

THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE

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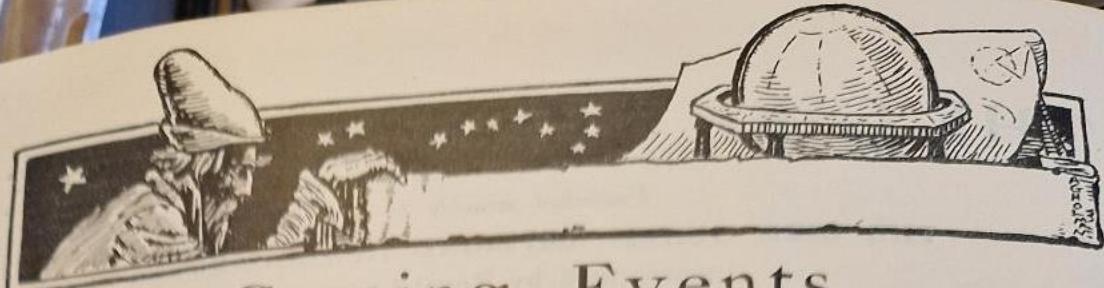
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SOME OF THE 2ND ROTHESAY, NEW BRUNSWICK GUIDES
ON A WINTER HIKE.



Coming Events

FOXLEASE.

Jan. 16-23. Rangers.
Jan. 28-Feb. 4. General Training.
Entries closed.
Feb. 10-17. Outside County Conference.
Feb. 20-27. Brown and Tawny Owls.
Mar. 4-11. General Training.
Mar. 13-17. Week-end for Outside
Conference. (See below.)
Mar. 18-April 8. Foxlease closed for
spring cleaning.
April 8-15. General Training.
April 21-27. Diploma'd Guiders' Con-
ference.

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 0 0
Rooms shared with others (dating from January 10th, 1925)	1 15 0
Single day	0 7 6

The week-end of March 13th to 17th may be let to any county or division for training or conference on application to the Guider in Charge.

Foxlease Cottages.

The two cottages attached to Foxlease may be let by the week to Guiders requiring a rest or a holiday. The larger one contains two double bedrooms and one single, a sitting-room furnished by Canada, a bathroom and a kitchen. The "Link," which is the bungalow furnished by America, contains three bedrooms, a sitting-room, a bathroom and kitchen. The charge for the cottage would be £3 3s. per week, or 15s. each for Guiders wishing to come alone or with a friend when only one or two rooms would be required. The charge for the "Link" would be £2 2s. or 15s.

These charges include coal and light, but the Guiders would cater and cook for themselves entirely. If they did not wish to do this the gardener's wife would be willing to board them at the rate of 28s. to 30s. per head per week in addition to the above charge.

Guiders wishing to bring their cars could garage them at Foxlease by arrangement at a charge of 2s. 6d. per week. Any applications or inquiries to be sent to the Manager.

THE LONDON TRAINING SCHOOL.
(Fridays at the London Scottish Drill
Hall, Buckingham Gate, near Army &
Navy Stores.)

Director: Dame Katharine Furse, G.B.E.,

R.R.C.

Commandant: Miss A. M. Maynard.

Deputy Commandants: Hon. Mrs. Roch

and Miss V. Walmisley.

Secretary (for all correspondence): Miss

S. J. Warner, 10, Brechin Place,

S.W.7.

PROGRAMME.

Spring Term, 1925.

The School will be open on Friday, January 30th, 1925, and training will be carried on for ten Fridays until April 3rd.
10.30 a.m. School opens.

10.30-12 noon. Company, First Class, Second Class and Tenderfoot work; Camping (preparation for): Elementary Drill and Ceremony.

12 noon-12.45 p.m. Talks on the work of the different branches of the Guide organisation by their various Heads. March 20th—the Chief Guide will speak on International and Imperial Guides.

Break for Lunch.

2.30 p.m.-3.30 p.m. Play Methods of Teaching; *Choir Training (Mrs. Hick); Elementary Country Dancing (by Miss Lett of the English Folk Dance Society).

3.30 p.m.-4.30 p.m. Brownie Training (January 30th to April 3rd); six classes in First Aid (January 30th to March 6th) and examination (inclusive); Adolescence, four lectures (March 13th to April 3rd); Secretaries' Training (March 13th to April 3rd).

Nature (Whole Day) special outings have been arranged, to be taken by Miss Lister, Miss Hibbert Ware and others. These are intended for those people who have worked at this subject during the Xmas holidays. Miss Walmisley will arrange all details.

Fees for any of the above: 1s. 3d. whole day; 9d. morning only; 9d. afternoon only; 10s. whole Term.

* It is suggested that a choir shall be formed to be trained by Mrs. Hick. Regular attendance will be necessary.

COUNTRY DANCING.

THE Country Dance classes usually held on Tuesdays will be held on Wednesdays, beginning on Wednesday, January 28th to Wednesday, April 1st, inclusive. On Wednesday, January 28th, the classes will take place at St. Andrew's Hall, Carlisle Place, Westminster, and subsequent Wednesdays at the Civil Service and Westminster Rifles Headquarters, 58, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

In future these classes will be under the direction of the London Training School Committee, and advance fees should be

sent to the Honorary Secretary of the Training School,
Miss Warner,

10, Brechin Place, S.W.7.

Mrs. Kennedy-North of the English Folk Dance Society will continue as instructor of the Wednesday classes, which will be graded as follows:—

2.30 to 3.30. Advanced Class.

3.30 to 4.30. Grade II (a grade higher than the elementary class held last term). Guiders may bring non Guide friends to both classes.

The Elementary Class (Grade I) will be held on Fridays at the London Training School (see school programme for next term). The fees for the Wednesday classes will remain as before, i.e. 12s. for the course of ten classes, 1s. 6d. per class for those who can only attend occasionally.

SIGNALLING CLASSES.

THE School of Women Signallers will hold Elementary and Advanced signalling Classes on Thursdays, from Thursday, February 12th to Thursday, April 2nd (inclusive), at St. Andrew's Hall, Carlisle Place, Westminster, S.W.1, from 6 to 7.30. Fee 3d. per class.

LANARKSHIRE.

The following Training Classes will be held for Guiders in the Hamilton Academy Gymnasium from 7 to 8.30 p.m. Fee for each session 6d. All Guiders should wear sand shoes.

Wednesday, Jan. 14th., Scotch Country Dances. Instructor, Miss Ross, Glasgow (S.C.D.S. Certificate).

Wednesday, Jan. 28th, Brownie Evening and Exhibition of Brownie Handcrafts. Trainer, Mrs. Boyd, Glasgow.

Wednesday, Feb. 25th, and first three Wednesdays in March, Course of General Training. Beginners particularly invited if taking whole course of four evenings. Trainer, Miss Lander (Blue Cord Diploma).

LEAGUE OF ARTS MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

THE Second Musical Competition Festival of the League of Arts will be held on March 26th, 27th and 28th, 1925, at the Guild House, Belgrave Road, Eccleston Square, S.W.1.

Class 8 is set apart for Girl Guide and Girls' Club choirs, the unison song "There was a Man" (Felix White, 4d.) being the one chosen for the competition. Entrance fee 2d. per member.

There are also numerous classes for girls' voices, solo or in choirs; a section devoted to poetry speaking, and another to country dancing, arranged according to age.

Full particulars and copies of the syllabus to be obtained from the Hon. Secretaries, 160, Hammersmith Road, W.6. Entries must be sent in before February 28th, 1925.

TAVISTOCK CLINIC.

31, TAVISTOCK SQUARE, W.C.1.
A COURSE of eight lectures on Elementary Psychology (Psychology and Miller, on Fridays, at 3.30 p.m., at The Mary Ward Settlement, Tavistock Place, beginning January 23rd, 1925. Fee for the course is £1 15s. or 15s. 6d. for parties of ten and over. Single tickets 3s. 6d.

A special reduction will be made for Guiders in uniform, whether alone or in a party. Tickets for the course of eight lectures, 12s. 6d. Single tickets, 2s.

CONDUCTORS.

The Secretary of the British Federation of Musical Competition Festivals informs us that the Federation has a panel of Honorary Conductors who are willing to undertake the conducting and training of Girl Guide choirs or singing classes for out-of-pocket expenses. This offer applies to London and District only.

Applications to be made to the Secretary of the Federation, 3, Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1.

WHAT ARE POST GUIDES?

Post Guides, until last July, were called Extension Lones. They are physically disabled Guides living in their own homes or in an institution where there is no Guide Company. The name Post Guides was suggested by a Guide in the 13th Company, who said: "As nearly all our Guiding is sent to us by post, couldn't we be called the Post Guides?"

Since the change of name was sanctioned by the Headquarters Executive Committee it has caused a little confusion, as some people have taken "Post" to mean "after" and expect a Post Guide to be someone who has given up active Guiding.

This notice is inserted in the hope that it may catch the eye of anyone who is not quite sure what the words "Post Guide" mean.

BLIND POST GUIDES.

COUNTY SECRETARIES are asked to send the names of any blind girls given to them as possible recruits for County Post Guide Companies direct to the Post Guide Secretary (Miss Raxworthy, Tuesley Manor, Godalming) in order that they may be attached to a special Company which has all its letters issued in Braille. There are not yet a large enough number of blind Post Guides to form them into County Companies, so they are put into unattached ones.

Commissioners are asked to help the Post Guiders who are running the three blind Companies in every possible way, and to arrange for Rangers to visit any girl the Post Guider may write to them about.

GUIDERS' WEEK-END RETREAT.

A RETREAT for Guiders (Anglo-Catholic) will be held at St. Helena's Retreat House, Haywards Heath, during the first weekend of Lent, 1925, February 27th to March 2nd. As space is limited all applications must be made before the end of January, and full particulars will be sent on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope to Miss H. B. Davidson, 30, Enys Road, Eastbourne. Fee for week-end, 21s. (Deposit 5s., to be paid when places are reserved.)

EAGLE OWL TEST.

AN Eagle Owl Test will be held at the following times and places. Volunteers will be wanted to help to make up "Packs." The Test includes all branches of Brownie Training.

Monday, January 5th, 3 p.m.-4.30 p.m. and 8 p.m.-9.30 p.m.; Wednesday, January 7th, 3 p.m.-6 p.m., at St. Andrew's Hall, Carlisle Place, S.W.1, and on Tuesday, January 6th, 3 p.m.-5 p.m. and 8 p.m.-9.30 p.m., at St. Philip's Hall, Elizabeth Street, S.W.1.

Will those who are able to come please send, if possible, a postcard stating day and time, to Miss Graham-Harrison, 36, Sloane Gardens, S.W.1.

A Brownie Training will be held on Wednesday, January 7th, from 7.30 p.m.-9.30 p.m., at the L.C.C. Schools, Caldecott Road, Camberwell. Fee 6d.

CHILDREN'S DANCE.

A CHILDREN'S DANCE in aid of the League of Pity (Junior Department of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children) and the Girl Guides (County of London) will be held at the Ritz Hotel on Thursday, January 15th, 1925, 3.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m., under the patronage of Her Royal Highness Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles. The Marchioness of Carisbrooke has kindly consented to receive the guests. Fancy dress optional. Prize for girl's best fancy dress; prize for boy's best fancy dress. Miss Edna Best will kindly judge, and present the prizes. Balloon Stall, Mrs. Auberon Kennard.

Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, can be obtained from the following: Mrs. Richard Ford, 53, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.7; Miss H. G. Palmer, 16, Ovington Gardens, S.W.3; Mrs. Mark Kerr, 19, Draycott Avenue, S.W.3; Mrs. Hugh Matheson, 46, Prince's Gardens, S.W.7.

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:—

Jan. 23-26. General Training.
Feb. 6-9. Brown and Tawny Owls.
Feb. 13-16. Post Guiders.
Feb. 20-23. Ranger Guiders.
Mar. 6-9. General Training.
Mar. 20-23. Brown and Tawny Owls.
Apr. 3-6. General Training.

Charge for each course, 12s. 6d. (inclusive). A few cubicles are available at a charge of 15s. 6d. (inclusive).

These courses will be under the direction of Diploma'd Guiders. They will commence on Friday evenings, and arrangements will be made to enable Guiders to catch the early business trains to Liverpool Street from Romford on Monday morning.

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

Full particulars and kit list will be sent on application.

Those Guiders unable to bring blankets may hire them from the Secretary at a cost of 6d. per blanket.

GUIDERS FOR STEPNEY.

It has been brought to the notice of Headquarters that the South Stepney District is very badly in need of Guiders, several Companies having been in abeyance for nearly a year. The details are as follows:—

Captains are required for three Church of England Companies.

A Lieutenant is required for a Church of England Company, where the Captain is in bad health and very much over-worked.

A Captain is required for a Jewish Company.

The Church Companies wish to have Churchwomen for their Guiders, but the Jewish Company is willing to take a Guider of any denomination, provided she understands Jewish girls.

If any Guider would care to help with one of these Companies, would she very kindly write direct to the District Commissioner, Miss P. M. Hatton, The Rectory, 16, Cannon Street Road, E.1, who will greatly appreciate any offers of help.

SOUTH LONDON.

THE South London Divisional Training School for Guiders will re-open on Tuesday, January 20th, at 7 p.m., at Caldecot Road L.C.C. School, close to Camberwell Green and King's College Hospital. Fee 3d. per evening, 2s. 6d. per term. Guiders from other Divisions who are unable to attend their own school, will be welcome.

SCOTTISH TRAINING SCHOOL.

THE Glasgow monthly Training Day for January will be held on Wednesday, 14th inst., in the Scottish Rifles Drill Hall, 261, West Princes Street, from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and from 2 to 4.30 p.m.

Trainer: Miss MacKenzie, Oban. The programme will include Nature Study and other subjects for Second Class Test, with suggestions regarding teaching of these, and games.

Training Evening.

Miss MacKenzie will also take a Training Evening in Garnetbank School, Renfrew Street, on Tuesday, January 13th, at 7.30 p.m. This will take the form of a Guide Company meeting.

A LECTURE on "The Art of Story Telling," with stories, will be given on the evening of February 6th by Miss Elizabeth Clark, London. For particulars see February GAZETTE. Secretary: Miss M. L. Martin, 4, Burnbank Terrace, Glasgow.

SONG BOOKS.

THE different receivers for Great Britain have been asked to send in their songs to put before the selection committee by the 15th January, 1924.

Will Guiders and others who may have omitted to help us in this matter, please make a note of this date, and send in any songs they may wish to be included in the collection, to those whose names and addresses have been given in the GAZETTE for the past few months.



The Bookshelf

The Fairy Doll and Other Plays for Children. By Netta Syrett. (John Lane. 3s. 6d.)

Here are five little plays of varying length and character. "Christmas in the Forest" and "The Enchanted Garden" are charming episodes, and the latter is well adapted for performance out of doors. The longer plays are less attractive and are, indeed, rather dull.

M. B. C.

By the Wayside. A Pastoral Comedy of Present-day and Fairy People. By Margaret Macnamara. (Dodd. 1s. net.)

A spirited propaganda play, written in the interests of natural beauty and for the preservation of the countryside from abuse by a public too little careful of its amenities. Guides and Scouts have been urged to take the matter in hand, and Miss Macnamara shows them at it in a fantastic setting. Britannia bedizened with scraps of paper and old tin cans is indeed an appealing figure, and the little play moves briskly from episode to episode and is in the main so apt that it is a pity it is marred, as a play for young actors, by passages of rather truculent satire. This is particularly the case in the scene of the *nouveau riche* motorist, which is not only to great extent irrelevant, but is altogether too ugly for its company. A jolly picnic party would have been quite as careless and the more felicitous illustrations would be more readily applied for not being overstrained. Some such slight alteration, and the blue pencilling of a few passages rough enough to be unpleasing rather than funny on young lips, would make *By the Wayside* a valuable little addition to plays of its class. Also—will not the writer so careful for the beauty of the countryside take into consideration that other beauty—the beauty of the mother tongue and the diction appropriate to English fairies, and in another edition spare them the "right-o's" and "you bets" of contemporary slang and colloquialism.

M. B. C.

HANDICRAFTS.

Every Girl's Book of Hobbies. By E. M. de Foubert. (Jack. 6s. net.) Stocked at Headquarters.

This is one of the most excellent books of its kind that we have come across. It is charmingly written, as well as being comprehensive in its range of subjects, and is a mine of information on thirty-eight different subjects. Toy-making, leather-work, rug-making, bead-work, painting on fabrics, sweet-making, etc., etc., are a few of the chapter headings. We even find Girl Guides and Brownies in the list, though, to do the author justice, she adds: "Guiding is not exactly a hobby . . ." We cordially recommend this book to Guiders and Guides, and consider it very moderately priced.

Economics for Helen. By Hilaire Belloc. (Arrowsmith. 5s. net.)

There is a sentence in the first chapter of this book which is the keynote to the whole. It is this: Mr. Belloc is talking about wealth and trying to make his reader understand at the outset what it is. He says: "I have told you that the idea is very difficult to seize and that you will find the hardest part of the study here at the beginning. There is no way of making it plainer. One has no choice but to master the idea and make oneself familiar with it, difficult as it is."

It is quite certain, I think, that no writer could make the subject of modern economics, with all its complex problems and political complications, clearer than Mr. Belloc has done for Helen. It is also certain that not only the Helens but all the other wide awake girls of to-day will have sooner or later to make some effort to understand the questions and principles which concern the civilised life of nations so closely. Women, it is generally admitted, have a business sense in no way inferior to men, and they ought not to shirk the necessary head work if they are to help as they can and ought in the affairs of their country. Guiders too are often faced with practical difficulties in the lives of their Guides which are only explained by a knowledge of the great economic laws of production and exchange. These laws are here simply put with graphic illustrations from modern conditions, and no one can read the first part of the book without having a much clearer conception of the elements of which our economic life is built up. The second part is more difficult to handle. In places it would seem that Mr. Belloc, in order to secure simplicity, has been obliged to eliminate factors of serious importance, as for instance the possible influx of foreign capital in the chapter on International Exchange. Yet the beginner will have had her first taste of a difficult subject made attractive and intelligible. She will, too, be left in no doubt as to its importance not only to the country but to herself as a citizen in it. *Economics for Helen* is a book for Cadets or Guiders, Study Circles, and for any keen Ranger who wishes to take up her civic responsibilities with intelligence.

A. J.

Games and Recreational Methods. By Charles F. Smith. (Dodd, Mead. 10s. 6d.) Stocked at Headquarters.

This might almost be called a "hand-book of Scoutcraft" as its many pages are packed with subjects which Scouts and Guides love: games for camp and clubroom; camp fire programmes; wet day recreations; and many others.

Perhaps the most attractive are the chapters on fire lighting, illustrated so that even a tenderfoot could not fail to understand the different types of fires. The price of the book will prohibit it for most Guides, but the Company library might well afford a copy for the Company to share between them. The Guiders will find some interesting opening chapters on leadership taught through games which could almost have been headed "patrol system."

H. B. D.

The Boy Scouts' Imperial Jamboree Souvenir Volume. Price 2s. 6d.

We congratulate the Boy Scout Association most heartily on the splendid souvenir book of the 1924 Jamboree recently published. Excellently produced, with large clear type and profuse in illustrations of the widest interest, it should have a record sale. We cannot help envying a brother editor his Haselden cartoon and the double-page reproduction of C. E. Turner's picture of the Great Camp Fire, specially drawn for the *Illustrated London News*; and never were there clearer or more delightful photographs. It is difficult to choose between them, but one of our favourites is "Cheering the Lions up at Trafalgar Square." The crowd employed at the job is such a contrast to that politically inclined some months ago who graced the same elevated position. And the lion looks far more cheerful with his Scout keepers.

Eileen, the Lone Guide. By Marjory Royce. (Harrap. 3s. 6d.)

A story of the struggles of a desperately keen Lone Guide of twelve to live up to her Guide Law. It is told in the first person, and has many very delightful touches of the mistakes, temptations and worries of the small would-be house-mother, who is trying to look after daddy and has two small brothers, not to mention a dog, a tortoise and a cat, while mother is away ill. Eileen's keenness drives her into all kinds of adventures, some good, some bad, some successful, and some decidedly failures. She tries to get hold of a baby on which to practise her Child Nurse, and the story of her struggle to win over the obdurate mother is good reading. How she perseveres, and what happens, you must read for yourselves. The book is full of fun, and the Guide side is not over-emphasised, but is well woven into the story. Eileen, and perhaps even more her small wholly delightful brother Arthur, will find many firm friends amongst the Guides who read about her. A thoroughly good story for the Company library.

V. R. D.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

Held December 10th, 1924.

PRESENT: Dame Katharine Furse (in the chair), Lady Baden Powell, Miss Behrens, Miss Bewley, P. W. Everett, Esq., Miss Talbot, Lady Helen Whitaker.

It was agreed that Kindred Societies affiliated to the Girl Guide Movement should be asked to notify the Guide Commissioners concerned of appointments made by them in connection with Guide work.

It was approved that Miss M. V. Herbert, Head of Rangers, be appointed as an additional examiner for the Blue Cord Diploma Test.

It was approved that, on the recommendation of the Great Brown Owl and the Head of Brownie Training, special permission should be given by the Sub-Committee for Training to Red Cord Guiders who have a special knowledge of Brownies, to hold the Eagle Owl Diploma, even if unable to comply with the rules which require them to run a Pack.

It was approved that the age of Guiders entering for the Eagle Owl Test for local training be lowered to 22 years.

It was approved that District and Division Secretaries may delegate work (such as arrangement of test examinations, etc.) to some other Guider or member of the Local Association, but that application for, or distribution of badges should only be effected by the warranted District or Division Secretary herself.

The appointment of Miss Iris Wootten as Head of Lone Guides, *vice* Miss Beaumont Nesbitt (resigned) was approved.

The appointment of Miss N. Whelpton to be Assistant Head of Rangers was approved.

It was agreed that Sea Guide Companies should be registered by means of their ship name and place, instead of by numbers.

It was agreed that the date of the next meeting of the Committee should be fixed for Thursday, January 15th, 1925, at 11 a.m.

Routine and financial business was transacted.

AWARDS

Medal of Merit.

Guide Margaret Florence Hawkins, 2nd Edmonton Company, for saving a little boy from drowning in the River Lea.

Nurse Cavell Badge.

Patrol Leader Ethel Salter, 2nd Queen Mary's Hospital Company, for patient endurance of a long and painful illness.

Gold Cords.

Company Leader Audrey Foster, 1st Emsworth Company.

Pack Leader Doris Reid, 14th Carlisle Company.

HEADQUARTERS' NOTICES

WORLD CAMP FILM.

THE attention of customers hiring the World Camp Film is drawn to the fact that should the film be damaged during the period of hire, they will be charged for replacement of the damaged part at the rate of 4d. per foot.

Will customers also kindly note that the film should be *returned* to our agents, The Williamson Film Printing Co., Ltd.,

80-82, Wardour Street, W.1, after hire, and not to Girl Guide Headquarters, although bookings should still continue to be sent to Headquarters in the usual way.

HEAD OF CAMPING, 1925.

We have to announce the appointment of Miss Madge Heath, 34, Devonshire Place, W.1, to succeed Miss Clarice Warren as Head of Camping for 1925.

Until the end of January all correspondence should, however, be forwarded to Miss Warren, who will be dealing with it until that date while Miss Heath is abroad.

BROWNIE TRAINING.

COMMISSIONERS and Secretaries are requested to note that on or after January 1st, 1925, all applications for Eagle Owls to take Brownie Training should be made through Headquarters.

TRAINING.

THE attention of Commissioners responsible for any Training Week is drawn to the following points:—

1. It is essential in the interests of efficiency that a Trainer should not be allowed to undertake too much work. Six hours' training a day is the most permitted to each Trainer. In order that she may do good work, it is also her duty to take plenty of rest, preferably alone or in silence.

2. The allocation of Diploma'd Guiders for Training Weeks or other work away from home is conditional on their reimbursement for incidental expenses up to the following scale:—

Transport.

Actual 3rd class train fare. This is to be paid even if the Trainer uses her own car. Taxi to and from the station, unless other means of transport are provided.

Food.

Breakfast, 4s.; lunch, 4s.; tea, 1s. 6d.; dinner or supper, 5s.

Tips.

If away one night, 5s.; for every additional night, 6d.

3. At the end of the Training Week, the Commissioner is expected to forward a report to the Head of Training. If this report contains criticism of the Trainer, it must be shown to her and she must initial it as evidence that she has seen it.

4. Commissioners are reminded that all Diplomas have to be returned to the Head of Training, for re-issue or otherwise early in October, and they are specially asked to forward reports on all Diploma'd Guiders in their areas before the end of September in each year, and to deal therein with the following points: (a) Health; (b) Work done; (c) Standard of work—whether satisfactory or otherwise.

Letters to the Editor

THE UNION JACK.

TO THE EDITOR, "GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE."

DEAR MADAM,—Are we not apt sometimes to worship the symbol itself, rather than the *cause* for which the symbol stands? At a political meeting, surely the Union Jack represents the Red, White and Blue of the "State," a wonderful foundation and bond between the "party" colours; and the fact that it is an "accessory," even as a tablecloth, is a very sure sign of patriotism. At sea, when the Ensign is flying, a passing ship will "dip" to it, but when it is hauled

down it is no longer considered as Britain's flag but merely as a piece of decorative bunting, and is bundled into a locker together with Blue Peters and quarantine flags. Does Captain E. M. Meredith consider that the misuse of the Union Jack is an established custom in the Service? Cannot we realise that the Union Jack expresses itself in many different ways, such as for celebrations, festivities, distress, mourning and national enthusiasm, and that were we *always* to give it the same reverence that we bestow during a special occasion when it represents the honour of the Empire, the ceremonial would quickly become a habit and cease to have any real meaning. —Yours sincerely, D. P. METCALFE.

MUSIC IN THE MOVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR, "GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE."

DEAR EDITOR,—From a music-lover's point of view it seems such a pity that a wider range of music is not suggested for Guides. It is rarely that one sees anything more exciting than folk songs or "jolly" songs recommended for the girls to sing. Why do we make no attempt to open the door of first class music for them—that door which is so often kept very tightly closed because of some hazy and entirely erroneous idea that the key is too hard to turn? If a Guider feels that she herself knows too little to teach, why not get outside help, as she does for other specialised work? There are plenty of people only too ready to assist who can and will teach music which is worth learning. We are doing our best to reach a high standard in literature and handicrafts and so on, so why we should be content with inferior music is not quite clear unless we are hopelessly confusing "simple" with "easy." A power which can lift to the uttermost heights, sweeping away barriers and prickly hedges of reserve is a power which can help us so tremendously in our character training; and in music lies this power, reaching right down to those odd corners in most of us where there is a great unsatisfied hunger for things which really matter, and for loveliness. Yet we go on blindly with folk songs and rounds, and have a jolly time—all very well as a beginning but worse than useless if we are not going on to bigger efforts. Why not save up and go to a good concert occasionally? Why not teach them Quilter, Purcell, Sullivan, Schumann, any of the great song writers? Of course this means hard work, but what on earth is the good of any work unless it is hard enough to be worth while; and in this case the reward is very great. There is a very wide field in music; need it be reduced to folk songs (which, though excellent and in some cases beautiful, are not more than a means to an end) with occasional wild flights into patriotic part songs—usually worst of all, as, with one or two outstanding exceptions such as Parry's "Jerusalem," these songs have little music and less patriotism. So often we wait till our genius of sound dies; then we canonise him, erect a statue to his memory and shut his beautiful music firmly behind the door which must not be opened because of that difficult key. Meanwhile we sing "patriotic" songs to doubtful tunes with tremendous verve. There is something wrong with the state of Denmark. Why is it?—Yours, etc.,

QUERY.

The Girl Guide Gazette

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Concerning Courtesy*

By FRANCES CHESTERTON

COURTESY is an old word to be found in all tales and romances as expressing something that could be attained by a mind attuned to the desire to possess it. Good manners could be taught, were, and we hope are still taught, by parents to children, by schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, by public opinion. Courtesy means literally "of the court" with special reference to those early mediæval courts that set great store by the outward expression of that vast system of chivalry which was the great inspiration and practical ideal of the Middle Ages. The qualifications necessary for a knight in the practice of chivalry, that is to say a member of a military organisation in defence of Christianity, were dignity, courtesy, courage and generosity. We can well guess what that courtesy involved, things, alas! more or less overlooked by the world of to-day. Courtesy meant respect for age and experience, it meant equally respect for youth and inexperience, reverence for women, the honourable expression of equality as between man and man, the rightful acceptance of service from those from whom service was due. This spirit of knightly courtesy pervaded the whole atmosphere of the time and lingered long afterwards. Sir Philip Sidney's is a name cherished in the story of English history and letters. He was the last survivor of all that long tradition of chivalry that had flowered in this country as in all the countries of Christendom in the great days of Richard Coeur de Lion or St. Louis.

"High erected thoughts are sealed in the heart of courtesy," wrote Sir Philip Sidney, and this I think gives us a key to the meaning of Courtesy as differing from merely good manners. Certainly one could have good manners and many people have good manners without any "high erected thoughts." Good manners were as much a part of a gentleman's or lady's outfit in the eighteenth century as a sword or a fan, but I venture to think that the high erected thoughts were not always so very noticeable, save perhaps in the clumsy bad manners of that very courteous gentleman Dr. Johnson.

So we are agreed that courtesy is a virtue still demanded from us by Christian ethics, and that it means still what it meant of old, respect, reverence, equality, gracious behaviour. The expression of such an attribute would naturally result in good manners,

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though merely artificial good manners might have no relation to the heart of courtesy. I remember a very beautiful poem of Mr. Belloc's which expresses exactly the meaning I would try to give to this word. I quote it here.

Of Courtesy it is much less
Than courage of heart or holiness,
Yet in my walks it seems to me
That the grace of God is in Courtesy.

On monks I did in Storrington fall,
They took me straight into their hall,
I saw three pictures on the wall—
And Courtesy was in them all.

The first the Annunciation,
The second the Visitation,
The third the Consolation
Of God that was Our Lady's Son.

The first was of St. Gabriel,
On wings of flame from heaven he fell
And as he went upon one knee
He shone with heavenly Courtesy.

Our Lady out of Nazareth rode,
It was her month of heavy load;
Yet was her face both great and kind
For Courtesy was in her mind.

The third it was our little Lord
Whom all the Kings in arms adored;
He was so small you could not see
His large intent of Courtesy.

Here we have the idea of courtesy as one of the attributes of the great archangel Gabriel, of the Virgin and of the Divine Child. The practice of courtesy is here lifted out of the earthly sphere and becomes one of the marks of the spiritual life, as indeed it was felt to be by the chivalric system of old.

Now we come to another question more pertinent to ourselves. Does courtesy exist to-day as one of the great virtues to which we should strive to attain? The confounding of courtesy with good manners has led us to think perhaps that the terms are synonymous. Now though, as I said before, it is possible to have good manners without the inspiration of courtesy, the more courtesy is recognised the more likely it is to express itself in good manners.

It may be easier to see what is meant if we substitute the word respect which is the primary outcome of courtesy. How do we stand to-day in regard to this question of respect—respect for age—for youth—for women—respect for equals, for those who serve, those who command? The modern world has wandered a long way from the old standard in such matters, and though it may possess the courage of heart and even the holiness I am very doubtful as to its recognition of the grace of God in courtesy. It is a universal complaint, this want of respect of the young for the experience and knowledge of the old. Grandparents might well be the grandchildren of some young people—and grandchildren are sometimes addressed as if they in their turn were already grandparents. There is not much courtesy existing between class and class, though often a very real attempt at an understanding. Equality is very often expressed by mere rudeness, generally termed candour, and there is a general tendency to treat all human beings alike.

Now to persist in this attitude means to forget the

art of living. The whole art of living spells variety, consciousness of the infinite differences, shades, nuances that exist between all created beings, and the recognition of these differences by difference in treatment. While acknowledging the general and incontrovertible statement "that all men are equal in the sight of God," we know, or should know, that to us each one is an absolute personality peculiar to himself and courtesy is therefore due to inequalities as much as to the equalities. Respect to age is due because theirs is the weakness of age as well as the experience of age. Respect is due to youth for its strength and growth and its weakness in experience; respect from man to woman for her limitations and her unlimited possibilities, from woman to man for his labour and limitations. The necessity for courtesy can be applied to all the infinite varieties of human type with which we come in contact. How dull would life become, and is even now becoming, in the endeavour to deny that every soul needs different treatment at the hands of each one of us. "The high-erected thought" of the problem of the relation in which we stand to the family, the friend, the neighbour, the citizen, the foreigner, is one that is only solved by the knowledge that it is really sealed in the heart of courtesy. We shall avoid many of the irritations, difficulties and misunderstandings that to-day are going a fair way to make living less of an art than it should be, if we remember that "life is not so short but that there is always enough time for courtesy." And even more necessary than time is that desire which should not make it so very difficult to be like Antonio of "unworn spirit in the doing of courtesies."

Service that Binds the Nations

OUT of the Great War almost unbelievable misery and economic and political difficulties have arisen from which it will take the world a very long time to recover. Quite lately the Chief Scout has said the Great War ought never to have been, and he called upon women to see that such a terrible thing should never happen again. Six years after the signing of the Peace Treaties we still see its disastrous effects, and especially among children. It was for this reason that in 1919 the Save the Children Fund was formed in order to bring help to Austrian children, not because they were Austrians and had suffered especially during the war, but because they were dying even when they were brought into the hospitals, where there was no food and no comfort for them. From this work the Fund has sent its help to twenty-four different countries, all suffering from the Great War.

At home it sends out gifts of money and clothes up and down the country, and these gifts are given to our suffering people by societies that already exist, but in Central Europe, and especially in Greece, it has to use its own organisation, since these countries are so poor and are taking so long to recover from the Great War that they must still have help from distant lands. As soon as they are strong enough these countries will take over the food centres and workrooms that the Save the Children Fund, with the help of people from all parts of the world, have opened.

We in England have never known what it means to have a foreign nation sending money and workers to feed and clothe our own people, but there are countries to-day that must have our instant assistance, or their people will die through the lack of our help.

Since 1922 the Greeks and Armenians have been driven from their homes in Asia Minor into Greece. The Greek Government, the League of Nations and

private charity have given many thousands of these people shelter, and some of them occupation, but to-day there are still 700,000 dependent on charity, and of these 280,000 are children. They are homeless, most of them orphans; they have hardly any possessions, and with winter approaching they are wearing the ragged garments in which they fled from their homes. They, for the most part, live entirely in the streets of various Greek cities, in tents and draughty old barracks, and depend on us to give them enough food to keep life in their bodies, wasted with illness and want of nourishment.

There is hunger in England, but here people are busy in great numbers working to relieve it. In Central Europe any such organisations that may exist are paralysed from want of funds and workers. The world price of grain has increased and the Save the Children Fund has had to reduce its number of daily rations to Greek children by about 18 per cent. Can anyone conceive the misery of our administrators who have to refuse food to starving, despairing little ones because there is no money and therefore no hope for them? In S.C.F. Kitchens in Central Europe and Greece one 1½d. will give a child enough food to keep it alive for one day; 1s. for a week; and £5 will save five children for four months.

To serve others is our pleasure and our pride. How can we be true to our ideal if we do not hear the cry of these innocent children without offering what clothing we can spare, especially when we realise that a garment is to-day able to save a life?

As we offer our services in this way we shall not only give life to these tragic little ones, but we shall be carrying out the words of the Chief Scout when he told us that we have "a most glorious opportunity of doing a great work for the child, incidentally of bringing happiness to ourselves, helping our country and the peace of the world—above all of doing a great work for God and for humanity."

Gifts of clothing can of course be earmarked for Save the Children Fund work in England or in any of the twenty-four countries which are still receiving help from the Fund. Old clothing, of which every kind is needed, should be sent to the Save the Children Fund, c/o Messrs. Davies, Turner & Co., Ltd., Shortt's Gardens, Drury Lane, W.C.2.

Wood Fires

"Ash green—
Fit for a Queen."—OLD SAYING.

Beech wood fires are bright and clear
If the logs are kept a year.
Oaken logs burn steadily
If the wood is old and dry.

But ash dry or ash green
Makes a fire fit for a Queen.

Poplar makes a bitter smoke—
Fills your eyes and makes you choke.
It is by the Irish said
Hawthorn bakes the sweetest bread.

But ash green or ash brown
Is fit for a Queen with a golden crown.

Elm wood burns like churchyard mould—
E'en the very flames are cold.
Apple logs will fill your room
With an incense-like perfume.

But ash wet or ash dry
For a Queen to warm her slippers by.

C.C.

Pictures and Imagination

By ESTELLA CANZIANI

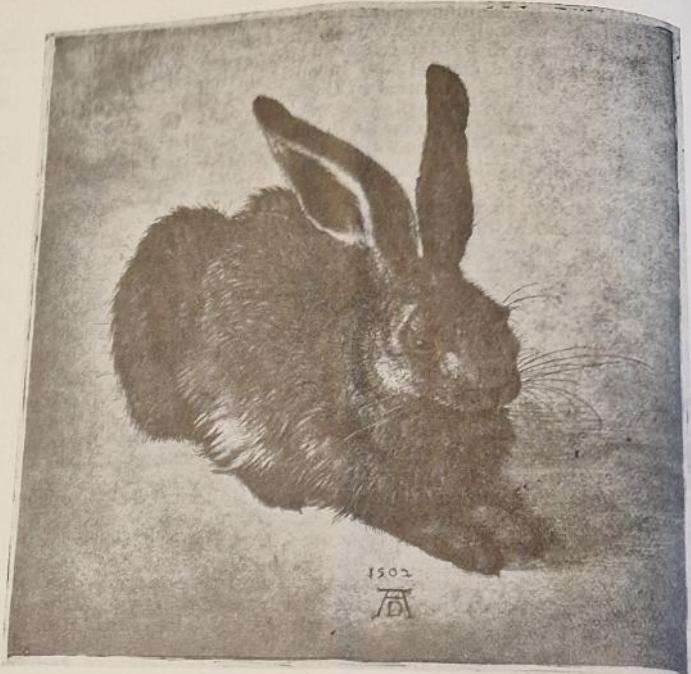
I HAVE been asked to write on "Pictures and Imagination." This title is itself imaginative because it suggests a subject but leaves its carrying out to the imagination. And it is this, a suggestion of an incompleteness; or suggestiveness in pictures appealing to us, and inviting our own faculties to weave story, idea and ideal into a picture: it is that which I would call imagination. It is an evasive quality eluding us as we try to grasp it, the sense of a striving for that which is above and beyond, and it is only in as much as the artist is stretching out to the unseen, to an ideal, that we are conscious of imagination. For we cannot have ideals without imagination, and imagination is part of all great art, and of life.

The subject of the work matters little. I am not, of course, considering the ultra-modern minds who think they believe that ugly squalor or vulgarity will make a fine work of art, provided enough paint, charcoal or whatever the medium used is lumped on to canvas or paper, regardless of any attempt at drawing, tone, composition or fine colour.

I will take a few pictures as examples; the difficulty is the choice, for there are so many in every country, and of every time. The first that comes to my mind is Fred Walker's "Haven of Refuge." The beautiful colour, the sympathy and strength of the figures, the building and landscape; it is full of imagination in its suggestiveness. It is not a picture with a story, but it forces us to think and to make our own story and ideals. All this is expressed through the way the paint is put on the canvas and by beautiful drawing which in one sense is exaggerated, and it expresses the artist's keen search for truth and beauty.

An example of another kind is Dürer's drawing of a hare. He understood the animal, he was in sympathy with it, and he drew it as no one will ever draw it again. Here is the hare, but the drawing suggests both wind and trees; the keen sniff of the animal smelling short grass. The whole world of Nature at once springs up before one. Add fairies and wood sprites to it if you like, for they can all be there in the joy of living, and of life. Angels also and all the powers of heaven; all is included in the search for truth.

If we look at Watts' Sir Galahad and Perugino's kneeling St. George they make the strongest appeal to all that is greatest in the imaginative sense. Perhaps the personal is sometimes of interest and of use; and I will therefore try to tell a little of what these pictures suggested to me when quite young at school. I think together they make the story of the ideal life. Sir Galahad, clad in armour, young and strong, setting out on Life's quest, the charger at his side ready to bear him in battle, giving him sympathy and added strength. But there is something wistful about the youthful knight. Almost hesitating, he evidently doubts



THE HARE.

By Albrecht Dürer

his strength, but he is not going to hold back because of that. And is not even this very doubting the source of strength? And his thoughts, what are they? The suggestion to me has always been, "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honourable, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report—think on these things." And also, "Love suffereth long and is kind"—but you know the rest; I need not quote it. He found strength because he knew and felt his weakness; he put on the whole armour of God—the breastplate of righteousness, and the feet shod with the gospel of peace. But again I need not quote the whole. And the kneeling St. George—he completes the story. He also put on the whole armour. I used to look at each piece of that armour on the kneeling figure, and then at the head and hands which suggested, and which still suggest to me, the knight who has gone forth and fought and conquered and proved that the whole armour has resisted. He may have been battered and wounded in spite of the armour, but it has served; he was never overcome. His wounds have healed, and he has found Peace and Joy. The expression of the head has none of the wistfulness of the Sir Galahad; it is at rest and joyfully thankful, and has found the strength that is of Love.

These pictures are of three different types—the first a human interest, the second an incident from the wild world of Nature, and the third type deals with the spiritual. I think they are all examples of the highest imagination, for they are all truly searching for truth.

There is also another type of picture—that which would definitely teach or protest against something which the artist feels to be all wrong. I again take Watts and give as an example the angel weeping over a dead bird. It is a protest against all cruelty to animals,

(Concluded on next page.)

Bedside Birds

By DAME KATHARINE FURSE, G.B.E.



outside the window was one of the alleviations of thought. Presently he flew to the window sill and soon began to penetrate further into my room, until finally he invariably joined me for tea and breakfast, when butter was the lure. I kept food ready for him all the time, and he became as much at home in my room as among the trees outside. And then when I moved to a room above he found me again without delay, and finally when I lay out in a chair under the trees he used to come and perch on a branch above my head and sing.

Never before did I know that a robin threw out a pellet in the same way as an owl or a rook. When he flew into my room for a meal he would perch first on a chair and sit looking rather uncomfortable, twisting his head in different directions, then give a gulp, shake his head, and immediately, as though relieved of a burden, set to work eating. I noticed that he threw out a tiny pellet, and when I examined these invariably found that they were composed of wee beetles' wings and similar hard refuse.

Another year I broke my leg at Lucerne, and here a word of caution regarding Guide First Aid. I was walking down some steps, caught my heel, saved myself from falling by putting strain on my other leg, heard a snap, and felt a sickening feeling near the ankle, but could still walk; so I walked. Through the garden, up and down stairs and in and out because it was a busy day. People said my leg could not be broken because I could walk. And I felt: "I can't really walk because my leg is broken." Finally giving in and having the doctor, he had it X-rayed. There was Pott's fracture, safe enough! I only quote this because it might easily have been treated as a sprained ankle, and quite a lot of damage could result.

Bed in a delightful châlet was my fate, and there the birds became fast bedside friends. It began with a carrion crow, who used my balcony as a jumping off place when he was hunting cockchafer in the birch tree near by. He never came into my room but was quite bold outside. Then my boy hung some nuts up outside the window and the tits came—blue tit, marsh-tit and great tit. The chips they dropped attracted chaffinches and blackbirds, while the nuthatch also went for the festoons of nuts. We contrived all sorts of different places in which to put nuts but never frustrated the birds. When there was a shortage outside they soon took possession of my bedroom and hunted round in every corner till they found our stores. The nuthatch is particularly noisy when he clatters about on bare boards under your bed at 4 a.m. A friend sleeping in a room below mine hardly blessed me when the nuthatches took to exploring the hold-all under her bed and woke her up by their noise. I had a bit of cake wrapped up in paper and tied with string on my table. The great tits scented something good

here, and worked till they pecked a hole through the paper and then gradually devoured the cake inside.

Shredded monkey nuts proved to be the food all the birds liked best and we bought pounds and pounds of roasted nuts in the market and spent hours shredding them in order to keep a sufficient supply going. The nuthatch was certainly the boldest of my visitors, but great tits ran him very close. The marsh-tit was more confiding than the blue tit, but both of them became absolutely at home in my room. The chaffinch seldom explored beyond the floor or table. I was particularly fond of a cock blackbird who also seldom explored but was full of confidence. He seemed to think that some dessert of nuts would be good for his young, as well as the worms he was constantly taking to them, and he often had some worms in his beak when he came for nuts. One day he looked particularly proud. I almost believe he merely came in to show me what he had got. There was a big succulent worm at the back of his beak, and then in front a fringe of heads and tails of tiny pink worms hanging out both sides. There was no room for nut shreds and they fell out as fast as he picked them up.

The birds who never came in were the sparrows. They waited longingly on the balcony outside and sometimes tried to creep in with a hen chaffinch hoping that no one would notice the difference. But we all continued to drive them out. I shook my bedclothes, the blackbird chattered, and the tomtit would simply fly at them. It seems hard as I look back, but sparrows have driven so many birds away in other places that it was only tit for tat.

My birds minded nobody. They came in and fed just as freely when the doctor or masseuse was there as when I was alone, and they gradually invaded the whole châlet, as all my friends competed in attracting them.

We fed them all the summer, and I know that the people who run the pension of which our châlet formed part feed them through the winters, so they will not have been spoilt and then neglected.

The Swiss are doing all they can to help the birds, and many houses have feeding and nesting boxes. Winters are hard, which accounts for the small numbers of birds seen in summer among the mountains, though there are a great many varieties.

Pictures and Imagination

(Concluded from previous page.)

a protest against thoughtless vanity of the world, the silliness of thoughtless fashion in killing and wearing what was once a beautiful living creature and sticking it on a woman's hat. It is a picture full of meaning and depth of thought. It could have been revolting, horrible and squalid, but like the others, the subject is treated in such a way that it refers us to beauty and truth—the truth which bravely faces things as they are, the beauty which fights ugly facts. The unconscious mind of the artist shows us that the appeal is greatest when it uses life and loveliness, and not hideousness and destruction, as the method, and the suggestiveness is that of

"All ye works of the Lord, bless ye the Lord.
Praise Him and magnify Him for ever."



Story-telling to Brownies

By DOROTHEA MOORE

A SEMI-CIRCLE of small things in tiny brown overalls and mushroom hats, sitting there on the floor in front of you—toes wriggling with excitement, mouths open for the breathless questions to pour out, small faces all aight.

There are no listeners like a Pack of Brownies—if you get the story for them; but there is that “if.”

People have sometimes asked me, *à propos* of the writing and telling of stories for small children, “What sort of a story?” as though you could supply a recipe as for a pudding.

“Take one naughty small girl; one good fairy; one conversational robin; and so forth . . .”

Personally I think the subject of the story the least important part of it, and anyhow it is going to differ with your audience. One child likes fairies, another outdoorishness, another thrills. But they are all ready to be absorbingly interested, if you can remember a few essential points, and then get on to it, with your subject matter to taste.

(1) You must plunge into your story forthwith, cutting preliminaries. Grown-ups have something to learn in that way from the babes themselves.

I have before me a story from a Brownie magazine; it begins: “There was a boy who caught flies; his mummy said, ‘When you grow up you will be a murderer if you don’t stop,’ and he was. So he died.”

(2) Take it we have started well and arrested the attention of the Pack. Number two point presents itself. The Pack are all open-mouthed; they’re going to ask you questions, and unless you are quite sure and safe about the past and future history of all your characters, including the conversational robin, the garden roller which had been a little boy, the queen of the fairies, and others, also the geography and history of the place described—help! The most heckled candidate at a political meeting will be upon a bed of roses compared with you!

I once wrote some stories for a children’s paper, dealing with an out-of-the-way spot; why, I can’t remember. I must have read or heard something about it that suggested a story, and gone on.

At about a third of the series the Editor sent for me, and I found myself facing himself, the sub-editor and two of the permanent staff. In firm and forcible language the Editor pointed out that though he esteemed me in private life there shortly would be murder done in the office, and any jury would bring it in as justifiable homicide.

My stories were the crime; letters poured in de-

manding information about their setting, and the staff did not possess it. Unless I supplied exhaustive information about setting, then and there, and never wrote again about any place or people unknown to the Editor, my remains must be deposited in the safe.

I saw some of the inquiring letters; they were nearly all from children under 12 years old.

(3) Be quite serious. Of course, I do not mean that you should not laugh with the children at funny points; but never have a covert smile with any other grown up at the absurdity of what is serious to them. They hate it, and it spoils the story for them. A friend of mine once administered a stern rebuke to a lady who had kindly volunteered to read to the nursery party laid low with colds. My friend, aged 6, was the spokesman. “No, thank you, I’d rather think things till mummy can read. Your gigglesomeness spills over and makes the story different,” he explained with candour.

The lady told me the anecdote herself. I think it did her good.

(4) An occasional question on the story-teller’s part helps to stimulate the interest, I think, and is certainly a good thing if the story is intended to be in any way educational. “Now who is clever enough to know?” generally produces a babel of excited answers. But the questioning from you is partly in self-defence; you are bombarded, and patience, together with a power of returning to your base promptly after every assault, is necessary equipment for the Brownie story-teller.

Think with the mind of 7 or 8, if possible. Imagine or remember, whichever is easier; but don’t be grown up. In Guiding we seldom are, which is the reason that I do not dwell much on this point in writing for Guiders.

(5) Don’t shirk detail. Children love it. If you try to avoid it on your own, they’ll soon bring you back.

“Why did her mother?”

“What was her best frock?”

“Did she wear it for dancing class as well as parties?”

“Did her stockings match?”

“What did she have for dinner?” and so on.

I have left subject matter to the last, because, as I said before, it is the least important part of the concern, and depends so very much on individuals.

But there are perhaps one or two suggestions can be made by a person who has been writing stories all her life.

Your Brownies are going to live in the hero or heroine; you may make her naughty, but never horrid, nor at a disadvantage. They hate that.

Don't tell down. Children would nearly always rather hear a story above their capacity than beneath it. And don't put yourself out to explain too many words. The small eager listeners generally find a meaning of their own, if they shouldn't see yours; and it is quite often a meaning which is floating in a glorious rosy haze of what a lady of 4 described to me as "magicalness."

"I can understand so much better without your explainings," I heard a small boy say, and I expect that quite a number of children think it.

Be really interested yourself, and show it. A story won't be convincing unless you manage that. And always remember that children have naturally so much imagination that nothing is impossible to them. Of course, in telling to Brownies one perhaps gives the preference to stories that help in the realisation of the life of birds and animals and insects. Occasionally this leads to complications. A friend of mine nearly lost her invaluable Scotch gardener because her two Brownie daughters prepared a highly original vote of censure on Angus for his cruelty in killing snails; and they nailed it up conspicuously on the wall of the gardener's cottage. The garden boy saw it and told the story in the village; Angus gave notice, and was only placated by much diplomacy.

Still, such accidents are minor evils to set against the incalculable good that a sympathy with all nature is going to teach our children.

Stories of heroism are stimulating if not told too often; and on the whole a moral is appreciated. We like our good people rewarded and our bad people punished when we are 10 or less, and the line is delightfully clear between black and white.

This little paper only professes to give a few suggestions to the Brownie story-teller. The field is immense; but for all its immensity and, at times, complexity, it is a field where cultivation is most emphatically worth while.

Fire!

THE Coroner for London, Dr. Waldo, has written to me mentioning the extraordinary ignorance of people as a rule on the subject of fires, and a large number of deaths, apart from losses of money, are due to their not knowing what to do in an emergency when fire breaks out.

If they know where the nearest fire alarm telephone is they don't know how to use it. He says it is quite a common thing for a man to call into the 'phone "Fire" and then put back the receiver!

With the coal-fire season now in being it would be well if Guiders were to remind their Guides of the rules for preventing fires—what to do in the case of fire in the way of rousing inhabitants; knowing where the nearest police station, fire station, doctor, etc., are to be found; how to use the 'phone; first aid in extinguishing fire; water on things on fire; salt or an "imp" on a fire where the chimney has caught; sand or earth—not water—where oil is on fire; smothering the fire where a person's clothing is alight; danger of naked light or cigarette, etc., where there is gas escape or petrol; how to extemporise a smoke-mask and rescue insensible people or frightened animals; climbing, improvising ropes and pulleys to lever insensible victims, etc. etc.; how to first-aid burns, suffocation, etc.

All this makes valuable winter training.

Abercrombie
Founder.

Regional and Civic Survey

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLIC SERVICE FOR
RANGERS AND GUIDERS.

THE immense value and fascinating interest of survey as a means of learning the facts, and their meaning, of one's own neighbourhood and incidentally of mastering the fundamentals of history and geography, have already been described to you by Professor Abercrombie. The object of this article is to point out how a delightful hobby can be made to perform a most useful service for the State.

In the industrial era of last century we were all so busy with new mechanical inventions that little thought was given to how and where the great mass of people lived, nor even to the interrelation of industries and their proper placing. Each new thing was exploited to the full, without thought as to general resources or as to the effect on national wealth as a whole. The consequence was that our towns grew up higgledy-piggledy, and waste and confusion followed, which has resulted in all sorts of social and economic disorder.

In the year 1909 Parliament, with practical unanimity, decided that this state of affairs could not be allowed to continue, and they passed the first Town Planning Act, followed by a second Act in 1919 which extended the same powers to Regions.

These Acts give local authorities, or groups of them, the right to say how their towns or regions shall be developed, so that they can in future see that things are placed where they can function most efficiently. For example, land can be reserved for factories where power and good means of transport are available and where their smoke will not smother people's houses. Houses can be placed on clean healthy sites, but not too far from work, parks and allotments can be placed pleasantly and conveniently, public buildings can be grouped with dignity, and the whole linked together by adequate roads and other means of transport.

This power to plan (it is called town planning, although in no way confined to towns) is of immense value as it really allows a community to control to a large extent its own destiny.

It would, however, clearly be foolish to attempt to plan for the future without first striving to learn and understand exactly what are the present circumstances and what has caused them; and this is where the regional or civic survey comes in.

We have in this country a wonderful set of ordnance maps that show where things are, but not exactly what they are, and also these maps are not always up-to-date, as most of them are only revised every twenty years.

If, therefore, one is proposing to plan, it is necessary to bring the ordnance maps up-to-date and to add to them a lot of information, and to prepare other plans and diagrams to show us just what is the problem that we have to solve, and how that solution is conditioned by the lie of the land and many other factors.

It is in getting together this information that Guides and Scouts might render very valuable services, in ways that I shall try to describe in a subsequent article.

(To be continued.)

BARNARDO DIVISION

The Barnardo Division claim to be the first Division to have Guides and Brownies enrolled at sea. In January, 1924, 50 Guides and 50 Brownies left the Girl's Village Home for Australia; during the voyage one Guide and seven Brownies were enrolled—the Guides enrolment taking place on a "Guides' Own" one Suiday afternoon.



Loyalty to the King*

By FIELD-MARSHAL
THE RT. HON. LORD PLUMER,
G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

that spirit of love of country which God bestowed on every man and every woman when He divided the peoples of the earth into nations.

If any man, no matter what his calling or profession, were asked at whose hands he would wish to receive any mark of recognition of successful labour in his calling, he would certainly reply, "From the King." And this would be not because the King was the greatest authority on the subject for which he was to be commended, but because commendation and recognition of merit by the King would be the commendation and recognition by the whole nation.

Why is it that we feel a personal interest when we hear of some gracious act on the part of our Sovereign, and read some kindly message of congratulation, sympathy, or condolence? Surely it is because we, as a nation, feel that he has acted on our behalf, and that it is our act that has been performed and our message that has been sent. Why do we feel, as we all do, a tightening of the heartstrings when we hear the National Anthem? It is not because the tune is especially beautiful, or the words particularly stirring, but because it is our national prayer to God to shower His blessings on our Ruler, and through him on us as a nation.

This spirit of loyalty is not dependent on the personal character of the Sovereign. The characters of the Kings and Queens who have ruled over the British Empire during the last thousand years, as disclosed by history, have not always been such as to win for them as individuals the highest esteem and reverence, but the loyalty of the people to them as Sovereigns has been steadfast nevertheless. It is not intended to imply that the personal character of the Sovereign is immaterial; quite the contrary. The personal influence which a Sovereign exercises over his people is in proportion to the position he occupies, and we who have been citizens of the British Empire in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries can never be sufficiently grateful for the personal characters of the Sovereigns under whom we have lived. They have shown us quite clearly what their conception of patriotism is and what it requires. And in their self-sacrificing devotion to duty for their country's sake they have set us a splendid example of true loyalty.

And surely one of the means by which every citizen of the Empire can show his loyalty is by jealously guarding, within his own sphere, the character of the Sovereign from gossip and scandal. Nowadays the Sovereign lives in the fierce light of publicity; all his daily doings are chronicled; his words reported and his actions commented on in the public Press. All this is no doubt unavoidable, but loyal subjects should abstain themselves and discourage others from prying into matters concerning the King's private family life; they should fiercely resent any idle tales and foolish gossip concerning him being introduced in their presence, and should insist on the King's name being treated as sacred in the highest and fullest sense.

But loyalty demands a good deal more than this; it demands service and self-sacrifice. And the value of

IT may seem at first sight almost superfluous to write anything on the subject of Loyalty to the King.

We feel—and feel rightly—that it is one of the things which "goes without saying"; but nevertheless it is important that we should not only know ourselves, but be able to explain to others, what we mean by this Loyalty to the King; why it is, for instance, regarded as such an essential part of Scout and Guide principles, and how we can, and should, endeavour to practise it.

It is not necessary to enter into a discussion on the advantages of a Monarchy; it is the form of Government under which our forefathers have lived and flourished almost uninterruptedly for many centuries; it is the one we firmly believe to be the best adapted to our national characteristics, and most conducive to our national prosperity; and it is the one we devoutly hope may obtain for many generations to come.

Under a Monarchy the people have in their Sovereign not only a ruler apart from and above all parties and factions, but also the personification or embodiment as it were, of the national sentiment. And the value of this personal element as affecting loyalty cannot be overestimated; the history of the world shows conclusively that no cause, however noble, no ideals, however lofty, have ever been able to evoke or sustain the same devotion as that inspired by personal affection, and that will always continue to be the case as long as human nature is what it is.

We reverence our Sovereign because he is our Hereditary Ruler, but we are loyally devoted to him because he represents to us our beloved country, and loyalty to his person is our means of showing that we are really imbued with the true spirit of patriotism—

* Reprinted by permission from *Scout Pie*.

the service depends upon not only the readiness but also the ability to render it, and these in turn largely depend on the amount of self-sacrifice involved.

No one is better able to render valuable service to a country than its Sovereign, and we in the British Empire know that our present King, following the example of his illustrious predecessor, is always ready to devote all his time, energies and talents to the service of his country, and that the one motive which guides all his actions is the promotion of the interest of his country and the welfare of his subjects. Even in his exalted position this service cannot be rendered without self-sacrifice.

We in our humble spheres are not called upon to deal with high affairs of State, but we have, nevertheless, our duties to perform as citizens, and we can and ought to carry out these duties in such a way that they not only benefit ourselves and our immediate belongings, but also in some small degree further the interests of the Empire; and all work in every profession that is done thoroughly, honestly, conscientiously—in such a way, in short, that it can be pointed to as an example to others—becomes thereby work of national value, and helps to maintain and strengthen the edifice of Empire.

We cannot do more as regards our work than carry it out to the best of our ability, but we all have hours of recreation and leisure, and it is during these hours that we can do something outside our own profession to show our loyalty to our King and country. There are many ways of doing this, at least one of which is open to every one; but whether it is by training ourselves for the defence of the Empire should the occasion arise, or by helping to train men younger than ourselves in their duties as citizens, or by assisting those who have commenced their careers badly to regain their own self-respect and the respect of their fellow-countrymen, or by one of the many ways whereby the interests of the country generally may be furthered, it is essential, if we are as loyal as we claim to be, that we should do something. And here, as everywhere in our careers, the Scout and Guide motto, "Be Prepared," stands out as our guide. It is no use our declaring that we are genuinely and sincerely loyal at heart, and that we are ready to show that loyalty when some great occasion arises—we shall then only have the will and not the ability to be of real use. To be of real service to our King and country we must determine that, whatever our profession is, we will, within our own sphere, always, from boyhood through manhood to old age, be doing something to make that loyalty a reality.

Then, and then only, shall we be able to say conscientiously that we mean something when we say, as we often do,

GOD SAVE THE KING!



Transmitting

"**W**ILL you show us how to send messages?" This is the almost invariable request at a Training Week, for Guiders rightly realise that signalling done in the form of a drill is only a preparation for *real* signalling, i.e. sending messages across miles of country by means of flags. Guides are practical people, and one can't expect them to be interested in the Morse Code until they have learnt how to use it. Guiders at a Training Week often want to take this practical signalling back to their Guides, and yet they themselves have only passed for the Elementary Signallers' Badge, or in some cases have only passed for the Morse signalling required for 2nd Class. Therefore they know nothing of the "message form," which has to be known for the 1st Class Signallers' Test, and very few "miscellaneous signals." Experience has shown me that it is a mistake to try to teach all this, as well as the far more important "station work," in a few days. Far better to show how to transmit simple sentences, simplifying the "procedure" as much as possible, but being very explicit over the special work of each member of a "station," as the correct transmission of a message depends upon each one knowing her own job and doing it. In an hour or so one can teach Guides in camp how to transmit these simple messages, after that it is just a matter of practice, before they can receive absolutely correctly a message signalled over a large tract of country through several transmitting stations.

In the case of the signallers who are new to transmitting, it is necessary to explain the "procedure" before they disperse to their stations, and also to go into the work of each member of a station.

Station Work.

The first station is called the First Terminal, and it is from there that the message will be sent out. Only two signallers are required on this station, the "Caller," who gives the message word by word to the 2nd Signaller, who is the "Sender." The Caller is in command of the station, and is responsible for seeing that the message is sent correctly. The Sender stands at the "prepare to signal," except when she is actually sending a word or sign. This is important to impress upon Guides, as they are very apt to wave their flags about promiscuously, which is the sign of a careless signaller and is very confusing to the Reader on the next station.

The second station is a Transmitting Station. When there are a sufficient number there should be four signallers on a transmitting station (though it can be run with three by dispensing with a Caller). These four consist of the following :

- (1) The Reader, who stands with her flag at the "prepare to signal," facing the 1st Terminal.
- (2) The "Writer-down," who stands near her with her back to the 1st Terminal, pencil and paper in hand. As the Reader, who should be told to speak loudly and distinctly (there is sometimes a tendency to murmur or mumble) gives each letter as she reads it, the Writer-down puts it on her paper, being careful to write very clearly, but *not* in block capitals unless the Reader has read the block capital sign UK. At the end of a word when the Sender on the 1st Terminal brings her flag down to the "prepare to signal," the Reader says "Group," which tells the Writer-down that the end of a word has been reached. If the

(Continued on page 21.)



Photo]

"OLD BILL," THE SEA-LION WHO GAVE A GOOD TURN.

[Topical

THE British Broadcasting Company has done some wonderful things since it started work just over two years ago; but I doubt if any of their efforts to please their vast audience has been so generally popular as the transmitting of the voices of several favourites at the Zoo. We all love the Zoo and to hear the really funny, though sometimes rather creepy, laugh of the hyena, the bark of the sea lions, the giggling mirthful noise of the laughing jackass, which isn't an ass at all but an Australian kingfisher, was a delight to all of us. To hear them was nearly as good as seeing them.

Those of you who have valve receiving sets in the house will know that it is not an easy thing to get really loud reproduction through a "table talker," as they call it in the United States, that will be pure and undistorted. Knowing this, you will realise that it is a far more difficult thing to transmit pure and undistorted sounds.

In the broadcasting stations they have all kinds of special arrangements to ensure that everything will go out just right. To give exact renderings of the voices of various kinds of birds and animals from the Zoo needed a very great deal of experimenting before the listening public could be given the treats they have had.

Things were arranged in this way. First of all there was a portable transmitting apparatus mounted on a truck, which has come to be known as the "wireless pram." From this the various sounds to be broadcast were transmitted to a receiver in the house of the Curator of the Gardens. From this receiver the signals were amplified, in very much the same way as they would be amplified to work a loud speaker, and sent to 2 LO, the London station, over the "land line." The "land line" is, of course, the ordinary Post Office telephone line. Wireless men always speak of the ordinary telephone as the "land line."

At 2 LO the signals were again amplified and transmitted from that station. They were also passed on,

Broad...

By THE WELL-KNO...

over various other "land lines," to all the main and relay stations, so that people all over the Kingdom and as far away as Norway, Sweden, Italy, France and Spain were able to hear the creatures in Regent's Park, in London, singing their songs and asking for their dinners! What a wonderful thing wireless is!

The "wireless pram" is a very fascinating looking object. It is a truck similar to that used at big railway stations for carrying heavy luggage. There is a short mast at either end of it and between the masts a small three-wire aerial is slung.

At one end of the "pram" are eight of those little wonder lamps known as wireless "valves." These were the media used for transmitting the sounds to the Curator's house, aided, of course, by many coils of wire and knobs and mysterious "gadgets" of all kinds.

The "pram" had to be made big and strong, not because of the actual transmitting apparatus but by reason of the weight of the batteries that had to be carried to supply the power needed to push out the animals' voices on the mysterious ether waves, which in turn carried them to the little receiving station in that house by the main entrance well-known to so many of you.

I wonder if any of you who listened to the Zoo broadcasts gave a thought to the really marvellous things that were happening to enable you to hear "Old Bill" and the others in your own homes?

As you know, sounds, like the human voice, or the barking of the sea-lions, are carried to our ears by waves in the air. These sound waves soon lose their strength, and so we cannot hear over any great distance. Well, scientific men have devised an ingenious little instrument, known as a microphone, that will convert sound waves into pulsations of electric energy. The "mouthpiece" of an ordinary "land line" telephone contains a microphone. It is not a very efficient kind of microphone, and the sort used for broadcasting has to be much more delicate.

Well, then, the sound waves that hit against the diaphragm of the microphone having been turned into pulsations of electricity, this electricity is magnified up, by means of "valves," and is put on to the transmitting aerial in the form of very rapidly vibrating electric energy. This vibrating energy disturbs a mysterious something which we call the "ether"—"ether" really means "light carrier"—and causes waves in it to radiate in all directions.

To go back to the wireless "pram" at the Zoo for a moment. We have now reached the point when the sounds, made by "Old Bill," for instance, having been

le th oo

LESS EXPERT "5 YM"

turned into electric energy, have arrived, in that form, on the aerial and have so shaken the ether that it is vibrating in all directions in ripples, very much as a pond ripples up when you throw a stone in it. All this takes place practically instantaneously, for electricity and wireless waves travel with the speed of light, that is at one hundred and eighty six thousand miles a second! As a matter of fact, electricity and wireless waves go so much more quickly than sound waves that even if you were listening to the Zoo broadcast in the North of Scotland, or in the South of France, you heard the sounds of the sea-lions barking more quickly than they would have been heard by someone actually in the Zoo and standing a hundred yards away from their pond!

Now consider what happened. The ripples in the ether fell on the receiving aerial in the Curator's house. They caused minute little fellows called "electrons" in the wire to start dancing about and vibrating. In doing this little vibrating dance the electrons caused electric energy to flow. This energy was most of it amplified up and passed over the telephone line to 2 LO; but a minute portion of it was tapped off, magnified up and caused to pass through a loud speaker, where it was turned back into sound again so that those in the house could hear if the cries of the various animals were being picked up and sent out properly. Just the same sort of thing happened when you picked up the sounds on your own receiving set.

I hope you are not getting rather "bored" by this description of how the Zoo broadcast was carried out. Wireless seems to me so wonderful that I always want to tell people how it is done. But I expect you will want to know how the birds and animals "spoke their parts," so we will leave the apparatus and turn our attention to the performers.

Most of the Zoo creatures only "show off" when they want their dinners, and so the keepers in charge of the chosen performers were instructed to keep back their meals a little while, so that they would give vent to their characteristic cries for your benefit.

The laughing jackass, the sea-lions and the hyena were most obliging. They started singing directly they were shown their food. The jackass laughed so loudly that he set off others in nearby cages, and one performer, a piping crow, let go at such a pitch that sometimes his voice drowned that of the real performer.

There was only one sulker at the first performance. That was "Old Bill" the walrus. He was lazy and he didn't much care whether he had his dinner or whether he didn't. He grunted a bit and said, as plainly as



Photo]

"RANEE," THE PRINCE OF WALES' ELEPHANT, WHO ADDED
TO THE PROGRAMME.

[Topical

he could, "What on earth do you bring that silly-looking microphone thing to me for. I don't like it. Why can't you let a respectable old gentleman have his Sunday afternoon nap?" Then his keeper tickled "Old Bill's" neck with a broom. That finished things so far as "Old Bill" was concerned. He refused even to grunt any more.

Luckily "Old Bill" was in a much better mood when the second Zoo broadcast was given. He wanted his dinner that time, and when about forty pounds of juicy cod was shown to him and then taken away, he told the world exactly what he thought of his keeper, and indeed gave a really fine performance.

The second broadcast from Regent's Park was a much more ambitious affair than the first. Daisy the Demon, the chimpanzee, wanted a tin of fruit, and she disobeyed all good manners whilst she asked for it. She really disgraced her sex. The elephants, on the other hand, were most polite. They didn't need bribing with food, at least not much. When their keepers told them to trumpet they lifted up their trunks and made a most awe-inspiring noise.

I wonder which of the animals you who heard them liked best. I thought that the wailing song of Jimmy the small chimpanzee came through best of all. Poor Jimmy sang because they took away his little pal "Freckles." When "Freckles" was restored to him his delight was almost human.

But perhaps you liked Cocky and Bill, the star talkers of the Parrot House, when once all the other birds had been persuaded that they were "not on" in this act. It is a curious thing that there are not many talking parrots in the Zoo. Birds come there with quite good reputations as talkers, but they very soon degenerate into mere screechers. I suppose it is another vindication of the old saying that "evil communications corrupt good manners."

One never knows what good things the broadcasting people have in store for us; but I, for one, hope that there will be yet another transmission from the Zoo.



CAMP ADVISORS.

IN October last the Camp Advisors met once more at Foxlease for their annual Conference, and in increased numbers. About eighty-five Camp Advisors were present; thirty-four English and ten Welsh Counties were represented, and also Scotland, Ulster and the Irish Free State.

An extra and very necessary day was added this time, and the Conference was held from Thursday, October 2nd, until Monday, the 6th. We had rather better weather than usual, and the overflow party at the farm were able to sleep under canvas.

On Thursday we were able to have a Camp Fire out of doors, and Miss Behrens recaptured vivid memories of the World Camp in her welcoming talk, and struck exactly the right note to start us on our way.

Friday was given up almost entirely to practical work in order that our tongues might have free play on Saturday and Sunday. Mr. Bayne, the naturalist, gave us the whole day, and took parties out birding as well as lecturing, and Messrs. John Smith sent us down a man to teach tent-mending and proofing; at least we had hoped for the latter, but apparently this is a trade secret, to be disclosed to no one.

After tea Mrs. Grindrod talked to us on her particular subject—quartermastering. She told us that she thought this was the weakest part of the World Camp, for though the cooking was excellent the ordering was poor. Let us remember this and try to improve ourselves on this all-important subject. We have, as a result, drawn up a Quartermaster's Certificate test to help raise the standard and to encourage younger Guiders and Rangers to make themselves proficient in cooking and catering before they are old enough to take the Licence test.

Saturday was filled with reports and conferences. I am not going to give a summary of them, as a good deal appeared in the November *GAZETTE* as having been passed by the Executive Committee, and the rest, together with the Camping Rules, is shortly going to be printed as a leaflet, and will be available for all Captains. A notice will appear in the *GAZETTE* when it is ready.

Our discussions ranged, as usual, from forms and inspections to clothes, and the subject of a distinguishing mark for Camp Advisors. It was thought that this would be a help to the ordinary Captain, who is often a Camp Advisor.

On Sunday the Chief Guide came over to luncheon and afterwards talked to us; her message was, "We want more people to do less work." That is indeed what we do want.

I would like to take this opportunity of saying how grateful I am to all the Camp Advisors and campers who have worked so hard and loyally during the last two years while I have been Head of Camping. It is so splendid to feel that, while last year's Conference was very nice, this year the feeling of friendliness and co-operation was much more marked, and I think this augurs very well for the future. It is good to feel that the future is in the hands of Miss Madge Heath, and with the co-operation and backing she is sure to get from all who care for Guiding, camping is sure to go forward in the very best way, and more and more Guides will thus be able to benefit from camp life.

C. M. WARREN.

Three Conference Reports

CAMP ADVISORS—RANGERS—POST GUIDES

RANGERS.

We all agreed, as we filed out of the hall, that it had been a fine Conference. We hoped there would be another soon. And as we boarded our buses and home, those of us who were two or three together went over all the speeches and discussions again, and those of us who were alone did quite a lot of thinking.

First there was Miss Matheson's speech on Citizenship. If anyone had thought Citizenship a dull subject, Miss Matheson must have given them quite another idea, for she showed that Citizenship in the true sense of the word is interesting and very practical. She told us how it could be brought into daily life and into the home. Furthermore, a good citizen must not only know how we are governed, but she should also know something of the industrial laws (so many working women and girls have suffered through not knowing the laws that have been made for their protection), something of workhouses, night shelters and the like, for by knowing these things one may be of use to other people.* She said that more women were needed in Parliament and public life generally. Someone said a loud "Hear, hear" to that, probably one of the old Suffragettes.

Miss Matheson's speech was followed by "Discussions."

One would like to draw a veil over that, the first part of it, I mean, for it makes one feel just a wee bit ashamed. Such an important subject, or so it seemed by the interest it aroused. The colour of Rangers' ties! Should they all be the same colour, or should they be different, and would the wearers of red ties be looked upon by an unenlightened public as belonging to some "Bolshy" organisation (in that case I suppose the wearers of green ties might be suspected of being Sinn Feiners); and on the whole didn't a nice washing blue look more refined? All these points of view were eagerly discussed, not by the Rangers, fair play to them, but by Guiders. Each speaker had a following of sympathisers in the audience, who agreed hotly on the one hand that a uniform pale blue would tend to a dull "sameness," while on the other hand another section agreed that different colours were "spotty." Doesn't it seem rather a pity to waste the time of a Conference of senior Guides, come together from all parts of the country, on discussing the colour of ties? The Sea Guide method seems on the whole simpler. Black tie or none—take it or leave it. It certainly saves time at a Conference!

The second discussion was of more interest, and it was entirely conducted by the Rangers themselves. Should smoking be allowed in Ranger camps? One Ranger—a very good speaker, by the way—told us she was a heavy smoker in ordinary life, but that she was strongly against it being allowed in camp. Her chief reason was that in cases where Guides were in camp with the Rangers it would be a bad example to them, and even when there were no juniors there it was not desirable to start the younger Rangers of 16 and 17 in the smoking habit, which they might acquire by seeing the older girls do it. Also a "Guide is Thrifty," and smoking is an unnecessary extravagance.

* A useful list of specially selected books and pamphlets on these subjects giving the prices, can be had for 1/4 post free, by applying to the Hon. Librarian, N.U.S.E.C., 15, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1.

Another Ranger, whose outspokenness delighted us all, said that she went to camp to have a good time, and furthermore pointed out that people who smoked didn't eat sweets, and on that account smoking was an encouragement to thrift. Also she considered it less detrimental to health than the excessive sweet-eating she had seen in camp. After some discussion, all delightfully good-humoured, the vote was taken, and it was carried by a large majority that smoking should not be allowed in Ranger camps.

Then we were taken away to something quite different. Dame Katharine Furse, Head of Sea Guides, took us up into the Alps. We were on skis too, following her in the long silent trail of the upward climb. She showed us the tracks of the beasts who live among the snows, and she showed us the birds, and the trees which are able to live at various heights, and incidentally she showed us something of the spirit of comradeship, of forethought, and of care for the safety and comfort of others which exists among the people who go up among the mountains. For a while we stayed with her "on the roof of the world," with the brilliant blue above us, and the great white peaks of the farther mountains on the horizon, and for a while the wonder of the "silent places"—the wonder that is joy and peace and something else as well—gripped us, and we were very happy. Then quietly she took us down again, for people live in the world below, and there is work to do there.

Mrs. Hick came next, as usual full of music and breeze, making us sing and laugh as she always does. She ended with "These Things Shall Be," the song of all others that we Senior Guides—Rangers and Sea Guides should make our own. It can be had for 2d. at Headquarters, but for those who were not at the Conference I should like to give here the two extra verses, both out of the same poem by John Addington Symonds, which Mrs. Hick gave us in addition to the four that are printed in the leaflet. They are as follows:—

"They shall be simple in their homes,
And splendid in their public ways,
Filling the mansions of the state
With music and with hymns of praise.

"Woman shall be man's mate and peer
In all things strong, and fair, and good,
Still wearing on her brows the crown
Of sinless sacred motherhood."

We finished by repeating the opening verse, which makes a splendid triumphant close to the song:—

"These things shall be! A loftier race
Than e'er the world hath known shall rise,
With flame of freedom in their souls
And light of science in their eyes."

Then came a fine speech from Miss Bewley, Head of Branches, to wind up the Conference. She asked us whether we Rangers and Sea Guides were pulling our weight in the country. Our numbers were increasing; were we making ourselves felt, were our cities and our towns and our villages better and cleaner because we were there? She made us feel that Rangers and Sea Guides had joined a very definite service, and that it was for each one of us to do our part in making it real. In a word, she sent us home thinking.

Before we left the hall we gave three hearty cheers for our Chairman, Miss Herbert, the Head of Rangers, to whom all our thanks are due for giving us one of the happiest Conferences many of us have ever attended.

POST GUIDES
(Late Extension Lanes.)

A one-day Conference for those interested in Guiding for the physically disabled girl in her own home, was held in London on November 19th, 1924. In addition to the Head of the Extension Branch and the Post Guiders, two representatives from every County were invited to attend, and about a hundred people accepted invitations.

Speaking on "Guiding Overseas," Mrs. Essex Reade mentioned the growth of Guiding in various foreign countries and the many ways in which it had to be altered to meet their special needs, in spite of which the true ideal of Guiding was the same all over the world. Mrs. Reade also spoke of the World Camp and pointed out some of the things we had been able to learn from the Guides of other nations, among them being the wonderful enthusiasm which made them overcome tremendous difficulties of distance and transport, in order to reach Foxlease.

This session was followed by one on "Home Visiting and Health," when Miss Grundy, Head Almoner at Guy's Hospital, read a most helpful paper, throwing light on the many ways in which Post Guiders can help the existing organisations that are working for the welfare of the physically disabled girl.

The first afternoon session was taken by Miss Foster, whose subject was "Self-teaching Methods for Test Work." She spoke of the child who will not attempt to think more than can be helped, and the one who is just the reverse—both cases needing careful handling. Post Guiders were delighted to find that they could turn many of Miss Foster's ideas into competitions for their companies.

Miss Raxworthy, speaking on "Post Guiding, Past, Present and Future," explained how the section was started, three years ago, with twenty Guides. (There are now over three hundred, and more joining every day.) As she told us, in detail, how the Companies are run, one realised the wonderful power that Post Guiding—and of course all Extension Guiding—has over the minds of the children and girls who come under its spell. One saw how it brought with it new interests, new hope, and even in some cases new health, to many a weary life, and perhaps there were a few present who had never quite understood before all that Guiding could mean to the Post Guide.

The speaker appealed for more County and Divisional Post Guide Companies, and asked the Commissioners not to be satisfied until every physically disabled girl in their areas had been given the chance of becoming a Guide. As she said, in conclusion: "Don't we want, now, to see a big increase in the number of Post Guides all over the world, but afterwards must not the numbers grow less? If the training we are giving to the Scouts and Guides is of any good at all, when they are older and have become the parents of the next generation, won't there surely be a big decrease in all forms of physical disablement? Won't those parents of to-morrow realise the need for open windows, and sunlight, and better housing conditions? Won't they recognise the early symptoms of disease and bring up their children wisely and well?"

Then followed "The Story of Guiding," told by Miss Behrens, who carried us back to the very first day—almost—and then we listened—or perhaps "watched" is the best word—spellbound, as she swept us along through the first days when splendid foundations were being laid, in spite of the odds against them, right up to the present year, crowned as it has been by the World Camp, surely the most splendid crown for the spirit of Guiding.

THREE POST GUIDERS.

(Continued from page 13.)

letters she has taken down make a word which is sense she says "Answer," whereupon the Reader sends the "General Answer" T, in order to let the signaller whose message she is reading know that she has received the word correctly and is ready to go on to the next. If the Writer-down cannot make any sense of the letters which were given her, she either says nothing or "Have it again." Then the Reader does nothing. The signaller, who is sending to her, failing to receive the T, knows that the word has not been received and sends it again. She continues to send it until the Reader on the Transmitting Station sends the General Answer T.

(3) The Caller. It is sometimes thought that anyone will do for Caller, whether she has any brains or not. This is a mistake. The Caller must be intelligent and know her job, otherwise a whole message may be incorrectly transmitted. Her work is to look over the Writer-down's paper (hence the importance of clear writing) and, without asking any questions, to take the message word by word to the Sender (always waiting until the word she is about to take has been answered as correct).

(4) The Sender stands with her flag at the "prepare" until the word is given her. Her work is precisely the same as that of the Sender on the 1st Terminal, i.e. she sends the message word by word, never going on to the next word until the word she has just sent has been answered by T. She continues repeating it until it is answered.

There may be one or more Transmitting Stations, according to the ground one has to cover and the number of signallers at one's disposal. The work on each Transmitting Station is of course the same. Should a Transmitting Station have to be run with three signallers instead of four, the Sender will herself get the message by looking over the Writer-down's paper, and sending on each word as it comes through and is answered. The Writer-down is always in command of her Transmitting Station, and should place her signallers some way apart, so that the flags of the Reader and Sender cannot possibly get confused in the eyes of the Reader on the further station.

The final station is called the Last Terminal, and like the 1st Terminal, requires only two signallers, the Writer-down, who is in command, and the Reader. The work of these two is precisely the same as that of a Reader and Writer-down on a Transmitting Station. *Procedure.*

Now a word about procedure. The 1st Terminal is in possession of a message which reads thus:—

14 (this means that the message contains fourteen words) *Brownie pack stranded on KARA ISLAND send sea guides to the rescue with provisions*

The Sender (directed always by the Caller) proceeds as follows. She sends the "Commencing sign" VE, and goes on sending it until it is answered. It means in effect "Are you ready to take a message?" If the Reader and Writer-down on the Transmitting Station are ready, the Reader sends back the letter K, which is the "Go on" signal. If they are not ready she sends Q, the "Wait" signal, and the 1st Terminal waits till all is ready, which is intimated by a K. Then the Sender signals the numerals 14, which being read is answered by the "General Answer" T. The Caller and Sender on the Transmitting Station are meanwhile doing their work, and sending on the VE, and, as soon as it is answered by K, the "Number of words," 14. The message then proceeds word by word from station to station. When the signaller on the 1st Terminal has sent the word "on" and received the T in answer, she says (as a good Sender always says whenever she

receives a T) "Answered." Then the Caller going on to the next word and seeing that it is written in block capitals (as is usual for names of places and people), says "Block capitals," or if she knows the Sender is uncertain of her miscellaneous signals she helps her by saying "Block capitals—UK." The Sender signals the UK, after which she "groups" and waits to see whether that signal has been read. If it is not at once answered by the T, she sends it again until it is answered. Then the Caller gives her the word KARA, and, when answered, ISLAND. Here the Caller sees the block capitals end, so she says "End of block capitals," upon which the Sender signals UK again, thus informing the next station that the next word must be written in ordinary script. When the last word, "provisions," has been sent and answered, the Caller will direct the Sender to send AR, which means "End of message." But the Sender must still keep her eye on the next station in case they should ask for corrections.

Correcting a Message.

When the Reader on the Transmitting Station has received the AR she answers with the "General Answer," and holds up her flag to intimate that the Writer-down is seeing whether the message is correct. The Writer-down first of all counts the number of words to see whether she has the fourteen she should have. UK, it must be noted, does not count as a word as it is not written down, but had it been a signal that is written down, such as a full stop, brackets, inverted commas, etc., it would have counted as a word. (The opening and closing of brackets and inverted commas counts as one word together.) If instead of 14, the Writer-down finds she has only 13 words, she directs the Reader to signal GR (meaning number of words or groups) 13. The Sender answers by T and holds up her flag while the Caller counts her words to make sure that the mistake is not on her side. If she finds that she was wrong and that there are only 13 words in the message she directs the Sender to send 13 c, which means 13 correct. If, however, she still finds she has 14 words she tells the Sender to "check." This is done by sending the first letter of each word in the message. In our message, for instance, she sends B That is answered by T if the word Brownies was found as it should be, in the beginning of the message. Then P is sent, and so on. We might suppose that somehow the Writer-down had her message like this: *Brownie stranded on KARA ISLAND send sea guides to the rescue with provisions*. Her second word thus begins with S, so that when the P is signalled she knows the missing word is reached, and instead of telling the Reader to answer by T she says "Send K." This, as already stated, means "Go on," and on receiving it the Sender would proceed to spell out the whole word. Thus the missing word would be found and the number of words would be correct. If all else was in order, and the message made sense, the Writer-down would tell the Reader to send R, "Message received," thereby intimating to the 1st Terminal that they had the message and all was well. But supposing that the message does not quite make sense. Signallers are not always above guessing, and it is not inconceivable that *sea gulls* might have been read for *sea guides*. This would puzzle an intelligent Writer-down when she came to read over her message at the end. She therefore asks for a correction by telling the Reader to send the letters W A. This means "word after," and when read is answered by the "General Answer." Then she tells her to send "sea." This is answered, and the Caller on the 1st Terminal looks down her message to find what word came after "sea." Finding it is "guides," she directs her signaller to send the last word

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correctly read, that is " sea," and when that is answered, to send " guides." If that brings the required corrections to an end, the Writer-down orders the R to be sent. Then she sees that these corrections are passed on to the next station or stations, thus:

Before the AR is sent she corrects the message, but *not until the last word of the message has been sent.* With our message it means that after " provisions " has been sent and answered, the Transmitting Station signals to the next station WA Brownie, then, when answered, the word *pack*. After that they correct the number of words from 13 to 14 by sending G R 14, or for beginners who might not be expected to know the meaning of G R, it could be corrected simply by sending WA VE. Then the mistake over *gulls* would be corrected, and then the AR sent.

The following are very useful signals which any beginner can master:

S S Send slower.

S F Separate flags (when as not infrequently happens the Reader is confused by the two flags of a Transmitter, that of Sender and Reader, working too close to each other).

For moving the Sender on a distant station to a position which gives her flag a better background;

M R Move to the right.

M L Move to the left. The flag is pointed in the direction it is wished to move the signaller, and brought in when she has reached the desired spot.

M H Move higher up, or further off.

M O Move closer in, or lower down. When these two signs are sent the flag is held up, and brought down when the signaller has reached the right place.

The Erase signal, 8 dots, used by the Sender when a word has been sent incorrectly, or a wrong word sent. This is answered by T, and then the last word which had been sent correctly is resent, followed by the word to be corrected.

G B "Come in and check," when it is desired to bring the signalling practice to an end.

The following points should be impressed upon signallers:

Never shout from one station to another, even when, space being limited, stations have to be placed at no very great distance one from the other. They are really miles apart and you couldn't possibly be heard; besides, it isn't playing the game!

Good signalling means being easily read, therefore cut out the dots and dashes, pausing well on the dashes, and don't run one letter into another. If the Reader is obviously not able to read what you are sending, signal slower by making longer pauses between the letters.

Once the "General Answer" has been sent the word must stand even if obviously incorrect until the end of the message. The time to send corrections is before sending the AR. The time to ask for corrections is before sending the final R, "Message received." Never leave a message uncorrected if found to have been passed on incorrectly; much may depend upon one word.

Writers-down, don't pepper your paper over with full stops unless full stops have been signalled. It will put your counting wrong, and in a code message might have serious results.

Callers, only pass on what is written on the Writer-down's paper, and only after it has been accepted by her and answered by the Reader. Never give your Sender an AR till you are certain there are no further corrections.

When Guides have become proficient in the simplified form of transmitting described in this article, the more

complicated "message form," with the additional procedure will be easily learnt, for they will be already familiar with the work of a signalling station. It is important to change the work of each signaller on a station before a new message is started, so that every member of the "Signalling Squad" can take any place on a station at a moment's notice.

Signalling, if confined to the drill in a hall or club-room, is apt to become mechanical, but transmitting requires concentration on the work in hand, resourcefulness, thoroughness, and that quality which is best described as keeping one's head, and besides all this, it is great fun.

FFLORENS ROCH.

Appointments

(December, 1924.)

ENGLAND.

Dist. C. for Arlesey and District	... Mrs. Pellew, Arlesey House, Arlesey.
Dist. C. for Dunstable	... Mrs. Marlar, Nirvana, Upper Union Street, Dunstable, <i>vice</i> Miss Benning (resigned).
Dist. C. for Loughton	... Mrs. Peregrine Maitland, The Rectory, Loughton.
Div. C. for Portsmouth	... The Lady Evelyn Drummond, The Old Manor, Fareham.
Dist. C. for Ramsey	... Mrs. Doubble, Lavia, Somersham, St. Ives, Hunts, <i>vice</i> Mrs. Sergeant (resigned).
Dist. C. for Sheppen	... Mrs. Jarman, 12, The Broadway, Sheerness, <i>vice</i> Mrs. Hopper-Shephard (resigned).
Div. C. for Darwen	... Mrs. Brade Birks, M.D., 16, Bank Street, Darwen, <i>vice</i> Mrs. Place (resigned).
Div. C. for Nelson	... Mrs. Haworth, J.P., Edgefield, Nelson, Lancs, <i>vice</i> Mrs. Wilkinson (resigned).
Dist. C. for Darwen	... Mrs. Hogan, Sudell House, Darwen, <i>vice</i> Mrs. Brade Birks, M.D. (resigned).
Dist. C. for Nelson	... Miss Roebuck, Barleyfield House, Nelson, <i>vice</i> Mrs. Haworth, J.P. (resigned).
Div. C. for North-East Manchester	... Miss J. Barker, Room 34, Church House, Deansgate, Manchester, <i>vice</i> Miss Drew (resigned).
Dist. C. for South West Oldham	... Dr. M. Poster, Thorncliff, Failsworth, Nr. Manchester.
County Secretary	... Miss P. Hatton, Anstey Pastures, Leicester, <i>vice</i> Miss Yate (resigned).
Dist. C. for Barking and Ilford	... Miss V. M. H. Amos, St. Helen's House, Stratford, E.15, <i>vice</i> Miss V. M. Hewett (resigned).
Dist. C. for Poplar	... Miss M. S. Kerr, 2, Stepney Green, Mile End, E.1, <i>vice</i> Miss Roberts (resigned).
Dist. C. for Seven Kings and Goodmayes	... Miss C. M. Hughes, 116, Cranbrook Road, Ilford, Essex.
Dist. C. for Central Stepney	... Miss Houlder, 8, St. Augustine's Mansions, Vincent Square, S.W.1, <i>vice</i> Miss Field (resigned).
Div. C. for Brentford	... Miss R. Dowling, 41, Arlington Gardens, Chiswick, W.4.
Dist. C. for Newcastle Central	... Mrs. Hewett, Blythswood South, Osborne Road, Newcastle on Tyne.
Dist. C. for Goring	... Mrs. Garrard, Wood End, Goring, near Reading.
Dist. C. for Headington	... Mrs. W. S. Thomas, Headington Quarry Vicarage, Oxford, <i>vice</i> Miss Morrell (resigned).
Dist. C. for Whissendine	... The Hon. Mrs. Lancelot Lowther, Ashwell Hill, Oakham, <i>vice</i> Mrs. Whaley (resigned).
Div. C. for Stafford	... Mrs. Oldham, Bellamour Lodge, Rugeley.
Div. C. for Walsall	... Miss E. M. Harris, M.B.E., Highgate House, Walsall.
Dist. C. for Greets Green	... Miss Coventry, St. Peter's Vicarage, West Bromwich.
Dist. C. for Stafford Borough	... Mrs. E. M. South, Rowley Park, Stafford, <i>vice</i> Miss Levett (resigned).
Dist. C. for Tettenhall	... Miss C. Hickman, Danes Court, Wolverhampton, <i>vice</i> Mrs. Wellesley (resigned).
Div. C. for North-West Suffolk	... Mrs. Bowring, Icklingham Hall, near Bury St. Edmunds.
Dist. C. for Nuneaton	... Mrs. Clay, Balgowie, Lutterworth Road, Nuneaton, <i>vice</i> Miss Newdegate (resigned).
Dist. C. for Witherstack and Levens	The Lady Maureen Stanley, Witherstack Hall, Grange-over-Sands.
Dist. C. for Stourbridge	... Mrs. E. M. L. Howard, Brooffield House, Belbroughton, Wors.
Dist. C. for Tardebigge and District	Mrs. McCandlish, Foxly Diate, near Redditch.
Dist. C. for Worcester Central and St. John's	Mrs. Watson, St. Oswald Lodge, Britannia Square, Worcester, <i>vice</i> Miss Botsford (resigned).

YORKSHIRE—WEST RIDING SOUTH.
Dist. C. for Wakefield South ... Miss M. Wells, Durkar House, Grigglestone, Wakefield.

IRELAND.
COUNTY DUBLIN ... Miss A. Wakefield, 123, Rathgar Road, Dublin.

SCOTLAND.
Dist. C. for Girvan ... Miss M. Young, Glendoune, Girvan.
FIFE. ... Miss M. Johnson, Prinlaws House, Leslie.
Dist. C. for Leslie and Kinglassie CITY OF GLASGOW. ... Miss M. Ross, 7, Bruce Street, Glasgow, W.2, vice Miss Findlay (resigned).
County Secretary ... Miss D. MacLay, 17, Kew Terrace, Glasgow, W.2, vice Miss MacLellan (resigned).
Dist. C. for No. 1 District, Northern Division. ... Miss M. Montgomery, 33, Westbourne Gardens, Glasgow, W.
Dist. C. for No. 4 District, Northern Division. ... Mrs. Gordon, Achantoul, Aviemore.

Dist. C. for Aviemore and Rothie-murdous. ... Mrs. Gordon, Achantoul, Aviemore.

Dist. C. for Bellshill ... Mrs. McQueen, West U.P. Manse, Bellshill.

FERTHSIRE. ... The Hon. Mrs. Stirling, Their, Dunblane.

County Commissioner ... The Countess of Dalkeith, Eildon Hall, St. Boswells, vice Miss C. Douglas (resigned).

ROXBURGHSHIRE. ... Miss M. Scott, Balfunning, Balfour, vice Miss Rottenburgh (resigned).

STIRLINGSHIRE. ... Miss Watson, Corsbie West, Newton Stewart, vice Miss Cunlife.

County Secretary ... Miss Buchanan, Corsewall, Stranraer.

Dist. C. for Kirkcolm and District ... Miss Orr Ewing, Dunskey, Portpatrick.

Dist. C. for Portpatrick and District ... The Lady Jean Dalrymple, Lochinch, Castle Kennedy.

WIGTOWNSHIRE. ... Miss Watson, Corsbie West, Newton Stewart, vice Miss Cunlife.

Dist. C. for Kirkcolm and District ... Miss Buchanan, Corsewall, Stranraer.

Dist. C. for Stranraer and District ... The Lady Jean Dalrymple, Lochinch, Castle Kennedy.

ULSTER. ... Miss Watson, Corsbie West, Newton Stewart, vice Miss Cunlife.

COUNTY ARMAGH. ... Miss J. B. Johnston, 43, High Street, Lurgan.

WALES. ... Miss Watson, Corsbie West, Newton Stewart, vice Miss Cunlife.

CARNARVONSHIRE. ... Mrs. Evans, Plas Tirion, Pwllheli, vice Mrs. Travers (resigned).

GLAMORGANSHIRE. ... Mrs. Richards, The Inys, Taffs Well, near Cardiff.

Dist. C. for Upper Rhondda ... Mrs. Lewis, Girls' Elementary School, Pentre, Rhondda Valley, vice Mrs. Edwards.

Dist. C. for Splott ... Mrs. C. Owens, 4, Cameron Street, Splott, Cardiff, vice Mrs. Bowen Jones (resigned).

MONTGOMERYSHIRE. ... Miss E. Norton, Dolcorslwyn Hall, Cemmes, vice Mrs. Upcher (resigned).

OVERSEAS.

EAST AFRICA—KENYA COLONY. ... Mrs. Denham, Colonial Secretary's House, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

WEST AFRICA—GOLD COAST. ... Miss Bell.

Secretary ... Miss Bell.

Dist. C. for Accra ... Miss Bell.

BELGIUM—BRITISH GUIDES IN BRUSSELS. ... Mrs. Dickson, 45, Rue Louis Hymans, Ixelles, Brussels, vice Mrs. Phillips (resigned).

MALTA. ... Asst. Island Commissioner ... Mrs. Buckley, 139, It-torri, Sliema, Malta.

FOUND.

A Canadian Guide Tenderfoot badge has been picked up at Horsham, Sussex.

The loser is requested to communicate with Miss D. M. Higgs, 8, The Causeway, Horsham, Sussex.

The Legend of St. Andrew

(Concluded from page 20.)

and by love are men guided to do the will of God. And because the cross of St. Andrew shone out that winter evening against the dim blue northern sky they made his flag a white cross on a blue field. Some say that it shows his path across the waters, and others say that the white cross is the token of a pure life, shining out among the lives of other men. But this much is truth indeed, that he was a fisherman of Galilee, and that he left his work and home and kindred to go out across unknown seas and carry the good tidings of the gospel of peace; and he is the patron saint not only of Scotland but of all those who "go down to the sea in ships and exercise their business in great waters."

Advertisements

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

ALL COMMUNICATIONS to be addressed to the Editor, Girl Guide Headquarters, unless otherwise stated.

FOR SALE OR HIRE.

FOR SALE.—Twelve secondhand Guide jumpers and twelve skirts, good condition, fit Guides 11-15; £4 10s. Miss Holland, Leiston, Suffolk.

FOR SALE.—Guider's uniform, includes costume, hat, belt, knife, whistle, gauntlets, two shirts, loose collars, official overall, good condition; tall person; £6. Apply Margetts, Pinley Hill, Hatton, Warwick.

FOR SALE.—Guider's tailored uniform, gabardine, excellent quality, almost new, cost six guineas; skirt 36, waist 25, 50s. Two Guiders' and one Guide's hat, lot 3s., post free. Moore, Park End, Blackheath, London.

FOR SALE.—Guider's costume, small size, tailor made, almost new; £3. Apply Jones, South Hay, Kingsley, Bordon.

FOR SALE.—Twenty Guide hats, 20 belts, 20 pale blue ties, 20

emblems and knots—Blackbirds, Nightingales, Robins, 12 brass haversack slides; £2 the lot. Miss Campbell, Everlands, Sevenoaks.

FOR SALE.—Primus stove and oven, used once. What offers? Miss Campbell, Everlands, Sevenoaks.

FOR SALE.—Brownies' uniforms, secondhand: overalls 2s.; belts 6d.; ties 2d.; Morse flags 8d.; Miss Brattan, High School, Whitchurch, Shropshire.

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

FOR SALE.—Guider's uniform, medium height; hat, belt, lanyard, cotton blouse (navy), Morse flag; £4. Box 153, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

PLAYS for Brownies, Guides, Rangers. Send stamps for particulars and selection on approval. Miss Faber, Roehampton, Cheltenham.

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 thirteen complete, 2s.; postage, 4d. Easily produced. From Author, 171, Camden Road, N.W.1.

WANTED.

GUIDER wants second-hand Union Jack for poor Company. State price. Box 151, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

WANTED.—Guider's uniform, medium size, good condition. Box 150, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

GUIDER (Oxford Degree) desires secretarial post; typing, shorthand, book-keeping, French. Miss Watson, St. Oswald's Lodge, Worcester.

WANTED.—Guider's uniform, secondhand, medium figure. Manning, 3, De Burgh Crescent, West Drayton, Middlesex.

WANTED.—Artist-Guider requires unfurnished room near Victoria; e.g. unwanted attic in another Guider's house? Non-resident with exceptions. Very moderate rent. Box 152, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

WANTED.—Out-grown or cast-off Brownie tunics gratefully received by slum Pack. Box 147, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

WANTED.—Guider requires post as secretary; certificated shorthand, typewriting and book-keeping; good references. Box 148, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

WANTED.—Ski-ing boots, size 4 foot, good condition. Write Box 149, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

GUIDE CAPTAIN wishes to place a Guide, 15½ years' old, of excellent character, as schoolroom maid or under-nurse, where some sewing would be required. Apply Guide Captain, Crocks, Bentley, near Farnham, Surrey.

WANTED.—Experienced Guider to join staff of Institution for Mental Defectives as Lieutenant and Tawny Owl in an Extension Company. Guide work only. Music, hand-crafts and Ranger work an advantage. Hours 50 per week, rate of pay £2 os. 5d. per week (including fluctuating bonus), less a deduction for board, lodging and washing. Apply, Medical Superintendent, Calderstones, Whalley, nr. Blackburn.

JANUARY 1931

THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE

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.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: GIRGUIDUS, SOWEST, LONDON.
TELEPHONE: VICTORIA 6880.

AWARDS, BADGES, &c.

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

ARMLETS £ s. d. Price. Postage.

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

BADGES.

Brownie—				
First Class	2			
Proficiency	2			
Recruit (Metal)	1			
Second Class	6			
Wings	7			
Brown Owl's	9			
Captain's	9			
Ranger Captain's	2 0			
Commissioner's (Silver Tenderfoot)	1 0			
County President's	6			
Examiner's	6			
Guides—				
First Class	6			
Proficiency	2			
Second Class	3			
Tenderfoot—				
Brass	3			
Gold	1 1 0			
Imperial and International Council	6 6			
Instructor's	6 6			
Lieutenant's	6			
Local Association	3			
Lone Guide's	8			
Patrol—				
Choral				
Folk Song Dancer	4			
Hostess				

Ranger—				
Proficiency	2			
Second Class	3			
Star Test	3			
Tenderfoot—				
Brass, with Red Cloth back	8			
Enamel	7			

Sea Guides—				
Proficiency	2			
Tenderfoot	7			
Trade	6d. & 4d.			

Secretaries' Badges—				
County, Red crossed pens				
Division and District, White crossed pens	6			
Brownie, Brown crossed pens				

CERTIFICATES.

CORDS.

ENROLMENT CARDS.

HATBANDS.

EQUIPMENT.

Ambulance Outfit, pocket, Guide	1 6	3d.		
Bandages, triangular—				
Plain	4	2d.		
Printed	9	2d.		
Billy cans	2 0	6d.		
Buzzer	11 6	5d.		
and Lamp, in case	15 6	6d.		
Reills for above	8	2d.		
Compasses	5 0	2d.		
Knives, "Girl Guide," nickel, with blade and marline-spike	1 3	2d.		
Knives, Scout, with large blade and marline-spike	2 0	2d.		
Lamp, signalling instructor's	6	3d.		
Life lines (10 yards), with ring and swivel	2 0	6d.		
Morse Tapper	5 0	3d.		
Pouch, leather, to hold ambulance outfit	2 0	3d.		
Guide's	10	2d.		
Guider's	3 0	2d.		
Rope for knotting, per yard	1	2d.		
Rope, coloured, Red and Blue, per yd.	3			
Safety-pins, gold, for Thanks Badges	5 6	1 1 d.		
Safety-pins, silver	1 6	1 1 d.		
Safety-chains, gold	2 6	1 1 d.		
Splints, extension, for practice, per set	4 0	6d.		
Staves	1 2	Rail		

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
N.B.—Totems and flag-poles can not be sent overseas. Flags can be sent unmounted.	3 0	2d.

SHIELDS.

Challenge 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.

TOTEMS.

County, Red	1 3	

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GLOVES.		Price.	Postage.	HATS.		Price.	Postage.	WATERPROOFS.	Price.	Postage.
Brown cape leather, short gauntlet	8 0	9d.		Felt, in two qualities	8 8 & 8 9	6d.		Official, length 42, 45 and 48 in.	1 5 0	free
long	10 0	9d.		Measurement	Size of					
Brown cape leather, short gauntlet,	10 0	9d.		Round Head, Hat.						
lined chamois leather	9 6	9d.		20½ in.	6d.					
Brown cape leather, long gauntlet,	10 0	9d.		21 in.	6d.					
lined chamois leather	10 0	9d.		22 in.	6d.					
Best brown washable goatskin leather	12 0	9d.		23 in.	7d.					
short gauntlet	12 0	9d.		24 in.	7d.					
long	14 0	9d.		24½ in.	7d.					
" Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16				8 (Only made in better quality)						
Waterproof Motor Gauntlet Gloves,				Linen, sizes 6½ to 7½	8 0	1d.				
lined chamois leather				9 in.	9d.	1d.				
Sizes 6½, 7, 8				Ranger Hats, 6½, 7, 7½, 8, 8½	4 0	6d.				
HATS.	5 6			Covers for above	5	1d.				
Navy, felt, with clip	5 6			Straw	2	6d.				
Chinese slate size 16½, 7, 7½, 7½				HAWERSACKS.						
Extra soft felt, large or small brim	13 0	9d.		Navy, single	1 3	2d.				
(16½, 7, 7½, 7½)				double	1 10	2d.				
Straw, cheap	3 6	9d.		Slides for above	1	1d.				
" medium, 7, 7½, 7½				JERSEYS.						
" best, 7, 7½, 7½	8 6			Navy woolen, V neck, 2 sizes	7 6 & 8	6d.				
Linen, 7, 7½, 7½	9 6			Sea Guide, 1½ extra						
Hat Securer (Patent)	3 0	9d.		KNICKERS.						
(Does away with the necessity for	1 0	1d.		Navy Blue, in two qualities, Fleecy-lined and Knitted—						
hat-pins.)				Fleecy-lined	22 in.	2 9	3d.			
HATOARD.					24 "	3 0	4d.			
Silver	2 0				26 "	3 3	4d.			
Diploma	6	1d.		SHOULDER KNOTS.						
JERSEYS.				Patrol Colours	each	1d.				
Navy woolen, V neck, 2 sizes	8 6 & 9	6d.		SHOULDER TAPES.						
with roll collar				With name of Company—						
for Sea Guider, 1s. extra.				White ground—						
LANYARDS.				2 dozen						
White cotton	3	1d.		3 "						
OVERALLS. (For unofficial wear, camp, etc.)				4 "						
Length, 30 in., neck 13½, 14, 14½, 15				5 "						
" 40 in.				6 "						
" 52 in.				12 "						
Extra collars for above	1 0	1d.		12½ "						
(Sizes 13½, 14, 14½, 15.)				18 "						
OVERCOATS.				Khaki or Navy ground—						
Made to measure. In three qualities,				2 dozen						
In Navy Melton	3 5 0	free		3 "						
" Blanket Cloth	4 7 6	free		4 "						
SHIRTS.				5 "						
Navy taffeta, official	16 6	4d.		6 "						
Extra collars for above	1 6	1d.		12 "						
Navy cotton, official	8 3	3d.		12½ "						
Extra collars for above	1 0	1d.		18 "						
White Jap Silk, made to order only	1 0	free		21 in.	5/3 & 6/4					
(Send measurements.)				23 "	5/6 & 6/8					
White Egyptian Cotton	15 6	5d.		25 "	5/9 & 7/1					
Extra collars for above	1 6	1d.		27 "	6/3 & 7/4					
White Lawn	9 3	4d.		29 "	6/8 & 7/8					
Extra collars for above	1 0	1d.		31 "	6/6 & 8/7					
(Sizes 13½, 14, 14½; size 15, 1s. extra.)				STOCKINGS.						
SHOULDER KNOTS.				Black Cashmere, S.W., W., O.S.						
White	1 15 0	free		With pair	2 4	3d.				
SKIRTS.				Black Cashmere Gym. stockings	3 11	3d.				
In stout serge, made to order (send				Black Cotton	1 3					
measurements)				DISTINGUISHING MARKS.						
STOCKINGS.				Patrol Leaders' Stripes	2	1d.				
Black Cashmere, S.W., W., O.S., per pr.	4 0	3d.		" Badge, Sea Guides	4	1d.				
Black Isle	3 6	2d.		Seconds' Stripes	1	1d.				
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Navy and Saxe Barathea	4 0	2d.		Blue, Sky	4d. & 6d.	2d.				
Black, Brown, Green, Orange, Pale				Black Sateen for Sea Guides	1 0	2d.				
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Imitation Poplin	1 4	2d.		(N.B.—Length is measured from back						
TUNICS AND SKIRTS. (Tailor-made.)				of neck to bottom of hem.)						
Not in stock, only made to order.				Cotton—In two lengths and two qualities—						
Self-measurement form on application.				Jumper Length—						
Navy Drill for summer or abroad	3 3 0	free		Inside Back						
" Serge, heavy	4 14 6	free		Size, Neck, Sleeve, Length.						
" fine	5 15 6	free		1 13 10½ 24	6/ & 8/6	4d. & 4d.				
" Gabardine	6 16 6	free		2 13½ 17 27	6/3 & 9/7	4d. & 4d.				
" Whipcord	7 17 6	free		3 14 18 30	6/6 & 9/6	5d. & 4d.				
WATERPROOFS.				4 14½ 19 33	6/9 & 10/6	5d. & 4d.				
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or 50 in.				6 15 21 39	8/ & 11/-	6d. & 6d.				
Navy Showerproof Coats, length	1 10 6	free		Overall Length—						
45 or 48 in.				Proportions correspond to same in Jumper Length.						
—				Size, Length.						
GUIDES' UNIFORM.				1 36 in.	7/6 & 10/6					
BELTS (with official buckle).				2 39 "	7/9 & 11/-					
All sizes, 24 in. to 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 in. Exact				3 42 "	8/- & 11/0					
measurements should be sent, as three holes must				4 45 "	8/6 & 12/-					
be left on each side of buckle.				5 49 "	9/- & 12/6					
Plain Belts	1 6	3d.		6 52 "	9/6 & 13/-					
Swivel Belts	2 0	3d.		Tunics to be worn outside skirt,						
Belt Buckles	6	2d.		showing 6 in. below the belt.						
Belt Swivels	4	2d.		Inside						
N.B.—No belt can be exchanged if buckle has				Neck. Bust. Sleeve.						
been moved.				13 28 17	6/9 & 8/3					
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