. "Tasker Jevons" is a similar character study of a brilliant young journalist, reminding one, to some extent, of the half-repulsive, half-attractive hero of Anthony Hope's "Quisanté"—a politician who is a genius but not a gentleman, who can win his wife's love but not her respect. Another similar study, where the personal interest far outweighs the historical setting, is "Lewis Rand,"³ a self-made man, lawyer and politician of the days after the death of Washington. He, like Quisanté, comes short of his wife's standard of honour and loyalty. His end is more tragic and less questionable. The struggle between his higher and lower self, which fills the last quarter of the book, is more exciting than any history of adventure.

EXTENSION LONE BADGES

WILL all Extension Lone Guiders please note that, after February 1st, orders for Badges, Service Stars, etc., should be sent, accompanied by remittance and postage money, to the Assistant Secretary, Miss K. C. Lambert, 28, Avington Grove, Penge, S.E.20, and not to Miss Raxworthy.

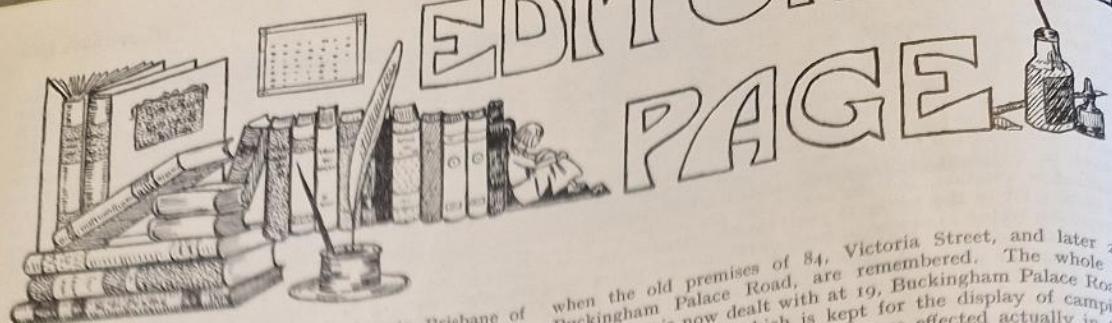
WATCH-GUESSING COMPETITION.

A WATCH, worth £50, has been given to the Extension Lones, and it is proposed to have a competition to guess the time it stops. The watch will be wound up, and then sealed in a parcel and not opened until after March 31st, the closing date of the competition. Guesses, price 1s. each, to be recorded on printed forms to be obtained from Miss Fripp, 19, Portland Place, W.1.

Will any Guiders or others who would like to help the Extension Lone Section by selling ten or more tickets kindly communicate with Miss Fripp? All the money made by the Competition is to be devoted to the Extension Lone week at Grey Towers, when one or two Guides from each Extension Lone Company will meet together.

¹ Arnold Bennett. ²H. S. Harrison. ³Mary Johnston.

EDITORIAL PAGE



On January 24th the marriage took place in Brisbane of Miss Margaret Prior, Chief's Diploma'd Guider, and Head of Camping for 1922, and Mr. Charles Michael Rogers, eldest son of the late Edward Powys Rogers, of Tregye, Perranwell, Cornwall, the bride being given away by Sir Mathew Nathan, Governor of Queensland.

There is no need to introduce Miss Prior to the readers of the *Gazette*. She has long been in the forefront of our training, an excellent speaker on all Guide subjects—ranging from Brownies to Imperial and International Guiding—and she is of course an expert on the theoretical and practical side of camping. In 1922 she went to the United States of America to help organise group camps run on patrol system lines, and do anything she could to interest and help the Girl Scouts in our methods of Guiding. She was immediately as successful in her training there as she has been in this country. Then in the spring of 1923, owing to a free passage both ways having been given to the Guide Movement, she was asked by the Chief Guide to go out to tour Australia, visiting each state, including Tasmania and the Guides in New Zealand, and doing all she could to help on Guiding and training, and holding public meetings and conferences. It was while she was in Queensland that she became engaged to Mr. Rogers, who was then acting as Secretary to the Governor.

Mrs. Rogers' future home will be at Toorilla Plains, Queensland, where her husband has a farm, and we in England will not easily become reconciled to the idea of losing her at our conferences and camps.

On behalf of her many friends in the Movement we wish her the best of good luck in her new life, and congratulate Queensland on their latest Guide settler; we also look forward to seeing her in England when she comes home for her honeymoon.

The Kodak Company offer to our readers a number of free copies of the *Kodak Magazine*. Any subscriber to this useful little monthly knows how full it is of practical help to the amateur photographer, and there must be many Guiders and Guides who will be only too glad to take advantage of such an offer. Every month there are photographic competitions, and many queries are answered and advice given on difficult points. Kodak, Ltd., would be prepared to send any number of magazines to the Captains of Companies for distribution, or to individual Guides. They would also be glad to hear from Guiders who may be writing to them the number of cameras the Company possesses amongst its members. Write to Kodak, Ltd., Dept. 6, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

Our photograph this month on the front page shows the packing staff of the Headquarters' Shop at work. It will be seen how enormously the work of this department has increased

when the old premises of 84, Victoria Street, and later 27, Buckingham Palace Road, are remembered. The whole packing is now dealt with at 19, Buckingham Palace Road, the shop-window of which is kept for the display of camping equipment, etc., although no sales are effected actually in the building. The staff consists of a forewoman; one Guide who collects the different items for each order from the various shelves and boxes, and assembles them ready for the packers; five Guide or Ranger packers who are always kept hard at work, wrapping, tying up and labelling the parcels, and who in the rush season have to work in shifts, so great is the pressure of orders. Then there is a Guide for filing invoices and waiting with a different ledger set aside for each railway company. Then comes another Guide to stamp all parcels, after they have been weighed by the packers, and last but not least, is the messenger Guide, who is here, there and everywhere all day long. There is great competition between the packers as to who can turn out the greatest number of parcels, and in the busy seasons one Guide will pack over one hundred parcels in the day. This is no mean achievement when the peculiar variety of contents of these packages are taken into consideration. The same sheet of brown paper may have to enfold such items as belts, ties, overalls, books, charts, a kettle, a frying-pan or even a saucepan!

A correspondent writes to say that her District President has had a most successful "brain wave" regarding a name for a Guide display or public demonstration. She says the suggestion is "for the help of Commissioners and others who are wanting to give a public demonstration or display of Guide work on a fairly large scale and are at a loss for an arresting title to place on their handbill. The name 'Jamboree' we feel is perfect, but then it is a Scoutly word. Here I pass on to you the name created by our District President (Penge and Anerley)—*Brorangee*. It is formed of the three branches of our Movement: Brownies, Rangers, Guides. The accent is on the 'Ran' and the 'G' is soft. We have just had our first Brorangee, and it consisted of the opening by the Division Commissioner (chaired by the Chairman of the Education Committee), and at half-hour intervals every Company provided some kind of Guidely display or entertainment (from 3.30 to 9 p.m.), and in between these items visitors went round the stalls, for every Company in the Districts either ran a beautifully arranged stall or were responsible for various competitions. That is the form our Brorangee took. We should be glad for others to use this attractive title. I must not forget to add that every Company also demonstrated handicraft such as shoe-repairing (the photo of this stall appeared in the next day's *Evening News*), rug-making, chair-caning, toy-making, sweet-making, leather work and basketry."



MISS MARGARET PRIOR,
CHIEF'S DIPLOMA.

A RANGER'S CONUNDRUM

I HATE being asked riddles, for this reason—not knowing the correct answer I invent one, and I am always then told: "Oh! that's not the answer," as if I had failed altogether, whereas in every case my own answer is a much better one than the so-called "right" one. And I resent its not being so recognised. Well, now I've just been asked a conundrum, which is not exactly the same as a riddle. A conundrum has no ready made answer, and the person who asks it wants to know; so here I can give a solution and not then be told that it is not the correct one.

The conundrum put to me was: "What kind of public service can Rangers do?"

Either from generosity or from fear that any simple reply might be rejected as silly, I gave three which occurred to me straight off the reel.

1. Run a play centre for children in your neighbourhood.
2. Run a soup kitchen for poor children throughout the winter.

3. Form a branch Charity Organisation Society in your town for finding out and helping the really deserving cases of poverty or helplessness.

Those were merely the first three answers that at once presented themselves. Since then I have thought of loads of others, but I'm not going to tell you them. You must think them out for yourselves according to the conditions around you.

Adrienne Powell

Founder.

THE PATROL SYSTEM FOR RANGERS

HERE is a subject on which I should like the experience of Ranger Captains. Have they found Patrol Competition a success with Rangers?

I started my own Rangers with Patrol Competition on exactly the same lines as my Guide Company, and to my horror suddenly found myself confronted with Patrol jealousy, a thing I had never had with my Guides in five years' experience. I asked myself, "Have I come to this problem with a settled conviction in my own mind that the same thing must suit the older girl as the younger? Have I studied the girl herself?" So I began all over again. And this is now my idea—I will not say conclusion—for ideas can grow.

In Patrol Competition with our Guides we are using a strong instinct which already exists for a good purpose, directing that instinct towards something bigger than just the success of the individual; teaching our girls to compete for the good of the Patrol. Thereby they are learning the first beginnings of living in a community; they see that what we do as individuals affects our group for good or ill. This is real growth for our girl of 11 to 16.

But in making our older girl keen on the success of her Patrol, are we encouraging growth? Are we not going back to ideas suited for an earlier stage and so hindering growth? Should not our older girl have a bigger group idea than her Patrol? We ought to encourage her to look out into the world, and she should now be anxious that her town or village should be the best in the country, later that her country should be the finest in the world and not only concentrate on her Patrol. Towards this growth we can use her Patrol feeling. She can be encouraged to make her Patrol specially good in some way which may be of service to the outside world. We may teach her the importance of home-making, and her Patrol can specialise in something which will make them all expert home-makers; or they may take up ambulance, so as to be a Patrol ready to be called up in case of accident; or again, they may learn some handicraft which they can use for the community. The Captain will find many ways in which she can develop this idea.

Our Ranger will still be ready and eager to play team games with her Patrol as the team, and so get excellent practice in co-operation, but she no longer needs the incentive of marks to do good work. She has grown, and so can work for the sake of the work itself. The whole question of Patrol Competition is one of age and development. It is an invaluable help to our younger girls, using to a good end their natural instincts, and those who question it are thinking in terms of the older folk. It may even be a real help to the older girls if they are

backward in development, but we should be encouraging them to grow out of it and not forcing them back to it.

I was very interested a few weeks ago when taking the chair at a Patrol Leaders' meeting to have the question of Patrol Competition raised by one of the Leaders of a Guide Company. She said her Patrol did not care for it and she could not make them interested. Another Leader in the same Company said at once: "It's you that don't like it. They'd like it all right if you did." Quite unconsciously the Leader, who was 20 and so had grown beyond her Guides, let them feel that she no longer cared for Patrol Competition. It was therefore obvious that she needed to be moved on, not only for her own sake but for the sake of her Guides, who would have been better with a Leader nearer their own age.

Character training must mean growth, and here is one way in which we shall see the growth of our girl, and should be ready to understand and deal with it.

FASHIONS FOR ALL

You would surely not have said
We have failed about the head,
When our other points of view
Are magnificently true
To the cunning tailor's art,
Just that little chic, so smart
Is lacking in our hat.
There, I have let the cat
Out of the bag, and now
I shall get into a row.
Pray notice, if you please,
That a slant of ten degrees
Backward upon the neck
Is bound to cause a wreck
Of all your fairest hopes,
And if the thing then slopes
Forward upon the brow
Why, have you noticed how
The most forbidding stare
Will fasten on your hair,
Left coldly out behind
To flutter in the wind?
Nor should a founding ship
Be taken as the tip,
With sails both old and bent—
Cockades were *never* meant
For ornamental trimmin'
And though we are but wimmin'
Must be severely straight.
Fearful indeed your fate,
If you should dare to sport
Without due care and thought
A pin of rich design,
Or chin strap, when 'tis fine.
Cords are quite sweet displayed
In drooping bunches, laid
Like posies on the breast,
But I should not feel drest
If these fashions were allowed
To take hold upon the crowd.
They have a certain *flair*
That is distinctively rare
When worn at the extreme
End of the shoulder seam.
One last word to the sages
Who read our fashion pages,
Stand up before the glass,
And *practise* ere you pass!

A. M. K.

APPOINTMENTS

ENGLAND.

Div. C. for Handsworth ..	..	.. Mrs. Parsons, 55, Heathfield Road, Handsworth, <i>vice</i> Mrs. C. Charnock Smith (resigned).
Div. C. for Reading ..	..	.. Mrs. Rupert Brooke, 1, Richmond Road, Caversham, <i>vice</i> Miss Powell (resigned).
Asst. County Sec. ..	..	.. Miss A. B. Clemow, The Old Vicarage, Dorton, <i>vice</i> Miss Field (resigned).
Dist. C. for Eton ..	..	.. Mrs. Macindoe, The Cloisters, Eton College.
Asst. County Sec. ..	..	.. Miss D. Longdon, Highfield, Derby.



Inspire

GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE

FEBRUARY, 1924]

Dist. C. for Fordingbridge	HAMPSHIRE.	Mrs. Fitzgerald, North End, Damerham, Frankfort, Salisbury, vice The Viscountess
Dist. C. for Collyhurst	SOUTH-EAST LANCASHIRE.	Miss M. Lindsay, 3, Demesne Road, Whalley Range, Crumpsall, Mrs. Sydney Higgins, Holland House
Dist. C. for Crumpsall and Blackley	SOUTH-WEST LANCASHIRE.	Mr. Redmayne, Mrs. Lady Barbara Seymour (resigned), Mr. Reginald Crawford, Burrough-on-the-Hill, Melton Mowbray
Div. C. for Ormskirk	LEICESTERSHIRE.	Mr. Reginald Crawford, Burrough-on-the-Hill, Melton Mowbray
Div. C. for Melton Mowbray		

CORRECTION.

The County Commissioner—	The Hon. Mrs. Edward Wyndham's address should read: Edmondthorpe Hall, Oakham, Rutland, not Preston Hall, Uppingham.	
Dist. C. for Newcastle	LINCOLNSHIRE.	Mrs. Ashchurch, Clarence House, Horncastle, vice Mrs. Pearson (resigned).
Dist. C. for East Ham	GREATER LONDON.	Miss D. Minn, 187, Coventry Road, Ilford, vice Miss Halfpenny (resigned).
Dist. C. for South-West Ham		Miss E. Sharp, 5, Selwyn Road, Upton Manor, E.13, vice Miss Neelton (resigned).
Dist. C. for Hackney	NORTH LONDON.	Miss D. J. Hughes, 99, North Gate, Regent's Park, vice Mrs. Bate (resigned).
Dist. C. for Lambeth	SOUTH LONDON.	Miss Gordon, 118, Newington Causeway, S.E.1, vice Miss Ware (resigned).
Dist. C. for Holdenby	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.	Miss M. Schilizzi, Gulsborough Court, Northampton, vice Lady Annaly (resigned).
Dist. C. for West Newcastle	NORTHUMBERLAND.	Miss S. Angus, Benwell Cottage, Newcastle-on-Tyne vice Mrs. Newsome (resigned).
Div. C. for Lichfield	STAFFORDSHIRE.	Mrs. Wyatt, Whittington Barracks, Lichfield, vice Mrs. de Hamel (resigned).
Div. C. for Wednesbury		Miss L. J. Tench, The Hollies, Walsall Road, Darlaston, vice Miss Pritchard (resigned).
Miss M. L. Thomas, 43, Victoria Road, Worthing, will be acting as District Commissioner for Worthing for one year.	SUSSEX.	
Dist. C. for Kineton	WORWICKSHIRE.	Miss M. S. Pigot-Moodie, Manor House, Butlers Marston.
Dist. C. for Ramsbury	WILTSHIRE.	Mrs. Hyde Parker, Ramsbury, Wiltshire.
Dist. C. for Filey	EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.	Miss E. Sullivan, 2, St. Martin's, Filey.

WALES.

Dist. C. for Abercraf	BRECONSHIRE.	Mrs. Wills, c/o Mrs. Gilbertson, Abercraf House, Abercraf.
County Sec.	CARDIGANSHIRE.	Miss G. Lewes, 7, New Street, Aberystwyth.
Dist. C. for Carnarvon and Port Dinorwic.	CARNARVONSHIRE.	Port Mrs. Lloyd-Williams, Car-Gwyn, Port Dinorwic.
Dist. C. for Cwm	MONMOUTHSHIRE.	Mrs. McIntosh, Helenlea, Cwm.

SCOTLAND.

Div. C. for S.E. Glasgow	GLASGOW CITY.	Miss G. J. Buchanan, 18, Winton Drive, Glasgow.
Div. C. for S.W. Glasgow		Miss L. J. Steel, 33, Kilwinning Gardens, Glasgow.
Dist. C. for No. 1 (S.W. Div.)		Mrs. A. B. Patterson, 10, Glasgow Street, Glasgow.
Dist. C. for No. 2 (S.W. Div.)		Miss M. Montgonerie, 33, Westbourne Gardens, Glasgow.
Dist. C. for No. 3 (N. Div.)		Miss I. Laughland, 8, Lorraine Gardens, Glasgow.
Dist. C. for Bonnyrigg, Lasswade	MIDLOTHIAN.	Mrs. Keith Tod, St. Ann's Mound, Polton, and Polton.
County Sec.	PERTHSHIRE.	Lady Dundas, Comrie House, Comrie, Perthshire.
Dist. C. for Comrie		ROSS-SHIRE.
County Sec.		Miss S. Ross, Cromarty House, Cromarty, vice Miss M. Blackwood (resigned).
Dist. C. for Bridge of Allan and Logie	STIRLINGSHIRE.	Mrs. Harold Thompson, Westerton, Bridge of Allan, vice Mrs. Harker (resigned).
Dist. C. for Kippen and Bucklyvie		Miss M. Stirling (of Gorden), Sandyholes, by Kippen Station.

WIGTOWNSHIRE.

Dist. C. for Stranraer, Liswark and Miss K. M. Buchanan, Corsewall, Stranraer, Kirkcud.

OVERSEAS.

Travelling C.	SOUTH AFRICA—RHODESIA.	Mrs. Birney, Oakley, 3rd Street, Suburbs, Bulawayo.
Lone C.	SOUTH AFRICA—TRANSVAAL.	Mrs. Perkins, vice Mrs. Gill (resigned).
Dist. C. (Head of Lone Extensions)		Mrs. Lewin.
Dist. C. for Middlebury		Miss Glennie.

RESIGNATIONS.

Dist. C. for Germiston	..	Mrs. Frew.
Dist. C. for Standerton	..	Mrs. Bolitho.
Commissioner	..	Lady Haking, Zohria House, Cairo, vice Lady Congreve.
Dist. C. for Alexandria	..	Mrs. Ralph Carver, Oasis, Ramleh, Egypt, vice Mrs. Kelham (resigned).
Commissioner in Montevideo	..	Miss D. M. Richmond, The British School for Girls, Avenida 18 de Julio 1425, Montevideo.

ADVERTISEMENTS

is. The charge for advertising in this column is at the rate of 1s. 6d. per line (ten words to a line).

FOR SALE OR HIRE.

FOR SALE—Guider's uniform, practically new; small size. Apply Miss Thompson, 58, Foulis Road, S.W.17.

FOR HIRE—Costumes and Ass's Head for "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Very reasonable terms. Apply Miss French, Barnetby, Lincs.

FOR SALE—For Entertainments, the old Favourites: "A Plot for a Pardon," "Caught," "Aunt Tabitha's Will," "The Five Georges," "The Gifts of the Fairies," etc. No fee for performance. 3d. each, postage extra. Volume of 13 complete 2s. Easily produced. From Author, 171, Camden Road, N.W.1.

FOR SALE—Guider's tailor-made uniform; stock size; excellent condition; £2 15s. Box 97, c/o GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE.

FOR HIRE—Beautiful acting clothes, all sizes; historical, fancy, fairy. Special terms for Guide Concerts from 2s. 6d. Write H., c/o GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE.

FOR SALE—GAZETTES, April to June, September, 1923. Sixpence per copy. Miss Cobb, Mockbeggar, Rochester.

FOR SALE—McKenzie motor-cycle, light ladies' make, built for skirt, practically new; original cost £30. What offers? Write Miss Maynard, 34, Woodside, Wimbledon, S.W.19.

PLAYS for Brownies, Guides, Rangers; particulars for postage; Miss Faber, Roehampton, Cheltenham.

MISS MARGARET B. CROSS acts as Guide-Companion to overseas and other visitors. Picture Galleries, Museums, Churches and Historical Buildings. Tours and Excursions arranged. Terms 12s. 6d. per morning; £1 1s. per day, and all expenses, for parties not exceeding eight in number. Terms for extended periods or foreign travel by arrangement. In connection with the above: Courses of Home Study in History, Literature and the History of Art, for young visitors having time at their disposal. 18, Addison Court Gardens, W.14.

WANTED.

WANTED—GAZETTE for November, 1922. Miss Holford, The Moor, Ludlow, Salop.

WANTED—Camp site with indoor sleeping accommodation, near sea; 30-40 Guides; August. Box 98, c/o GAZETTE.

WANTED—Two Guiders' uniforms, (coats and skirts only). Tailor-made, good condition. Sizes, waist 26, chest 36 in. and waist 27, chest 37 in. Box 99 c/o GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE.

CAPTAIN, fully qualified gymnastics and games mistress, with good experience of school Companies, desires post for Summer Term, 1924. Write Box 96, c/o GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE.

WANTED—GAZETTES—February, and August, 1919, March, 1920, January to July, 1918, inclusive—by Headquarters for filing purposes. 25, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

WANTED—GAZETTES—January, February, 1917; January, 1920; July, August and October, 1923. Payment by arrangement. Miss Hair, Skerry Cliff, Lossiemouth.

STAFFORDSHIRE GUIDER wants post in country; musical, strong, devoted to animals; can ride and care for pony; swimmer, cyclist. Age 21. Excellent references. Apply "Peter," c/o GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE.

WANTED—Can any Guider recommend a Guide as cook-general, over 15; Guide house-parlourmaid kept; opportunities for Guiding. Write Mrs. Barr, Knoll Cottage, Mayes Green, Ockley, Surrey.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Cash must be enclosed unless a Deposit Account has been opened.

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 Association, 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.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: GIRGUIDUS, SOWEST, LONDON.
TELEPHONE: VICTORIA 6860.

Awards, Badges, &c.

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

Price. Postage.
£ s. d.

ARMLETS—

Ranger	Science and Health, Red	..	..	..	..
	Arts and Crafts, Purple	..	..	..	..
	Professional, Yellow	..	..	..	..
	Manufacturers, Brown	..	..	..	..
	Commercial, Black and White	..	..	..	..
	Home Craft, Blue	..	..	..	..
	Outdoor Work, Green	..	..	..	..
	Red Cross (Nursing)	..	..	..	..
		6			

BADGES—

Brownie	First Class	..	..	..	2
	Proficiency	..	..	..	2
	Recruit (Metal)	..	..	..	3
	Second Class	..	..	..	1
	Wings	..	..	..	6
Brown Owl's	..	..	..	..	7
Captain's	..	..	..	..	9
Ranger 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	..	..	1½d.
Instructor's	..	..	..	..	6
Lieutenant's	..	..	..	..	6
Lone Guide's	..	..	..	..	8

Patrols—

Choral	..	..	..	..	4
Folk Song Dancer	..	..	..	..	..
Hostess	..	..	..	..	..
Ranger	..	..	..	..	2
Proficiency	..	..	..	..	3
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	..	..	..	..	..
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

CERTIFICATES—

Leaving	..	..	..	..	1 0
CORDS—					

All-Round

..	..	..	..	..	1 3
Gold All-Round	..	..	..	..	2 0

2d.**ENROLMENT CARDS—**

Brownie, 1d. each, or 10d. per doz.	..	..	..	..	..
Guides, 1d. each, or 10d. per doz.	..	..	..	..	..
Ranger, 1d. each or 10d. per doz.	..	..	..	..	..

FORMS for Officers' Warrants, Company Registration, etc.

Proficiency Badge	..	..	..	..	..
Certificate Books	..	..	..	..	4

HATBANDS—

Cadet	..	..	..	..	2
Guide	..	..	..	..	9
Ranger	..	..	..	..	9

1½d.

Sea Guide Cap Ribbon	..	..	..	..	1 2
..	..	..	..	..	8

STARS, Service—		Price.	Postage.	Price. Postage.	
Metal, on Red, Brown or Green Cloth	..	1½	1½d.		
Five Years' Service Star	..	6	1½d.		
Equipment.					
Ambulance Outfit, pocket, Guide	..	1	6	3d.	
Bandages, triangular—					
Plain	..	4	2d.		
Printed	..	9	2d.		
Borit Outfits—					
Cane Centres, per wisp	..	1	1½d.		
per lb.	..	2	6	6d.	
(Cane centres cannot be sold by weight for quantities under 1 lb.)					
Drill, No. 1	..	2	2d.		
" 2 (for advanced work)	..	2	9	6d.	
Saws	..	1	4	2d.	
in. Squares, wood, per doz. feet	..	4	3d.		
Instructions	..	1	1½d.		
Complete outfit	..	7	6	9d.	
Billy cans	..	2	0	6d.	
Buzzer	..	11	5d.		
" and Lamp	..	14	8d.		
Rebills for above	..	8	2d.		
Compasses	..	3	6d.		
Happy Guides, health game for Guides	..	2	6	3d.	
Happy Trees, woodcraft game for Guides	..	2	0	3d.	
Knives, "Girl Guide," nickel, with blade and marline-spine	..	1	3	2d.	
Knives, Scout, with large blade and marline-spine	..	2	0	2d.	
Lamp signalling instructors	..	6	3d.		
Life lines (10 yards), with ring and swivel	..	2	0	6d.	
Pouch, leather, to hold ambulance outfit	..	2	0	3d.	
Purse, belt—					
Guide's	..	10	2d.		
Guider's	..	4	2d.		
Rope for knotting, per yard	..	1	2d.		
Safety-pins, gold, for Thanks Badges	5	6	1½d.		
Safety-pins, silver	..	1	6	1½d.	
Safety chains, gold	..	2	6	1½d.	
Semsig, a game for teaching Semaphore	..	1	0	3d.	
Splints, extension, for practice, per set	..	4	0	6d.	
Staves ..	..	1	2	Rail	
Not less than 3 can be sent by rail.					
Stretcher, specially light for Guides	1	10	0		
(Made to order only).					
Stretcher Nets	..	1	9	3d.	
Trek-Carts. Prices on application.					
Water-bottles, glass, felt-covered	..	3	0	6d.	
Whistles—					
Nickel	..	8			
With compass	..	1	4		
" Sea Guide "	..	1	0		
Cords and Tassels (Red, White and Blue), for flag pole..	..	4	9	3d.	
Carrier, leather, for flag	..	5	6	4d.	
Company Colours, 4 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft., bright dark Blue, with First Class Badge and Motto, without name of Company, mounted on brass-jointed pole	..	1	3	6	free
With name of Company, mounted on brass-jointed pole	..	1	3	6	
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.)					
Flag poles, brass jointed (bayonet joint)	..	6	0	Rail	
Morse Signalling Flag, 24 in. by 24 in.—					
Silk ..	..	4	0	1½d.	
Cotton ..	..	1	4	2d.	

Publications Department.**BOOKS—**

A.B.C. of Common Birds	..	..	6	1½d.
Aids to Scoutmastership	..	..	2	2d.
Ambulance Badge for Girl Guides	..	4	1d.	
Annual Report, 1922..	..	..	1	0
Art of Public Speaking	..	..	2	6d.
Astronomy for Girl Guides	..	..	1	0
Audrey in Camp	..	..	1	0
Baby of To-day. Book for Instruction in Nurse Badge	..	..	4	1d.
Basket-making at Home	..	..	1	6
Beside the Brook	..	..	1	3
Bird Land	..	..	1	6
Birds (Shown to the Children Series)	3	6	4½d.	
Birds' Nests, Eggs and Egg Collecting	3	6	4½d.	
Blazing the Trail	..	..	1	6
Book of Cub Games	..	..	2	0
Book of Elves and Fairies	..	..	6	0
Book of a Naturalist	..	..	2	0
Book of Stories for the Storyteller. By Fanny E. Coe	..	..	4	6
Boy Scouts' Camp Book	..	..	1	6
British Birds and How to Name Them	..	1	0	2d.
British Nesting Birds	..	..	2	0
" Trees	..	..	1	0
Brownie Handbook	..	..	6	1½d.
By Hedgerow, Mead and Pool (for Brownies)	..	..	1	6
Cambridge Conference Books	..	..	1	6



GIRL GUIDES									
	Price.	Postage.			Price.	Postage.			
Camp and Character Training	1 0	1d.	Rambles in the Woodlands for Brownies	1 6	2d.	LEAFLETS—	Brownie Leaflet		
Campcraft for Girl Guides, paper	1 6	1d.	Reconnaissance	1 6	free	Citizenship for Girls			
Camp Fire Yarns, paper	1 6	1d.	Rules, Policy and Organisation, 1924	10	free	Extension Lone Guides			
Camp Fire Yarns, cloth	1 6	1d.	Complete	4	free	International—			
Camping Out for All	10 6	6d.	Ranger	6	free	French			
Camping and Woodcraft (Kephart)	10 6	6d.	Guide	3	1d.	Italian			
Care of Infants and Young Children	1 0	1d.	Brownie	1 0	1d.	Spanish			
in Health, by Dr. M. Burgess	1 0	1d.	School Chords	1 0	1d.	Swedish			
Chairman's and Debates Handbook	1 0	1d.	St. Nick Nurse Badge for Girl Guides	1 0	1d.	How to Start a Girl Guide			
Chamberlain's Home Management	1 0	1d.	Simple Cookery, Part I	1 0	1d.	Company			
Manuals, I and II	1 0	1d.	Simple Needlework	1 0	1d.	International Leaflet			
Children from Two to Five	1 0	1d.	Simple Laundry Work	1 0	1d.	(English)			
Children's Stories and How to tell	1 0	1d.	Housewifery	1 0	1d.	Kindred Societies			
Them, by Winifred A. Bone	1 0	1d.	(comprising above 5)	1 0	1d.	Lone Guides			
Citizenship	1 0	1d.	Hood	1 0	1d.	Ranger Guides			
Country-boys Rambles	1 0	1d.	Steps to Girl Guiding	1 0	1d.	Scouting and Guiding in			
Diaries, 1923, 1924, and 1925	1 0	1d.	Stories of King Arthur and his Knights	1 0	1d.	Education			
Diaries, 1924, without pencils	1 0	1d.	Waldo Cutler	1 0	1d.	Sea Guides			
Diaries, Country Life, 1924	1 0	1d.	Stories to tell to Children	1 0	1d.	Standards for Girl Guides			
Drill Book	1 0	1d.	Surveying and Mapping for Girl Guides	1 0	1d.	What are Rangers?			
Exercises by Story Telling	1 0	1d.	Swedish Gymnastic Tables and Games for Infant Classes	1 0	1d.	What They Are and What They Are Not			
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Honours of the Company	2 6	2d.	Tracks of British Animals	4 0	2d.	Fellowship Song Book	2 0	1d.	
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In Nature's Way	1 0	2d.	Turk's Head Knot Charts, 12 for 10d. or	1	1d.	Girl Guide Hymns and Tunes	2 0	1d.	
Knot Book	1 0	1d.	10d. or	1	1d.	Girl Guides' Unison Song, No. 1345.			
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Legends of the Stars	4 0	6d.	One night, £1			Girl Guides' Unison Song, S.M.R. 366.			
Lucy Mary (for Brownies)	2 6	6d.	Plus carriage both ways.			By R. Bernard Elliott	2	1d.	
Mog of the Brownies	2 6	4d.	Two nights, £1 10s.			Guides of All the World (Arthur Poyer)			
More Nature Myths	1 9	3d.	Three nights, £2.			Guides' Song of Service			
More Nature Stories	4 6	4d.	Plus carriage one way.			Vocal part			
More Ways of Entertaining Your Guests			Six nights, £2 10s.			Guide Song Book (Arthur Poyer)			
Natural History Studies	2 6	3d.	FORMS, REGISTERS, &c.—			Words only			
Nature Myths	4 6	3d.	Brownie Registers	2 0		I Wonder Why	12	6	
Notes on Camping (Board of Education)	1 6	3d.	Company Registers	2 0		(16 songs for the children, with 16 coloured plates.)			
Nowadays Fairy Book	1 0	1d.	Company Roll Book	3 0		Jerusalem (Parry)			
Once Upon a Time, Fairy Tales of Long Ago	5 0	9d.	First-Aid Nursing Cards	3 6		Jingles for Marching			
On the Right Trail (A book for Catholic Girl Guides.)	6 0	9d.	Guide Law Cards (pocket)	2		Land of our Birth (Kipling)			
Patrol System for Girl Guides	6	1d.	Guide Law Cards (large)	1		League of Nations Song Book, Vol. V (Song)	1	6	
Peggy Pemberton, Brownie. By H. B. Davidson	1	2d.	Guide Prayer Cards	6		Length'ning Shadows (Camp-fire Song)			
Physical Exercises Book for Children under 7	3	1d.	Home Nursing Cards	1		Nursery Rhymes from the Appalachian Mountains			
Pioneering and Map Making	1 6	3d.	Membership Cards	2		Pilgrim Song (Unison)			
Plays and How to Act Them	6	1d.	Morse Cards, 12 for 2s. 6d. or	1		School Round Book			
Preliminary Course of First Aid to the Injured (St. John's Ambulance)	6	1d.	Morse Cards, folding linen	3		Song of the Flag			
Princess Mary	3 6	4d.	Patrol Report Forms, 12 for 10d. or	3		Song of the Girl Guides (Voice part)			
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	2d.		Test Cards	6		The Ballad of London River			
			Test Cards, Campers'	1		The Fiddler			
			Test Cards for Domestic Service and Homemaker Tests	1		The Keeper (Folk Song)			
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			Test Cards, Tenderfoot for Girl Guides	1		Thistledown			
			Union Jack Defined	1		Under the Wide and Starry Sky			
			LANTERN SLIDES—	2		(R. L. Stevenson)			
			Set of 50, 6s. per night, 30s. per week, plus carriage.			Union Jack Song			

GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE

FEBRUARY, 1924]

	Price, £ s. d.	Postage		Price, £ s. d.	Postage		Price, £ s. d.	Postage		Price, £ s. d.	Postage
OVERALLS											
For unofficial wear (camp, &c.)—											
Length, 80 in.	12 6	6d.	Chinstraps—	6 2	1d.	Overall Length—	7 6 & 10 6				
" 40 in.	15 6	6d.	Ranger Hats, 6d., 7d., 7d., 7d. and 7d.	4 0	6d.	Proportions correspond to same in Jumper Length.	7 9 & 11 6				
" 55 in.	18 6	1d.	Sea Gull's Hats (sizes 6d., 7d., 7d. and 7d.)	4 0	6d.	Size. 1 36 in. ..	8/- & 11 6				
Extra collars for above, " (Sizes 6d., 14, 14d., 15.)	1 0	1d.	HAVERSACKS—	1 8	6d.	2 39 "	8/6 & 12/-				
OVERCOATS			Navy, single ..	1 10	2d.	3 42 "	8/6 & 12/-				
Blanket cloth, with belt, length 41, 42 and 43 in.	8 12 6	free	double ..	1	1d.	4 45 "	8/9 & 12/6				
extra Quality	4 4 0	free	Slides for above ..	6	6d.	5 49 "	9/- & 13/-				
PATTERNS			JERSEYS—	7 6 & 8 6	6d.	6 52 "					
Guides' uniform, two styles—			Navy woolen, V neck, 2 sizes ..	7 6 & 8 6	6d.	Serge—	Tunics to be worn outside skirt, showing 6 in. below the belt.				
1. Uniform coat and skirt	6	d.	Sea Guide, 1/- extra, roll collar for			Inside Sleeve.					
2. Plain coat with hip-pockets and uniform skirt, "			KNICKERS—			Neck. Bust. 17 6/9 & 8/3					
(Sizes 14, 14d., 15, bust.)			Navy Blue, in two qualities, Fleecy ..			18 28 18 7/- & 8/7					
SHIRTS			Fleecy-lined ..	20 in. 2 6 3d.	4d.	14 32 18 7/6 & 9/3					
Navy taffeta, official ..	18 6	4d.	22 " 2 9 4d.			14 1/2 34 19 7/9 & 9/7					
without pockets and shoulderstraps, may only be worn under a blouse ..	15 6	4d.	24 " 3 0 0			15 36 20 8/- & 9/11					
Extra collars for above ..	1 6	1d.	Knitted ..	22 " 5 6 0			15 38 21 8/- & 9/11				
Navy cotton, official ..	8 8	8d.		24 " 6 6 0							
Extra collars for above ..	1 0	1d.		26 " 6 6 0							
White Jap Silk, made to order only (Send measurements.)	1 3 0	free	LANYARDS—	3 2d.							
White Egyptian Cotton ..	15 6	5d.	White Cotton, best quality only ..								
Extra collars for above ..	1 6	1d.	OVERCOATS—	2 2 0							
White Lawn ..	9 3	4d.	Made to measure, from ..								
Extra collars for above ..	1 0	1d.	PLIMSOLLS (black)—	2 11 6d.							
(Sizes 18d., 14, 14d.; size 15, 1/- extra.)			Sizes, 3, 4, 5 and 6 ..	per pr.							
SHOULDER KNOTS	1 1d.		SHOULDER KNOTS—	each 1d.							
White ..			With Name of Company—								
SKIRTS			White ground—	4 0							
In stout serge, made to order (Send measurements) ..	1 15 0	free	2 dozen ..	4 6							
STOCKINGS			3 " ..	5 0							
Black Cashmere, S.W., W., O.S., per pr.	4 0	3d.	4 " ..	6 6							
TIES			6 " ..	9 0							
Brown, Emerald, Pale Blue, or Saxe Poplin ..	3 6	2d.	12 " ..								
Navy and Saxe Barathea ..	4 0	2d.	Khaki or Navy ground—	4 6							
Navy Barathea, with both ends wide ..	5 6	2d.	2 dozen ..	5 0							
Brown, Green, Orange, Pale Blue, Red, Royal Blue and Yellow Imitation Poplin ..	1 4	2d.	3 " ..	5 6							
TUNICS AND SKIRTS			4 " ..	7 6							
(Tailor made)—			6 " ..	10 6							
Not in stock, only made to order. Self-measurement form on application.			The above prices are for Badges measuring not more than 4 in. Badges exceeding this length will be charged accordingly.								
WATERPROOF			Unless colour is stated, lettering will be made in red. Shoulder tapes can only be made in quantities quoted above.								
Official Waterproofs, length, 46, 48 or 50 in.	1 19 6	free	(When ordering shoulder tapes, Guiders should be careful to give the correct name of the Company as registered.)								
Navy Showerproof Coats, length, 45 or 48 in.	3 0 0	free	SKIRTS (Serge)—								
GUIDES			Waist. Front Length.								
BELTS —with official buckle			21 in. ..	5 3/4 & 6 1/4							
All sizes, 24 in. to 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 in. Exact measurements should be sent as three holes must be left on each side of buckle.			23 " ..	5 6/4 & 6 3/4							
Plain belts ..	1 6	3d.	27 in. ..	5 9/4 & 7 1/4	6d.						
Swivel belts ..	2 0	3d.	29 " ..	6 1/4 & 7 3/4							
Belt Buckles ..	6	2d.	31 " ..	6 6/4 & 8 1/4							
Belt Swivels ..	4	2d.									
N.B.—No belt can be exchanged if buckle has been moved.											
EMBLEMS											
Birds or flowers ..	3	1d.	STOCKINGS —								
Plain (for embroidery) ..	2	1d.	Black Cashmere, S.W., W., O.S.	per pair	2 4	3d.					
Transfers for Sea Guide Emblems—			Black Cotton ..	..	1 3						
Albatross, Penguin, Sea Gull, Stormy Petrel, Swan, Tern, each ..	1	1d.	STRIPES —								
HATS			Patrol Leaders ..	..	2	1d.					
Feit, in two qualities	3s. and	6d.	Seconds ..	..	1	1d.					
Measurement	Size of		TIES —								
Round Head.	Hat.		Green, Lemon, Orange, Red, Royal Blue, Sky ..	..	4d. & 6d.	2d.					
20 1/2 in.	6 1/2										
21 1/2 "	6 1/2										
22 "	7										
22 1/2 "	7 1/2										
24 "	7 1/2										
25 "	7 1/2										
26 "	8 (Only made in better quality).										

— Specially for Sea Guides. —

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