

THE GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE

Published monthly by

THE GIRL GUIDES' IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS

(Incorporated by Royal Charter)

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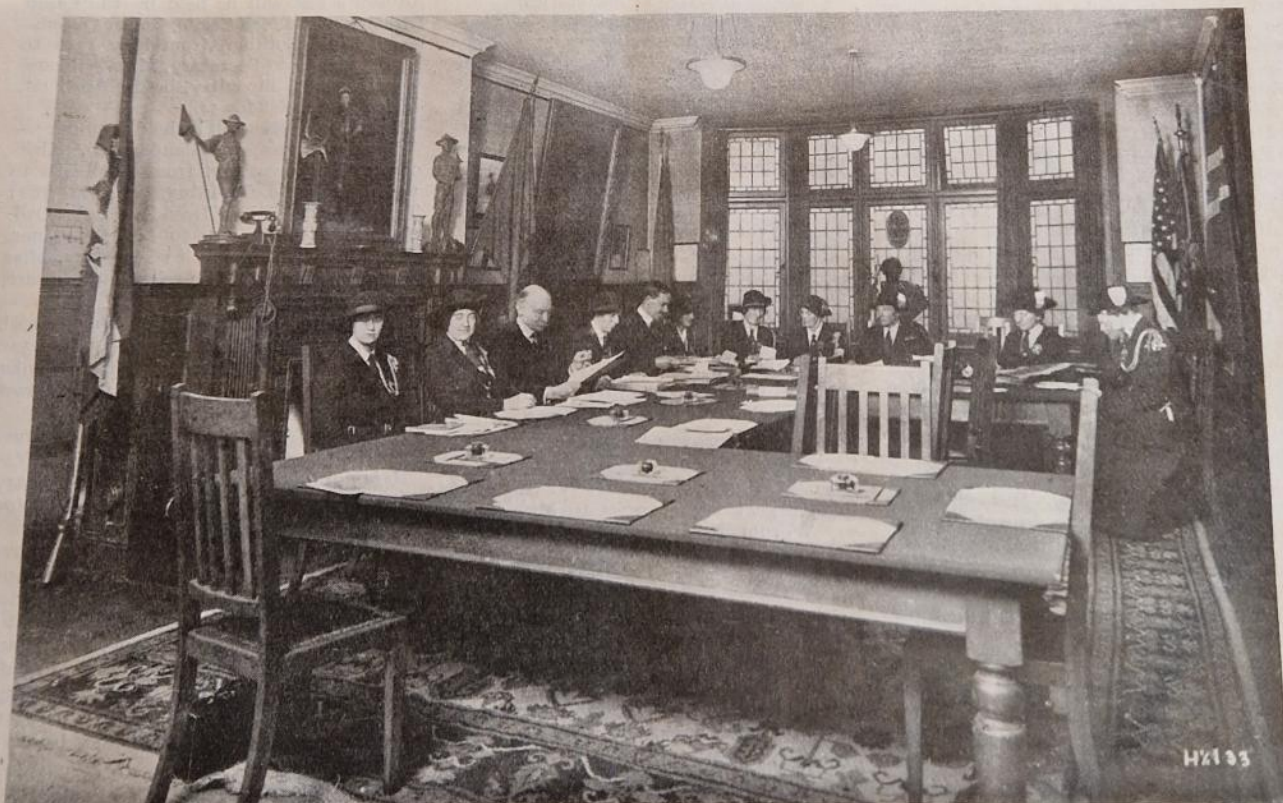
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Table of Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
Headquarters' Committee of the Council. (From a photograph)	57	Brownie Revels	69
Coming Events	58-60	Our Summer Visitors Arrive. By Charles S. Bayne	70-71
Letters to the Editor	60	Shoes	72
The Bookshelf	61-62	The Place of Guiding in Secondary Schools. By J. R. Graham	73
Headquarters' Notices	63	Prize Lyric—The Hounds. By O. M. Venner	74
The Sense of Proportion. By Mrs. Crichton Miller	64	Signalling. By a Guider	74
Gardening Notes. By B. Miall	65	A Page of Craft and Glue. By A. M. Kindersley	75
Verse Competition Result	65	The Woodcraft Trail. By Marcus Woodward	76-77
Psychology in the Sick Room. By Isabel Macdonald	66	Novels of Purpose. By Helen M. Cam	78
Notes by the Chief Guide	68	The Editorial Page	79
		Appointments	80



HEADQUARTERS' COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL, 1923-24.

From Left to Right : MISS BURGESS (Rules), MRS. KERR (Reserves), THE CHIEF SCOUT (Chairman), MISS MONTGOMERY (General Secretary), MR. P. W. EVERETT (Hon. Treasurer), MISS CORDES (Equipment), MISS BEHRENS (Training), THE CHIEF GUIDE (Vice-Chairman), DAME KATHARINE FURSE, G.B.E. (Asst. Chief Commissioner), HON. MRS. NORTH (Kindred Societies), DAME HELEN GYWNNE-VAUGHAN, D.B.E. (Advisory), THE LADY HELEN WHITAKER (Publications).



FOXLEASE
 March 4-11. Ranger Guiders' Conference.
 March 28-April 4. Diploma Guiders' Conference.
 April 16-23. General Training. Entries closed.
 April 29-May 6. Woodcraft. Entries closed.
 May 9-10. Foxlease closed for outside Conferences.
 May 27-June 3. General Training. Entries closed.
 June 6-13. General Training. Entries closed.
 June 20-27. Brown Owls. Diploma Guiders' Conference.—Owing to the extra expense of having outside speakers for the Conference it has been found necessary to raise the fees for that week as follows: Single rooms, £2 15s.; rooms shared, £1 15s.

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 training and testing the Camper's Certificate. (This is the first part of the Camper's Licence, and enables the Camper to take her Guides to camp on the recommendation of her own Commissioner and Camp Advisor.)

May 27-June 3. For training and testing the Camper's Certificate, and also for general campcraft training for those who do not wish to be examined in the test.

June 6-13. For training and testing the Camper's Certificate, and also for Woodcraft for those who do not wish to take the Certificate Test. (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 to be made to the Camp Secretary, Miss S. Watson, Marden, Brockenhurst, 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. Guiders wishing to enter for the Camper's Certificate Test should send a Licence Form, endorsed by their Commissioner, on making their application. Fee, 25s. for the week. Further particulars on application.

DERBYSHIRE.
 A TRAINING CAMP will be held near Derby from May 20th to 27th for Guiders desiring to qualify for their Licence, and Lieutenants who wish to take their Camper's Test. Trainer, Miss F. Bonas, C.C.A. Applications, enclosing a deposit fee of 5s., should be addressed to Miss Severne, Wirksworth, Derbyshire, before May 5th.

WEST RIDING (NORTH) YORKSHIRE.

A TRAINING WEEK for Guiders will be held at Oaklands, Ilkley, from Tuesday, April 22nd till Tuesday, April 29th, 1924. Trainer, Miss Gladys Mayes. Entries, with 5s. deposit to be sent before April 7th to Mrs. Gilmour, Scalebor, Burley-in-Wharfedale, from whom particulars can be obtained.

LONDON SONG FESTIVAL.

A SONG FESTIVAL for the County of London will be held under the auspices of the League of Arts in Hyde Park on June 28th, 1924.

Two Guide choirs will perform; one at 3 p.m., and the other at 7 p.m., each choir consisting of one thousand voices.

All communications and entries should be sent in to Division Secretaries.

The programme is as follows:—
Glad Hearts Adventuring. 2s.
The Guide Song, "I Vow to Thee my Country." 2s.

O England, my Country. The Music Makers. Agincourt Song. In the Motherland Song Book. Price 2s.

The above songs are obtainable in booklet form from Headquarters. Price 6d. words and melody only, or else as separate songs, prices as shown.

Jerusalem. 4d.
These Things Shall Be. 2d.
The Keeper. 2d.
The Red Herring. 2d.
 Obtainable from Headquarters.

QUIET WEEK-END FOR GUIDERS.

A QUIET week-end for Guiders will be held at Southwark Diocesan House, Carshalton, Surrey, from April 26th to 28th. Conductor, Rev. H. W. Hill. For further particulars apply to Miss Ward, 72, Worple Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19, enclosing stamped addressed envelope. Names to be in by April 12th.

EAST MIDLANDS CONFERENCE.

There are a few more places available at the East Midland Conference, which will be held at Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Turnor's beautiful place, Stoke Rochford, near Grantham, from April 10th to 14th. This Conference is now open to Commissioners and Secretaries from any part of the country. The speakers will be the Chief Guide, Dame Katharine Furse, Mrs. Mark Kerr, Miss Chilton Thomas (Great Brown Owl), Miss Erskine, and Mrs. Sanders. Miss de Holthoir will give

demonstrations and lessons in speaking and story telling. Applications should be made, enclosing deposit of 5s., to Miss M. Gibbons, The Hall, Holton-le-Moor, Lincoln. Fee for the Conference, 5s. per day.

KESWICK CONVENTION.

PLANS are being formulated for the running of a Guiders' Camp (tent and house accommodation) on Bassenthwaite Lake during the Convention, July 18th to 29th. Commandant, Miss Kelway. Maximum cost 12s. per day, including daily transport into Keswick.

BERKSHIRE.

A TRAINING WEEK will be held at Wilton House, Parkside Road, Reading, from April 22nd to 29th. Fee 25s. Trainers, Miss Vachell and Mrs. James Purdey.

County Conference, Saturday 26th, 11.30 to 5 o'clock. Bring lunch; tea provided. Fee 1s. Apply Mrs. Rupert Brooke, 1, Richmond Road, Caversham, enclosing 5s. deposit for Training Week.

SCOTLAND.

GUIDERS' TRAINING SCHOOL.

THE Guiders' Training Camp for Camp Advisor's test will be held by the Camp Director at Dundas Castle, South Queensferry, West Lothian, from May 13th to ferry, 22nd. Apply to Secretary, Miss Willison, Westbourne, Tillicoultry, before April 1st, enclosing deposit fee 5s.

Training Weeks will be held as under:—
Southern Area, at Glendarroch, Kirkcowan, Wigtownshire, from April 4th to 14th. Brownie Training, 4th to 7th; Trainer, Miss Rhys Davids, Eagle Owl.

General Training, 7th to 14th; Trainer, Miss Maynard. Apply to Secretary, Miss Watson, Corsbie West, Newton Stewart, enclosing deposit 5s.

Banffshire, at the Fife Arms Hotel, Banff, from April 7th to 14th. Fee 30s. for the week. Trainer, Miss Shanks. Apply to Secretary, Miss Cowie, Dufftown, Banffshire, enclosing 5s. deposit.

Ayrshire, at Auchencruive, Ayr, between April 15th and 24th; Trainer, Miss Rainsford Hannay. Apply to Secretary, Miss Dunlop, Haysmuir, Ayr, before April 5th, enclosing 5s. deposit.

Northern Area, Easter Ross, at Novar House, Evanton, Ross-shire, from April 17th to 24th; Trainer, Miss Bewley. Fee 22s. 6d. Apply before March 31st to Miss Sheila Ross, Cromarty House, Cromarty (after March 31st to Miss Munro, Foulis Castle, Evanton). Applications should be received by March 31st. Preference given to Guiders from the Northern Counties.

Ranger Training for Guiders, at Auchencruive, Ayr, from April 24th to 29th; Trainer, Miss Bewley. Apply to Secretary, Miss Dunlop, Haysmuir, Ayr, before April 10th, enclosing deposit fee 5s. Total fee for the week-end (including deposit) 15s.

ANIMALS' WELFARE WEEK, 1924.

In connection with Animals' Welfare Week this year an Animals' Fair will be held at Caxton Hall, on Monday, May 12th. In addition to the sale of dress, fancy articles, refreshments, fruit and confectionery, there will be an exhibition of the latest humanitarian substitutes for furs, leather and bristles. A continual entertainment will be provided of musical and other items.

During March it is proposed to give a performance of four of Laurence Housman's "Plays of St. Francis." No one interested in the welfare of animals should miss these events.

Tickets and full particulars may be had from the Secretary, National Council for Animals' Welfare Week, Room 29, No. 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2.

The National Council for Animals' Welfare Week would also welcome inquiries from animal lovers and humanitarian workers who would be willing to help on local committees to arrange for the observance of Animals' Welfare Week in their district. The success of the present year's demonstration, and the establishing of the event as a recognised part of the national life, demands the service of everyone interested in the welfare of our animal friends.

THE NATIONAL BABY WEEK COUNCIL.

THE National Baby Week Council is again offering prizes to Girl Guides. Their National Competitions this year include the following:—

For Girl Guides, members of Girls' Life Brigades, Junior Red Cross and Junior V.A.D.'s.

(a) For Girl Guide Patrols and others under 16, two prizes will be awarded to the Patrols or Teams submitting the best illustrated essay on "How a Parent (Plant or Animal) Takes Care of its Young." Competing Patrols and Teams may choose their own subjects and their own method of illustration (by drawings, paintings, photographs, preserved specimens, or some other method).

(b) For Girl Guides, Rangers and Cadets and others under 18 years of age, two prizes will be awarded for the best essays (of 1,000 words in length) on "The Survival of the Fittest in Nature," as shown by a study of plants or animals, and what thoughts this gives on human life.

(c) For Guiders and others over 18, two prizes will be awarded for the best essays (of not more than 1,000 words in length) on "The Care of a Child," with special reference to stimulating and encouraging the development of the special senses.

1st Prize. Value two guineas.

2nd Prize. Value one guinea.

The results will be announced in National Baby Week, and the prizes will be presented to the winners at the British Empire Exhibition during Imperial Baby Week—the fourth week in July.

The Secretary, National Baby Week Council, 117, Piccadilly, London, W.1, will be glad to give any further particulars.

BROWNIE TRAINING.

THE Brownie Training evenings in March will be as follows:—

On Thursday, March 13th, 7 to 9 p.m., at St. Andrew's Institute, Viaduct Road,

Bethnal Green (nearest Underground station, Whitechapel; omnibuses Nos. 8 and 39 to Viaduct Road).

On Wednesday, March 19th, 7.30 to 9.30 p.m., at the L.C.C. Schools, Caldecot Road, Camberwell. Fee for either evening, 6d. All inquiries respecting these evenings to Miss Graham-Harrison, 36, Sloane Gardens, S.W.1.

SHROPSHIRE.

A TRAINING CAMP for Camper's Licence and Woodcraft will be held under canvas at Stokesay Court, Onibury, for Shropshire Guiders, from June 26th to July 3rd. Trainer, Miss Colman. Fee 21s. per head, single tent 5s. extra. Applications, with a deposit fee of 5s., to be sent as soon as possible to the Camp Secretary. Deposit returnable if application is withdrawn before June 1st. Camp Secretary, Miss E. B. Greenhalgh, Spring Hill, Dawley, Shropshire.

SUSSEX COUNTY TRAINING WEEK.

Date: April 7-14, 1924. Place: Ravenscroft, Eastbourne. Trainer: Miss Penberthy. Fee: 30s. for the week; 5s. per day.

Applications should be sent to Miss Stubbs, 6, South Cliff Avenue, Eastbourne, not later than March 7th, with a deposit fee of 5s.



SHORT STORY COMPETITION

JUDGE—MISS E. M. DELAFIELD.

(Author of "The Heel of Achilles," "Reversion to Type," etc.)

Two prizes will be awarded for the best original short story, not exceeding 2,500 words in length. MSS. to be typed (if possible), on one side of the paper only, and to bear the name and address of the competitor. No MS. can be returned unless a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed.

Papers should reach the Editor, GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE, 25, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1, not later than APRIL 1ST, 1924.

The prizes will take the form of two of Miss Delafield's novels, autographed by herself.

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 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.

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.

MIDDLESEX GUIDERS' CONFERENCE.

THE Middlesex Guiders' Conference will be held on Saturday, March 8th, 1924, at the Morley Hall, George Street, Hanover Square.

Morning Sessions, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Afternoon " 2.15 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Evening " 5.15 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

Admission by Agenda paper, price 6d. each, to be obtained from the Conference Secretary, Miss Blaiklock, 10, King's Avenue, Ealing, W.5.

CORNWALL.

A COMMISSIONERS' CONFERENCE will be held at the Hotel Metropole, Padstow, May 19th to 22nd, 1924. Fee 13s. 6d. per day inclusive. A limited number of Commissioners from other counties will be welcome. Kindly send applications, with a deposit of 5s. to the County Secretary, Miss Tyacke, Treviddo, Devoran, Cornwall, before April 6th.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

THE Guiders' County Training Camp will be held at Lypiatt Park, Stroud, Glos, June 7th to 14th. Commandant, Miss Penberthy; Assistant Commandant, Miss M. Gibson-Craig. Fee 18s. 6d. to £1, according to numbers. Those bringing their own tents 2s. 6d. less. Preference given to Gloucestershire Guiders. Entries, with 5s. deposit, and applications for particulars, to be sent, with stamped envelope, to the Camp Secretary, Miss P. M. Graves-Smith, Aldreth, Stonehouse, Glos.

SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES COMMISSIONERS' CONFERENCE.

A CONFERENCE for Commissioners and Secretaries of the South-Western Counties will be held at the Beach Hotel, Seaton, Devon, from June 17th to 20th, 1924. Fees 12s. 6d. per day. Applications, with a deposit fee of 5s., should be made to the County Secretary, Devon Girl Guides, Tidwell House, Budleigh Salterton, not later than May 20th. Applications may be withdrawn up to June 1st after which date the deposit fee will be forfeited.

MARCH, 1924]

LONDON AND GREATER LONDON
CAMP AND TRAINING CENTRE.
Grey Towers, Hornchurch, Essex.
(Open to all Counties.)

WEEK-END TRAINING COURSES
FOR GUIDERS.

The following courses have been
arranged:—

March 14-17. Ranger Guiders.

April 11-14. Woodcraft. Trainer, Miss
Ballance.

May 9-12. General Training. Trainer,
Miss Evans.

May 23-25. Brown and Tawny Owls.
Trainer, Miss Chilton Thomas.

June 20-23. Woodcraft.

July 4-7. Brown and Tawny Owls.
Miss Straight.

Charge for each course, 12s. 6d.
(inclusive).

A few cubicles are available at a slightly
increased charge.

These courses commence on Friday
evenings 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
cancelled within two weeks of the com-
mencement of the course.

Guiders should bring blankets, pillow-
case, cutlery, towel, tea-cloth, gym
shoes, signalling flags, and notebook.
Those unable to bring blankets may hire
them from John Smith & Co. through
the Secretary at 6d. per blanket.

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

The following also have been arranged:—
April 29-May 5. West London Training
Week.

May 27-June 3. Extension Lone Guide
Week.

Camp Sites.

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.

Guiders' Camps.

Guiders who wish to camp at Grey
Towers for a few days' rest and change
are welcome if there is room. No deposit
required; charge for the site 9d. per head
per day.

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

BROWNIE HOLIDAYS.

GREY TOWERS, Hornchurch, Essex, will
be open for Brownie Holidays from July
31st to August 28th.

Brown Owls wishing to bring their
Packs may book for twenty, ten, or
five Brownies for one or more periods of
a week. The holidays will start and end
on Thursdays.

Pack Holiday Rules must be observed,
and all Brownies must be eight years of
age.

GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE

Terms.—18s. per head per week (in-
clusive of food).

Particulars from Mrs. Wilson, The
Resident Secretary, Grey Towers, Horn-
church, Essex. A stamped addressed en-
velope should be enclosed.

The Secretary would be pleased to hear
from any Guider who would like to act
as Quartermaster or Assistant Quar-
termaster for the Brownie Holidays as above.

SURREY COUNTY WEEK-END.

THE above Conference will be held at
Parson's Mead School, Ashstead, from
Friday, April 11th to 14th. It will be
open to any Surrey Guiders and Com-
missioners, who should apply through
their Division Commissioners or Secre-
taries, as there must be a limited number
from each Division.

Fees, 15s. to 11 15s., according to rooms.
Secretary, Miss Marshall, Lagham,
Ashstead, Surrey, to whom the names
must be sent with a deposit of 2s. before
April 1st.

DANISH CAMPERS.

A PARTY of about fifteen Guiders and
their Guider from Silkeborg, Denmark,
wish to spend a cycling holiday in England
during July or August. Would any
Company—in camp or otherwise—be
willing to have them as guests for one
night? Near places of interest in the
following counties preferred—Hampshire,
Isle of Wight, Berkshire, Oxford,
Warwick, Northampton, Bedford, Cam-
bridge, Sussex, or near London. They
will be accompanied by a Hampshire
Guider. For offers or further particulars
please write to Miss Ivy C. West (2nd
South Hayling Company), St. Andrew's,
Hayling Island, Hants, who will be
pleased to answer any questions.

GLASGOW.

THE next monthly Training Day will
be held on Thursday, March 13th, in the
5th S.R. Drill Hall, 261, West Princes
Street. The programme is as follows:—

Morning. 10.30 to 12.30. Drill and
Ceremonial.

Afternoon. 2 to 4.30. Company Evening.

Trainer, Miss Lander, Diploma'd Guider,
Lanarkshire Guiders of all counties are
welcome at these monthly Training Days.

THE SEA GUIDE CONFERENCE.

THE Meetings of the Sea Guiders'
Conference (Conference fee 5s.) will be
held as follows:—

Saturday, April 5th. 10.30 a.m. and
all day at the Portsmouth Club, 12,
Grosvenor Place, S.W.1. The Club has
offered to supply meals to members of the
Conference at prices not exceeding:
Lunch 1s. 6d. Tea 9d. Dinner 2s.

Sunday, April 6th. 2.30 to 4.30 at
Portsmouth Club, 12, Grosvenor Place,
S.W.1.

Sunday, April 6th. 6 p.m. General
meeting of Sea Guiders at Morley Hall,
26, George Street, Hanover Square, W.1.

Monday, April 7th. Visit to training
ship *Arethusa* at Greenhithe. Train leaves
Charing Cross at 1.20 p.m. Fare will not
exceed 5s., and will probably be less.

All Sea Guiders (Captains and Lieu-
tenants) are eligible to attend the
Conference. Prospective Sea Guiders and

Commissioners interested in this branch
will be welcome.

Applications should in all cases be sent
to Miss d'Avigdor, 6, Drayton Gardens,
S.W.10, before March 12th, with 2s.
deposit fee, which will be returned should
the application be cancelled before the
date of the Conference.

Guiders are also requested to state
whether—

1. They require hospitality for the
week-end.
2. They will avail themselves of Club
facilities for meals on April 5th.
3. They will bring their Companies to
the general meeting, and the approximate
number.
4. They wish to take the expedition to
the *Arethusa*.

SOUTH-WEST LANCASHIRE.

A GUIDERS' Training Week will be
held from April 17th to 28th. Trainer,
Miss Commander. Application to be
made to Miss Lund, Chester Road,
Southport.

ESSEX.

A GUIDERS' Camp (site not yet known)
will be held to train and examine for
Camper's Licence and C.A. Test from
May 31st till June 10th. Fee about 30s.
Commandant, Miss Daniels. Apply before
May 17th, enclosing 5s. deposit, to Miss
Beckton, Belvedere, Frinton-on-Sea.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

TRAINING CAMPS for Guiders will be
held in S. Bucks from May 16th to 23rd,
and in N. Bucks from June 10th to 17th,
at which tests will be held for the Camper's
Licence. The trainers and sites will be
decided later on. All Guiders will be
welcome, and although Lieutenants and
Owls cannot hold a Camper's Licence, it
is felt they may be glad of an opportunity
of training in campcraft. Each camp
will be limited in number to twenty-five
Guiders. Applications, and 5s. deposit
(which will be returned if withdrawal is
made at least two weeks before the camp),
to be sent to Miss K. N. Williams, Bred-
ward, Burnham, Bucks.

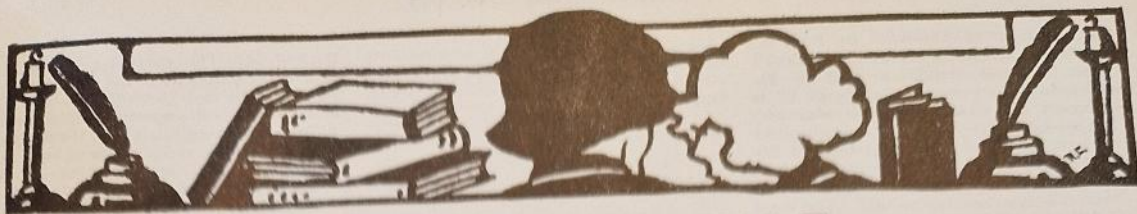
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SCHOOL COMPANIES.

TO THE EDITOR, "GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE."

DEAR EDITOR,—I am grateful to the
Captains who have written to the *GAZETTE*
re School Companies, and I wonder if any
of them could help in my difficulty. We
are a School Company of day girls and
boarders; any boarder who might have
been naughty in the house (shall we say
concerned in bedroom "riots") is pun-
ished for the offence, and is also cautioned
as a Guide; because we feel it cannot
be overlooked. On the other hand the
day girls are never liable to this, and gain
thereby the advantage. Are we justified
in entirely overlooking these offences and
putting them all on the same level?
There is much difference of opinion
amongst the girls about it.—Yours truly,
QUITE A "NEW" CAPTAIN.

(Continued on page 63.)



THE BOOKSHELF

CITIZENSHIP.

English Citizenship. By Frederic Swann (Longmans. 3s. 6d.)

Any Guider who wants a simple book explaining the everyday life of the nation could not do better than get this book. It explains clearly and simply how our country is governed, and will help the busy Guider to face the budding Socialist or the eager citizen with sound facts and arguments. As a textbook for the study of citizenship in a Guider's Circle this book would be very useful. The questions for discussion and research give a helpful lead in applying the study in a practical way to local conditions. A. J.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

The Hygiene of Food and Drink. Issued by the Board of Education. 2d. Stocked in the Shop.

This twenty-four paged pamphlet comprises a syllabus of lessons for use in schools, and notes for the assistance of teachers. A revision of an original "temperance" syllabus, it has been considered that the question of the misuse of food and its abuse is not less important than the question of the abuse of alcohol, and the statement of facts now made has been prepared after much consideration, and is accepted by leading physiologists.

Home Nursing. By Isabel Macdonald. (Macmillan. 2s. 6d.)

All girls interested in nursing should read this admirable book. It is so simple in its directions that the tiniest Brownie could understand it and another great merit is the price. It not only contains details as to sick-nursing and the sick-room with excellent dietaries for the patient, but detailed instruction as to simple dressings, fractures and infectious diseases, and the study of a healthy body and how to keep well. We know of no book which is so full of knowledge, and we advise all Guides to procure a copy and read it carefully through BEFORE they take a course of nursing lectures; this would help them to understand the lectures much better, they would be familiar with terms used, and not have to stop and think them out, so interrupting the thread of the lecture and perhaps missing valuable points. K. A. L. E.

THE SHORT STORY.

Short Story Writing for Profit. By Michael Joseph, with a foreword by Stacy Aumonier. (Hutchinson. 6s. net.)

It is quite true to say that "the ambitious young writer does not know where to begin," and it is for the help and guidance of such that this book has been written. It is to be hoped that it may thus indirectly benefit editors, who are daily deluged with MSS. which they can only discard for all too obvious reasons. Editors are maligned by the unsuccessful

short story writer. As a race they "travel hopefully" amongst a welter of contributions and only seldom "arrive," and it is not their fault, for they want good stories as much as the young writer wants success or cash. But if the chapter on "The Commercial Side" of writing is studied by the disappointed scribe, he will perhaps be astonished at the pitfalls into which he has fallen from ignorance or perhaps lack of intelligence. There is the common fault of not studying the paper to which the effort is submitted; badly typed MSS.; tactless covering letters, etc. etc. All this and more must be taken into account. Gilbert Frankau at a debate once said (perhaps with his tongue in his cheek) that "Writing is a trade and not an art," and this book portrays the craft of short story writing as a commercial undertaking with no higher object than that of money-making. However, young writers who tend to "slop," whose adjectives lead them astray, and whose descriptions run away with them, should read the chapters on Composition, Dialogue, Style and Analysis, and get down to bed-rock shorn of italics and exclamation marks, and face, with a definite conception of hard work before them, the technique to which they must aspire.

YARNS.

Once Upon a Time. Children's Stories from the Classics. Retold by Blanche Winder. With 48 colour plates by Harry G. Theaker. (Ward, Lock. 6s.)

This is a collection of the legends of Greece and Rome put together in simple language for children. To include every myth and story of the ancients would be almost impossible, and the selection is very well chosen and arranged. The illustrations vary, some being far better than others. But why not give the children the real names of the Shining Ones? The Latin versions can never approach the beauty and meaning of the Greek. Zeus and Hera indeed dwell on the snowy slopes of Mount Olympus, but about Jupiter and Juno we have serious doubts. And it surely is less than truth to say that Minerva was "now and then called Pallas Athene." Apart from this, which is a question of taste, the book is well planned, and many stories can be culled from it for the camp fire or Pow-wow. One particular merit is that the smaller legends, so difficult to find when wanted, are included, and the small person will discover the stories of Narcissus, Adonis, Phaeton, Icarus and Atalanta, as well as the adventures of Perseus, Jason, Ulysses and the rest. Perhaps it is because the book is so definitely "for the young," that we miss the authentic touch of mystery and awe. Yet who shall say that the children are not nearer to the Immortals than ourselves? R. H.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Wild Life in Devon. By Douglas Gordon. (Murray. 7s. 6d. net.)

Mr. Gordon writes his very delightful book from the dual point of view of the naturalist and the sportsman, and therefore it will appeal to both sections of his public. He claims that there is nothing paradoxical in his attitude, and that in pursuit of fur and feather the sportsman learns much of the cunning and wiles of wild things, as they endeavour to elude their foes, and much of the hunter's woodcraft under all conditions, that adds considerably to the more patient naturalists' equipment. It is regrettable that the two attributes—sportsman and nature lover—are not inseparable. It is certainly true that there are good sportsmen who bring real knowledge and love of woodcraft to their hunting, but who do not include amongst their number the man with a gun "who can spend whole days alone with the wild life of the woods or the shore, thoroughly enjoying every moment thus employed, even though he never sets eyes upon the game of which he is ostensibly in search." To the latter type of sportsman Mr. Gordon quite obviously belongs. His vivid description of the otter hunt, when he alone knew where the otter was hiding, is one of the most effective pieces of writing in the book. He indulges in no flights of imagination to work upon his readers' emotions; the tale is set down straightforwardly, and his narrative power is considerable. "The huntsman was casting up-stream, tapping the rushes with his pole, while hounds worked the hovers under the banks. I looked at the stub again. There was no mistaking it now. It was the otter's flat head, resting there with the nose just above water. . . . I watched him without stirring until our eyes met. Then I expected him to duck on the instant. He did no such thing. He looked me squarely in the face, and something in his little black fishy eyes stirred me uneasily. . . ." Mr. Gordon considered the more "sportsmanlike" course was to keep the secret, entitled as he was on this occasion to an onlooker's privilege, and in the end the otter escaped. In the chapter on fox cubs we have woodcraft rather than sport, and so again in the story of his observations of red deer on Exmoor, where he actually saw two rival stags fight their autumn duel almost to the death. In the chapter on the roe-deer, Mr. Gordon again subordinates the hunting to the humane instinct, and the story of the hunted buck is one of the most charming. Other chapters on the hare, snipe, curlew, sparrow-hawk, woodpecker, make one envy the author his intimate acquaintance with wild life in the West Country. The book is excellently illustrated by photographs by Miss Frances Pitt.

MARCH, 1924]

GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE

Watched by Wild Animals. By Enos A. Mills. (Eveleigh Nash. 7s. 6d. net.)

Mr. Mills is convinced that in his wanderings on mountain or prairie he is as much the observed as the observer. He seems to have endless opportunities for getting to know intimately wild life in the Rockies, and in his silent watches by trail and river to have had amazing dramas played out before him. The book is full of little personal anecdotes of his encounters with big horn, bear, beaver, coney, coyote or wolf, and is written simply, though with occasional lapses of style (as, for instance, his constant use of the word "ever") and occasional repetitions. The watching of a wild life trail is one of the most interesting descriptions he gives us; friend meets friend, stranger meets stranger, foe meets foe, and all adopt different tactics along the "right of way." The following is the account of two of these trail encounters: "One of the meetings of the Grizzlies which I witnessed was on this ridge trail. A steady rain was falling. Each saw the other coming in the distance and each gave the right-of-way as though accidentally, by showing interest in fallen logs and boulder piles away from the trail. Each ludicrously pretending not to see the other, finally a passing was achieved, the trail regained without a salute. Two other Grizzlies . . . saw each other coming, but each held to the trail. At less than a length apart both rose and roared—feigned surprise—and soundly blamed the other for the narrowly averted and well-nigh terrible collision. But no delay for the last word. Each well pleased with the meeting, hastened on, too wise to look back." The book is well illustrated by photographs.

HANDICRAFT.

Embroidered andaced leather Work. By Ann Macbeth. (Methuen. 3s. 6d. net.)

I should like to recommend to amateur leather workers the book on leather work that has recently been written by Ann Macbeth. This book contains many useful suggestions and hints, and the author has collected some delightfully original designs and ideas for useful as well as ornamental articles. The illustrations are excellent, as "how to make the thing" is clearly shown, as well as what the article looks like when it is finished. Directions are found for making baby's shoes; slippers and moccasins; and various kinds of hats. Most amusing suggestions for the making of tassels and rosettes are here, and some delightful ideas for making cords. Added to this is a charming collection of different kinds of bags. Then there are suggestions for the making of writing cases, coats, handbags, girdles and gloves and indeed many other things, which are put forward in a perfectly simple and direct way. The notes on threads, leathers and tools at the end of the book add considerably to its value.

H. A. W.

PLAYS.

Plays for Women's Institutes and Girls' Clubs. By Ida Lemon. (Wells, Gardner, Darton. 2s. 6d.)

These are well-intentioned little moralities, quite nicely written but rather

a tless and hardly up to the requirements of Guiders, unless in very unsophisticated circles or for very simple entertainments. Obtainable through any bookseller. M. B. C.

NATIONAL SONGS AND DANCES.

The Guild of Play Book of National Dances. Part III. By G. T. Kimmins. (Curwen. 10s. 6d.) Stocked in the Shop.

Although we endeavour as far as possible to stock books and music in the Headquarters' Shop that are within the reach of most purses, there are times when the demand must create the supply, and that supply be of rather an expensive order. For some time requests have been received for books of national dances, both those of this country and others of the European countries. In Part III of the Guild of Play Books will be found not only the music of the dances, but also the steps, the various dances. It includes the Hornpipe, Irish Jig, Scotch Reel and Highland Fling, and the Welsh Cadair Idris. The United Kingdom is represented by the Union Jack Dance (in which the Shamrock is included) and Auld Lang Syne. Foreign countries whose national dances are included are Scandinavia, France, Brittany, Italy, Spain, Holland, Japan, Greece and Russia.

Our National Songs. Volume I. Collected and arranged by Sir Harold Boulton and Arthur Somervell. (Cramer. 4s. net. Melodies and words only, 6d. net.) Stocked in the Shop.

In this admirable collection of old English, Welsh, Irish, Scottish and Canadian songs, we have the beginning of a series of volumes that should make a very special appeal to members of the Scout and Guide Movements. The compilers claim that "taste, both musical and literary, as to the form in which the public likes its national song presented to it, is continually altering and developing. But the good old melodies flow on, and unless decay in patriotism or literary and musical taste reaches undreamed of depths of degradation, each decade will welcome successive attempts to display the old treasures in a suitable form." In the first volume we have "The Banks of Allan Water," "We be Three Poor Mariners" and "Sally in our Alley" amongst the seven English songs; "The Skye Boat Song" and "The Bonnie House o' Airlie" amongst the five Scottish and Highland ballads. Ireland is represented by "Robin Adair," "Let Erin Remember" and two others; Wales by "The March of the Men of Harlech," "All through the Night," and "Mentra Gwen"; and Canada by the stirring "O Canada," set to Lavallée's French air, which was written in 1880. The remaining volumes are in preparation.

A Nursery Sing Song. Music by Martin Shaw. Rhymes by Christian Rossetti. (Curwen. 2s. 6d.)

A delightful collection of songs set to quite beautiful music, but they are rather too difficult for young children to sing

themselves. The composer has hardly caught the simplicity of the words, though he has enhanced their charm, and the small brain will scarcely master certain difficulties of tune and changes of key. The troubles of time and changes of key. The collection may be compared to the "Nursery Rhymes of Old London," in so far as their achievement is only possible to the older folk, though their appeal is to all who hear them. But for smaller Guides rather than Brownies the "Sing Song" should be very welcome.

VERSE.

The Shorter Poems of the Eighteenth Century. An Anthology selected and edited with an Introduction by Iolo A. Williams. (Heinemann. 10s. 6d. net.)

Mr. Iolo Williams, who has made a special study of eighteenth century literature, has performed in a manner entirely satisfactory what has evidently been to him a labour of love. In compiling this anthology he has limited himself more or less strictly to poems of not exceeding one hundred lines in length, and has abstained from extracts. In his introduction he pleads for a juster appreciation of the merits of the poetry of an age which appears, in the light of to-day, to have struggled for the achievement of no more than a certain niceness of expression. But to condemn an age for the over-zealousness of a few of its components is not the best way to arrive at a true estimate, and in this volume Mr. Williams proves, I think, his case; which is that these poets "added to English poetry a grave and solemn majesty of utterance and—in other moods—a clear and sparkling wit that was new to our poetic literature." The field covered is a wide one; the gentle cadence of the immortal *Elegy*; Cowper's hymn, "Hark, my soul, it is the Lord"; Goldsmith's "Mrs. Mary Blaize"; all these and many others less familiar will repay the reader who spares, in these troubled, hurried days, a few moments for wandering through old glories of past generations. I. D.

Boggarty Ballads. By Madeleine Nightingale. Illustrated by woodcuts by Charles T. Nightingale. (Basil Blackwell. 2s. 6d. net.)

There is something about the name of these ballads that will prove a sure attraction to Brownie folk, and the dreadful story of the Boggarty Lucy in "The Ballad of the Witches' Holiday" will make any Brownie's flesh creep, to say nothing of Brown Owl's. In fact it would probably be as well not to recite it to an imaginative Pack just at bed-time.

And sudden from its hollow heart
A fearsome witch appears,

With eyes that whirl like Catherine wheels,

And slimey hands like frogs' and eels',
And furry donkey's ears. . . .

Lucy shrieked—and fled. No wonder. But luckily the Owl was there to comfort her. "Tom the Piper's Son," and the poor agonised little piglet as pictured by Mr. Nightingale, is a stirring adventure with ultimate punishment for wrongdoing; but it is the little pink pig for which one really grieves, not thieving Tom.

Meeting of THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL.

Held February 21st, 1924.

Present: Mr. Everett in the chair (later Mrs. Mark Kerr), Miss Behrens, Miss Burges, Miss Cordes, Dame Helen Gwynne Vaughan, D.B.E., the Hon. Mrs. North, and Lady Helen Whitaker.

Owing to the International and Imperial Conference and the World Camp being held this year, it was decided that the Commissioners' Conference, usually held at Swanwick in the autumn, should be postponed until the early spring of 1925.

The balance sheet for the year ending December, 1923, was submitted and approved by the Committee.

The Hon. Mrs. North and the Lady Helen Whitaker were appointed as delegates to the Conference on the Prevention of the Causes of War, to be held at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, May 5th to 8th.

Alternative tests for Extension Brownies and Guides were authorised.

Routine and financial business was transacted.

AWARDS

MEDAL OF MERIT.

P. L. Nancy Burniston, 1st Prestatyn Company, for averting street accident at Prestatyn, on November 20th, 1923.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.

Guide Ursula Thomas, Woodlands Company, Glenelg, South Australia, for rendering help in drowning accident.

Guide Nita Richards, Woodlands Company, Glenelg, South Australia, for rendering help in drowning accident.

GOLD CORDS.

P. L. Doreen Willats, 2nd Rochester Company.
Second Rowena Robertson, 10th Bourne-mouth West Company.

P. L. Evelyn Lidbetter, 2nd Worthing Y.W.C.A. Company.

P. L. Dorothy Foster, 2nd Worthing Y.W.C.A. Company.

BLUE DIPLOMAS.

Miss G. H. Swinburne, 41, Kinkora Road, Hawthorne, Melbourne, Australia.

Miss M. Bush, 251, View Street, Bendigo, Victoria, Australia.

HEADQUARTERS' NOTICES.

ATTENTION must again be drawn to the inconvenience and delay that is being caused at Headquarters by insufficiently addressed parcels and letters.

In every case the words GIRL GUIDE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS must form part of the address. It is altogether insufficient merely to address letters to The Secretary, 25, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1. No responsibility can be taken by either the Post Office or Headquarters for correspondence insufficiently addressed.

TRAVELLING ABROAD.

THE attention of Guiders is drawn to the fact that before arrangements are made for travelling or camping abroad in Companies or small parties, permission must first be obtained from Headquarters, through the Local and County Commissioners concerned.

Collective passports may be obtained from the Passport Office at a cost of 5s. for Guides under 18 years of age. These passports will only be issued after the sanction of Headquarters has been obtained, and applications to the Passport Office must be accompanied by the written permission of Headquarters.

LOST PROPERTY.

VARIOUS sums of money and also purses have been left by mistake in the Shop. Will anyone wishing to make a claim write to the Secretary.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 60).

TO THE EDITOR, "GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE."

DEAR EDITOR,—I was interested in the letter of a Captain on school Companies in the December GAZETTE. Surely it is rather a strange conception of Guiding to disapprove of any kind of Company. When the Founder originated the Movement was it not with the intention that it should embrace all classes? Why should some girls be debarred from the great joy of Guiding, which would be the case if there were no school Companies owing to most Companies meeting in the evening which prevents many of the younger girls being allowed to join. I agree that school time tables are well filled, but even so a fair amount find time for Guiding. Again I agree that school Companies should be run independently of the school, I have nothing to do with the school except as Captain of the Guides, also I would add school difficulties are never connected with Guides. As to competing with other Companies, I fail to see why poor Companies do not stand a chance. Surely no one judges actual uniforms, but rather bright badges, belts, clean ties and shoulder tapes. No matter how "well off" a company is they cannot buy tidiness and bright badges, nor can proficiency in signalling and drill, etc., be bought, but only gained by work.—Yours sincerely,

A CAPTAIN OF A SCHOOL COMPANY.

BIRD WATCHING.

TO THE EDITOR, "GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE."

DEAR EDITOR,—I was very interested to read "Feathered Acrobats of the Countryside," by Charles S. Bayne, in the January GAZETTE. There is quite a colony of Great Tits in this garden, and it might interest you to hear about one particularly bold little fellow. I always have a little string bag of nuts outside my window, which is much appreciated by the tits; but my particular friend evidently thought there were better things to be found inside my room, and finding the verandah door open, in he flew. I kept perfectly still and watched him exploring. Finally he settled on the washstand, had a peck at my sponge, and then calmly proceeded to eat the soap! He simply loved it, and it was all I could do not to burst out laughing. Then it struck me that it couldn't be very good for him, so I moved just a tiny bit to show him I was there, and he flew out, most indignant at being disturbed at his meal. While on the subject of birds, I saw one the other day which has puzzled me very much, and no one can tell me what it was by my description. It was about the size of a sparrow, and as far as I could see its breast was greyish-white, its back black and white, and its head was black with a red patch on the top. Can anyone enlighten me as to its species?—Yours sincerely,

E. DOUDNEY.

La Charmille,
Chexbres-sur-Vevay,
Switzerland.

LANYARDS.

TO THE EDITOR, "GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE."

DEAR EDITOR,—Having read the letter of "A Scottish Guider," in which she says that constantly to wash lanyards "is expensive and soon ruins them," I should like to say that I have had two lanyards in wear during the last four years, and though they are constantly being washed, they are still a good colour and show no signs of being "ruined." They are put in cold water with Volvolutum Soap (full directions are given with each bar of soap, which costs 5½d.), and are boiled for half an hour. No rubbing is necessary. The bar of soap will last a long time if it is only used for washing lanyards, and this is more economical than buying "endless new lanyards."—Yours sincerely,

A DULWICH GUIDER.

CORDS.

TO THE EDITOR, "GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE."

DEAR MADAM,—Having read the correspondence on the wearing of cords, I thought it would be interesting to consult the Guides themselves. I am Captain of two Companies, a small one in a village five miles from anywhere, and rather a large one in a public school. The village Company voted unanimously and emphatically that "cords should be worn, especially by Commissioners." We seldom see one, and, when we do, we like to be thrilled. Later, an amendment was passed that, as All Round Cords soon became faded and shabby, they might be optional, but Gold Cords, which look very smart and are hard to win, even for a Guider, should certainly be worn. The School Company took longer to decide, but eventually eleven out of twelve Patrols voted that all cords should be worn. The twelfth voted as above, with the exception of one Guide, who preferred that Commissioners only should wear cords. I had no idea how the voting would go, and thought the result might interest others who are debating the question.—Yours truly, E. F. LISTER.

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

Lanyards.

"Another Scottish Guider" (Edinburgh), writes: "Personally I have found that the best plan is to keep two lanyards, so that one is always clean to put on. I have had these two for a couple of years, and they are as good as the day I bought them. I have never found that constant washing 'ruins' them."

"Another Scottish Guider" (Inverness): "I think it would be a very great mistake to alter the colour of the lanyard. They are, I believe, copied from those worn by seamen in the Navy, and to change their colour would be utterly to destroy their character and significance. Surely in this tremendous zeal for 'change' we are not going to do away with all the distinctive, smart and suggestive qualities of our uniform?"

(It is impossible to print the numerous letters received on the subjects of cords and lanyards.—Ed.)

NOW READY.

The Scottish Country Dance Book.

Vol. I.

Price 2/6.

Stocked at

Girl Guide Headquarters (Scotland)
12, MELVILLE STREET, EDINBURGH.

MARCH, 1924]

GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE

Girl Guides' Gazette.

Articles and Reports, photographs and drawings for insertion in the GAZETTE, letters to the Editor, and Books for Review should be sent, if possible, by the 10th of the previous month to the Editor, Girl Guides' Imperial Headquarters, 25, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

MSS., photographs and drawings cannot be returned unless a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed. No responsibility can be accepted by the Editor in regard to contributions submitted, but every effort is made to ensure their safe return, should the necessary postage be received.

Advertisements (other than classified line advertisements) and all business communications in this connection should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, Girl Guides' Gazette, 18, Henrietta Street, W.C.2.

Subscriptions to be sent in to The Secretary, Girl Guide Headquarters, 25, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

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

THE SENSE OF PROPORTION

By MRS. CRICHTON MILLER.

THE sense of proportion is the possession of the instinct for right values. When we have to decide whether a step is wise or foolish, whether a mistake is important or trivial, whether a situation is dangerous or amusing—what is the scale of values by which we form our judgment? To what considerations do we give most weight? What test do we apply?

Some naturally possess this sound sense of values; they seize instinctively the essential element in a story or a situation. It is almost like a sense of time or that elusive sense of weight so essential to the first-class Guide. But if we find ourselves imperfectly endowed with this sense of weight, how do we proceed to acquire it? By comparing the weight of one object with another. Similarly, if we have not "absolute pitch," we must set to work to compare relative values in daily life. An adult can regard the ruin of a bicycle with tolerable equanimity, because he realises the miraculous escape he has experienced from serious personal injury. On the other hand, the schoolboy who has narrowly escaped a fatal accident on the football field will remain clamorously inconsolable because a fractured jaw has cost him his school colours. We smile indulgently and say to one another that while we would not like to see him voicing other sentiments, no one could expect a boy to have a sense of proportion. In this connection it is worth while to remember that we may often help our right values by looking at misfortune in the person of a friend, rather than in our own. It is wonderfully easy to have a just sense of proportion when it is a friend's six teeth which have to be extracted to-morrow, whereas personal bias causes the prospect to blot the very sun out of the heavens when the case is our own.

A lack of the sense of proportion lies at the root of most of the mistakes in life, and is certainly the source of most troubles in Guide work. In this connection there are three different aspects of the question which we must think out very clearly.

What value do we each place upon Guiding in itself?

How do we fit it into our conception of the universe? What do we feel it is worth to the world?

In thus weighing the movement as a whole, let us remember that it is not given to any one nation, to any one organisation, to any one church, to show forth more than one aspect of truth. Each is trustee for its own aspect. But truth is greater than the Guide movement, as God is greater than the Church, and our sense of values is false when we unconsciously allow the lesser to usurp the place of the greater. Many workers seem incapable of any vision beyond their own movement. We should each ask ourselves: "Am I seeing life whole? or am I becoming absorbed in one aspect of it?" The danger of obsession is one to which women are more prone than men. We Guiders in particular must realise that we do a girl an injury if we block her outlook upon life even by the Guide movement. The world can doubtless be regenerated without the Guide movement, although not (we may be justified in believing) so quickly! Similarly we must recognise that there is room in the world for other similar organisations—for the Boys' Brigade and Church Lads' Brigade, as well as for the Scouts; for the Girls' Guildry and for Camp Fire girls, as well as for Guiding. We may hold (as I personally do) that no other movement is so powerful a weapon in the hand of our generation as the

Guides, but nevertheless other weapons are needed also. Above all let us remember in all our relations with other organisations, never to waste time fighting rivals when we could fight evils.

What value do we put on Guiding in our own particular life?

How do we fit it into our individual scheme of things? Let us realise frankly that Guiding cannot hold the first place in the life of almost any individual. If it does, the chances are that the life indicates want of balance or artificiality. If there be any family in which Guide or Brownie children think of their mother in terms of the Commissioner (however beloved) an injury has been done to the relationship which is primeval and eternal. More often perhaps we find parents complaining querulously of the obsessed Guider daughter. It is a young mistake—this overstatement of a good cause—but it is a real dis-service to the movement. The best gift any of us can make to Guiding is that of a whole personality, although it never can, or should, be the whole of a personality. The problem of life must always be the just balance between conflicting claims, and no one can hold the scales but oneself.

There is yet another sense in which we must retain our instinct for proportion. Loyalty to any cause demands that we stand by it, not because we approve of every individual object by the same methods. This does not mean that we must go bail for the personal idiosyncrasies of every colleague or official—that we must hand in our resignation because we cannot endorse the dictum of every fellow-worker: "To be ready to sacrifice minor principles for greater ones—this is the spirit of compromise. Loyalty does not involve unanimity, but general agreement. To elevate a harmless enough prejudice into a principle, and to feel called upon to testify to it, is a failing peculiar to those of us who hail from the north of the Tweed. But others unfortunately have caught the infection from us. Let us make up our minds what things are worth fighting for and what are not. It may be better from the hygienic point of view to wear sandals and no hat, but the well balanced man realises that if he follows out his logical conviction on the subject he will immediately be classed as a crank, and his possibility of usefulness to other and more important causes will thereby be greatly diminished. He will not waste time and strength in vindicating his choice of underwear when he might be vindicating an unpopular cause of much greater general utility.

Excellently has R. H. Soltan said: "Be very sure that you make a clear distinction between essentials and non-essentials. Don't be 'cussed' about what you would realise to be a detail if you approached the matter with a little detachment or sense of humour. To fight to the last ditch about a vital issue is noble, but 'die-hardism' about trifles is childish and anti-social."

Time and strength are limited—let us estimate which things are most important, and concentrate upon them.

In Guiding itself, which aspects of the work do we consider the most important?

(a) In our Message to our Guides. There are many noble ideals in Guiding: no one can absorb all; which is the one which each of us individually is stressing most? There is the ideal of smartness, alertness, the sense of the corporate life. There is the ideal of efficiency, thoroughness, punctuality, reliability. There is the sense of brotherhood. There is the inspiration of a Cause; which of these is the ideal that we would stake everything upon passing on?

(b) In our Company discipline. A right sense of proportion here is essential. Nagging is largely due to false values. Never let us present to girls petty regulations without explaining the symbolism and soul which lies behind them. Even the rule about pigtailed is not arbitrary! Let us distinguish between lawlessness and mere restlessness. Red tape should always be avoided, and it should be easy to know which irregularities can be safely overlooked, and which have a real significance behind them.

(c) In our Company work. Let our programmes for the year be well balanced, and due value given to the different elements of an all-round development. Signalling, badge work, camping, public service—all have their place. Let the Company feel that we give "top marks" to the things that matter most in the highest sense.

Whatever our sense of values may be, our Guides will find it out, or rather they will know it instinctively. We need not pretend that our aim is idealism, if in reality it is smartness. Thus everything is reduced to the old need of clear thinking on our part, of a definite aim in our Guiding. If the fairy godmother of nursery tales were to appear before us now, offering the miraculous gift of "whatever we most desired" for our Company,

how many of us on the spur of the moment could state what we would choose that gift to be? Yet it is just here that the whole crux of our Guide work lies. If our aim is right, and is clear to ourselves and our Company, the minor problems of proportion will instinctively settle themselves. He who walks upon a tight rope will keep his balance best by fixing his eye upon the distant objective. And it—as Guides—we hold before us all the time our ultimate aim, we shall not be betrayed into rash or immature judgments.

"A sense for the whole," says Plato, "is the sign of the sound mind."

GARDENING NOTES

Window Box Gardening.

To many people living in the heart of cities or occupying flats which have no individual gardens, window box gardening forms the only means of growing plants and having a succession of cheerful blooms all through the spring and summer.

The difficulties are often rather great, as the plants are necessarily growing under somewhat cramped conditions of restricted space and one-sided light, but a little attention to a few details should ensure success.

The first necessity is strong boxes of wood made to fit the window sill, and as wood is liable to rot easily with continued moisture, the boxes should be painted with creosote, which can be bought quite cheaply. Pieces of bark nailed on to the front of the boxes serve to hide the wood and produce a rural effect, but the plants themselves will very largely cover up anything unsightly when they once get going.

Soil is the next important factor. Generally speaking, any fertile garden soil is suitable; but the worms should first be removed, as they upset the drainage in a small space. If the soil has to be bought on purpose, a bucket or so of good loam (a mixture of sand and clay) will serve very well. The mould should be tightly packed in the boxes as any looseness will cause water to run through too quickly and the plants will then suffer from drought.

A start can be made in late February or early March with spring plants; and for this any of the following are suitable: wallflower, forget-me-not, polyanthus, arabis, aubretia, viola, auricula, etc.

A charming effect can be made by planting a trailing plant such as aubretia near the front of the box and having behind something taller such as wallflower. Any species of viola or arabis can remain all through the summer and will flower at quite frequent intervals, sometimes almost continuously, while the plants behind can be renewed as occasion demands.

As the season advances, many other plants become available besides the better known and more commonly used ones, as geranium, marguerite, petunia, etc. Many of the annuals, such as virginian stock, ten-week stock, clarkia, godetia, larkspur and many others can be suitably raised in window boxes, while the dwarf hardy Tom Thumb nasturtium is always available and is eminently fitted to brighten up rather dreary surroundings with its scarlet flowers.

In a sunny situation a good deal of watering will be required when it is at all warm. The plants should be given a good soaking when the soil appears to be dry and not constantly be given small dribbles. In the latter case, the top soil becomes wet but the roots obtain very little water and so suffer through lack of it, although it may not be apparent from the surface.

Window box gardening in pots is also a possibility, but is less to be recommended as boxes will be found much more satisfactory in the long run. They are more roomy and allow of a better arrangement of the plants.

The Flower Garden in March.

Prepare the ground for seed sowing by raking the soil between the herbaceous plants or on any bare spaces, but do not attempt seed sowing until the end of the month, unless the weather is exceptionally favourable.

Continue to roll the lawn except in wet weather and see to the tidying of the grass edges. These may have become ragged since the autumn and should be straightened with a half moon cutter and finally cut with the shears. Mowing should begin this month. If cutting is delayed for several more weeks the grass will have begun to grow and the first mowing will be an arduous job. Look over the paths bordering the flowerbeds; small grass weeds will be pushing their way up and if these are removed before they can seed a great deal of trouble can be saved.

The Vegetable Garden.

The first sowings of nearly all the principal vegetables should be got in before the end of the month—peas, broad beans, turnips, onions, lettuce, etc. Carrots may be delayed for a week or so and runner and dwarf beans must not be put in

until April is fairly far advanced. The peas must be protected from mice by dipping them in red lead and paraffin before sowing, and from birds by an efficient netting of black thread.

Keep any spare ground well broken up and rake it down finely in preparation for more seed sowing.

Trample down the earth very firmly with the feet after planting onions; this ensures a compact seed bed, without which proper germination does not take place.

Under Glass.

Plant sweet peas seven or eight in a 5 inch pot, and place on a sunny shelf. Many of the half-hardy annuals, such as aster, ageratum, nemesia and verbenas can now be sown in shallow wooden boxes or pots.

Keep a supply of mustard and cress going, and make a succession of sowings every week or ten days.

Remove late chrysanthemum cuttings from where they have been set and pot them into small pots. More advanced cuttings should have their tops pinched off when they are about 4 in. high.

B. McALL.

VERSE COMPETITION

THE results of the Verse Competition (announced in the January GAZETTE), and which has been so kindly judged for us by Mr. Alfred Noyes, are as follows:—

1st Prize.

Miss O. M. Venner, Captain, 1st Southill Company.

2nd Prize.

Miss M. Gregory, Captain, 1st Tiverton Company.

Very Highly Commended.

1. Miss P. Davison, Lieutenant, 30th Westminster Company.

2. Miss Macdonald (late), Captain, 1st Lyndhurst Rangers.

Commended.

1. Mrs. Lillie, Captain, 1st Bramford Rangers.

2. Miss E. Harman, 2nd Hendington Company.

3. Miss M. E. Kaye, Kensington.

4. Mrs. Birley, Captain, 1st Eardisland Company.

5. Miss M. L. Cameron, Brown Owl, 2nd Englefield Green Pack.

6. Miss P. Tatham Thompson, District Commissioner, Bristol.

Mr. Noyes has written the following interesting criticism of the verses sent in, which will be an inspiration to all who took part in the competition, and encourage others to try their luck again. The winning lyric will be found on another page.

"I think that, unquestionably, the poem entitled 'The Hounds' is the best. The last stanza is particularly good. It is lucid throughout, and the imagery is vivid and strong. Moreover, it has the sense of rhythm and the musical note, which—though it is too often forgotten nowadays—differentiate poetry from prose. It is too often forgotten that vividness, even when it is masterly, and depth of thought, are just as characteristic of prose as of poetry; and that there must be, in poetry, that indefinable musical element which has from the beginning distinguished it from prose, and justified the use of rhythm and metre. This mistake has been carried to the point when writers speak of the musical element as if it were a fault, rather than the essence of poetry.

"It was particularly pleasant, therefore, to find in nearly all of the poems a feeling for the music of poetry. For this reason I would place the song, 'Hither, oh hither,' second on the list. It has touches of the Elizabethan lyrical melody, and the internal rhymes in the fifth and sixth lines of each stanza are as effective as they are spontaneous. It is slighter than the poem called 'Hounds,' but I think it only fair to say that (while it must be relegated to the second place for this reason) its music is quite as effective, and that one feels the same difficulty as in trying to decide whether a crimson rambler or a briar-rose is to be given the first prize for beauty. The best way of conveying what I mean is, perhaps, to say that there are evidences in the second of an equal poetic gift, while in the first it is more fully displayed.

"It is very difficult to choose the third, for a number of others are on a remarkably high level for a competition of this kind. I think, on the whole, 'Reproach' (if there were not quite so much repetition in it) would have been my choice of them all. It has more evidences of poetic feeling than most of the others, but it is not quite as lucid in form or as clearly thought out (the same thing really) as it might be. There is, however, real feeling, and the root of the matter is in the writer, though for the reasons I have given—its looser construction—it can only take third place.

"All the World Over' deserves great praise.

"I doubt whether a similar competition at any period would have drawn out work of such merit; and I must congratulate you on the results."

ALFRED NOYES.

PSYCHOLOGY IN THE SICK-ROOM

By ISABEL MACDONALD.

(Diplômée in Nursing; Medallist, Royal Sanitary Institute; S.R.N.; F.I.H.)

IN every sphere of human existence at the present time we find considerations relating to the mental life assuming a greater importance. More and more people seem to dwell in the mental plane rather than in the physical, and the mind learns to adapt itself to all sorts of conditions which, in the past, would have produced pessimism and worry. But there is one condition to which most individuals have not learnt to adjust their minds and that is to suffering, to any departure from the normal healthy function, of the physical body. Great minds there have been who were able to conquer physical disability and to make poor broken bodies serve their intellects and meet demands which would bring many a healthy man to a state of complete mental collapse. But these are the exceptions and as a rule the health of mind and body are very much interdependent. In nursing one cannot exaggerate the importance of a capacity, in the nurse, to understand something of the influence of bodily disease on the mind of her patient, and of how his temperament and feelings may be altered by this. It is true that most people are quite ready to make allowance for such alteration, they look on the body as a more or less perfectly formed machine, and when one part is affected by injury or illness they recognise that probably all other parts will function less perfectly as a result. Undoubtedly illness itself must lead to such disharmony, but there are factors which often affect the patient more seriously than even the localised condition of ill-health can do directly. Almost any form of illness, forces the patient to change, in greater or less degree, the habits of a life-time and throws into his subconscious mind the ever present thought of illness. Even those with but a slight knowledge of psychology, know that the effects of the latter condition are serious enough, but the change necessitated when a person passes from a life of activity to one of inactivity brings about a break in the rhythm of the habits of a life-time and a consequent subconscious upheaval which is often as serious as sickness itself. Thus it is obvious that the patient's nervous system should receive the same consideration and care as his poor suffering body. The effects of the change in the ordinary rhythm of life upon his system cannot be too strongly impressed upon those who are caring for him, for such understanding will prove helpful, not to the patient alone, but to the nurse as well. With some knowledge of how ill-health affects the mind one will be able to excuse impatience, irritation, lack of appreciation perhaps, contrariness and such like traits. Further, this very knowledge will serve to create certain subconscious powers of self-control, and so conserve the nurse's own strength which otherwise might be dissipated by useless irritation and annoyance.

Time is frequently wasted, worse than wasted, in efforts to reason with a patient or, to put the position more accurately, in efforts to force his reason to adopt a view which is very far from being in accordance with the emotions and feelings which hold dominance over him at the moment. During illness little or no good will be done by trying to force the reason by the use of argument; efforts of this sort are more likely to rear up obstacles in the patient's mind towards the course it is desired he should adopt. On the other hand a sympathetic understanding that his nervous system is enfeebled under the strain which illness has laid upon it, will lead the nurse to an intuitive faculty for inducing a kind of auto-suggestion which will cause his thought-life to flow in healthy channels—in a direction conducive to recovery, rather than to any exaggeration of his illness. By such suggestion there can be brought into play those wonderful subconscious powers inherent in the human personality which have such powerful influences on health.

But, if one is to be able to give real help to those who are sick, the power to understand them must be cultivated in daily life. True it is that there are people who, from mere intuition, always seem to know the right thing to do, the right thing to say and the right moment to say it; people who know just the remark which, when it is dropped, will open wide the gates of

courage and hope to a mind worn and distorted perhaps, by the rack of pain. Such gifts make their possessor rich in the power to help others along life's journey, but where such gifts are not inborn in the nurse they can be cultivated. Daily one must try to attain to the power to put oneself in another's place until it becomes almost a habit of life to do so. Observe for instance a person who is happy and try to experience exactly what he feels. Or again, when you meet with one who has suffered some great calamity, one who is worried perhaps or disappointed, let your own feelings experience something of his sadness and his fear. Carry the same practices into the animal world; try to experience the feeling behind the cry of some animal or the song of some bird. And still further can one go and cultivate the same sympathetic attitude of mind towards the vegetable world. *Feel* the beauty of the flowers and their unfolding in the sunshine; picture in your mind their gradual decay. The qualities which such practices bring will be invaluable in the sick-room and in ordinary life, for not only will they engender a capacity for ready sympathy but they will produce in oneself wonderful forces of self-control and calm which must react on the patient, and which must prove the greatest safeguard to their possessor in preventing the overflow of feelings and emotions which tend to squander nervous force. They will tend even more and more to bring to you a knowledge of the patient's needs before he has spoken them, almost before he realises them himself.

Through these same faculties, when cultivated, will one be enabled to guide the patient's thoughts into currents which will lead to recovery, and the risk of such retarding habits of mind as depression, irritation and such like will be to a certain extent avoided. In order to be successful in this direction the nurse should keep in her own mind the course of thought she would wish her patient to follow; she must, while avoiding appearance of contradiction, take it for granted that he will follow step by step a process of suggestion scarcely recognisable as such to the casual onlooker, but which will tend towards good mental balance and a spirit of cheery optimism. To guide the patient's thought in this way ought always to enter into the nurse's scheme of things, for thereby she can often avoid certain complications of the nervous system which make convalescence needlessly tedious and prolonged.

Above all things the nurse should help the patient to guard against the habits of introspection which often have their origin in some serious illness. During sickness, but more especially during convalescence, the tendency of the patient's mind is to contract into his own personality and this tendency is frequently very much encouraged by the anxiety of his friends to illustrate their sympathy by continuous and searching inquiries as to his condition. The mind of the patient should be directed outside himself as much as possible during illness, to all that is beautiful in nature, the sky, the trees, the green fields, and so on; the value of plenty of flowers cannot be over-estimated in this connection.

Strive to have a peaceful atmosphere in the sick-room, one of confidence that whatever the needs of the future may be, strength will inevitably be forthcoming to meet them. Orderliness in the sick-room will tend to promote the calm that is much needed at these times, and the members of the household should be encouraged to follow as far as possible the usual routine, for it is to be remembered that during weakness and ill-health a person seems to be especially susceptible to a curious telepathic connection with the feelings of those about him.

These points which I have raised may seem of minor value to some who have not put them to the test, but they are worth consideration for probably it is attention to them and to others, which to many people appear unimportant, which cause one nurse to have almost uninterrupted success in her work when another fails to give either the comfort or the support which will induce recovery.

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NOTES BY THE CHIEF GUIDE

Many Commissioners and others may have noticed a small paragraph in the last issue of the GAZETTE, under the Report of the Meeting of the Committee, which merely stated that Mrs. Houston-Craufurd had been appointed as my Deputy Chief Commissioner for Scotland.

May I offer an apology for not having written fully in the GAZETTE at once on the subject. Guiders and Guides alike in Scotland will have already known that owing to ill-health the first D.C.C., Miss Buchan-Hepburn, has had to relinquish the position.

Kindly sympathy and good wishes will go to her from many Guide hearts on her retirement from office, and the pioneers of the early days of Guiding in the North will remember what sturdy work was done and what an uphill task lay before her when she first took up the reins as my Deputy in 1917.

What she did in the ensuing years is not written down, and perhaps I alone as Chief Commissioner can know of the work that she carried through carefully, kindly and with a quiet steadfastness of purpose that was an example to many. What has been achieved largely as a result of her efforts is however written large in the Annual Report; for thanks to her handling of the task, and thanks to her untiring efforts, Guiding was then set on the upward path with strong hands chosen to steer it aright, and only steady progress has been made throughout Scotland in the last seven busy years.

As the parting Deputy retires, with deep appreciation of her work uppermost in the minds of her many fellow-workers, the incoming Deputy will also receive a very cordial welcome on all hands. Mrs. Houston Craufurd has been chosen by the unanimous wish of all County Commissioners in Scotland, and indeed we are very lucky in having secured this very real Guide to lend her weight and her wisdom to the Movement in this new capacity.

International Guiding.

The British Guides in Paris, whose Commissioner is Miss Yates, 24 rue d'Anjou, Paris viii, and whose Secretary is Mrs. Caillard, 13 rue Spontini, Paris, want to express through me their hope that their fellow Guides from England, and every other part of the world, will get into touch with them when and if they come to Paris. The Paris Guides are longing to give their other sisters in the Movement a real Guide welcome.

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BROWNIE REVELS

"PLEASE cum to our revle," said a notice posted on the board outside the clubroom. Beside it a slip of paper contained the information that Brownie Revels would be held in the Lower Copse on Saturday afternoon. People laughed, but made inquiries, and as the Pack was not bashful in announcing its attractions, the audience was all that could be desired.

Pack revels can be left to the Pack and Brown Owl, but Brownie Revels on a larger scale are usually the fruit of many an agitated meeting, and the cause of undue strain on the organisers. As to the Brownies themselves, their excitement may produce a complete ignorance of everything they should remember, much to the dismay of Brown Owl. All this is often the result of aiming, not too high, but too wide; of trying to fulfil several different needs at once; so that propaganda, rivalry, browniness, friendly meetings, and games are all jumbled up on one afternoon.

Brownie Revels should surely be very simple affairs, and the general aim well within the comprehension of the Brownies. Of course, that aim may differ every time. The Revel may be just a meeting for the purpose of mixing up the Packs in a friendly spirit, aided by tea and games. It may be a demonstration to the public of Brownie ways. Or again, the raising of funds may be the first consideration, in which case a Brownie's aim should be to give the very best value in service to those who come. But whatever the aim, there are certain things which the organisers have to consider, and when these points are settled the rest is much clearer.

Numbers.

There is a great fascination in numbers, but at the Brownie age large numbers are unwise, because Brownies are not easily controlled by one idea at one time (unless it be food). It may be the earnest wish of the organisers that five hundred Brownies shall play "A hunting we will go" at a given moment, but the five hundred can seldom be got to do it without a great deal of arrangement and explanation. The Brownie feels lost in a huge crowd. She clings to Brown Owl, and looks out of the corner of her eye at the next Pack. Were there only about fifty children present, she would be comparatively happy, and able to do herself justice. This is not to make fifty an arbitrary number. A hundred or more Brownies can revel happily, especially out of doors, if the programme is simple and there is plenty of guidance. But revels of four or five hundred really defeat their own aim, and should be left to the Guides.

Time.

This is a point which is often misunderstood. Brownie Revels really start when a Pack leaves home, and end when it returns there. All the time taken up by coming and going should be counted in, and this shortens the programme at once. Suppose a Pack has an hour's lorry ride to reach the place of the revel, then a two and a half hours' programme would mean a stretch of nearly five hours if the time of assembling and sorting beforehand is included. That is quite long enough. In fact, even if the Packs are close at hand, most Brown Owls would agree that three hours is long enough for any actual programme.

This rules out County Revels, and in some cases Divisional ones, and people may be inclined to regret this. But the difficulty of taking Brownies for long journeys is such that only a real need should demand it, and in this case the majority of Brown Owls would probably hold the strain to be unjustifiable.

An exception may be made in the case of whole day programmes such as a day in camp, where meals and rest break up the time; but this kind of thing is not possible with many Packs and does not really come under the heading of Revels.

Food and Shelter.

Who has not catered for Brownies and run out of food too soon? It is an established truth that a Pack can eat more than a Company. Experienced organisers generally order twice the usual quantity for Brownies. Tea is a most important item, but it is equally important that there should be a good supply of drinking water at hand all the time. Brownies are very thirsty people, and even the wise Brown Owl who takes a water bottle will probably find it insufficient.

Adequate accommodation should also be at hand; cloak

rooms allotted to the Packs, and where possible, Guides in charge. Hats and gloves are so easily lost. Moreover, first aid requisites should always be available, and darning wool and brown cotton are much sought after. Of course, Brown Owl has both, but she may not be the person to rescue the victim, and a special mending corner often saves the situation.

Having settled these preliminaries, someone at the committee will probably ask: "And now, what are we going to do?" This is partly decided by the original reason for holding the Revel. Is it to include the public or not? Or are mothers invited? Or is it "just us"? Nothing can be laid down about this. It is sometimes a good thing to show the public what the Brownie Branch is for, and what Packs actually do. If this is attempted, every effort should be made to advertise the affair, and the whole programme should be arranged for definite purposes of propaganda. But in nearly every case Brownie Revels mean a jolly meeting of the Packs, with perhaps a small and friendly audience of well-wishers, who often lend a hand in the proceedings and insist on paying sixpence for a penny programme. "Brownie mothers" will sit on damp banks and cheer every race, and have even been known to run races themselves. That is the best propaganda for the Brownie spirit.

There has been much debate as to whether Brownie Revels should take place at Guide Rallies. As long as the Brownies do revel at their own season, and in their own place, and do not attempt to carry out a programme made for Guides, there is surely no reason why a combined affair should not be arranged. But again time, numbers and accommodation settle the point.

Where is the Revel to be? Out of doors beyond a doubt if any suitable place can be found—a garden, a shady field, or a wood. If each Pack has its own "home" the Brownies can easily be sorted out. Then they can be re-arranged in other groups for different parts of the programme, and the very process of re-arranging can be made into a game with notices in different places such as: "Fairies' Palace. All Fairies meet here for tea," or "Gnomes' Cave. Gnomes may search inside for treasure."

The hunting instinct can be brought in and the Packs left to ramble at will, searching for paper rabbits or butterflies, or little Brownie figures which have been hidden in suitable places. (Don't put a rabbit on a twig or a bird beneath a stone.) Races are a great joy, and if competition is wanted, obstacle races, bringing in different parts of the test work, can be run off in heats. If there is competition, it is a very fair plan to give something to be done at home, such as growing plants or making scrap books, and also some surprise test on the day. But Revels can exist quite happily without any competition at all, and surprises at intervals through the afternoon will keep the interest from flagging.

Another plan is to take one big idea and play it all the time. Peter Pan would be a good example. Each Pack can provide one bit of the story and show it to the others by acting or telling the story, or by dumb show. Why shouldn't Commissioner be Mrs. Darling and summon everybody to the House in the Tree-tops for tea? Or again, singing can be introduced with very good results, and singing games out of doors are very effective. The Packs will probably start in varying keys, but Brown Owls can play the tune on combs to start them off. A combined sing-song at the end, all the six rhymes being sung in the pow-wow ring, makes a good finish.

The "Brownier" a programme can be, so much the better. If the Revels are quite a small affair (three or four Packs in a country district) quite a lot can be done in the way of decoration indoors. Boldly coloured notices are very attractive, especially in a dark hall in winter time. "Here we make magic" is a good sign for the entrance. The Brownies can cut out the letters and paste them on brown paper. A password at the door (first the smile, then a little farther on the salute, then the handshake with the hostess) helps to give the real Brownie atmosphere to the affair. But the simplest of all plans is as follows:—

Take six Brownie Packs.
Mix well together.
Add Owls,
Flavour with Tea,
Decorate with Commissioner,
And serve quickly.

"And when the pie was opened
The birds began to sing,
Wasn't that a dainty dish
To set before a king?"

SHOES

To say nothing of Stockings and Skirts

HOW often have we looked with dismay, and how rarely with pleasure, upon the shoes and stockings presented to our gaze below a uniform skirt. And it is because these necessary articles of apparel are so constantly varied that it has been suggested that a little advice on what should and what should not be worn may not come amiss.

The primary fact of which sight should never be lost is that we are aiming at the attainment of simplicity, utility and neatness for the Guides; therefore, it is for Commissioners to set an example for Guiders to follow, as it is for Guiders to set an example to Guides.



Fig. 1.
We have drawn the buttons on both sides to show the full horror of button boots.



Fig. 2.
Rather too war-like.

Before dealing with shoes, let it be said that silk stockings should never be worn in uniform. There are many fabrics to choose from—lisle thread, cashmere, mercerised cotton, what you will so long as they are plain. But never silk. It is inevitable that the Guides will copy you; the price they can afford to pay is usually small, and in consequence the silk stocking very thin, with the result that the legs themselves gleam through the mesh and thereby destroy the harmony of an otherwise neat and thrifty uniform. Those who have watched "marches past" and inspected Guides will fully appreciate the truth of these remarks (to say nothing of ladders). So beware! no silk stockings.

But to come to shoes. How great the choice appears to be, and how difficult to decide the style that shall prove suitable to the neat black leg and dark blue skirt above it. Two things are clear—shoes and not boots, black and not brown.



Fig. 3.
Not quite war-like enough.



Fig. 4.
This is what comes of not using shoe-trees.

Crocodile, suède, buckskin or patent leather shoes appear to tempt the unwary, but they must be eschewed; they are not uniform.

Shoes with nails in them are excellent for mountain or moor, but they are rather too warlike for Guiding along a pavement or across a wooden floor. And at the other end of the scale come "fancy" shoes—particularly to be avoided; those adorned with straps, fringed tongues, or buckles.

Shoe-trees are used to advantage in all cases; disastrous results ensue from the neglect of this most simple rule. We fully appreciate the feeling of the Guider who wishes to keep her feet dry, but it can be done without having to resort to Sorbo, the use of which has rather distressing results. Surely everyone sympathises with those who suffer from cold feet and chilblains, and the desire to keep the feet warm on a winter's day is paramount in everyone's mind. Black spats may surely be worn, especially when travelling, or to an out-of-door Rally in the winter, but they should be removed and concealed before speaking at a meeting, as it is to be remembered that when on a platform the eyes of many are on every portion of one's uniform.

Let us now turn our attention to skirts. Why will some Guiders and indeed some Commissioners adopt the length of skirt that we associate with our nursery days—the one which barely covers the knee? (Be it understood that we are not referring to camp "kit.") Then on the other hand why will some folk think it necessary to sweep the floor with their skirts? We know that the fashion at present demands that we should wear long skirts, but please remember that Guide skirts bow to no dictates of fashion, not less than 8 inches off the ground and not more than 10, was, is, and always will be correct for the Commissioner's and Guider's skirt.

Plain black leather laced shoes, and stockings that are not trying to imitate a gauze veil should be worn; and the skirt that should be aimed at is the one that hangs evenly all round, and which strikes the happy medium between the tight and the voluminous. In short, neatness in all things might well become one of our Guide mottoes.



Fig. 5.
Sorbo keeps out the damp, but rather adds to the size of the feet.



Fig. 6.
Spats, if worn, should be black, as white spats do not look nice.

And so we put forward these suggestions for skirts, stockings and shoes. This completes our series of articles on dress, and we happily look forward to the Rallies of the future when our hints on hats, Commissioner's cords and now skirts, shoes and stockings will all have been taken to heart.



Fig. 7.
Neatness of skirt, stocking and shoe should be the Guider's ambition.

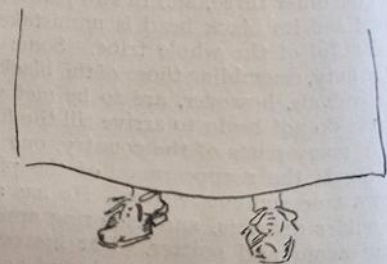


Fig. 8.
Skirts are being worn long, but not when in Guide uniform.

THE PLACE OF GUIDING IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

By J. R. GRAHAM

THERE has been just recently a good deal of discussion as to whether Guiding is out of place or not in a Secondary School. Many objections have been raised against it. Perhaps as a school Captain of some years' experience and an enthusiastic believer of Guiding in schools I may be allowed to state my views.

Of course one must grant straight away that life to-day for a secondary school girl is very full, yet it is encouraging to think that we have found a place and time notwithstanding, for Guides in the ordinary routine of a term at a day school. Our meetings are held weekly immediately after school on Friday afternoons from 4.15 to 6 p.m., at which hour the Company dismiss except for the Patrol Leaders, who then have a Court of Honour. Tea is provided in school, being both prepared and cleared away by Guides so as to provide no extra work for maids. This affords an opportunity for each Patrol in turn to render service to the Company. Friday night seemed the only possible night if Guides was not to interfere with school work, homework calling loudly on all the other nights of the week. Friday is naturally a night off, and we cannot but rejoice that so many girls now take their recreation at a Guide meeting rather than at the pictures where before the formation of the School Company throngs of them were to be found.

Before entering on any further discussion of the subject I should like to say as emphatically as possible that it is absolutely necessary for the Captain to have a clear understanding with the rest of the staff as to how far Guiding is to be allowed to enter into the ordinary routine of work and play. It is often objected that Guiding is made the subject of school rows or dragged into them when they occur. Now school life is very complex. The Captain of the Guide Company is merely one of a number of mistresses, and Guiding must be one amongst the many legitimate interests of school life; very often it has to play a very subordinate part and should be content to do so when other things more vital in the world of school, to a girl's education claim her first attention.

For one thing however the Captain of the School Company must stand firm, namely that Guiding should not be made an instrument of school discipline. It stands to reason that in school no distinction can be drawn between Guides and non-Guides. It is but fair that all the pupils in school hours should stand on the same footing in this respect in the eyes of the public. School Guides may realise and even feel very deeply that their officers would blush to find one of them in trouble for some offence which shows that that particular Guide is not living her Guide laws. The honour of the Company should be a very precious thing even to the youngest member of it, but the less it is spoken of surely the better. For it to be dragged in constantly in "school rows" is surely to cheapen the very spirit and essence of Guiding. It is a case for nice adjustment.

One cannot but feel however that to meet one's Guides once and once only a week, and then only at the Guide meeting is a state of things not to be compared in value with the corporate life lived day in, day out, by school Guides and their officers. The one keeps the other up to scratch. That is how I would answer that there is no time for Guiding in Secondary Schools.

The great rock of Guiding is surely the Guide Law. Once get Guides to feel that they are expected to be practising Guides in real earnest—to be loyal and straight, obedient and cheerful in the tiny never-ending duties of life and the School Company must be as I have found it to be—an unsurpassed moral influence in the school. Camp fire yarns are jolly, but far jollier is it to see the patient, faithful efforts of the Guides to reach the Guide ideal outside the Guide meeting. Children have great ideals, but they also separate only too often the ideal from the real. They so often divorce theory from practice. Lost in their heroic dreams, it is quite a shock to many of them to find that the Guide virtues are for every-day. They are perhaps indeed such fervent admirers of the distant mountain peaks that they entirely forget that one ascends even the highest by putting one foot in front of the other—step by step we climb and we have to begin in the plains. To get that idea into the heads of a School Company and yet to do so almost silently—there is a real problem for the Captain of the School Company.

We are all agreed then that the less Guiding is mentioned

in school hours the better. We try to make our School Guides feel that they should be "Sans peur et sans reproche." We try to make them feel that they are in honour bound to "Be prepared," to feel that above all they must never fail in readiness to help—in quick observation of what is wanted—in service and sacrifice.

School Guides, it cannot be denied, have as a rule great privileges; we try very hard to make them feel that for that very reason they have great responsibilities. Perhaps the natural tendency of any normal child is to want to be the first, the smartest and the best. The School Company loves going to a big rally, to a united service for Guides, to line the route at the unveiling of a War Memorial. We love marching as a Company with our Colours flying, and it is a glorious feeling to be part of a great whole. But it was quite a shock to some of the Company to see how very poor some of their sister Guides were. Their eyes would meet their officers' questioning as they swung along behind a Company which could hardly muster a whole uniform amongst its members, and it is true that the most thoughtless of the Company have been heard to say on return to Headquarters: "Hurrah! We were the smartest Company at the parade. So-and-so said so." But they have been answered immediately by a half-smiling query from the officers: "Yes, but were you the best Guides? Never mind about the uniform—the smartest uniform by no means always for a certainty covers the staunchest Guide."

Competitions with other Companies we have never yet been asked to take part in, but I do not think we should accept in any case. Guiding at a school such as ours, must—at the risk of repetition, let it be said once again—run alongside so many other things that have a right and due prior claim on a girl's time that the officers would not feel justified in asking the Head for extra time in which to practise up for the Rally. So many things have to be taken into account—homework first of all, the Societies other than the Guide Company and equally dear to other members of the staff. The literary society, the debating club and so on; while team practices, dancing and "choir" also make their demands. Some will object that, of course, the work for the competition should be done in the Guide meetings on Friday nights. Friday—that most delightful of week nights—that foretaste of paradise. The girls in the examination forms have been heard to say that they look forward to it and to the Guide meeting all the week, and how the young fry groan if the latter cannot take place for any reason. That precious, treasured time from 4.15 to 6 which goes like a flash and yet in which so many things have to be done. All our Guide plans discussed—our delicious secrets and surprises concocted—when Patrols meet in Council. We never find it half long enough as it is for all we would like to do. We should hate to devote it to practising for a competition. Is that a terrible confession?

It is not, if we may be allowed in all humility to say so, that we disapprove of competitions—we see their place and their value. It is simply a question in our particular case of whether for girls pursuing a course of higher education to-day it is the most profitable use to make of the necessarily meagre time allotted to Guides in the school week. If increased efficiency is the object of many competitions then we should answer that efficient our Guides should become through that very education. It is not necessary to introduce, it is to be hoped, Guide work into Secondary Schools to produce efficiency amongst its members. If Guiding is to be profitable and to vindicate its introduction into such a place of education it will not be because of the increased efficiency of the Guides belonging thereto. What then is its function and place in school life? A Sixth Form girl perhaps answered the question satisfactorily the other day—quite off her own bat: "Guiding is so decent," she said. "It gives you something to live up to all the time." And she is no prig, mark you, but a prefect, a member of a first hockey eleven that last year won the shield from all the other local High Schools at the League matches, one of the jolliest members in short of one of the jolliest Sixth Forms we have ever had. And that was her verdict.

"Something to live up to all the time," the secret craving of children who are all idealists at any rate to begin with.

MARCH, 1924]

GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE

The Guide ideal—the finest ideal in the world—an ideal so embodied by our founder that children are fired by it and kindled to immortal longings. We all dreamed of being heroines and martyrs when we were children. Sir Robert Baden-Powell has caught that fine flame of idealism before the mists of the world have put it out—that flame that we guarded so secretly in our innermost beings—and has joined it to the very spirit of romance. We catch our breath to think we are one of the great sisterhood of the Guides and we press forward in passionate endeavour to fulfil the Guide ideal. "Guiding is so decent, it gives you something to live up to all the time." A school girl's final verdict. Let us leave it at that.

THE PRIZE LYRIC

THE HOUNDS.

I planted my garden with roses
And heartsease and rue,
The gentian whose bosom encloses
Calm deepness of blue,
And the lily that beareth for ever the pitying dew.
But the little red fox men call Fame
Peeped in through the hedge I had wrought,
And the hounds of desire were awake and they trampled my garden to nought.

I planted my garden with lilies
And lavender grey,
And stocks, full of sweetness when chill is
The fall of the day,
And pansies as soft as the things that the wood pigeons say.
But the little red fox men call Life
Slipped in where the clematis twined,
And the hounds of desire were awake and they scattered the flowers to the wind.

So I coupled the hounds with tough leather
And brought them along
To the Master of all things, together—
And I said, "These are strong—
Strong as heartbeats and wild past my taming and careless
of wrong.
Take and break them to service and work them
In rhythm of perfect accord,
That the hounds of desire may go forth as the servient hounds
of the Lord.

OLIVE M. VENNER.

SIGNALLING

BY A GUIDER

WE should all hold up our hands in horror at a Second Class Guide who could not bandage a sprained ankle, and yet quite a number of us accept, as a matter of course, the fact that three months or less after winning their badge many Guides have forgotten all about their Morse Code, and could neither send nor read the simplest message on the flags. At a small Rally two or three years ago, one of the tests was to read a message signalled very slowly by a Guider fifty yards away. Out of nine Companies only one could read it, and that Company had just come back from camp where they had been practising. The excuse offered by the others was that they had never had to read out-of-doors before. I think that is where lots of Guiders make a mistake. They don't realise how enormously the sound of the flag helps. (Personally, if I have to read Morse sent by flag indoors, I never look at the flag.) Therefore, when Guides who have been taught entirely indoors are expected to read signalling out-of-doors they are quite helpless. Again, however well a Guide may know the theory of background and wind allowance, she must learn by experience to translate her theories into practice. Guiders say that signalling is rather dull for the girls, and that on Saturday afternoons and in camp there are so many other things to be done that there is no time for signalling.

In case it may be of use to anyone, here is a game that I made for my late Company, which combines signalling, stalking and nature observation. In a ten-day camp we played it on six afternoons, and the Guides would have liked to play nothing else. My successor tells me that it is still the favourite game; and that some of the Guides have asked to be taught Semaphore as well so that in time they can go in for their Signaller's Badge.

To play the game any piece of ground about half a mile long and from a quarter to half a mile across is wanted; with a fair amount of cover, and one point from which it is possible to see most of the scene of action. The Guides are divided into two groups. The first group—despatch carriers—should not be more than seven or eight. Each has a copy of the despatch (zealous defenders have been known to undress their captive!), which must be concealed somewhere in her outer garments. Every despatch delivered within a certain time (we allowed 35 minutes) scores 5 points, and the defenders score 5 for every despatch captured, and 1 for all that are undelivered when time is called. The defending party divides into three groups. A, which consists of four Guides—signaller, reader, writer and observer (with a pair of field glasses if possible). They are the outpost and go to a point from which they have a good view. The writer records all messages sent, all dispatch carriers seen, and all birds or animals seen by the observer. (N.B.—These four should change their jobs from time to time.) They receive the messages from A and pass them on to the Commander of the defenders, who are spread out along a given line in front of which they may move as they please, but behind which they may not pass. They may work singly or in pairs, and should make notes of all birds or animals seen and bring in any wild flowers found. It is a good plan also to make them draw a rough sketch of their hiding place.

Points are scored as follows:—

By the Attackers.	By the Defenders.
Dispatches delivered ...	Dispatches captured ... 5
Defenders seen and reported (hiding place must be described) ...	Dispatches undelivered ... 1
Animals or birds reported ...	Animals or birds reported ... 1
Wild flowers found ...	Wild flowers seen ... 1
Map of route followed	Map of hiding place ... 2
	Attackers reported by flag ... 1

If the dispatch is not found, the bearer must be allowed to proceed after being searched.

The game should not be played on too large a scale or with too many as it then becomes rather boring. I think twenty-three is the extreme limit of numbers, which allows

9 for the signallers.
7 dispatch carriers.
7 defenders.

It can be played with only twelve, but not well with fewer.
4 signallers.
5 defenders (1 must act as messenger).
3 dispatch carriers.

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LE PAGE'S GLUE

A PAGE OF

An octagonal box makes a very pretty case for ribbons.



A square box well padded is attractive for handkerchiefs.



A small box may be covered nicely with one piece of material.



CRAFT AND GLUE

CAN you lepage? Have you lepaged, have you ever been about to lepage? There is no need to rack your brains for a verb that is foreign to all French dictionaries—the word has been coined by the Russia Cement Company, and is used to describe the extraordinary results that can be obtained by a careful application of Le Page's Glue.

Hope springs eternal in the Guider's breast, and from other sources than a legendary well, since in one small tube and for the sum of ninepence is to be found the solution of the many difficulties that beset the path of the crafty worker. In the January number of the *Scouter* there was an article dealing with its possibilities in a way, hopeful though it seemed, that made one realise how much of the story had still to be told. There is no limit to the lengths of glue; Le Page has revolutionised the methods to which we once were bound, and in the ears of all who look upon a certain badge—scissors on a field of pricks—with grim despair, one sentence will suffice: allow the cloth thus lepaged a few minutes in which to set, then you can turn the edge over to form a hem.

Many are the things that can be made with glue—work boxes, lamp shades, card cases, dresser sets, coat hangers, shoe-trees, and all the hundred and one things depicted on the pages of Le Page's Craft Book.



DINAH

DOORSTEP.

All those odds and ends of stuff kept in a cardboard box and turned out—and in again—once a year. Why not make a flower-pot covering with the cretonne, and needle books of silk or velvet. There is little doubt that we have come upon a gold mine of ideas, and practical suggestions are indeed welcomed by the manufacturers, who are prepared to pay for any idea that has not previously been adopted.

Here are some other people's ideas: all that you require for a fascinating cradle that will really rock is a round salt or oatmeal box, some scraps of cretonne and muslin, a small round embroidery frame (for the canopy), and sufficient skill to follow the very simple directions on page twelve of the Craft Book. (This, by the way, is only threepence, and no three pennies could be better invested; the Company had better save up and buy one.) The doll to lie in the cradle can easily be dressed by "turning the edges over to form a hem."

The next step is a writing case from a discarded picture book and some coloured linen; straps can be made to hold pens, pencils and sealing wax, and who shall deny that initials could

It is often said that modern people have lost the art of writing social letters. Perhaps the telephone is partly to blame. But who wouldn't enjoy writing with a nice writing case like this!

be embossed by the same process intimately connected with suet pudding in the days of our youth? The thought—for those who took treacle with their pudding—is passing good.

But it is in the region of tall jam bottles, straight-sided jelly tumblers and round cartons that the greatest miracles may be performed.

To be like Ali Baba and have them ranged in front of you

BOOK



RACK.

jars—or to use a more modern term, containers—out of which lepage in turn produces string boxes and softly draped vases; match wells and scratchers; candlesticks (of the variety long envied, tall and willowy with bunchy satin skirts); pin-cushions, so well-disguised that none could guess at the tin box cover for the base.

Then there is the more homely aspect of the craft. (Of its possibilities in camp it is as well to say nothing. Totems. . . .) You can stiffen the end of a shoelace if the metal tip pulls off, and re-fasten umbrella handles, loose rungs in chairs, and other articles that invariably "come to pieces in your hand." Photographs can safely be mounted without fear of a dingy yellow fog corroding the faces of your dearest friends, and botanical specimens—otherwise known as pressed flowers—can be treated with equal security as to the results.

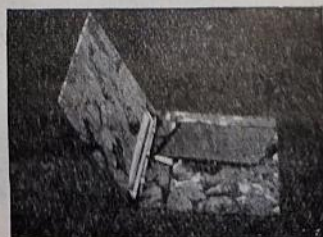
Brownies could make whole families of paper dolls, circus parades, and a complete village of houses by cutting pictures from old magazines, glueing them on cardboard and glueing props to them so that they will stand upright.

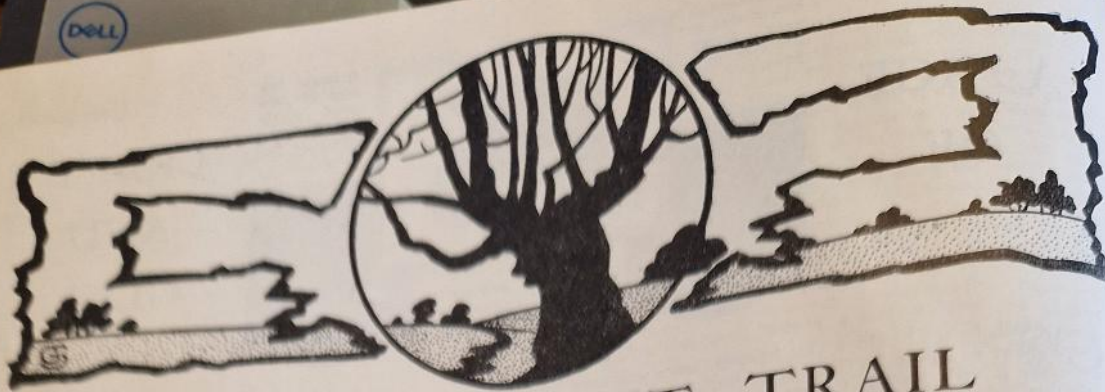
Finally, there is the Le Page Saga, which alone should testify to the extraordinary strength and efficacy of the glue. A piece of oak, one inch square and sawed diagonally, was put together with glue taken from one of the ordinary tubes. Then, from this lepaged joint, a Ford motor was suspended over a truck, and two good-sized men sitting in it rode the entire length of a parade, held up by the glue. And it was raining all the time. The sealer of weights and measures then proceeded to find out how much strength it would take to pull the joint apart, and the official result of the test was 6,752 pounds!

This whole page should have been called a saga: that is to say: "a legend, short, abrupt, concise, full of bold metaphor and graphic description. . . ." Why have I not been to the dictionary for appreciation before?

At any rate, the subject offers boundless opportunities, and we should be grateful to the makers for their Craft Book (3d.) and their glue (9d.) Both are obtainable from Headquarters.

A. M. KINDERSLEY.





THE WOODCRAFT TRAIL

All our Readers are invited to contribute Woodcraft Notes.
 Edited by MARCUS WOODWARD.

Harbinger of Spring.

This month the first of our truant migrants are due home. The wheatear arrives on the downs of the South Coast; always to be known by the white patch on its back, its coat of bluish-grey, white eye-stripe and black wings. The ring-ouzel arrives from Africa, to head for south-western and northern moorlands: a blackbird with a white necklet. The little olive green chiff-chaff is eagerly awaited, for his two notes, which sound like his name, surely proclaim spring. The yellow wagtail comes to the farmer's fields—called "barley-bird" because of its arrival at the time of the spring sowings. The wryneck comes to the woods, a shy bird of chequered plumage, with one clear note, often repeated, like "Pay-pay-pay!" And to sand pits, river and sea cliffs come the first of the swallows, the dusky little sand-martins.

We should be glad of notes from readers stating the earliest day on which they saw any of the birds above mentioned; how the birds were viewed, what they were doing, and what thoughts they suggested.

A Word of Thanks.

Woodcraft notes of things seen and heard in the country will always be welcomed from our readers for publication in this feature, and I shall always be glad to do my best to answer any problems arising on woodcraft subjects. Meantime, may I express my sincerest thanks to many correspondents who have written in appreciation of "The Woodcraft Trail," and have promised to be on the look-out for notes and queries which will interest readers?

One or Two Letters.

"I am so delighted about 'The Woodcraft Trail,'" writes M. F. (Brown Owl), Hawkhurst. "I am a very keen woodcrafter, and hope to send you some notes from time to time. Thank

you very much for the trouble to set our feet in the right path, and open our eyes to the wonders of the trail." This Brown Owl's favourite bird is the fascinating little wren, of whose nesting affairs some charming notes are sent, which I hope to publish when the wren's nesting-time comes round.

"I am very grateful for the new woodcraft section of the publishing when the wren's nesting-time comes round. "A Guide who GAZETTE," writes M.L. (Fairfield, Liverpool). "A Guide who spends half her life in a town more famous for its menagerie and Winter Gardens than wild life—and the other half attending lectures in a commercial city—has to study Nature mostly at second-hand. An account of the experiences of others is therefore very welcome."

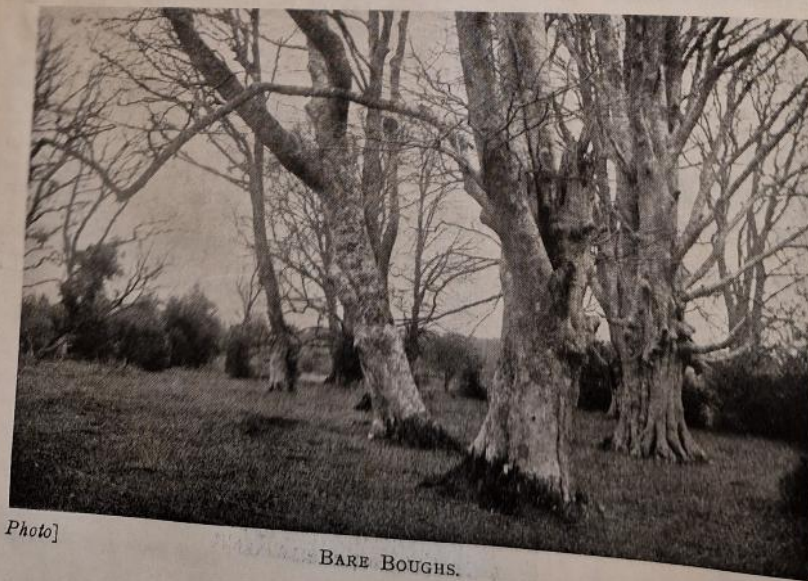
Bare Boughs.

"A Ranger Captain" writes: "In giving a Ranger Club questions on trees I included, 'Which do you think the most beautiful tree in winter?' It was interesting to find that practically everyone voted for an evergreen—holly, fir, yew. Two or three said: 'The silver birch, because of its bark.' Not one suggested that there was beauty in bare boughs, or that the tracery of twigs against the sky was exquisite, and to be rejoiced in. When on the woodcraft trail do we ever point out such things and so educate eye and heart?"

It is in winter when we can see best what tree-lovers call "The mother-idea" of a tree—how mighty trunks are to be traced upwards to the lightest, most delicate twigs, finer than the finest ornaments of architecture—how the oak throws out its giant limbs horizontally, fifty feet or more; how the chestnut's boughs rise from the stem, curve outwards and downwards and rise again; how the slender branches of the Lombardy poplar grow more nearly upright than those of other trees; how the hornbeam's small branches look like lace against the sky. The tree-lover recognises all the trees known by their leaves in summer, by their bare boughs in winter, and knows them in moonshine as well as sunshine. Indeed, the beauty of trees is not to be known unless observed at all times and seasons.

"My Favourite Bird."

The essays received in this competition are of a very high literary and woodcraft order; and I am sure that all readers will be as delighted as I was at the selection printed below. The robin is the Girl Guides' favourite bird—I can state this without hesitation after studying the many essays sent in. Votes are cast for a variety of favourites, but the robin heads the poll for his friendliness to mankind. Some of the birds which have found their way to readers' hearts have no fine feathers like the kingfisher, and no glorious voice like the nightingale, yet by force of character have become first favourites. Even the little tree-creeper is among the elect; perhaps the most modest



Photo]

BARE BOUGHS.

[F. Short

bird in the world, one which seems to spend nearly its whole life in climbing tree-trunks.

My Bird.

I suppose we all owe a debt to some one bird, more than to others, for having kindled our love of Nature—of "all things both great and small." The District Commissioner of a South-East London District, writing from Blackheath, tells how, as a child, she fearfully stole out alone one night into the woods after sunset to try to see a nightjar, which had always attracted her but had the habit of coming out just when she went to bed.

"Very soon," she relates, "I heard the churring cry vibrating from all parts of the wood, with the occasional call-note punctuating it like a catch in the breath. Then a nightjar flitted silently to the branch beside me and lay along it, looking at me, and making a gentle purring noise. I watched breathlessly until he rose again, clapping his wings noisily over his back, and was gone. I was only a child, with a child's love of romance, and so it seemed to me that he had come as a personification of the spirit of the woods, to stir to life some little part of me that belonged to the woods, which they were reaching out to claim. All my fear of the dark and the trees went, and I ran home wildly happy, believing that at last I had heard clearly the call of the great 'out-of-doors.' Ever since then the nightjar for me has stood before all other birds."

Love spells Knowledge.

I often think that to know a bird is to love it; and to love a bird is to know it. But I think that the quaintest reason I have ever heard given for the choice of a favourite bird comes from "M.H., Westminster," whose favourite is the kingfisher—the reason, that being a Cockney, she is always quite sure when she sees a kingfisher that it is a kingfisher!

I hope we shall be able to teach her to be quite sure about a few more birds before many moons.

Here follow some of the prize-winning essays.

ROBIN REDBREAST.

When one is a lover of every member of the feathered family, it seems almost like treason even to whisper that one has a favourite. But human nature is frail. I must confess that my favourite is the robin redbreast.

He is such a cheery little fellow in appearance, and sings such an exquisite song, so full of tenderness and beauty. We hear him in summer when his song mingles with the great choir of feathered minstrels, and in winter he still sings on, undaunted by the severest weather.

And then he is so cute and knowing. When he comes to our dwellings he seems to know that the reward of his song will be the crumbs which are so dear to his little heart.

But he likes to be cock o' the walk. Once he is established in garden or shrubbery, woe betide any robin intruder on his domain. He will fight to the death to defend his chosen haunt.

His shy friendliness towards man is a thing of joy. His habit of making his appearance, seemingly from nowhere, to cheer a resting traveller—his marked liking for the company of the out-of-door worker—and the readiness with which he throws himself on human hospitality all tend to show that he regards man as his trusted friend.

Time has woven legends and superstitions about the robin, and they seem to invest him with a cloak of sanctity and mystery.

Thou art the bird whom man loves best,

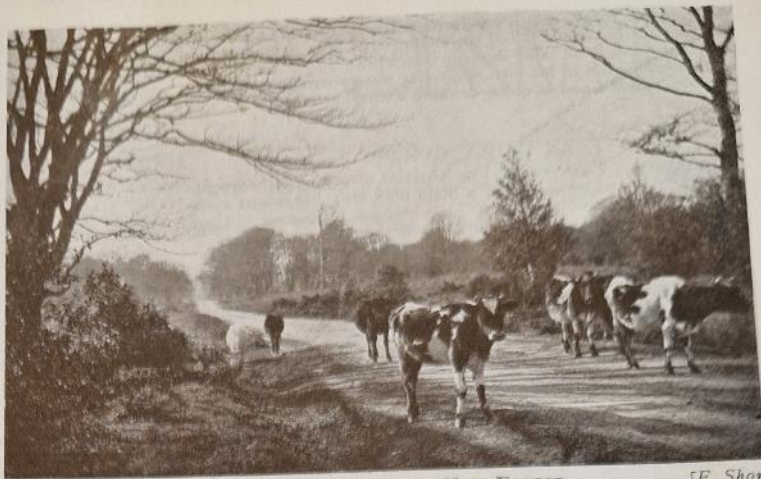
The pious bird with the scarlet breast.

M. V. S.,

(Capt.), Paignton.

MEMORY'S FAVOURITE.

On sitting down to write it was at once clear to me which is my favourite bird, but not so clear why. So I have been reviewing in memory all the birds I have really known—for a favourite must be one whose secrets you share. For each bird, I find a vivid bird-picture standing out in my mind's eye. Thinking of robins, I see the cheeky little fellow who picks up crumbs at my window. For bottle-tits, I see a row of wee,



Photo]

MARCH SUNSHINE IN THE NEW FOREST.

[F. Short]

round babies busily trying to balance their tails whilst sitting on a spruce-fir. But there is one picture which outshines all the rest, and one bright little song I shall never forget, and these belong to my favourite bird.

I was sitting in a meadow—the grass green, the sky a perfect blue. It was the nesting season, and I thought I knew every little feathered body who lived in that field. Great was my surprise on looking up and seeing the most magical and fairy-like bird balancing himself with his little cocked tail, as he landed, singing lustily the while, on a furze-bush at my feet.

Perhaps his confidence endeared him to me, for he was willing to consider me a part in the scheme of things. I often saw him and his mate during the season, and I wonder, if I went back, would they still be there? I have read that the species has been exterminated in that county—and it is ten years ago, but as long as I live I shall carry amongst my treasures that first glimpse of my beautiful and spritely little friend, the furze-warbler.

M. C. S.,

S. Croydon.

THE TREE-CREEPER.

He is a little brown-backed fellow with a silvery breast. His sharp-clawed feet run swiftly up the trunk of a tree, his stiff tail serving as support. In flight, his characteristic action of dropping the tail, as if to put on the brake, always makes me smile.

He has won my heart by his fearlessness, for he will settle on a tree and search for grubs when I could put out my hand and touch him. Yet he is entirely independent, and not to be tempted to a bird-table. He seems to find his favourite food in the bark of apple trees; plums and pears apparently do not harbour such tasty grubs.

I admire him also for his individuality: in summer he never seems to associate with other birds. Scarcely ever have I heard him utter so much as a cheep. He seems to spend most of his life in running spirally up tree-trunks, and in jerky flight from tree to tree. There is something lovable in this strict attention to business. He is so busy, always in such a hurry, and yet so thorough—for I am sure he never misses a grub—and is all the time so wrapped up in his own affairs, so sufficient unto himself, that I cannot help loving him—his very aloofness attracts. Thus, by his marked character, he has established himself above all the other birds I have known and loved for years as my favourite.

P. P. (B.O.),

Lewes.

THE NUTHATCH.

The nuthatch is my special pet—a fascinating bird, because he allows one to observe him closely as he spends hours running up and down the same tree-trunk hunting for insects, pausing now and then to utter his whistle, which bubbles over with joy.

He is fascinating to the eye—with his blue-grey back, orange-pink breast, white cheeks and throat, and black eye-streaks.

And it is fascinating to watch his nest-building labours. He builds in holes in trees or walls, and is always careful to plaster up the entrance, leaving only enough room for passage.

The way he deals with nuts, his favourite food, is very effective.

MARCH, 1924]

GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE

Wedging one firmly into a crevice of a tree, he stands above it, and uses his beak as a chisel, throwing the whole weight of his body into the blow, and flapping his wings.
He lives his life in his own way—not a very enterprising one, possibly, but he seems quite content with the world.
D. M. B. L.,
Egloskerry.

AN EARLY CALLER.

One morning I saw perched on the top of my open bedroom window, his head on one side, a little blue tit; his bright eyes followed me around the room. He seemed interested in the process of hair-dressing, for as he twisted about on a wire, upside down and rightside up, all the time he was watching me.
There is food for him now each day, and in the mornings I am disturbed by his tapping at my window. Sometimes he flies into the room, and clasp the electric-light cord in his claws, swings backwards and forwards enjoying a see-saw.
"POLLUX."

THIS MONTH'S COMPETITION. A Wild Animal I have Known.

Readers are invited to contribute short accounts, not more than two hundred words in length, on the subject, "A Wild Animal I have Known." Little word-pictures are wanted of any four-footed wild animal, its character, its haunts and its habits; the notes to be compiled from personal observation.
The Editor will be pleased to send a Gift Book to the reader who forwards the most interesting notes on this subject.
Address letters or postcards to "Woodcraft," GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE, 25, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1, and post so that they arrive not later than the last day of March.

NOVELS OF PURPOSE

By HELEN M. CAM.

IN many of the novels already discussed we feel that the writer is, to some extent, using his characters to express his own ideas. If this is carried too far the characters become mere puppets, or gramophones, with no life of their own, and we feel the author would have done better to preach a sermon or write a newspaper article. But in some cases, though the characters are real and interesting, half the fascination in reading the story lies in puzzling out their creator's point of view—in discovering what he is driving at. Sometimes the novel is written "with a purpose," as in the case of Dickens' attack on schools of the Squeers type in "Nicholas Nickleby," or on business methods in "Hard Times," or in Charles Reade's horrible but true picture of prison conditions in "It's Never Too Late to Mend." Besant's "All Sorts and Conditions of Men" and "Children of Gibeon," with their picture of East End life, were meant to rouse their readers to action; the People's Palace in the Mile End Road was the direct result of the first book. Disraeli's "Sybil" and "Coningsby," Kingsley's "Yeast," and Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Marcella" and "Robert Elsmere" were meant to rouse the young men and women of those days to think out for themselves the political, social and religious problems of the day—the problems presented by bad factory and housing conditions, cruel game laws and the like. Kingsley's "Hypatia," a careful and vivid study of Alexandrian life in the days of St. Augustine, when Christianity and Paganism, civilisation and barbarism, were struggling with each other, has for its second title, "Old Friends with New Faces"; in describing the search for truth of the young Jew, Raphael, Kingsley was seeking to help his own generation towards the light.

Wells' novels, again, are of interest because of the thoughts they provoke. In "Mr. Britling Sees it Through" an attempt is made to understand the war by looking at it through the eyes of an average father. In "Joan and Peter" Wells discusses the problems of youth and education by tracing with great insight the growth of a boy and a girl of the present day. In "The Undying Fire" he argues out again Job's problem of pain and faith up to the conclusion that the godlike power in man, the undying fire that will not be extinguished, is the only hope of the world's salvation.

To say that novels have "a moral" is not to condemn them. The writers who have no interpretation of the aim of life may show you a lively cinematograph representation of happenings, but are unable to tell you what really matters. Those who know what they think are more interesting, even though you may disagree with them. Miss Edgeworth's novels, old-fashioned,

as many think, yet full of lively character sketches and well-constructed incidents, are as clear and definite in their morals as her delightful stories of being unable to say "No"; shows the fatal results of the pleasures of independence and the "Patronage" shows the pleasures of love and so forth. More modern writers conceal their "morals" more artistically. Margaret Deland in "The Awakening of Helena Richie" and "The Iron Woman" does, in effect, preach two beautiful and convincing sermons on the redeeming power of love and the terrible dangers of self-will. Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy" and "Tommy and Grizel" show the dangers of a too lively imagination in a self-centred person. Tommy, who acts from a sense of what looks beautiful and fit rather than what is right, ruins the life of his betrothed and himself. In Miss Dane's "Regiment of Women" we see how a selfish demand of love and worship destroys both idol and worshipper; it is a picture of the terrible consequences of what schoolgirls call "a rave."

Miss Montrésor's novels, like those of De Morgan, express an unlimited hopefulness; "the blackest of black sheep has one white hair" for her; and most of her characters are struggling on, blindly or consciously, on the upward path.
Very different "philosophies of life" may be expressed in novel form, from the extremes of Hardy's hopelessness, shown in the cruel turns of Fate, to the active and strenuous philosophy of Rudyard Kipling, who preaches the doctrine of service, of doing work thoroughly and well for your fellow creatures and claiming no reward save that of more work to be done. There is R. L. Stevenson's philosophy of cheerfulness, and the philosophy of courage preached by Hugh Walpole in "Fortitude." George MacDonald's philosophy of unselfishness is set forth not only in novels like "Robert Falconer" and "Ronald Bannerman," but also in the exquisite dream fairy story "Phantastes," whose hero's worst nightmare in the fairy world is his own shadow, and who attains freedom and happiness by entire self-abnegation. Algernon Blackwood's fantastic stories "Jimbo," "The Education of Uncle Paul" and "A Prisoner in Fairyland," with a somewhat vague and dreamy philosophy of cheerfulness and unselfishness, suggest the real beauty which lies under the surface of ordinary things and persons.

With some writers their philosophy takes a definitely religious form. Without any direct preaching of a creed, the underlying sense of a divine purpose in life pervades the whole book. "Jane Eyre" is such a novel. Margaret Deland, George MacDonald, F. F. Montrésor, Charles Kingsley and William de Morgan are further instances of writers who have "beaten their music out," whilst others, not yet sure of the expression of their faith, are, like George Eliot, feeling their way towards the light in a noble endeavour which has its own lesson for us.

From what has been said of the different types of novels that have been discussed, it will be clear by now that the author generally "gives himself away" sooner or later, and that his view of life becomes clear. Thus a belief that the right relation between men and women must be established before society can be truly civilised comes out as a fundamental part of Meredith's philosophy,¹ and Ethel Sidgwick's insistence on the claims of youth upon maturity recurs in novel after novel.² It is the same, in a lesser or greater degree, with all novels—those that dwell upon the beauties of nature, those that describe incident and adventure, those that call back the men and the times of the past—by the author's attitude to the persons and scenes he shows you, his own interpretation of life may be judged, and you may feel as if you knew not only Maggie Tulliver and Hetty Sorel, but George Eliot herself; not only Beatrice Esmond and Mr. Pickwick, but Dickens. You can even, by reading their earlier and later novels, trace the change of thought and mood as the author grows older; as some have traced the growth and change in Shakespeare from the days of the happy-hearted plays "As you like it" and "Much ado about nothing," through the plays of depression and perplexity like "Hamlet" and "King Lear," to the security and calm of "The Tempest," where the old exile can cheerfully see "the cloud-capped towers and gorgeous palaces" fade away like "the baseless fabric of a vision," as unreal as the most enthralling novel, because he knows that the truth which lies behind the picture is sure and permanent and good.

¹ "False Coin and True," "At the Cross Roads," "The Celestial Surgeon," "The Burning Torch," "The One who Looked On."
² See "Diana," "The Egoist," "The Amazing Marriage," "One of our Conquerors," "Promise," "Succession," "The Accolade," "Jamesie."



EDITORIAL PAGE

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and delay in dealing with correspondence is being caused at Headquarters owing to the fact that in spite of many appeals, correspondents continue to address their letters and parcels insufficiently. There are several offices in the same building, and the words **GIRL GUIDE HEADQUARTERS** must in every case be mentioned in the address. "The Secretary, 25, Buckingham Palace Road," is a very favourite form of address. But Secretary of what? The Boy Scouts? The Girl Guides? Or the Railway Company whose offices are also at No. 25? It is easily seen that delay and inconvenience must result if this omission is persisted in. The Post Office authorities disclaim all responsibility in the matter, for into whose private bags or special letter-boxes are such letters to go? Money orders are going astray in this way, and it is a matter of real urgency that Commissioners and Secretaries should make the case as widely known as possible. The same applies to the **GAZETTE**. "The Editor, 25, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1," is another incorrect formula, and names of individuals, answers regarding advertisements, etc., complicate things still further. Do not write a microscopic "Girl Guides" in the top left-hand corner of the envelope. The postmark most probably effaces this. Please note that all communications should be addressed:

THE GIRL GUIDE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS,
25, Buckingham Palace Road,
London, S.W.1.

May it also be suggested that correspondents should read the small notice that appears monthly (see page 64 in this issue) with rather more care? It is expressly stated that Messrs. Pearson are responsible for advertisements *other than classified line advertisements*. It appears necessary to point out that the line advertisements are those in the usual column on page 80, and that it is only for the business page advertisements that Messrs. Pearson act as our agents.

Diploma'd Guiders who necessarily have a very large daily correspondence with which to deal, are finding that the cost of postage falls very heavily during the spring and summer months. It would be kind as well as generous if Guiders when writing letters to Diploma'd Guiders that require an answer would remember to slip in a stamp or a stamped addressed envelope.

The Carol Sing-Song.

Over twelve hundred London Guides crowded into the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields on January 19th in response to Mr. Martin Shaw's invitation to "come and sing carols." Giving a short account of the origin of the carol, Mr. Shaw took his "choir" through eight of the most charming old carols, all contained in Mowbray's English Carol Book (first series), edited by himself. "A Child this Day is Born," "I Saw Three Ships

Come Sailing in," and "A Corpus Christi Carol" were among some of the well-known old airs sung. Miss Ethel Robinson in each case sang over the melody to be followed by the Guides, and occasionally took a solo verse, her beautiful voice being the greatest possible help and addition to the singing. The thanks of all the Guides present are due to Mr. Shaw for the kindness he has shown them, to Miss Robinson for her very practical help and interest, and to Mr. Sheppard for allowing the festival to take place in his church.

We hear from the Secretary of the London Musical Competition Festival that H.R.H. Princess Mary has consented to be present at the Festival Concert, held at the Central Hall, Westminster, on Saturday afternoon, April 12th, and will distribute the prizes and certificates. Guide choirs entering for the Princess Mary Challenge Standard or for other prizes will greatly appreciate this news. Last year an Isle of Man choir took first place. Who are to be the fortunate singers this time?

Continuing the idea of publishing on this page photographs of various prominent Commissioners or Guiders in the Movement at the present time, in response to a widespread request Miss Behrens has at last produced this very excellent photograph, which we are glad to be able to print. Head of Training, Deputy Chief Commissioner for the North of England, and Guider-in-Charge of Foxlease, we feel that there are many Guiders who, at sight of her photograph, will be glad to recapture for a moment the spirit of good fellowship and welcome that they have experienced when under Miss Behrens' aegis at the Princess Mary House. Since as far back as 1912 Miss Behrens has always been in the forefront of Guiding, and South Africa

received her with open arms in 1920, when she toured the Union on Guide work. She was awarded the Silver Fish some four years ago and is one of the most popular heads of the Movement.

This month sees the annual meeting of the Council, and it therefore seems an appropriate moment to publish on the first page of this number an excellent photograph lately taken of the present Executive Committee. The room in which the Council meets, and the one in the photograph, is the Council Chamber of the Boy Scouts' Headquarters, and a very fine room indeed. Here "business is transacted" for both Movements, though not at the same time!

The Verse Competition apparently proved popular, for a great number of entries were received. Mr. Noyes expresses himself as very pleased with the MSS. sent in, and his criticism and comments, as well as the prize-winning lyric, will be found elsewhere. We feel extremely grateful to Mr. Noyes for the trouble he has taken on behalf of our budding poets, and feel sure that his remarks will spur forward both those who have achieved mention and the others who have also received much general commendation.



MISS A. M. BEHRENS,
Guider-in-Charge of Foxlease.

MARCH, 1924]

APPOINTMENTS

(February, 1924.)

ENGLAND.	
BIRMINGHAM.	Mrs. H. K. Brade, The Elms, Edgbaston
Dist. C. for Mirkel Hall	.. Mrs. H. K. Brade, The Elms, Edgbaston
BRISTOL.	Mrs. R. M. R. Smith, 49, Henleaze Gardens,
Dist. C. for North Bristol	.. Bristol.
CORNWALL.	Mrs. Enys, Enys, Penryn, Cornwall.
Dist. C. for Mid-Cornwall	..
DERBYSHIRE.	Mrs. Enys, Enys, Penryn, Cornwall.
Dist. C. for N.W. Derby	.. Mrs. Burke, O.B.E., Edensor House, Bakewell.
Dist. C. for Ashbourne	.. Mrs. Okeover, Okeover, near Ashbourne.
Dist. C. for Langley Mill and Alderley	.. Miss N. Wright, Alderley Hall, Langley Mill.
Dist. C. for Lea and Holloway	.. Mrs. Marsden-Smedley, Lea Green, near
	.. Matlock.
DURHAM.	Mrs. Livingstone, The Lindens, Barnard
Dist. C. for Barnard Castle	.. Castle, vice Miss Smith (resigned).
Dist. C. for South Shields	.. Mrs. Jobson, Village Terrace, South Shields.
Dist. C. for South Shields	.. Mrs. R. Chapman, Undercliffe, Cleadon.
Dist. C. for South Shields	.. Mrs. Ross, Fairfield, Weshoe.
Dist. C. for Stockton	.. Mrs. Douglas, The Vicarage, Stockton-on-Tees.
Dist. C. for Stockton	.. Mrs. Todd, 22, Stanhope Road, Stockton-on-
	.. Tees.
HERTFORDSHIRE.	Mrs. Norbury, Delaport, Wheathampstead,
Dist. C. for Hatfield and District	.. vice Miss Gibbs (resigned).
KENT.	Miss M. Storr, The Deanery, Rochester.
Dist. C. for Rochester	..
NORTH-EAST LANCASHIRE.	Mrs. Brade Birks, M.D., 16, Bank Street,
Dist. C. for Darwen	.. Darwen, vice Miss Shorrocks (resigned).
SOUTH-WEST LANCASHIRE.	Mrs. H. C. Darlington, Crossdale House,
Dist. C. for Lathom	.. Parbold, near Wigan, vice Mrs. Redmayne.
LINCOLNSHIRE.	Mrs. Leonard Boys, Brookside, Woodhall Spa.
Dist. C. for Woodhall Spa	..
NORTH LONDON.	Miss E. Kingston, 71, Corringham Road,
Dist. C. for Stoke Newington	.. Golders Green, N.W.11, vice Miss Edmond-
	.. ston (resigned).
MIDDLESEX.	Miss A. Keppel, Ambassador's Court,
Dist. C. for Acton	.. St. James's Palace, London, S.W., vice
	.. Miss Fanghanel (resigned).
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.	Mrs. Sagger, The Vicarage, Earls Barton.
Dist. C. for Earls Barton	..
NORTHUMBERLAND.	Mrs. Bryant, Ingram, Powburn, Northum-
Div. C. for Glendale	.. berland.
OXFORDSHIRE.	Miss K. R. Allen, 42, Banbury Road, Oxford,
Dist. C. for East Oxford	.. vice Miss Scott (resigned).
STAFFORDSHIRE.	Miss M. Whicker, Ashton House, Compton
Dist. C. for Bilston	.. Road, Wolverhampton.
Dist. C. for Burslem	.. Miss Kelway, 7, Lovatt Street, Stoke-on-
Dist. C. for Forsbrook	.. Trent, vice Mrs. Robinson (resigned).
Dist. C. for Stramshall	.. Miss R. Anstey, Thornbury Hall, Cheadle.
Dist. C. for Tutbury	.. Miss V. Barnwell, Stramshall Vicarage,
	.. Uttoxeter.
SUSSEX.	Miss J. Richards, 20, Ashby Road, Burton-
Dist. C. for Arundel	.. on-Trent.
WARWICKSHIRE.	Miss L. T. M. Gunner, Wenford, The Parade,
Div. C. for Warwick	.. Arundel, vice Mrs. Powys (resigned).
Dist. C. for Warwick	.. Miss M. Guinness, Wootton Hall, Wootton
	.. Wawen, vice Miss Brinkley (resigned).
Dist. C. for Warwick	.. Miss G. C. Page, The Master's Lodge, Lord
	.. Leycester's Hospital, Warwick, vice Miss
	.. Walker (resigned).
WILTSHIRE.	Mrs. Rickards, Diana Lodge, Purton.
Dist. C. for Cricklade	..
SCOTLAND.	
ABERDEENSHIRE.	Mrs. Logan, U.F. Manse, Turriff.
Dist. C. for Turriff	..
AYRSHIRE.	The Hon. Mrs. Corbett, Rowallen, Kilmarnock.
Dist. C. for Kilmarnock, Kilmarnock, and Fenwick.	..
BANFFSHIRE.	Mrs. Yule, The School House, Findochty.
Dist. C. for Findochty	..
BERWICKSHIRE.	The Lady Muriel Liddell Grainger, Ayton
Div. C. for East Berwickshire	.. Castle, Berwickshire.
Dist. C. for Greenlaw and Fogo	.. Miss J. Trotter, Charterhall, Duns.
Dist. C. for South-East Caithness	..
DUMFRIES-SHIRE.	Miss Henderson of Billster, Bellevue, Wick,
Dist. C. for Sanquhar	.. vice Miss Baird (resigned).
Dist. C. for Calton	.. Miss Dalglish, Brandlegs, Sanquhar.
Dist. C. for Central Edinburgh	.. Edinburgh.
Dist. C. for Portobello	.. Mrs. Dunlop, 165, Dalkeith Road, Edinburgh.
Dist. C. for Burntisland and Kinghorn	.. Miss F. Wyer, 17, Chester Street, Edinburgh.
Dist. C. for Wemyss and District	..
LANARKSHIRE.	Mrs. W. Drysdale, Pitteadie, Kirkcaldy,
Div. C. for Blantyre, Carmunnock, East Kilbride and Strathavon.	.. Fifeshire.
Div. C. for Rutherglen and Cam-	.. Miss F. L. Holt, Wellesley House, East
buslang.	.. Wemyss.
Dist. C. for Rutherglen	.. Miss E. Gray Buchanan, Eastfield, Cam-
Div. C. for East Renfrewshire	.. buslang.
Dist. C. for Barrhead	.. Mrs. R. C. Greig, Capebrig, Newton Mearns,
	.. vice The Hon. Olive Campbell.
	.. Mrs. Gilbert Shanks, Dunraven, Barrhead.

GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE

County Sec. ..

Dist. C. for Lampeter

Dist. C. for Bridgend

Dist. C. for Porthcawl

Dist. C. for Coleraine

Asst. Island C. ..

SELKIRKSHIRE.
Mrs. A. Cowan, Whitmuir Hall, Selkirk.

WALES.

CARDIGANSHIRE.
Mrs. H. Davies-Evans, Peterwell, Lampeter.
GLAMORGANSHIRE.
Miss Olive Nicholl, Merthyr Mawr, Bridgend,
vice Mrs. Morris, Clevis House, Porthcawl,
vice Mrs. Blundell (resigned).

ULSTER.

CO. DERRY.
Mrs. Forde, Captain Street, Coleraine.

OVERSEAS.

NEWFOUNDLAND.
Lady Howwood, 13, Church Hill, St. John's.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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.—18 GAZETTES, 1922, 1923 (complete); lot 5s. 6d.
FOR SALE.—Miss McLaren, Park End, S.E.3.
FOR SALE.—Guider's uniform, medium size, including hat and
belt; excellent condition; £2 2s. Box 100, c/o GAZETTE.
FOR SALE.—Guider's costume, official pattern, tailor-made,
almost new; waist 26 in., length 36 in.; 3 guineas. Apply,
C. M. J., c/o the GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE.
FOR SALE.—Guider's coat, skirt, blouse, hat, belt; medium
size, excellent condition; £3 3s. Box 101, c/o GIRL GUIDES'
GAZETTE.
FOR SALE.—Ensign camera, with case, scarcely used; cost
£2 7s. 6d. Would take £1 10s. and postage. Miss Perks,
Springfield House, Teville Road, Worthing.
FOR SALE.—Guide equipment, including two Guider's uniforms,
good condition. For particulars apply Miss Berens, The
Full Stop, Studland, Swanage, Dorset.
PLAYS for Brownies, Guides, Rangers. Particulars and
selection for postage. Miss Faber, Roehampton, Cheltenham.
FOR SALE.—Guider's uniform; tailor-made, good condition,
stock size; £2 2s. approx. Dauntton, "Westerland," Brough,
E. Yorks.
FOR SALE.—Guider's cloth costume, length 37 in., together
with felt hat, blouse, belt and tie; all in excellent condition.
35s. Write Box 102, c/o GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE.
FOR SALE.—Guider's uniform, fine serge, never worn, official
pattern; bust 36 in., length 34 in., hem 4 in.; cost 6½ guineas,
will take 4. Write Moulden, Carew Road, Northwood,
Middlesex.
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.
TO LET. Clacton-on-Sea. Indoor camp, one minute from sea;
accommodation 30 to 50. Apply Secretary, Barton Lodge,
Clacton-on-Sea.
TO LET.—The Glynn, Pensarn, Abergele, N. Wales. Housing
accommodation for Girl Guides; splendid position; near
sea. Reasonable terms. Mrs. Edmonds.
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.
WANTED.
WANTED.—Guider for country vicarage as nursery governess
and mother's help; advanced music lessons or coaching
on general subjects offered in part payment. Mrs. Lucas,
Hughenden Vicarage, High Wycombe.
WANTED.—Guider's uniform; size—waist 27, chest 35, skirt
length 31. Write S. Harrison, St. Mary's Rectory, Bland-
ford, Dorset.
WANTED.—Help with Fruit Farm; also cooking. Beckle,
Hillhead, Broxbourne, Hertfordshire.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Cash must be enclosed unless a Deposit Account has been opened. All orders over £1 in value (except 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.
TELEPHONE: VICTORIA 6860. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: GIRGUIDUS, SOWEST, LONDON.

Awards, Badges, &c.

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

	Price.	Postage.
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ARMLETS—		
Ranger—		
Science and Health, Red ..	2	
Art and Crafts, Purple ..	2	
Professional, Yellow ..	2	
Manufacturer, Brown ..	2	
Commercial, Black and White ..	2	
Home Craft, Blue ..	2	
Outdoor Work, Green ..	2	
Red Cross (Nursing) ..	2	
BADGES—		
Brownie—		
First Class ..	2	
Proficiency ..	2	
Recruit (Metal) ..	1	
Second Class ..	1	
Wings ..	7	
Brown Owl's ..	9	
Captain's ..	9	
Ranger Captain's ..	9	
Committee (Silver Tenderfoot) ..	2 0	
County President's ..	1 0	
Examiner's ..	6	
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Tenderfoot—		
Brass ..	3	
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Choral ..		
Folk Song Dancer ..	4	
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Proficiency ..	2	
Second Class ..	3	
Star Test ..	3	
Tenderfoot—		
Brass, with Red Cloth back ..	3	
Enamel ..	7	
Sea Guides—		
Proficiency (Boatswain, Signaller, Swimmer) ..	2	
Tenderfoot ..	7	
Trade (Clerk, Cook, Storekeeper) ..	6	
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County, Red crossed pens ..		
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Brownie, 1d. each, or 10d. per doz. ..		
Guides, 1d. each, or 10d. per doz. ..		
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	Price.	Postage.
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Ambulance Outfit, pocket, Guide ..	1 6	3d.
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Cane Centres, per wisp ..	1	1d.
per lb. ..	2 6	6d.
(Cane centres cannot be sold by weight for quantities under 1 lb.)		
Drill, No. 1 ..	2 0	2d.
" 2 (for advanced work) ..	2 9	6d.
Saws ..	1 4	2d.
1 in. Squares, wood, per doz. feet ..	4	3d.
Instructions ..	7 6	1d.
Complete outfit ..	2 0	6d.
Billy cans ..	11 6	5d.
Buzzer ..	14 0	6d.
and Lamp ..	3 6	2d.
Refills for above ..	2 6	3d.
Compasses ..	2 0	3d.
Happy Guides, game on the Health Badge ..	2 0	3d.
Happy Trees, woodcraft game for Guides ..	1 3	2d.
Knives, "Girl Guide," nickel, with blade and marine-spike ..	2 0	2d.
Knives, Scout, with large blade and marine-spike ..	6	3d.
Lamp signalling instructors ..	2 0	6d.
Life lines (10 yards), with ring and swivel ..	2 0	6d.
Pouch, leather, to hold ambulance outfit ..	2 0	3d.
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Guide's ..	10	2d.
Guides' ..	4 0	2d.
Rope for knotting, per yard ..	1	2d.
Rope, coloured, Red and Blue, per yd. ..	3	
Safety-pins, gold, for 1000s Badges ..	5 6	1d.
Safety-pins, silver ..	1 6	1d.
Safety chains, gold ..	2 6	1d.
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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.
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Nickel ..	8	
With compass ..	1 4	2d.
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FLAGS—		
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. Extra lettering, 3s. 6d. N.B.—Take six weeks to make ..	1 9 6	free
(When ordering Company Flags, Guides should be careful to give the correct name of the Company as registered.)		
Cords and Tassels (Red, White and Blue), for flag pole ..	4 9	3d.
Flag poles, brass jointed (bayonet joint) ..	6 0	Rail
Morse Signalling Flag, 24 in. by 24 in.—		
Silk ..	4 0	11d.
Cotton ..	1 4	2d.

	Price.	Postage.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Patrol Flags, with emblems (birds, flowers or trees) printed in colours	1 3	1d.
Semaphore Signalling Flags, 12 in. by 12 in., per pair ..	1 2	2d.
Semaphore Flags, 18 in. by 18 in., per pair ..	1 8	2d.
Sticks for Signalling Flags—		
Morse ..	1 0	5d.
Ditto, better quality ..	4	
Semaphore ..		
This postage covers 6 Morse or semaphore sticks, fewer than this cannot be sent except at purchaser's risk.	7 6	6d.
Trefoil for flag-pole ..	12 6	6d.
" Ranger ..		
Union Jack, 6 ft. by 3 ft. (mounted on brass-jointed pole) ..	1 1 6	free
Union Jack, unmounted, with rope and toggle ..	15 6	6d.
Wands for Brownie Sixers, with emblem ..	4 3	Rail
Emblem only ..	3 0	2d.
N.B.—Totems and flag poles cannot be sent overseas. Flags can be sent unmounted.		

SHIELDS—		
Two designs, New and Old. Challenge Shields. The shield measures 11 in. by 13 in., with oxidized settings ..	3 3 0	free
Miniature Shields (6 in. by 5 in.) ..	15 6	6d.

STANDARDS—		
9 ft. poles in three sections (made to order only).		
Plain, unpolished ..	1 7 6	free
" polished ..	1 10 0	
Painted, polished ..	12 6	6d.
Double-sided Trefoil for pike top ..	3	1d.
Trefoil transfer ..		

TOTEMS—		
Large mushroom shaped—		
2 ft. high, plain ..	17 0	Carr.
" painted ..	1 1 0	for-
" with emblems ..	2 7 0	ward
(With more than 8 emblems 5s. extra. Box for totem is charged 1s. 7d.) Not returnable.		
Miniature Totem, 6 in. high ..	2 0	
Brown Owl, for totem ..	2 9	4d.
" very large ..	7 6	9d.
" " plush ..	8 6	6d.

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" Trees ..	1 0	2d.
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By Hedgerow, Mead and Pool (for Brownies) ..	1 6	2d.
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MARCH, 1924]

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