

THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE

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The 1st A Tokyo Company Signalling in Japanese.



Foxlease

Nov. 6-9. Outside Conference.
Nov. 12-19. General Training (entries closed).
Nov. 24-Dec. 1. General Training (entries closed).
Dec. 4-8. Brown and Tawny Owls.
Dec. 11-14. Outside Conference.
Dec. 14-Jan. 5. Foxlease closed.
Jan. 5-12. General Training.
Jan. 15-22. Ranger Guiders.
Jan. 28-Feb. 4. General Training.

It has been arranged that three vacancies should be reserved for Scotland for all General Training weeks until one month before the week starts. Scottish Guiders are therefore requested to send in their applications, including the 5s. deposit, to the Secretary, Girl Guide Headquarters, 12, Melville Street, Edinburgh.

All applications for a Training Course should be made to the Guide 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 Guide 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
Shared rooms	..	..	1 10 0
<i>Week-end Fees.</i>			
Single rooms	..	..	£1 5 0
Double rooms	..	..	1 1 0
Shared rooms	..	..	0 17 6

The two cottages at Foxlease are to 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 a kitchen. The charge for the cottage is £3 3s. per week, or 15s. each for Guiders wishing to come alone or with a friend, when only one or two rooms are required. The charge for the "Link" is £2 2s., or 15s. for a Guide alone.

These charges include coal and light, but the Guiders cater and cook for themselves entirely. If they wish it the gardener's wife is willing to board them at the rate of 28s. to 30s. per head in addition to the above charges.

Guiders wishing to bring their cars can garage them at Foxlease by arrangement at a charge of 2s. 6d. per week.

Any applications or inquiries to be sent to the manager.

Training

LONDON AND SOUTH OF ENGLAND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GUIDERS.
Director: Dame Katharine Furse, G.B.E., R.R.C.
Commandant: Miss A. M. Maynard.
Deputy Commandants: Hon. Mrs. Walter Roch and Miss V. Syngre.
Secretary (to whom all correspondence should be addressed): Miss Warner, 10, Brechin Place, S.W.7.

FRIDAYS, at the Headquarters, the London Scottish Regiment, Buckingham Gate (near Army and Navy Stores).

AUTUMN TERM, 1925.

Commences on Friday, October 9th, and will continue for ten Fridays up to, and including, Friday, December 11th.

10.30 a.m. Inspection.
10.45 a.m. to 11.45 a.m. Elementary, Second Class and First Class work.

A Recruit Company will be formed for those who have had no previous experience of Guiding.

11.45 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. Games, Drill, etc.

12.15 p.m. to 1 p.m.

Speakers for November will be:—

Nov. 9. Mr. Beresford Ingram, L.C.C.

"The Necessity for Continuation in Education."

Nov. 13. Mr. S. W. Harris, C.B. (Home Office) "The Young Offenders."

Nov. 20. Mrs. Hughes, "Methods of Teaching."

Nov. 27.

Break for Lunch.

2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Home Nursing, Oct. 9th to Nov. 13th (inclusive), and exam. First Aid, Oct. 9th to Nov. 13th (inclusive), and exam. (Both these courses will be taken by St. John Ambulance Association lecturers.)

2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Brownie Training (whole term). This will include two classes from Mrs. Hick on "Songs for Brownies." Country Dancing (whole term), Miss Sinclair, of the English Folk Dance Society. Commissioners' Training, Oct. 23rd to Nov. 13th (inclusive). Psychology, "Adolescence," Nov. 20th to Dec. 11th, by Dr. Mary Barkas.

3.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Debates, Open Sessions, etc.

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

Country Dancing.

Country Dancing Classes will be held on Wednesdays, commencing October 14th, for those who are unable to attend on Fridays, at 2.30 p.m., at the Headquarters of the Civil Service and Westminster Rifles, 58, Buckingham Gate. Miss Gadd, of the English Folk Dance Society, will take this class.

Fee: 1s. per class.

NORTH-WEST LONDON TRAINING SCHOOL.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE North-West London Training School will be held at All Soul's School, Foley Street (near Great Portland Street, Station) instead of at Barrow Hill Road, on Monday evenings from 6.30 to 9 p.m., dating from October 12th to December 14th.

Programme.

6.45 to 7.45. General and Elementary Training by Miss Erskine.

7.45 to 9 p.m. Specimen evenings by Diploma'd Guiders (as arranged).

Fees.

Whole or part evenings, N.-W. Guiders 4d. per night, 2s. 6d. for ten evenings; others 8d. per night, 5s. for ten evenings. The country dance classes have been unavoidably cancelled.

There will be a special Brownie evening on November 9th.

On October 19th N.-W. Guiders only will meet at 7 p.m. No fee.

SOUTH-WEST LONDON GUIDERS' TRAINING SCHOOL.

THIS school will be unable to continue holding classes at the L.C.C. Schools, Holder Street, Battersea.

It is expected that other accommodation will be available for Thursday, November 5th (special subject, Ceremonial, by the Hon. Mrs. W. Roch), and for Wednesday, November 11th (Company Drill, Mrs. Goethe). On Thursday, December 3rd, instead of a special subject, Mrs. Mark Kerr, County Commissioner, will address the Guiders. On December 17th there will be "Camp Fire Singing" as the special subject, taken by Miss Cable. It is also hoped that it may be possible to carry on the rest of the term's programme as specified in the October GAZETTE with the exception of December 10th (Miss Hill-Joseph), which is cancelled. Will Guiders who were not present on October 22nd and 28th, and who wish to continue coming to this school, please write for information as to the future place of meeting, enclosing an addressed and stamped postcard or envelope, to Miss D. Pigott, 1, Earlsfield Road, Wandsworth Common?

SOUTH-EAST LANCASHIRE.

A NON-RESIDENTIAL Training Week-end for Commissioners, Guiders, Brown and Tawny Owls, etc., will be held in the Trinity Street Schools, Bolton, December 4th to 7th. Trainer: Miss M. Montgomerie, Glasgow (Blue Cord Diploma). Applications should be made to the Divisional Secretary, Miss F. M. Haslam, Holly Bank, Astley Bridge, Bolton, as soon as possible.

Fee: half-day, 6d.; whole day, 1s.



TRAINING

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THE SCHOOL OF WOMEN SIGNALLERS.

SIGNALLING CLASSES for Guiders will be held on Thursdays, from October 22nd to December 3rd, at St. Andrew's Hall, Cavendish Place, Westminster, from 6 to 8 p.m. There will be elementary and advanced classes. Fee, 3d. per class.

Conferences

LONDON AND SOUTH OF ENGLAND DIPLOMA'D GUIDERS.

THE above conference will be held at "Surrey Ark," Ravensbury Barn, Mitcham, from Friday, December 11th to Sunday, December 13th at 9 a.m.

PLEASE NOTE CHANGE OF DATE. Guiders unable to arrange their own neutrality in the neighbourhood or in London are asked to say so as soon as possible, replying, with stamped envelope, to Miss Maynard, 34, Woodside, Wimborne.

Those who prefer to camp, can sleep at the "Ark" for 1s. a night, bringing their own beds. (There is a stove.) R.S.V.P.

The sessions will be held at the Mitcham Headquarters Hall, which is heated.

Programme to be issued next month.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' CONFERENCE, LONDON.

THE County Commissioners' Conference will be held at the Rubens Rooms, Rubens Hotel, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1, on November 24th at 11 a.m. The afternoon session will begin at 2.30, and the Conference will probably end about 6.30 p.m. or 7 p.m.

The agenda will be sent to all County Commissioners who expect to attend, shortly before the date of the Conference. Those who wish to have luncheon at the Rubens Hotel should notify the Secretary, Girl Guide Headquarters, on or before November 17th. (Cost 3s. 6d.)

CATHOLIC GUIDERS' CONFERENCE.

A CONFERENCE for Catholic Guiders will be held at the C.W.L. Office, 116, Victoria Street, S.W.1, on Monday, November 2nd at 7 p.m. Admission .10pence.

Retreat

ESSEX.

A RETREAT week-end for Guiders and Senior Guides will be held at the Retreat House, Pleshey, Chelmsford, Saturday, November 28th to Monday, November 30th.

Names and inquiries should be sent before November 18th to Miss G. E. Cowmeadow, 20, Lower Park, Loughton, Essex.

Entertainments

"THE AMBER GATE."

THE London Girl Guides are giving a performance of "The Amber Gate," by Kitty Barne (Mrs. Streatfeild), at the Chelsea Palace Theatre on Saturday, November 28th at 2.30. Each London Division is responsible for one episode.

THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE

H.R.H. Princess Mary has graciously given her patronage, and has consented to be present if in London at the time. The Chief Guide will speak before the Pageant begins.

The tickets vary in price from 1s. 6d. to one guinea, and can be obtained after November 2nd from Miss J. M. Harvey, 56, Manchester Street, W.1, and after November 8th from the Box Office, Chelsea Palace, King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.3. (Tel.: Kensington 9618.)

Festival

LONDON MUSICAL COMPETITION FESTIVAL.

THE 1926 Competitions will be held at Central Hall, Westminster, S.W.1, from March 8th to 20th (exact dates to be published later).

Copies of syllabus (postage 1d.) obtainable from Mr. T. Lester Jones, Hon. Secretary, 130, Belgrave Road, Wanstead, E.11.

FOR GUIDES.
Test Pieces.

(1) Unison Folk Song, "The Fox," arranged by R. Vaughan Williams. (Novello's School Songs, No. 1136, 1½d.)
(2) Two-part Song, "Ye Banks and Braes," A. Madeley Richardson. (Novello's School Songs, No. 1072, 4d.)
Entrance Fee, 5s.

First Prize.—H.R.H. Princess Mary Viscountess Lascelles' Standard, presented by the *Daily Mirror*.

There will also be a Second Prize, and probably a Third.

FOR BROWNIES.

(1) Unison Song, "The Knight and the Dragon," T. F. Dunhill. (Edward Arnold, No. 41, 3d.)
(2) "I'm Seventeen Come Sunday," arranged by Cecil Sharp. (Novello's School Songs, No. 951, 2d.)

Entrance Fee, 5s.

First Prize.—Challenge Shield presented by Dame Katharine Furse, G.B.E. There will also be a Second Prize.

Ireland

SOUTH IRELAND.

November 3rd.

2.30 p.m. Welcome to the Chief Guide from Guiders and Guides of Counties outside Dublin, at the 1st Bray Club Room.

5.30 p.m. Reception of County Dublin Guiders at the Mansion House, to meet the Chief Guide.

7.30 p.m. County Dublin Rally and Inspection by the Chief Guide.

Notices

CAMPING IN SUSSEX.

No applications for camp sites in 1926 will be dealt with by Sussex Camp Advisors before January 1st, 1926.

NOTICE.

FOUND IN THE SHOP.—A new copy of the Parson's Handbook for 1926 was recently found in the shop. Perhaps the owner would be kind enough to apply for this, in writing, to the Secretary, Girl Guide Headquarters.

[NOVEMBER, 1925]



MISS HERBERT.

The above photograph has kindly been sent us for insertion in the "Gazette," and we feel that Miss Herbert's many friends may be glad to have the opportunity of keeping it in memory of her.

Classes on Public Speaking

(Consisting of Instruction, Practice and Criticism.)

MISS LUCY D. BELL, Minerva Club, 56, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.1. Telephone: Museum 4791.

(a) First Course of 5 Classes.

No. 1. Manner.

No. 2. Matter.

No. 3. Matter.

No. 4. Skeleton Speech Making.

No. 5. Discussion.

(b) Continuation Course of 5 Classes.

No. 1. Expression in Manner—Reading.

No. 2. Power of Description and Anecdote.

No. 3. Impromptu Speaking.

No. 4. Chairmanship.

No. 5. Debate.

(c) Advanced Course on lines of (a) and (b).

Class fees: £1 1s. per member each Course.

In London a minimum of six members must be guaranteed.

In Greater London a minimum of seven members.

Change of Address.

WILL campers please note that Mrs. Janson Potts, Camp Advisor for the Reigate Division, has moved to Blackboro' Lodge, Reigate, Surrey, to which address correspondence should be sent.

Called to Higher Service

SUDDENLY, on September 1st, Miss Jessie Bain, Lieutenant 92nd Glasgow Company, aged 18.

Christmas Books

Guiding

The Girl Guide Note Book and Diary, 1926.
(Letts. Art Cover, without pencil 9d., with pencil 1s. In leather case with pockets and note book 3s.) Stocked at Headquarters.

The 1926 edition of this ever popular Guide diary is now on sale, and its appearance in its new covers is likely to attract attention. The publishers have happily experimented in a Guide scene printed on cloth in full colour, a change from the usual somewhat inadequate figure of a Guide stamped in relief.

The notes cover such ground as the splicing of ropes, illustrated pages on Safety First, and many brief and useful hints on swimming and camp fire making, etc. The Letts Guide Diary should again have a record sale.

The Guide Law. Exemplified in Short Readings and Prayers. Collected and adapted by M. A. Campbell (Price 6d.) Stocked at Headquarters.

This little book—easily slipped into the pocket together with the *Girl Guide Prayers*—will be welcomed by a very large number of Guiders.

It is arranged under the ten headings of the Laws, each chapter being divided into quotations, New Testament interpretations of the Law, and prayers. At the end of the book come one or two Morning and Evening Prayers, and others on the Realisation of God; Thanksgivings; and Enrolment Prayers.

Guiders will also find helpful appropriate Bible verses and quotations on Our Responsibilities; Possibilities; In Hours of Success and Failure; In Times of Depression, On Leadership, etc.

We prophesy a wide sale for this little book, which will also be appreciated by Rangers and Guide Patrol Leaders.

Nature Lore

A Book About Birds. By E. L. Turner and Robert Gurney. (Pearson. 3s. 6d. net.) Stocked at Headquarters.

No Guider need ever feel at a loss again about bird knowledge for herself or bird instruction for her Guides. This book should be splendid for those who are anxious to know something about birds, but who cannot determine how to begin; it fills the gap between outdoor observation and the ordinary bird book.

A Book About Birds is simply packed with information. The first chapter deals with structure and habit, explaining the tools with which nature has equipped the birds for each one's particular mode of life.

The development of the egg and young bird is described, also the growth and formation of the feathers, protective colouring and the special decorations acquired during the breeding season. The enemies of birds and the dangers that surround them are noticed, and there is a brief chapter on Bird Protection.

The most practical part of the book is that which deals with nesting-boxes and food tables, and there is ample material from which to spin nature yarns for the club room.

E. D. T.

My Friend Toto. The adventures of a chimpanzee, and the story of his journey from the Congo to London. Told by Cherry Kearton. (Arrow-smith. 5s. net.) Stocked at Headquarters.

This is a delightful book written by Mr. Cherry Kearton at his best, and illustrated profusely by enchanting photographs.

Toto, in his master's words, was never "just an ape." He was incredibly intelligent, and the tales told of him since the day the elephant hunter brought him into camp as a baby to the date of his death in the Zoo are unique.

Toto imitated everything his master did, from brushing his hair and smoking a pipe to seizing a blanket to make himself a proper bed, and brushing his teeth.

He travelled across Africa on Mr. Kearton's back, "both comfortable enough, and sometimes I would even forget all about him till he would suddenly lay his head on my shoulder and try softly to kiss my cheek." He gave warning of danger, and once saved his master from attack by a lion; he carried precious photographic plates, he drove through Nairobi alone in a rickshaw, and he played with the children.

Perhaps one of the most charming photographs in the book show him and little Jim Percival making a dam in a pond together.

"Basil would build from one bank, while Toto, determined to give his aid where it was most wanted, would help Jim with the other. Jim would take command, and Toto obediently carried out the orders, scooping up mud with his hands, carrying it to the edge of the water, and laying it exactly where Jim directed. . . ."

"Toto, I salute you!" writes Sir Gilbert Parker in his preface, "I do not know whether there is heaven for chimpanzees, but if there is you are there."

To lose Toto must have been little short of a tragedy for Mr. Kearton.

The Hidden Zoo. By Leslie G. Mainland. With a foreword by J. C. W. Reith. (Hodder and Stoughton. 3s. 6d. net.) Stocked at Headquarters.

The author of this wholly delightful book is well-known through his sketches of life at the Zoo, which appear in the *Daily Mail* over the signature of L. G. M.

The Hidden Zoo will form a good Christmas present for both adults and children this year; young and old will find that it does not contain a dull sentence. Most of us enjoy an occasional visit to the Zoological Gardens, but our pleasure on the next occasion will be enhanced by the remembrance of these tales of the private lives of furred and feathered celebrities. The author speaks with a real love of the queer birds and animals that he has had an intimate acquaintance of during this and the last two reigns.

We can strongly recommend everyone to purchase this book which is illustrated by photographs of the heroes and heroines of the different anecdotes; it is very attractively produced and cheap at the price. We ourselves chortled for hours

over the comical adventures of Daisy the Demon (a monkey), Perdita the alligator, Old Bill the warthog, and Pete the cockatoo, to name only a few, while the chapters on Vanishing Animals, and Animals and their Jobs, while as wittily written as the rest, give a clear explanation of some aspects of evolution. There is elsewhere in the book a tale about the mother-love of a trout which was not what one might have expected—but get it and read for yourselves.

U. C. C.

Travel

The Little World. By Stella Benson. (Macmillan. 8s. 6d. net.)

Miss Benson has gathered together under one cover a collection of papers which originally appeared in various journals, and which describe in her eager style, adventures and experiences in America, Japan, China and India, and other corners of "the little old world" into which her wanderings have led her.

Not many travellers have her gift of seizing upon the humour of a situation, and of conveying atmosphere by such delicately pointed wit and such whimsical imagination.

She suffers, she would have us know, from "diverted attention."

"Of the two distinct general compartments of my mind, the one into which the sun most rarely shines is the one reserved for soul-stirring impressions. The other compartment, filled with little curious happenings connected with everything and nothing, with spiders and spaghetti, boarding-house keepers and beetles, puppies and Prime Ministers, is constantly in use, with the blinds always drawn up."

This *apologia* sums up Miss Benson's book of travel. Her acute mind, with its power of observation, has produced a delightful series of pictures of far off lands, that in the welter of travellers' tales of to-day, show a sharpness of vision that charms us, while at the same time, in conjuring up her picture, we laugh and sigh at the subtlety of the etching.

Verse

Historical Songs and Ballads. By Dorothy Margaret Stuart. (Harrap. 3s. 6d. net.)

There is no need to introduce "D.M.S." to readers of *Punch*. Her verses are well known, and any collection of them is to be welcomed. The poems in this volume have been reprinted from various sources; they are divided into *Songs of London*, *Child Songs*, *Songs of Sussex*, *Flower Songs*, and others. In *Beasts Royal* Miss Stuart's historical sense comes as usual to her aid, felicitously combining atmosphere with rhythmical charm.

We quote from *King George's Dalmatian* A.D. 1822:

"White dust and grey dust, fleeting tree and tower,
Brass horns and copper horns blowing loud and
bluff—
Some one's bound for Sussex at eleven miles an hour;
And when the long horns blow,
From the dust below
Barks the swift Dalmatian
Tongued like an apple-flower."

Guide Fiction

Gillian of the Guides. By Winifred Darch. (Milford 3/6.) Stocked at Headquarters.

It is relief to turn to a book dealing with schoolgirls and Guides, and to find a healthy natural atmosphere in which the author is evidently at home.

The girls at Lynnaford High School are neither prigs nor cheats; the Fourth Form fall in and out of scrapes from sheer overflowing high spirits, just as all Fourth forms have done since schools were invented, and we are glad to record that the Guides are not one whit behind in playing the harmless scatter-brained pranks that go to make up such a definite run. Guiding taking a well-balanced share in the general scheme, and contributing to its success.

The author dispenses with the usual incidents to such tales—thieves, wrecks, burglaries, fires and rescues, in which Guides are the inevitable heroines, and carries her story simply and naturally to a finish. There is no sentiment or priggishness in her schoolgirls, and the mistresses are pleasant, competent women.

We gather from the dedicatory note that Miss Darch is a housemistress herself, which probably accounts for the success of the treatment of her setting.

The illustrations appear to be rather above the average in books of this kind, and from a Guide point of view are refreshingly accurate.

Open Patrols. A story for Catholic Guides. By A. B. Teetgen, with a foreword by Miss M. C. Hollist, Area Director Catholic Women's League Girl Guides. (Heath Cranton. 6s. net.) Stocked at Headquarters.

This is a book quite out of the ordinary run of Guide stories. It is pleasant to read a story not written round the old theme of the Good Little Guide who is misunderstood because she is shielding a wicked non-Guide, but whose virtue triumphs in the end, wherein we see her with all the symptoms of priggishness, which have become more apparent as the tale waxes to its full, come to their fruition. The Guides in *Open Patrols* are perfectly human, and they have many adventures of the normal kind that might happen to you and me.

The plot is very well built up and easy to follow, which is more than can be said of a good many stories which are written for Guides. Two sisters, one a novice and the other a pupil in a convent school in France during the war, become separated during an invasion of German troops. The elder makes up her mind not to return to the community until she hears news of her sister's plight, and coming as a mistress to an English school becomes Captain of one of the two Guide Companies there. Incident upon incident leads, through many cleverly told adventures, to the reunion of the two. Camping, boating, and other Guide activities are humorously described, and among the many characters are an amusing little dog and a most delightful mother of one of the Guides.

Although this book purports to be for all Catholic Guides, we think it will possibly have a stronger appeal for those of Ranger age than for the younger Guides, but of course we may be mistaken.

THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE

[NOVEMBER, 1925]

The principal Brownie characters are on the point of going up into the Company, and behave all through rather more as Guides than Brownies.

It is, we know, the outstanding feature of school stories that the heroines shall reduce their foes to penitent admiration, and triumphantly win the highest honours the school can award before the closing chapter. Peggy and her Cousin Betty do not fail to achieve all that is expected of them, and as the story deals only with one single term, they do it, we consider, in record time.

L. H.

Won by Plush. By A. W. Bradley. (Pilgrim Press. 2s. 6d.)

We would not notice this book were it not for the fact that it is advertised on the publisher's jacket as "a vivid Girl Guide story," and as such challenges criticism.

Here again is the old story of the obscure new girl and junior Guide becoming the school heroine on the last page; the monotonous recital of the doings of a girls' school peopled with bullies, cheats and sneaks; the inevitable life-saving, rescue from fire and tale of suspected theft.

The Guide part of the story is distressingly inaccurate. Scarcely a detail is correct from the bugle that blows for the route march to the "troop" that carried "tent poles, canvas and peg bags" for the five mile walk to camp, in quantity sufficient to accommodate the whole school.

"The Guider-in-Chief" in charge of the "troops of trembling Guides," and who took them to sea with less knowledge of boat sailing than one could have believed possible, displays such ignorance of Guiding that we cannot help wishing the author would study the principles of the Movement before presenting such a wholly inadequate picture of its methods.

The Girl Guides of St. Ursula's. By Mrs. John G. Rowe. (The Pilgrim Press 2s. 6d.)

The author has evidently taken pains to be as accurate as possible in her descriptive details of Guiding. Although there is no true Guide atmosphere whatever in her story, perhaps she is less glaringly at fault in her somewhat priggish picture of Guides at school than in her efforts to conjure up a gleam of reality in the school itself.

It is more unlike a school than anything we could imagine. The head girl (who is also the Guider) greets the recruits with "I'm pleased to meet you, young ladies." The mistresses call their pupils "Miss So-and-So." The girls talk thus to the cook: "I think you forget yourself, Mrs. Hawes. Even the governesses do not call us senior girls by our Christian names, and you are only a domestic!"

Need anything more be said about this book?

The Guides of Northcliff. By S. B. Owsley. (Blackie. 3s. 6d.) Stocked at Headquarters.

This is a jolly story of school life and a School Company. The author manages to introduce a certain amount of fresh air into her story which blows through the book in an invigorating way. Her girls are normal pleasant schoolgirls, her Guides normal happy Guides, her mistresses sane natural individuals, endowed

with a sense of humour and practical common sense.

And to say this is high praise in noticing books of this kind, when schools tend to become totally unnatural creations, and Guiding appears out of all proportion to its surroundings.

This will be an acceptable present for any School Guide for Christmas.

The Guides Make Good. By H. B. Davidson. (Sheldon Press. 3s. 6d.)

It is regrettable that an author with an obviously sound knowledge of Girl Guides and their training should weaken her tale by an equally obvious display of ignorance of the schoolgirl and her environment.

We have here a story of a secret Patrol of Guides who set out to reform a degenerate private school which lacks any rudiments of *esprit de corps*, or even an embryo sense of honour.

"They won't teach you much here," says one of the older girls to the inquiring new-comer. "I was going there (another school), but my people sent me here instead. Rotten, wasn't it?" And even the voting at the election of the hockey captain cannot be carried through without cheating. This is hardly the English school spirit of one's dreams or indeed of experience.

Into this peculiar school the element of Guiding is introduced, the happy result being that it reforms the school from the headmistress downwards, and "the Guides make good."

But surely a school is not usually reformed by an earnest fourth form?

A headmistress into whose hands this book may fall will indeed be pardoned for condemning the introduction of such a scheme as this into her well-ordered establishment, if it is going to produce such an element of priggishness. The keen Guide even refuses to attend an important hockey practice, such is her zeal for the good cause. The non-Guide, incidentally the head girl, stands by "with a fierce scowl on her plain face," when the zealous one neatly bandages a sprained ankle. . . .

This is all a great pity, and very misleading to those outside the Movement. Miss Davidson evinces a knowledge of Guiding which could be turned to better account. She can obviously do better than write this schoolgirl nonsense, and if her aim is Guide propaganda it is not very successful.

Bunty of the Blackbirds. By Christine Chaundler. (Nisbet. 3s. 6d.)

This is quite a pleasant Guide story, dealing with school, camp, and kidnapping, and their attendant thrills. The only real criticism we are tempted to make is that the Company at Mexton House brings the school atmosphere of marks and patrol competition somewhat drastically into its Guiding. It is possible that this is a fault of some school companies, and one that may be difficult to eliminate, when the mistresses are Guiders and the two atmospheres are almost inextricably mingled. But the Blackbird patrol, with its luckless recruit, seems to suffer acutely from the "marks" disease, and some unnecessary trouble is caused in consequence. The Captain appears to grasp the difficulties of such a situation, but is unable to cope with it successfully. It is a pity to stress such circumstances.

Bunty's escapades are amusing reading, and the attractively pictured jacket to penetrate further between the covers.

Miscellaneous

The Girl Guide's Book. Volume III. Edited by M. C. Carey. (Pearson. 6s.) Stocked at Headquarters.

"Another annual!" the uninitiated may exclaim, but those who have seen it will agree that this year *The Girl Guide Book* is a very special one indeed. It escapes from the bondage of the inevitable school story, and yet there is something for everyone.

Cadets and Rangers will appreciate Mrs. Allen Harker at her best: Guides of all ages will enjoy Marjorie Bowen's thrilling historical tale, followed by delightful stories by E. M. Delafield and Katherine Tynan; and Brownies have their own poem by Rose Fyleman, two fairy stories (one a truly Brownie tale by Miss R. Heath, where goblins tie knots and do up parcels) and that most fascinating of all short stories, "The Unhappy Echo," by Edith Ballinger Price. Everyone will want to go "gooming" with the Chief Scout, and "woodcrafting" with our old friend Marcus Woodward.

But *The Girl Guide's Book* is not all yarns; there are instructive articles as well, and a Guide can learn how to recognise old furniture, make sweets, and construct miniature gardens with the plants and pebbles brought home from camp. She need not even stay in England, for Dame Katharine Furse takes us overseas on a day's ski tour, and "Guides of all the World" are illustrated by photographs. Most of the illustrations are excellent, and the frontispiece, Mr. Studdy's "Bonzo," is certainly worthy of a frame and a place on the clubroom wall.

One criticism, or rather a suggestion for next time, because like all other good things, *The Girl Guide's Book* cannot be perfect: could we not have one really good Guide story—not necessarily the common-place school type, but a real adventure yarn of camp, or something that will recall pleasant memories when we read it over the fire on winter evenings?

But this is a book that will be an admirable Christmas present, and we hope Guiders and Guides will take advantage of the publication of their own special annual before looking further afield.

H. D.

The Flying Carpet. Designed by Cynthia Asquith. (Partridge. 6s.) Stocked at Headquarters.

The list of those who have woven and adorned this *Flying Carpet* is a long and worthy one. Indeed it is so enriched with illustrious names, that without more ado we are tempted to take this carpet not only to our hearts, but also to our homes and bookshelves.

The book is worth buying alone for Sir James Barrie's charming story—*Neil and Tintinabulum*. Add to this Mr. Walter de la Mare's tale *Pigtails, Ltd.*, Mr. A. A. Milne's *When We Were Very, Very Young*; contributions from Sir Henry Newbolt, Mr. Hardy, Mr. G. K. Chesterton, Miss Clemence Dane, Mr. Belloc, Mr. Hugh Lofting, Mr. W. H. Davies, Mr. Charles Whibley—to mention only a few on the list—and surely the book sells itself.

It is charmingly produced and illus-

trated: we think grown-ups will appreciate the further adventures will Mr. Doolittle in Paris, as well as all the rest, rather more than the youngsters.

The Last Load. By F. Anstey. (Methuen. 3s.)

These articles and stories, by the author of the immortal *Vice Versa*, are as a spring of water in a thirsty land. Be your life never so dull and uneventful, you may be sure that romance is not far off, and the strangest adventures may be about to befall you. The greatest events may lead to unexpected consequences. The excellent Nannie in *The Changelings* only wished for the more seemly behaviour of her flock, Mr. Fillette in *Ferdie* only bought some anemone roots, and only a very little of the works of Sir Thomas Brownie—as simply as this did their adventures begin, and yours, you feel sure, must be waiting for you round the corner.

There is a delightful article on Mrs. Sherwood's *Notion of Youth*, and an even better one on *An Old-fashioned Children's Book*. It is difficult to say who will enjoy this essay most, those who were brought up on *The Fairchild Family*, or those to whom it is as yet an unknown source of pleasure. It is sad to think that this is Mr. Anstey's "Last Load," but perhaps he may still find a few gleanings with which to delight his readers.

G. M. T.

Honey from Many Hives. By Lady Lennard. (Robert Scott. 2s. 6d.) Stocked at Headquarters.

This collection of stories and quotations in prose and verse may be useful to Guiders in need of material for yarns on the Guide Law, and there are extracts to suit every taste.

Some of the anecdotes give the impression that the good enjoy scoring off ordinary folk—an unattractive trait—and many are very old chestnuts indeed, but there is much in this book that will help girls to recognise and love the beautiful, both in life and in literature.

G. M. T.

YARNS.

Fifty Stories from Uncle Remus. By F. H. Pritchard. (Harrap. 4s. 6d.) Stocked at Headquarters.

In this book the famous tales of Brer Rabbit and Brer Fox have been told in ordinary English, instead of in the dialect in which they have always been known. The author admits that the experiment is daring, but pleads that while the stories have a world-wide interest, the dialect is really accidental. It is certain that most children will find the stories easier to read in this form, though how much they will lose in the "translation" is an open question. Anyone who knows the originals well is sure to prefer them, but on the other hand the small child, reading them to himself, will gain a much clearer idea of the actual adventures, if not of the characters, than if he had to cope with unfamiliar words and phrases whose meaning may reach him through the mouth of a storyteller, but will probably escape him in print. In any case the book will certainly keep the small reader quite quiet for a considerable time, and many grown-ups, when they give Christmas presents to their nephews and nieces, desire nothing better.

R. H.

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Correspondence

The Naturalist Badge

To the Editor.

DEAR MADAM.—There are two sides to every question, and perhaps Miss Hughes will allow me to present mine in connection with the section in the Naturalist Badge, where the Guides are required to press sixty wild flowers.

Miss Hughes thinks that to collect sixty wild flowers is "ruthless slaughter" to the countryside, as the Guides often pick more than one specimen in order to obtain a good collection, but cannot the Guides be trained to look well at every specimen before it is picked, in order to form an idea as to whether it will be all that is desired when pressed? In any case the flowers from which the Guides usually draw their collections are generally most prolific and so little damage is done. I quite agree that our rare specimens need to be cherished, but usually their haunts are not known to the average person, and a keen naturalist will certainly not destroy the only root. I have a collection of nearly four hundred wild flowers, but I hope I may not be accused of spoiling the countryside in order to obtain it!

There is also another point which I should like to emphasise, and that is the fact that the Naturalist Badge is most difficult for town girls to win, and yet I have several girls in my Company who are most keen to earn it. If we go into the country it costs them about a shilling in railway fare, so they cannot afford it often. In order, therefore, to learn the flowers, we pick specimens and press them, and the girls look at them frequently and so learn to recognise them; we could not in our case refrain from picking or the Naturalist Badge would be absolutely beyond our reach. I always try to prevent injudicious picking in any form.

While I am grateful to Miss Hughes for bringing the point forward, I cannot altogether agree with her.—Yours, etc.,

E. E. GOSLING
(Capt., 81st Birmingham Coy.)

The Tenderfoot Badge

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR.—So many Guides seem to think it a matter of comparative unimportance whether they wear their Tenderfoot or not when they are out of uniform, but surely it is a matter of the very first importance when we think of what it really means.

We don't wear our Tenderfoot as a mere convention, it is something much more than that, because it has behind it a meaning and a tradition; it is a symbol. When we became Guides we joined the ranks flying the flag of loyalty and comradeship—and of other things as well, because each one has her own ideals, and each one adding her own ideals has helped to make the Movement what it is—but perhaps before almost everything else, the flag of loyalty and comradeship. Our Tenderfoot is the symbol of this, it is the bond that binds us, it is the outward sign that we fly this flag, so doesn't it in a way seem like the lowering of the flag

when we omit to wear it? Unconsciously, through this neglect we may miss such tremendous opportunities for showing a sort of silent loyalty and comradeship.

I mean in this way: without wanting to sentimentalise, can't you imagine many girls whose lives are rather empty of any colour and companionship, or who have had some sharp disillusionment, or who are simply feeling lonely and depressed, to whom the sight of a Tenderfoot would be a kind of recapture of lost things, a reminder that there is still faith and loyalty and laughter and comfort, and that they are not alone? I can imagine days on which to meet another Tenderfoot would be like meeting one of your own country in a foreign place, when it would give just that warm feeling of security and companionship. It is in this way that just the mere wearing of the Tenderfoot always seems to fulfil the very spirit of the Guide law.

It is only a very small thing to remember, but I am certain I do not exaggerate its possibilities of accomplishing much. We can never tell when we are going to meet people to whom the sight of a Tenderfoot and a friendly grin is going to mean a lot, so do lets always wear it "in case."—Yours, etc.

C. N.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR.—I was interested to read "Devon Guider's" letter in the August GAZETTE. On a recent holiday in London and in Sussex my experience was, I am sorry to say, similar to that of "Devon Guider," i.e. Guides, wearing Tenderfoot Badges, failing to respond to a half salute, and passing without a smile. I do not think that unfriendliness is in the least at the root of the matter. I attribute it sometimes to want of observation, and more often to the fear of making a fool of oneself. What a pity, though, to deprive our Guide friends of that warm feeling of welcome imparted by the simple and inconspicuous little Guide sign, or, where even that is inadvisable, by a smile from a stranger friend who wears a Trefoil.

Another thing which distressed me was the untidiness of Guides in uniform: straggly hair, bent hatbrim, crushed ties, soiled overalls, unbrushed shoes, and (worst of all) uncleansed badges were far too often to be seen, and while, as a Guider, one knows the difficulties involved, one hates to think of the general public, not in the Guide family, judging Guiding as a whole by untidy Guides.—Yours, etc.,

SCOTTISH COMMISSIONER.

Snails

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR.—As a child I kept snails on and off for years as other children keep caterpillars. They were of many sizes, colours and varieties, but I am sure I never heard any of them squeal. If alarmed, they drew back quickly into their houses and evicted air bubbled out with a squishy hiss like a punctured tyre, which is understandable. They possessed a vague individuality—to my fond eye,

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at any rate. I gave up the hobby and restored the whole collection to their hedgerows when I found that the shells were apt to soften in captivity, owing, I now suppose, to a lack of lime, etc. in their diet.—Yours, etc.,

ANOTHER BROWN OWL.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR.—"Brown Owl, Woodbridge's" note re snails interested me very much.

Our own garden is plagued with them, and though we love their dainty horns and prettily marked shells we value our pet seedlings more and raid the raiders.

In doing so we have often heard the sound referred to.

I have never heard an explanation, but personally I believe it is caused by extra slimy specimens retreating rapidly into their shells as they are picked up and forcing the air from the interior of the shell to whistle out through the froth.—Yours, etc.,

H. STONE.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,
(With apologies to "Brown Owl," Woodbridge, and to the Author of the famous jingle.)

If you ever, ever, ever, ever, ever,
If you ever, ever, try to kill a snail,
You must never, never, never, never, never
You must never, never listen for its wail.

For if you ever, ever, ever, ever, ever,
For if you ever listen for its wail,
You will never, never, never, never, never,
You will never, never face another snail.

Yours, etc.,

D. B. and W. S.

Acocks Green, Birmingham.

Guiding

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR.—The October number of the G.G. GAZETTE was the best we have had this year. I was extremely glad that someone has voiced the opinion of many old Guiders in the piece entitled "Guiding seen from a Backwater." I have been a Guider for thirteen years, and though there is very little time for meditation, I sometimes wonder too if it is all for the best. I wonder if any other Captains agree with G. M. Strode. Of course, I quite understand that Guiding must not stand still, we must advance, but it is becoming rather too scientific and thus hinders young Guiders from joining the Movement.—Yours, etc.,

SYLVIA WATKINS
(Capt., 1st Dover).

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR.—I feel sure there will be many Guiders belonging to the "cocks' feathers and chevrons" period, as I do, who will agree with Mrs. Strode's article on "Guiding seen from a Backwater." We are so desperately anxious to be exactly up to the minute in all the hundred and one details of drill, uniform, organisation, etc., that very often we forget the real object of our being Guiders at all—and

(Continued on page 320)

NOVEMBER, 1935]

Meeting of the Committee of the Council

Held on October 29th, 1935.

PRESENT: Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan, D.B.E. (in the chair), Lady Baden-Powell, Miss Bohrens, Miss Bewley, Mr. Everett, Dame Katharine Purse, G.B.E., Mrs. Mark Kerr, Miss Talbot.

It was agreed that medal ribbons should be issued by Headquarters to be worn in uniform on the right breast, if desired, in place of the Bronze and Silver Crosses and the Medal of Merit.

It was agreed that the wearing of shoulder knots by Guiders be abolished. The following recommendations from the County Camp Advisors' Conference were considered and approved:—

(1) That the scheme for Rangers camping alone be tried again next Camping Season.

(2) That reports on Training Camps run by Camp Advisors outside their own counties shall be submitted to the Head of Camping.

(3) That Camp Advisors should inspect furnished houses previously found by Brown Owls for Pack holidays.

(4) *Pack Holidays.* That an addition be made in Rule 30 as follows: "Brownies may be taken for holidays in furnished houses approved by the Camp Advisor.

(5) *Camp Rules.* That the Camping Rules shall be grouped together in the Book of Rules under the heading of "Camping," and shall include the Camp Advisors' Test.

(6) *Retaining Licence.* That a Guider who has not camped for a considerable time, or one who no longer holds a warrant, may retain her licence but may be requested to attend a Week-end Camp run by a C.A. before running a Camp herself.

(7) *Rule 63.* Substitute for the second and third paragraphs the following: "With a view to prevention of accidents, bathing places will be divided into three categories:—

(a) *Dangerous.* Requiring a life-saver with Bronze Medal of the Royal Life Saving Society.

(b) *Fairly safe.* Requiring a life-saver who has the Swimmer's Badge.

(c) *Baths or Shallow Water, etc.* Where a responsible person who can swim 50 yards and has a knowledge of artificial respiration may take charge.

In all three cases the person in question must be over 18, and must have a knowledge of the organisation of bathing parades. The Guide Authorities in whose county bathing takes place will decide under which category their bathing comes.

Routine and financial business was transacted.

The date of the next meeting was fixed for November 17th, at 11 a.m.

AWARDS

Silver Fish.

Miss M. C. Royden, County Commissioner, Cheshire, for long service to the Movement.

Red Cord Diploma.

Miss Mita Hannah, of Chichester
Miss Hair, of Scotland.

Gold Cords.

Company Leader Dorothy Goscombe, 11th Cheltenham Company.

Company Leader Jean Paterson, 2nd Sauchie Company.

Patrol Leader Muriel Lomax, 2nd West Kirkby Company.

THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE

Patrol Leader Bessie McLachlan, 1st Port Glasgow Company.
Ranger Patrol Leader Dame Diana Bohenna, 11th Swanscombe Company.
Ranger Leader Jessie Cuthbert, and Scarborough Company.
Patrol Leader Barbara Neill, and Sheffield Company.
Patrol Leader Linda Hessey, 6th Carlisle Company.
Patrol Leader Lucy Davies, 1st Oysted and Limpet Company.
Patrol Second Dorothy Long, 6th Carlisle Company.

Headquarters' Notices

HAT SECURERS.

A LETTER was published in last month's GAZETTE in which the writer stated that the only shop at which she could obtain a hat securer (price 1s.) was from Messrs. Bentall's of Kingston-on-Thames. We would like to draw the attention of all those who read the GAZETTE to the fact that a hat securer (price 1s.) is, and has been for some long time, stocked at Headquarters. It is included in the Price List under Guiders' Hats.

CHRISTMAS CARDS AND CALENDARS.

ON application to Headquarters a complete sample set of this year's Christmas Cards and Calendars will be sent on "sale or return" to any Conference, Training Week or School, to enable those attending to see the selection before sending in their orders by post.

The latest date for returning these sets will be December 1st, otherwise they will not be credited to the account.

Correspondence

(Continued from page 319).

surely that is that we should be trying to train our Guides to be reliable, loyal and happy citizens.

Many of the old Guiders (who are not necessarily old in years!) sometimes feel disheartened in their work through getting tangled up in the mass of present-day red tape, and long that it should be the red elastic that the Chief would have us use.—Yours, etc., A KENTISH GUIDER.

GUIDERS IN COUNCIL.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—I have sometimes noticed at Conferences that when Guiders have been asked to speak on some debated point that the opinion given has been turned down or laughed off—with good humour but without the serious consideration it might have deserved had it been more carefully thought out or better expressed.

This leads me to suggest whether it were possible to put our ideas as Guiders into a sort of melting pot which might be dignified with the title of "Study Circle," a meeting of Guiders once in each term to discuss the subjects likely to come up at the next Conference, with questions and voting, and generally formulate the opinions we may be asked for later on.

Our District Guiders Meetings cannot serve this purpose. There is hardly time for all that has to be considered—competitions, parades, correspondence, etc., besides we are there to hear the Commissioner and to help her in her work of Company organisation.

Is it possible to attain this rallying point by some means such as that proposed, or could some better way be suggested?—Yours, etc.,

A LONDON RANGER CAPTAIN.

"THE SEEING EYE."

To the Editor.

DEAR MADAM,—May I be permitted to point out an error in the second part of that otherwise able article, "The Seeing Eye." (See October number of the GAZETTE.)

Having been familiar with most of the Essays contained in "Art and Man" long before their publication, and having frequently accompanied Miss Anstruther-Thomson to museums, picture galleries, and churches (to return afterwards alone, in order to test her theories independently, I can say emphatically that neither she nor her collaborator, Vernon Lee, have ever taught that strange aesthetics which the writer of "The Seeing Eye" attributes to them. In this article we read the astounding statement that "a work of art, be it picture, statue or church . . . make us feel with it and in it. As we gaze at it we project ourselves into it, we put ourselves inside it." Had the writer taken the time to visit the British Museum, and tried to project herself into, say, the "Discobolus," she would have discovered that such a theory, however plausible on paper, was not one that could be practically applied. Again, had she visited Westminster Abbey and attempted to project herself into the fabric of the building she would probably have felt like bursting, and then given up the attempt. With pictures her mistake is more excusable, as she may have thought that the theory which I believe is common to most connoisseurs, i.e. that one of the proofs of a good picture is the sense of the solidity of the ground, and the sense of the "overheadness" (if I may coin a word) of the sky, was tantamount to the projection of self into the picture.

No, Miss Anstruther-Thomson's theory with regard to the human being in relation to sculpture and architecture was not projection, it was something far more simple. It was founded on her belief that we are what she called "mimic creatures," and that unconsciously we are apt to imitate in ourselves to some degree the thing we look at intently. For instance, she would point out how the upright pose of the Apollo of Tenea (which can be studied in the Cast room of the British Museum) is absolutely correct. As she showed it to a group of Guiders one would see them square their shoulders, and draw in their chins. She would tell them that showing such things to Guides would do far more for them than continually telling them to "hold themselves up." It is not that we necessarily place ourselves in the position of the statues we are looking at (that would often be rather difficult!) but that the wonderful tension or tautness of muscle as represented in Greek sculpture produces a response in our own. Similarly in a Gothic Cathedral the effect of looking at high arches is to draw one up to one's full height. In fact (and this I've proved over and over again), one often discovers that one is standing on tip-toe. It is this drawing upward, the stretch in fact, that causes a mental reaction as well as a physical one. But for this I would refer those who are interested to "Art and Man," for I must practise what I preach and not attempt to write on a subject which requires years of study and experiment.—Yours, etc.,

FFLORENS ROCH.

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The Girl Guide Gazette

THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE

[NOVEMBER, 1925]

Articles and Reports, photographs and drawings for insertion in the GAZETTE, letters to the Editor, and Books for Review should be sent, if possible, by the 20th of the previous month to the Editor, "Girl Guides" Imperial Headquarters, 28, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1. G.S., photographs and drawings cannot be returned unless a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed. No responsibility can be accepted for the safety of contributions submitted, but every effort is made to ensure their safe return, should the necessary postage be enclosed.

Advertisements (other than classified line advertisements) and all business communications in the connection should be addressed to the Advertising Manager, THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE, 18, Henrietta Street, W.C.2.

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

The Good Ship "Guiding"

Address at the Swanwick Conference,
1925

By Dr. W. E. HENDERSON, Chief Scouts' Commissioner,
and Hon. S.M., 1st Windermere Sea Scouts.

CHIEF GUIDE AND SISTER GUIDERS,

Yes, Sister Guiders, for you people of the Guides
and we of the Scouts are just a huge happy family
circling the earth.

Our theme to-night—to give it its full title—is The Good Ship "Guiding," and what sort of a figure are we in the crew, or are we only passengers or stowaways? Pray forgive these salt water phrases. In my day-to-day Scouting I am a Sea Scout and know what it is to be afloat when there is a sea on, with the "belaying pins awash in the lee-scuppers," as the pirates say. Besides, your wonderful conference with its amazing diversity of subjects began with Sea Guides. It is fitting, therefore, that at its penultimate session a Sea Scout spins his yarn. A conference such as this is a sort of stocktaking, what sailor men call an overhauling. This peaceful Sunday evening, when God's choristers are hymning the miracle of returning May-time in Derbyshire, is just the time best fitted to hail the Good Ship Guiding and ask with Robert Bridges:—

"Whither, O splendid Ship, thy white sails crowding,
Leaning across the bosom of the urgent West,
That fearest nor sea rising nor sky clouding,
Whither away, fair rover, and what thy quest? "

Well, the Good Ship Guiding has long ago completed her trial mile. Her launching before the eyes of a somewhat prim and prosy and always critical public has long ago been accomplished. She has now reached a far more critical stage in her cruise—the stage when the majority of people speak well of her, when she has been accepted as a fact, and therefore when much is expected of her. That is why, realising all this, we put to ourselves the question: "Whither away, fair rover, and what thy quest?"

Now, in no vainglorious spirit but with a far different objective in view, I am going to invite you first of all to take a world-wide view of your Sisterhood. Let us listen in. In wireless of this nature a crystal set is not enough. So let us instal a 4-valve set in order that we may eliminate local atmospherics and cat calls, and the petty worries about what Headquarters is up to next.

We must get the wave length of universal Guiding. You then are listening-in. I am the loud speaker—I trust not a long speaker.

Guide Commissioners and County Secretaries from time to time come across the conscientious objectors to Guiding. We haven't time to waste on them to-night, just sufficient time have we to say this (you know the folk I mean.)

There is the C.O. who blows in with: "Your Movement is too military." Deal gently with this erring one. Point out to him that the brother and sister movements of the Scouts and the Guides are so military that the League of Nations unanimously passed a resolution that all nations be asked to grant special travelling facilities to Scout and Guide Companies visiting each other's countries. Why? Because the League has set out not only to "restrain the forces that make for war, but to do a far finer thing—to liberate the forces that make for peace," and foremost among these forces making for peace are the Scout and Guide movements. Surely, surely anyone with the grace of sympathetic imagination can see that this brotherhood, this sisterhood of Scouts and Guides girdling the Globe have deep significance for the future. It's not the young that keep up the international snarling and jealousy and mistrust—it's the *old* people, and it is the old people who send the young into the furnace of war while they sit at home and stoke up the fires of hate.

Then there is the C.O. who tells you: "Your movement is not military enough." This Higher Critic is an apostle of the massed discipline school, spectacular but a veneer, as the Chief Scout has so often pointed out. The not-military-enough critic is the kind of person who when he gets among youngsters bawls at them in explosive words of command: "Less noise there, children should be seen and not heard," forgetting that there are a good many grown-ups that should be neither seen nor heard.

By his dragooning of children into immobility not only of body but of mind, all that this expert achieves for the child's soul is just "sit stillery."

One duty that falls to most Guiders is that of explaining and expounding our aims and methods to the man in the street. We all have our own way of doing it. Well, here follows just one sample way of doing this—one out of ever so many ways, you see we are now at our stocktaking. It may help some of us by supplying some powder and shot.

First of all Scouting and Guiding are *world-wide* movements. It is literally true to say that Scouting and Guiding have captured the young of every country and clime, and caste and colour. They are movements, don't we all know this too well, where the boys and girls are shouting for officers, and not the officers for boys and girls.

This invention of the Chief Scout has done this great thing. Why? It stands to reason that there must be some essential *rightness* about it, something essentially *sound*, when it thus so universally appeals to child nature the wide world over. Something so *deep* that gets far beyond the ante-chambers of country and class right to the fireside of the child's heart.

Now my answer to this question—Why have Scouting and Guiding achieved this thing?—is something like this:—

1. Guiding is physiologically sound. It is a great big *positive* thing on the side of health, of health understood to mean "whole-th"—an all-round wholesomeness of body, mind and soul. We train for that clean agility, that youthful severity—not severity towards others, but severity to self—that mark the athlete. For the body is the Temple of the soul, a Temple to be kept clean and sweet and holy. If we can get our

NOVEMBER, 1925]

Guides and our Rangers to develop and hold on to self-control then they have won a new freedom, the "freedom of the City of Man-Soul"—as Professor Muirhead so finely puts it.

2. Guiding is biologically sound—pardon these long words. I mean by this that Guiding is in tune with, has got the wave length of Nature's growth-craft. With truth Dr. Saleby reminds us that "the city is utterly artificial. The city was built by adults for adults, and the child was forgotten." It was forgotten that the open country is Nature's nursery. Think of the child! Think of his restless, explosive little body, thirsting for the glorious liberty of the forest, for biologists tell us that a child lives through his childhood the experiences of his far away ancestors. Therefore it is that the city child longs for his or her lost heritage of the open country. Well, Guiding has given back her lost heritage to the city Brownie and Guide, so Guiding is biologically sound.

3. Guiding is educationally sound. Open any book you like that is being published on educational theory and practice and you will find Guiding discussed and accepted as a fact. Guiding first captures the interest of the child, and as the *Spectator* said recently—the Chief Scout's methods have made usefulness romantic to the child. You, who are Brown or Tawny Owls, are utterly right when you make play the main activity in Brownie work. Play is not the frivolous waste of time, a kind of aimless activity that some stodgy people think. Play for the small child is, as Dr. Jane Reaney has pointed out, one of Nature's chief and most important methods of training the young of all animals as well as of man for the responsibilities and activities of adult life. So the Brownies play. Bless them!

4. Guiding is ethically sound. The Guide ethic, the Guide moral code is *positive*. Doing rather than don'ting. Instead of giving our Guides a string of "don'ts"—who can nourish a child's soul in a vacuum of negation?—we give her the ten Guide laws, all positive virtues. It's the policy of "crowded out" applied by the Chief Scout long before modern psychologists invented a name for this policy and called it "sublimation." Let us stick to the homelier phrase of "crowded out." It's St. Paul's method. "Whatsoever things are honest, just, lovely, pure, of good report—think on these things." So that by comparison evil and evil-living and vice and gluttony will be seen in their true colours as mean and base and petty, treason to the Lord and Giver of Life—not playing the game. It's a system of action rather than of words—to know, to be, to do, to know and practise and keep in repair the things that enter into the making of character by contact with life in the open and in the community—the service spirit in the open. Not parlour Guiding, but in the open. That's why I am always saying to the Rovers: "Rovers, Rove!" So, too, I say: "Rangers, Range!" The middle-aged get a hold of young people at the Rover and Ranger age and try to delude them into the belief that "seeing life" consists in spending the sleep hours in the stifling air of a night club. Ah, but to a Rover, "seeing life" consists in battling with the storms on savage hills, up among the mist with a "cold wind and a smell" whistling through his hair. Rovers, Rove! In Scotland there are over 350 hills above 3,000 ft. for Rovers to bag.

"Where Squrnan Gillian braves the mist and rain,
And round Ben More the mad Atlantic raves,
Where grey Iona's immemorial fane
Keeps solemn ward o'er unremembered graves."

4. Guiding is spiritually sound. In any plan for the all-round development of the girl in body, mind and

soul you simply cannot leave religion out—if you do your plan is lop-sided.

Now here blows in still another C.O. The other day someone wrote a letter to the *Church Times*, in which he said: "of course, I never allow my choir boys to join the Scouts, for this is a frankly pagan movement." All I can say to this artist in superstarianism "so much the worse for your choir boys." If he had done us the courtesy to attend the service in the Stadium at Wembley, or better still a little camp fire, "Scouts' own," he would find that the religion practised by the Scout is practical applied religion, not of the coupon variety, strictly rationed to one particular blend of religious beliefs and practices, strictly rationed for Sundays only, but something real that will stand the racket of week-days as well, so that he may help his fellow-men to build "a kingdom of righteousness not in some future heaven, but here on the solid ground, and under earth's familiar sky." "Inasmuch as ye did your good turn, ye did it unto Me."

Well, now, in our stocktaking we have had a look round the old familiar craft. The next question is, for it is far more "Guidey" to be candid than to be sugar-candied, what sort of a figure are you cutting aboard the Good Ship Guiding? Are you pulling your weight? Are you numbered among the Chief Guide's crew, or are you only passengers or stowaways?

How can you and I qualify for A.B. in the Chief Scout's crew?

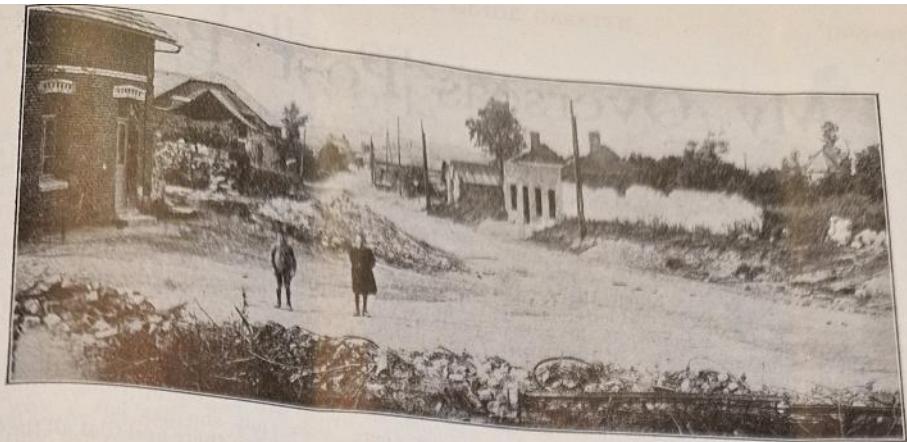
Given efficiency in Guidecraft, the camper's badge and all the rest of it, we need in addition certain gifts of leadership and personality. There are certain gifts and graces we do well to cultivate and keep in repair.

"To the make of a piper," writes Neil Munro in his "Lost Pibroch," "go seven years and seven generations before." Well, to the make of a Guider go what?

1. *A Sense of Proportion*. The power of seeing the whole picture, the power to see life steadily and to see it whole. Mrs. Crichton Miller dealt very ably with this point in a recent number of the *GAZETTE*. This gift is half-brother to a sense of humour. In fact humour has been defined as an exquisitely sensitive sense of proportion—the power to see the droll things in life, and with all loving kindness, yet with a twinkle in the eyes, to see the absurd things done by pompous people.

2. *Mental Hospitality* [Pardon my return to this subject.] The ordinary kind of hospitality we all know and exercise. The stranger is made welcome to your fireside, warmed and fed, and sent on his way rejoicing. But there is another kind of hospitality, more difficult to describe, more difficult to practise, which for want of a better name we shall call "mental" hospitality. The older we grow the stronger becomes the temptation to allow this gift of mental hospitality to deteriorate through disuse. And then what happens? We slam the door of our minds in the face of all new ideas, all new inventions. No more listening, just a close down. To share the fireside of our minds no new ideas, no new aspirations of our fellow-men struggling for a better world are ever invited. Surely an empty fireside that, no glow, no glamour. "Cold and bare the lodging of that soul." We, who work among and for the young must keep this grace of mental hospitality in repair.

3. *Sense of Wonder*. Priceless. "The wonders of a wondrous universe"—the Chief's great phrase. All the teachers who have influenced you, you will find have this in common—they all have kept intact their sense of wonder.



La Grand'rue, Lehancourt.

The Fairy Godmothers

I WAS asked not long ago to write and tell our Guides and Guiders about the interest one of our Surrey Districts is taking in one of the devastated villages in France. I feel that now, when Armistice Day comes round once more and we think of all our Glorious Dead whose bodies lie in that hallowed corner of France, we must sometimes picture to ourselves those villages as they saw them, many, alas! looking very much now as they did then.

Try and think what that word "devastated" means. Few green trees, no tidy fields, no gardens, no flowers—the houses in ruins and no money to rebuild them. Often only corrugated iron sheds for the people to live in—terribly hot in summer and fearfully cold in winter. And then, think of the children who live in those huts, or houses, if they can be so called. Those children who were born with the shells shrieking through the air, into a world of desolation and who have lived in a world of desolation ever since.

The Guides in this District in Surrey which I am to tell you about heard of these children from someone who had worked among them and loved them; and these Guides determined to do what they could, so they adopted one of the villages near St. Quentin called Lehancourt, and decided that every year they would send the children a treat at Christmas. A huge wooden box is sent off full of wonderful toys, dolls, woollies, etc., very many of them made by the Guides themselves, and on each present is tied a label with the name of the boy or girl on it, each present carefully chosen to suit each child according to age, etc., every Company in the District being given so many girls or boys, and the Brownies send cards. The railway takes this large wooden box into which everything is carefully packed at a reduced rate to the London Docks, and there the League of Mercy receive it and it is shipped and carried practically free of charge to France and to its destination. And the joy when at last it arrives and is unpacked.

This is a translation of the letter the Guides received this year, and as you read you will realise that joy. It is from the village schoolmistress:—

"The case arrived on Saturday last! It was in very good condition, well roped and well nailed,

and the contents intact and in order. What beautiful woollies! You are little fairies to have made so many things so well. Your Guides must have much patience and *une fameuse bonne volonté* to collect so many things—nothing is broken amongst the toys. You are really very clever packers. *Grand merci* for the lovely wrap so soft and stretchy. I am very happy to wear it in honour of our little Guide friends. M. le Maire de Lehancourt has begged a scarf from me as an English souvenir. Oh! but he has replaced it with something else. I have not yet distributed the things. I am waiting for the wife of the Mayor. It will then be *la joie* for my little population. With the 20 francs I gave them all on New Year's Day a cup of cocoa and sweets. They were very pleased and called for three cheers for the Guides, for England and three more for the *entente* between our two Governments. As for you and your dear little Guides, accept our most warm thanks and our *meilleurs amitiés*. Georgette Bon is very happy and sends you her respects and thanks.

"All our wishes for the New Year for you and our dear little Guide Godmothers."

Last year we had lots of postcards written and signed by the children themselves. Now wouldn't that letter make you and your Guides very happy if you received it? And here comes my point! Why should you not receive just such a letter from another poor devastated village?

Next year some Surrey Guides hope to camp in France, and they are going to write to the biggest French girl, Georgette Bon, and ask if she will come and camp with them and be enrolled as a Guide. They are going to make her uniform and buy her ticket. Think how excited she will be if it all comes true. And now if your District would like to have Fairy God-children, will you ask your Commissioner to write to:—

Miss Viola Belgrave,
North Kilworth,
Rugby,

and she will give you the name of a devastated village, and someone will wave a wand and you too will be turned into "Fairy Godmothers."

My Overseas Post Bag

By MRS. ESSEX READE (*Chairman of the International Council*).

SUCH delightful letters come from abroad that I think it would be nice if from time to time I published extracts from them, and I should be so glad if Guiders in foreign countries would send me any news they would like me to put in the *GAZETTE*. By the by, my remarks last month about the foreign Guide magazines have brought me several letters asking for the name and address of the Editor, as the writers would like to subscribe to one or other of the papers, so if any editor of a foreign Guide paper should see this notice would she kindly send me her name and address and the price of a year's subscription to the paper. These details I hope to publish next month. Now for my letters. Here is one from an Austrian Guide who feels that she is already terribly old—just twenty!

"I have a few English friends who are so full of love and praise for their Guides that a feeling for the same was awakened in me. I am already so old, 20 years, and want to start Guiding again. Although I know the law, promise, knots, and have won a few proficiency badges. I love the idea so much, and I hope I shall be able to get to know a lot of other Lones."

This is a letter from Miss Petersen, National Secretary for the Y.W.C.A. Guides in Denmark:—

"I have just sent our last Gazette telling about the big camp we had at Samsa this summer with about 700 Guides from the whole country, and the programme which was sent to each Guide before the camp. It was a very nice week we spent there, and for the first time we used tents—fifty-four big tents—military tents, which I had borrowed from the Army. But it is only for such big camps we can use tents here in the country. It is too unsafe to the children and young girls to camp in tents in smaller groups. From the 11th to the 13th of September we have had an interesting meeting in Copenhagen. The Chiefs from the different countries here in Scandinavia met to discuss the programme for a Scandinavian Conference (Norway, Sweden, Finland, Iceland, Denmark) for Guiders next summer—I suppose from July 28th till August 6th. The place will be Brahe Trolleberg at Fyen, as we can live in the big barns there, and in this way have a very cheap camp—about £1 for ten days. We are then doing all the cooking, etc. ourselves. We expect to be about 400 Guiders there as all the different Guide movements will be represented. It is the Co-operation Committee for Denmark who has invited me to this Conference."

Mrs. Gatheral, of Constantinople, writes:—

"We hope to start our activities here at the end of September, when the schools reopen. I am hoping to start some new Brownie Packs and at least one more Company of Guides."

Mrs. Wilks, of Latvia, says that their Rally at Riga in August "to which came the Guides from all parts of Latvia" was a great success. This was the Rally to which I had promised to take a party of six Wimbledon Guides, and we were only prevented going because the sailing of the ship in which we were going was cancelled a week before we were due to start. We were all very disappointed, but we shall hope for better luck next time.

An invitation was received from the Swedish Y.W.C.A. organisation for some Guides to attend their camp in August, and this is what their President, Miss Lidholm, writes:—

"I meant to write to you long ago to tell you how very glad the Swedish Y.W.C.A. organisation has been at the visit of Miss Maynard and the other English Guides at our camp at Ribbingsholm. We were so happy to have had them among us, and I know we will not easily forget them. I am so glad I dared invite some English Guides. Of course there was some

difficulty with the language, but they have nevertheless now seen a bit of Sweden and lived with us and we have lived with them and learnt a great deal of camping. So thank you, Mrs. Reade, for having sent them to us."

Miss Lagercrantz, President of the other Swedish organisation of Guiders, also expresses her pleasure at their visit, while Miss Maynard herself writes enthusiastically of her journey—"everywhere I have had a royal progress, and their kindness and generosity exceed anything I have ever had"—and she promises to tell me all about it on her return.

Miss Tilley, who I am sorry to say has left Brazil and has therefore had to give up being British Commissioner there, says that she has left a very keen and efficient local association there and that all the Companies have good Guiders. She sends me a very interesting report of the four Brownie Packs, the 1st São José Pack, the 1st Nicteroy Pack, the 1st Copabana Pack (this includes eleven British, five American, and two Danish children, so it is very cosmopolitan), the 1st São Paulo Pack (which includes British, Americans, Brazilians, Danish and Italians), the 1st Company of São Paulo Guides (which has mainly British Guides but also Americans, Brazilians, and Czechoslovakians, "the Company is running well, and all the girls are keen") and the 1st São José Company of Guides. This, in addition to other nationalities, includes three Russian Guides.

When one talks of the Guides in China I think one is apt to forget the enormous extent of that country, at least I know I am, but the receipt of the report of one district alone—the Shanghai District—helps to correct one's erroneous ideas. Mrs. Cartlidge is the Chief Commissioner for all China, and Miss Thomson the District Commissioner for Shanghai. I quote some of the interesting report I have received from them:—

"There has been steady growth throughout the year and marked development along certain lines. Towards the close of 1923 the 1st Shanghai Ranger Company was started, much in the nature of an experiment. Response from those who enrolled was so encouraging that ere long the Company was firmly established, and one would put on record the cheerful spirit of helpfulness that the Rangers have shown time and again throughout the year. Pressure of work made it necessary to find another willing to take over the Ranger Company, and in Miss Gulston a keen, willing and enthusiastic leader has been found. Before passing on, appreciation must be expressed to Miss Cross of the Foreign Y.W.C.A., who has placed the Club Rooms at the disposal of the Rangers every Monday evening. We have to record the formation of two new Companies, the 9th Shanghai being attached to the Jewish School, and the 8th Shanghai to the American School. This latter Company is of particular interest as although registered at American National Headquarters, upon the request of Mrs. Jane Deeter Rippin, Director of the Girl Scouts of America, the Shanghai Company of Girl Scouts comes into our Association. The Troop assumes the English name of Guides and calls itself a Company, merely for local convenience, otherwise it is in every respect an American organisation wearing the insignia and uniform of the Girl Scouts of America. The 2nd Shanghai Company has been revived, and the 4th Shanghai disbanded. We have thus eight active Guide Companies. At the beginning of 1924 we had two Brownie Packs, but on April 1st the 4th Shanghai Brownie Pack was enrolled and later in the year another Pack was formed at one of the other schools but was not ready for enrolment before the end of the year. Thus the year closed with close upon 400 names on the roll. There is an increasing demand for active workers in connection with the various Companies and we would welcome volunteers." (Will Guiders going to China please note this?—S.R.)

Gilcraft Talks on Ambulance Work*

By Dr. W. L. STEPHEN.

THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE

[NOVEMBER, 1925]

II. PUNCTURES

In our first talk it was suggested that Guides and Scouts must learn how to deal with the common injuries of everyday life. Of these, cuts and scratches are probably in the majority. Not very serious, you will say, and most often healing up quickly, yet every now and then one reads in the papers of a death caused by a scratch.

How does a tiny opening in the skin lead to the stoppage of the whole machine, and why does it only happen sometimes?

The answer is, that any opening in the skin may allow the entry into the body of germs which can poison and cause its death. A dart from a blow-pipe makes a tiny wound, but it is quite sufficient to give entrance to the poison on its tip and to cause death.

Germs are very tiny living bodies, so small that thousands of them, end to end, would be needed to make a line half an inch long, so small that they can only be seen through a powerful microscope. These germs are to be found everywhere, in the dust of the air, in the soil, in water, on your hands and clothes, in fact universally. There are many different kinds, every disease has its own special variety, and fortunately very many are harmless to man even if they do get inside.

When dangerous germs find an entry, a big battle begins, for the body has forces which it calls up in an emergency. You will hear more of them later on, but meanwhile it is enough to know that the body has these soldiers to do battle for it. If they are strong enough they kill and throw out the invading germs quickly, but if they are beaten the germs spread all through the body and cause long illness, or perhaps death.

Let us compare the body to a strong castle in the Middle Ages with many enemies surrounding it. So long as the foes can be kept outside the walls the garrison is safe, but when a breach is made the danger becomes great; the bigger the breach the greater the danger. The captain sends his men to guard the breaches, and when the enemy rush to the attack the garrison fight hard to keep them from forcing their way inside.

The issue depends on two things—(1) the numbers of the enemy and (2) the strength and resisting power of the garrison.

Let us suppose the garrison are successful and kill or drive off all those who gained entry. What does the captain do? It will take time to build up the breach in the wall, and so long as it is open it is a source of danger, so at once he sends a party outside to rush up a temporary wall of stakes, earth, etc., while others begin the slower task of rebuilding the damaged wall.

When the skin is broken, germs are almost sure to be carried into the wound. They may have been lying on the skin, on the blade of the knife or axe, or they may be clinging to a piece of clothing, and with it get driven into the body. We cannot tell if they are dangerous or harmless, but we can be sure that they are up to no good, so we must first drive out or kill as many of them as possible.

A little bleeding from a wound is probably good,



as it washes out many germs. We can do the same by washing the cut with water—e.g. holding it under a tap.

This will not kill the germs, and for that purpose we must add "antiseptics" to the water. There are very many kinds of these, but we won't mention many here. Condyl's Fluid is a good one. Carbolic acid, in various forms, is another common one. Get to know one or two, learn the proper strength for their use, and stick to them. A very good antiseptic is tincture of iodine (the weak solution). This is painted directly over the wound and surrounding parts with a brush or piece of wool.

We have now cleared out the enemy from the breach, and must keep him out until the skin has had time to heal. This we do by placing over the wound a dressing.

Dressings are made up in various forms. Lint is one of the commonest and most useful. It is of two kinds—plain white lint, and pink, or boracic lint, so called because it is lint impregnated with boracic acid, a weak antiseptic. Look at a piece of either kind and you will see that one side is plain and one side woolly. The former should be placed next the wound, as the woolly side tends to stick. Lint may be put on the wound wet or dry.

Other dressings are various kinds of gauze, usually made up into convenient little packets. All these dressings, before the packet is opened, are free from germs, and so can be put directly on the wound.

As we noted earlier in this talk, however, germs are found nearly everywhere, and your hands are probably covered with them. Even if you have just washed, the towel with which you have dried has probably got germs on it. (Ubiquitous little beggars, aren't they?) Before handling wounds or dressings, then, wash your hands thoroughly, using some antiseptic if you have got it. Don't dry them and don't touch anything else, unless you are quite sure it is clean, until you have put on the dressing and covered the wound up. This sounds very finical, but if you will just remember that germs are lying everywhere you will see the importance of it.

Often you have not got proper clean dressings and have to use old bits of linen, etc. However clean these may be "socially," they are full of germs "surgically." These can all be killed by boiling the dressings for ten or fifteen minutes, so when you are in doubt about the cleanliness of your dressing, put it in a pan and boil it. In handling the dressing, even if your hands are clean, hold it by the corners so that nothing comes in contact with the part which is to be next the wound.

An emergency dressing, when nothing else can be had, is a piece of white paper—not newspaper or anything with writing on it—which is first scorched before the fire.

On top of the dressing put some cotton-wool (this should never be put next the wound, as it sticks badly), and keep the whole in place by a bandage, but of these we shall talk later.

*Reprinted from *The Scouter*.

The Quartermaster Test

By MRS. GRINDROD (*Chief of Stores, World Camp*).

PART V.

WE now come to the final section of the more technical camp work, *Kitchen Sanitation*, and its first heading:

Greasepits.

This subject was one of great difficulty with our army during the war, and with heavy soil may be a great difficulty in even a small Guide camp. The two main objects of a greasepit are to separate the grease and food scraps from the washing-up water, and to provide a means for the water to soak away. The first object is gained usually by pouring the water through straw, hay, bracken or heather, which catches most of the grease and scraps and which can be frequently burnt and replaced; and the second object is achieved by allowing the water to run into a pit from which it can soak away into the surrounding soil. If the soil be of a porous nature, this will be simple. But if heavy, one has to loosen it at the bottom of the pit and mix sand or gravel with it; and if this fails to provide a soakage sufficiently speedy, one must have several pits and use them in turn. The simplest form of greasepit has the straw, heather, etc., spread on branches across the top, but this is not very good as the material is apt to fall into the pit, and it usually looks somewhat unsightly. One of the best methods is to use an old pail or biscuit tin or other receptacle, in the bottom of which numerous holes can be punched. The hay or other material is placed inside this and the water poured through both. The receptacle may be supported directly over the pit itself or over a trench leading to the pit, and helps to retain the grease and food scraps and to facilitate their removal and destruction. The pit may always be screened by a layer of branches to render it less unsightly.

Incinerators.

The number of types of incinerators is legion, and good types are many; but here again we want to indicate a few examples made easily and quickly from materials usually available. An old oil-drum, perforated with holes made by a pickaxe or some such tool, and supported on a few bricks, is a very serviceable rubbish destructor, and so is a cylinder of wire netting (with a bottom piece of the same material), also placed on bricks. With either of these one can burn up the rubbish by itself in the incinerator if the said rubbish is dry and easily burnable; and if it requires assistance a small wood fire may be lit between the bricks underneath.

Many other forms of incinerator may be built up with bricks, iron bars, stones, and bits of old sheet metal, as the ingenuity of the builder suggests, but it must be remembered that to burn rubbish quickly one must have plenty of draught.

A wise Quartermaster will not allow all and sundry to throw their rubbish in masses direct into the incinerator, where it may become soaking wet with the next shower, and present much difficulty to the luckless sanitary Patrol; she will keep a covered box beside it, into which the rubbish is put and can be placed in the incinerator at the discretion of those responsible for burning it. One desperate sanitary Patrol was known to provide such a box and to label it: "You put the rubbish *here*. WE incin!"

General Disposal of Refuse.

It is well worth while giving a brief but clear ex-

planation on this subject to all new campers at the very beginning of camp, and it comes into the quartermaster's province. All campers should be taught the three destinations of all camp rubbish: (1) the pig bucket, (2) the incinerator, and (3) neither! In other words, the refuse-pit, which should be very little used. All food refuse—which should not include any left-over food which can in any way be used up—can go into the pig bucket, with the exception of a few things (which vary according to the ideas of the individual pig owner), such as tea-leaves and banana-skins. These, with all paper and cardboard rubbish, and the weird and wonderful collections of rubbish from tents, such as broken bootlaces, bits of rag, etc., etc., all go to the incinerator. If the campers can be induced to use their sense on these points, the Quartermaster will have very little trouble, and there will be very little left for the refuse pit. Tins (first burnt out and beaten flat), broken glass or crockery, with perhaps a few bones too large to disappear entirely in the kitchen fire, should constitute almost its only contents; and these should be covered by a sprinkling of earth to hide them. In cases where it is absolutely impossible to find anyone to take the food refuse for pigs, as occasionally happens, the Quartermaster's life becomes rather a burden, and all her resourcefulness must be brought into play. The food refuse must be reduced to a minimum; as much of it as possible must be dried and burnt, and the rest will have to be buried. In this case a larger refuse pit will be necessary, more earth must be spread over the refuse in it, and a sprinkling of disinfectant powder will usually be advisable.

Washing-up and Cleanliness.

It will be quite clear to any Quartermaster who gives this subject any thought at all that washing up begins with clearing the table. On the method of clearing depends everything. All plates and dishes should be scraped and freed from pieces—a rubber "scraper" is invaluable for this—mugs should be emptied of water or tea-dregs, and everything stacked neatly and handily for the washers-up. The method, used in a small camp, of having the mess Patrol as washing-up Patrol also, has much to recommend it, as they speedily find how much work can be saved in the washing-up department by careful and methodical clearing. It is so well worth taking a little trouble to do these things in a thorough and orderly fashion.

The Quartermaster will be well advised to keep an eye on the organisation of this work each day, and to see that there is an adequate supply of hot water, without which the most willing workers in the world can hardly make a great success of washing up after stew or hot bacon! She should also see that there is plenty of soap and soda, and that dish-cloths and tea-cloths are frequently washed out.

On the matter of general cleanliness there is little need to add to what has already been said under various headings. Constant care is needed to keep the stores, store-tent, pots and pans, the kitchen and its surroundings and appurtenances (as well as the feeding-place) in the state in which they should be, and on this subject the Quartermaster should never relax or permit relaxation.

News from South-West Africa

THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE

[NOVEMBER, 1925]

WINDHOEK Guide Camp Week opened on Monday morning, June 22nd, under splendid weather conditions. The Guides and Guiders from the North were received by Mrs. H. P. Smit, Divisional Commissioner and Deputy Camp Commandant, and later officially welcomed by Mrs. G. R. Hofmeyr, Territorial Commissioner and Camp Commandant. Mrs. Hofmeyr then introduced Miss Richards, a diploma'd Guide from England who had come to train us. After Mrs. Hofmeyr's welcome Miss Richards explained what the camp routine would be for the week.

The site chosen for the camp was an historic one; it was round the base of the monument erected to the memory of those who perished at the hands of the Hereros in 1904. Situated as it was on the brow of the hill to the south-east of the town, we had a beautiful view of the town and rolling veldt beyond. In the distance the blue "Eros" (Love) mountains lay bathed in the morning sunshine, and parakeets arose twittering from the thorn bushes in the vicinity of the camp, much perturbed by the advent of the little girls in blue. On the east side the massive pile of Government buildings looked down on the white tents of the camp.

Cooks were soon bustling round the fire, with the Quartermaster in attendance, and before long the pleasant aroma of sizzling bacon and freshly made coffee arose upon the morning air, much to the satisfaction of hungry Guides, who required no second bidding to take their places at the breakfast tables set out under the trees.

Throughout the week twenty programmes were daily arranged, with talks to Guiders on such subjects as Company Management, the Patrol System, Ceremonial, etc.

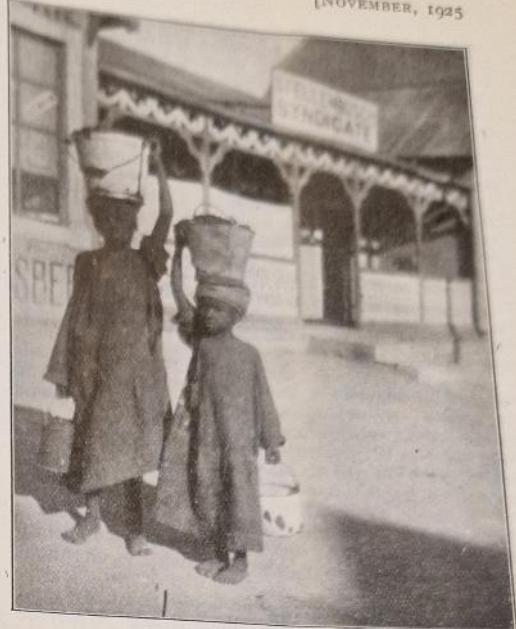
The Windhoek Municipality very kindly gave the free use of the baths to the girls, which was especially appreciated by girls who had come from smaller towns, where the luxury of swimming facilities was unknown. Our ever-ready Camp Health Officer took charge of the Guides.

Tuesday afternoon saw the Guides out for a "hike." In the evening instruction was given in country dancing.

On Wednesday afternoon a most interesting lecture was given by Mrs. G. R. Hofmeyr on "Guiding." After tea a specimen Brownie Meeting was held by the Brown Owl and the Tawny Owl. Miss Richards told a Brownie story whilst the children were seated upon the magic carpet, keeping them breathless and round-eyed. Mr. Kreft, the Director of Education, then lectured on South-West African history. His address was most enlightening and keenly appreciated. The day closed with camp fire and a talk by Miss Richards on India.

Thursday's special event was a most instructive lecture on Afrikaans, given by Mr. de Waal. Again in the evening the girls had country dancing, which appeared to be really the great success of the camp and a jollier company it would have been hard to find.

Next day the girls went for another "hike," and in the evening attended a lecture on astronomy by Mr. Zelle.



Carrying coal.

On Saturday Mr. Kock gave a lecture on plant life and Mrs. E. M. Menmuir discoursed at some length on Bushmen of South Africa. The girls were enchanted by her fascinating stories.

On Sunday afternoon a United Service was held at the Dutch Reformed Church. The Guides walked in a body from camp to the church accompanied by the Commissioners. The service was taken by the Rev. Leonard in Afrikaans and the Rev. Wood in English, and a large number of the public attended.

Owing to the intention of starting a Ranger Company in South-West, the very interesting ceremony, performed by Miss Richards, of enrolling Mrs. Hofmeyr as the first Ranger Captain later took place, after which ringing cheers for His Honour the Administrator and Mrs. Hofmeyr brought the afternoon's proceedings to a close.

A happy though regretful company gathered around the last camp fire. The inevitable farewells must be said and each go back to her own home.

The Dutch enrolment ceremony was performed, followed by the singing of "South Africa" :—

On your feet and let them know
This is why we love her,
For she is South Africa,
Is our own South Africa,
Africa all over.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales graciously replied to a telegram sent by the Guides in expression of their good wishes for his birthday. His reply will be framed and hung in the Guide hall at Windhoek, together with a photograph of H.R.H. Princess Alice.

Thus ended the first Guide Training Week in South-West Africa, a memorable week and one which will be looked back upon as a very happy memory.

How Gramophones Are Made

By ERNEST ROBIN

Did you ever realise what a really young thing the gramophone is? Of course, it is a regular grandfather compared with wireless, for instance; but it is not yet fifty years old.

The first talking machine was invented by that famous man of science, Edison, in 1877. Edison is still alive to enjoy the wonders he has created. His first "phonograph" or "sound writer" as he called it, made its records in a very simple way, and though a tremendous number of improvements have been applied to make the modern gramophone, Edison's method of making the sound write itself, so that it could afterwards be reproduced, is still used as the main idea.

Edison knew that every time we speak, every time a sound is made, the air is agitated and made to vibrate as waves and that it is the impinging of these waves on the drums of our ears that enables us to hear. If the vibrations are fast the sound we hear is high-pitched; if the vibrations are slow the sound is low.

When Edison thought of the phonograph the telephone was a recent invention, and he had had a good deal to do with it. He was aware that in the telephone sound is turned into electric energy by the vibrations of a thin sheet or diaphragm of metal. This diaphragm is set vibrating by the shock of the sound waves in the air hitting it, just as our ear drums are set vibrating by the shock of the air waves hitting on them. The thought came to Edison that if he were to fasten a needle to a diaphragm, and rest the point of it lightly on some soft substance, he could make the vibrations print themselves.

He tried it out by making the needle point rest on a sheet of tinfoil fixed to a revolving drum. When he spoke into the trumpet that was fixed to the diaphragm the thin sheet of metal was set vibrating and, as the needle was fixed to it, that vibrated as well. The point traced out on the moving tinfoil an exact reproduction of the vibrations. And the wonderful thing

was that when the needle was made to travel over these sound writings again, they set the diaphragm vibrating in just the way it had moved when the record was being made, and so Edison heard his own voice given back to him. It must have been a great moment for him.

For a long time the phonograph was only a kind of very wonderful scientific toy. The tinfoil records were easily destroyed and the wax records which soon replaced them were also very delicate. Records made on ordinary wax cannot be used more than a time or two. But the phonograph came in for a great deal of attention as it became better known; and there were a few long-sighted men who foresaw that it might be made a means of recording the voices of famous statesmen and singers and players for all time and of bringing really good music into every home.

How the phonograph was gradually developed until it became the gramophone as we know it to-day, capable of giving almost perfect reproduction from its flat plate-like records, is a long story. It has been the work of many brains, and not the least important part of the work was finding out how the records could be made more or less permanent, so that they could be used hundreds of times instead of only once or twice. The invention of the disc machine, which works with the flat plate-like records, was also important.

In the cylinder machines the cutting needle which made the record was so arranged that it cut its indentations of different depths as the diaphragm, to which the needle was attached, vibrated. In the disc machine, by the ingenious attachment of the needle to the diaphragm, the needle vibrates from side to side and so cuts a wavy line which is all of the same depth. For many technical reasons this method gives far better reproduction than the first idea of using a cylinder. The cylinder is still used, however, in machines like the dictograph.

As you probably know, the dictograph is an instrument that is used in offices. Letters and other matter can be spoken into a mouthpiece and the record is cut on a wax cylinder. The cylinders are then taken to the typists' room and put on another machine which reproduces what has been said. The typist sits at her desk with earphones on her head and writes the letters on her typewriter as they are reproduced. This saves shorthand note taking.

The making of gramophone records has become an immense industry employing many thousands of people. Big firms, like the one that turns out the famous "His Master's Voice" discs, have great studios in which big orchestras can play. They turn out a great number of new records each month ranging from the most popular dance music to the work of great artists performing world-famous classical music, and many thousands of copies of each record are made.

Let us visit a gramophone record works and see how the wonderful business is done. Imagine that a soloist is going to record. The first thing we notice is that there must be no other sound in the studio save the music that is being made. You can understand why this is when I tell you that I have a special record made of certain sounds for a scientific business. Whilst this record was being made someone spoke on the far side of the room, and you can hear the word or two



Photo: Central Press]

[By courtesy of the Gramophone Company, Ltd.

Mme. Galli-Curci making a gramophone record.

How Records are Made

By ERNEST

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that was said quite distinctly through the real matter that was being recorded. The artist, as we see, stands in front of the trumpet of the recording machine. Directly everything is ready the disc is started revolving. So long as the artist remains silent the needle cuts a perfectly straight line as it presses on the wax of the disc. Wax is used for this record just as it was in the very early days. Directly the music starts the cutting needle waves from side to side and cuts a wavy line instead of a straight one. These "waves" are very minute. You want quite a powerful magnifying glass to see them when the record is finished and taken from the machine, after having the wax, which has been cut out by the needle, carefully brushed off the surface with a very fine hair brush.

Now, having seen the record made, so far, you and I are naturally anxious to hear what it sounds like. If we had our way it would be put straight back on the machine and started up. The gentleman in charge tells us that this is quite possible. But he doesn't do it. The record is a precious thing, and to play it even once in its soft state would ruin it.

The wax record, of which the very greatest care is taken, is removed to another part of the works. It is given a fine and even coating of blacklead, usually in a "blowing" machine that dusts it all over perfectly regularly. This is preliminary to electro-plating it with copper.

Electro-plating is a very wonderful process that is used in the making of a great number of things we see every day, without realising the many processes through which they go before they reach us. All the pictures you see in a magazine, for instance, are printed from electrotypes, as they are called. The original "blocks" have been reproduced by electro-plating.

The blackleaded disc is suspended in the electro-plating bath and the electric current is turned on. This electric current, flowing in the bath, takes copper from a plate or rod and deposits it on the blackleaded surface of the record. It is allowed to grow, filling every wave and curve of the minute lines, until it is thick enough to be removed without damaging it.

This thin shell of copper is now backed up with harder metal and is known as the "Master Record." It is, you will understand, a "negative." That is, like a photographic negative, everything on it is reversed. It could not be played from. But it might be used for stamping out other records on a soft material that could be played. This is not done, however, because the constant impressing of the Master Record on the material of the playable records would soon wear it out, and there would be nothing left to make any more discs of that performance. So the Master Record is, in its turn, dusted with graphite and electro-plated. The record so made is known as the "Mother Record." The Mother Record is stored carefully away and again the electro-plating bath is brought into play. This time it is the Mother Record that has her face blacked and is then plunged in the electric bath. This is done a number of times until a sufficient number of negative discs are made.

Now comes the actual making of the records as you

see them. You all know what a record looks like. It is a hardish black thing that is rather brittle. If you drop it or step on it, it will crack and the record will be spoiled. This black substance is compounded of various mineral materials, together with colouring matter and a curious substance called "shellac" which is a kind of resin exuded from certain East Indian trees when their branches have been punctured by a tiny boring insect. This shellac, which is now very expensive, is used to bind the material of the record together, to give it a fine gloss, and to reduce the noise of the needle passing along the grooves.

When this blackish substance is warm it is plastic, and the records are printed on cut-out discs which are warmed. The electro-type negative is pressed on to the soft substance which is quickly cooled and hardened by a cold-water jacket, which fits round the pressing mould. Whilst the record is being pressed the familiar coloured label, which tells what it is, is fixed to it.

The record now being hard, it is removed from the mould. It is now finished save for the "buffing" of the edges to make them smooth and neat-looking. The last process before the record is put into the paper envelope in which you buy it, is an examination which renders it practically impossible for a defective record to get out of the manufacturers' hands.

I expect you will think of all these wonderful processes when next you play a record. Maybe you will want to ask many questions. One question that is usually asked is, "How is it possible for a record to reproduce all the complicated sounds of a big band or an orchestra?" Most people can easily understand how it is possible to record one series of sounds, like those of the human voice; but the recording and reproduction of an orchestra piece fills them with amazement when they think of it.



Photo: Central Press

[By courtesy of the Gramophone Company, Ltd.
Mme. Galli-Curci standing beside the record she has just made.

NOVEMBER, 1925]

Well, I am not going to tell you that it is simple to explain and understand, because it isn't. But think of the needle vibrating in exact accord with the diaphragm to which it is attached when you sing "Ah." The needle is vibrating at a great rate, cutting the wavy lines which will presently, when the disc is put on the machine again, give out that "Ah" of yours. I hope you will like it when you hear it. Some performers don't like the sound of their own voice a bit when they hear them as others hear them. Well, whilst you are singing that "Ah" suppose someone plays some chords on a piano. Those fresh vibrations are superimposed on those of your voice, and the diaphragm and its needle would make more complicated movements and cut a more complicated trace. But it is vibrating in sympathy with every vibration of the air and so it records them all. If someone now started to play the violin and someone else the flute, the movements of

the needle cutting the trace on the wax would become even more complicated. Instead of the steady vibrations of the "Ah" it would be cutting other little curves and wiggles at the same time, all in the same track, you understand. And as the needle of the reproducing instrument has to vibrate in accord with the track it is moving in, it makes exactly the same vibrations as the cutting needle, and we have the combined effect of your beautiful full-throated "Ah," together with the chords on the piano and the tune of the violin and the flute and whatever other instrument was being played. It does not matter how many different vibrations are going on at the same time, the cutting needle just works "overtime" and records the lot, and then the reproducing needle has to work overtime also, so that you can hear the grand music of an orchestra, or whatever it was that was performing, when the record was made.

The Campers' Conference at Foxlease

October, 1925

IN the unavoidable absence of Miss Behrens, the campers were welcomed by Miss Ward, C.C. for Denbighshire, as Guider-in-Charge, and by the Head of Camping. The three days were spent in hearing reports from various counties, taking part in practical demonstrations of cookery and the use of tools, and in much discussion of difficulties.

All the reports emphasised the tremendous increase during the past season in the number of campers and the improvement in our standard of camping. While realising how much we owe to the glorious weather, it is clear that much is also due to the Guiders who have set themselves to learn all they can at the training camps run by Camp Advisors, who on their part are more than willing to share their knowledge and pass on their experience to the newcomers.

We were very sorry not to have a visit from the Chief Guide who was guiding in Scotland at that time, but we were fortunate in having Miss Bewley, Head of Reserves, and Miss Montgomery, our General Secretary, for a night each, who both talked to us, leaving us with a wider point of view and inspired with courage for the adventures that may befall us next year.

The discussions took place in ten sessions on such subjects as health, training, swimming, large camps, food, publications, camping abroad, etc., and an open session, and the general feeling of the Conference was that we had reached a level of safety, and, while maintaining that, could also be a little more elastic in our rulings and try to simplify some of our complicated machinery. Ten resolutions were framed and have been submitted to Headquarters—but this doesn't mean ten new rules—and when sanctioned they will appear in the *GAZETTE*.

Further co-operation between C.A.'s and their Commissioners was frequently urged. The advantages and disadvantages of large camps were discussed, and in group camps it was suggested that twenty Guides was a large enough number for any one group, and that each group should have an experienced camper attached to it. A few alterations were recommended on the permission and report forms, but the present stock must be exhausted before the new can be adopted.

With regard to uniform no new rules were made, but the campers undertook to discourage the wearing of camp hats off the site, and to ask Headquarters to stock Guide camp hats in sizes large enough for Guiders, and to cease stocking the present Guider's pattern. We also came to the conclusion that Ranger hats, without hatband, make good camp hats for Guiders, and that the wearing of lanyard, name-tape, shoulder knot and warrant badge on camp uniform should be optional *in camp* but necessary in towns and public places.

Miss Warren, the Continental Advisor, reported on camping abroad, and specially emphasised the fact that visits are better than camps, unless you go as guests; and that only endorsed licence holders should attempt this, and should only take Guides over 15 years of age. We do want foreign countries to see first-rate British Guides, and we want our own Guiders to realise that it is an honour to go abroad, for to the public eye we are representatives of the Movement and as such must live up to our responsibilities.

In the food session Mrs. Grindrod warned us to look to our canteen profits, for if they were excessive it might well be because our menu was inadequate.

We were pleased to welcome Guiders from Australia and Rhodesia in addition to over one hundred from the British Isles. Prayers and Colours took place at 10 a.m. to allow time for those who slept in Lyndhurst to come in. The Parades were very smart indeed, and the Colour Parties performed their part with dignified efficiency. There were stirring camp fires each night at which Ulster's Head of Camping told thrilling yarns and amusing stories, and we learned many really good songs—new to most of us but old in the countries to which they belonged.

Altogether it was a most fruitful Conference. We did confer, and learnt much of the difficulties that beset town and country campers and how to overcome them without removing all scope for initiative, so that camping may still be the great character-training activity of the Movement.

MADGE HEATH,

Head of Camping.

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Plays to Act

Edited by MRS. STREATFEILD ("Kitty Barne")

During the winter months suggestions will be given under this heading in regard to plays suitable for Guides or Rangers to act. Mrs. Streatfeild has kindly consented to answer questions and give advice on simple play production, should Guiders care to write to her at Windmill Corner, Eastbourne, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply.

A GREAT many letters have come in from Guiders in search of a play. Demands vary, but on the whole one-act plays are what are wanted. This seems to be because they are easier to rehearse and the girls do not have time to get tired of them. A short play has not time to handle many characters or much of a plot, and for that reason is more difficult to produce — it has to depend on the excellence of the acting. Watching other people being rehearsed is dreadfully boring, but with good arrangement it hardly ever need be. A long play should be prepared in detached bits, and the crowd and the people with only a line or two to say should not be allowed in till the production is nearly ready. Then if they are worked hard and allowed to go away as soon as their bit is finished, they will be as keen at the last rehearsal as they were at the first.

Another request is that the suggested plays shall not be "above a village audience." In these days of broadcasting the difficulty is to find such an entertainment good enough for them, there is very little danger of being above them. In a good many cases the Guides themselves choose the play. It is difficult even for an expert to know if a play will act well, and the girls' opinion is quite valueless. Most Guiders seem to have an experienced friend who is ready to help produce, and it is much better to call her in before the play is chosen; if she selects two or three likely ones the Guides can safely make the final choice.

I should be very glad to know of any plays and entertainments that have proved successful. Guiders would be doing each other a real service if they would send me these in that I may pass them on to others.

Paddy Pools. By Miles Malleson. (Hendersons. 1s.) Stocked at Headquarters.

This fantasy of the little boy who goes "over the other side" is well known. It was written during the war and the ideas behind the charming poetical story are serious ideas; that the love of Nature, "the untellable joys of the great life," the strength of beauty, one will day vanquish the forces of death and destruction, then inflaming the world. Now the war is over; hate is an evanescent emotion and the new generation of children are no longer brought up in its atmosphere, but the lesson of this little play stands for all time. It needs good producing: the speeches of the Short Grass, the Wild Flowers, the Trees must be simply and naturally said by children young enough to understand them, or they will seem affected. It is written by an experienced playwright, the music is by Norman O'Neill, and, properly done, it should make a very delightful entertainment.

Four Fairy Plays. By Harcourt Williams. (1s. 6d.) Stocked at Headquarters.

These plays are adapted by an experienced actor who knows what children like. They are for a small stage and simple surroundings; scarcely any scenery is needed; the dialogue is all gay and inconsequent, and no one makes long speeches.

In *Snow White and Rosy Red* there is a Story Teller who comes before the curtain two or three times to help the story out. She tells about the poor widow, the friendly old Bear, and gives the charming Grimm's atmosphere to it all. There are only five parts, so with Brown Owl perhaps as the Mother, and a friend as the Story Teller it would be within the powers of the smallest Company or Pack.

Little Tuk's Dream is the well-known Hans Andersen story. Little Tuk is learning his lesson about Good Queen Bess when he falls asleep and has a wonderful dream; the Queen, Shakespeare, Bacon, Drake and Sir Walter Raleigh come out of the book and talk to him. It is quite short and would suit Guiders.

Brownies will not have grown out of their affection for the *Three Bears*, and here they are, as cosy and good-natured as ever, inviting Goldilocks to breakfast though she has sat on their chairs, lain on their beds and eaten up all the Little Bear's porridge. Brown Owl will have to exercise her ingenuity in dressing her Bears; masks are difficult to speak through and expensive to hire, but Burnet's have a "bear cloth" that can be made into head and the rest, with such domesticated Bears, is easy.

Puss in Boots, the fourth play, is a very light-hearted version of the story; there will be great competition to be Puss, who is a most capable cat.

The Rose and the Ring. (Blackie. 6d.) Stocked at Headquarters.

This is a very simple jolly version of Thackeray's famous play. The dialogue, which is not in rhyme, is amusing; there are songs and dances, but not too many of them, and the dresses are not difficult. Guiders who like an old-fashioned fairy tale are recommended to try it.

Robin Hood and his Merry Men. By Elizabeth Matheson. (Oxford University Press. 6d.) Stocked at Headquarters.

This play would be excellent for younger Guiders; there is plenty of vigorous action in it, and all the well-known favourites appear: Friar Tuck munching apples, Little John and his long-bow, Robin Hood under his Oak propounding the Law of the Outlaws: "No man to be robbed who gains an honest livelihood by honest means, but those who live in splendour and have no pity." Black is black and white is white in this delightfully simple play. There is the poor Knight, Sir Richard at the Lee, who has pledged his lands to a rascally fat abbot. Robin Hood gives him money, scarlet cloth for a coat and his grey courser from Nottingham market. A gallant rescue is made and the false Sheriff is confounded. Finally the Outlaws show their loyalty to their King, who comes among them in disguise.

TRACKS FOR THE TENDERFOOT

Tests of Balance

A YARN BY THE CHIEF SCOUT.

HERE is a good test which it is fun to practise on yourself. Balance a tuning fork so that it stands upright on a board, prongs upward. Then raise the board shoulder high, and lower it again, without upsetting the fork. Then do it again with your eyes tight shut. That is all simple enough for any self-respecting Guide to achieve, but it needs a steady hand all the same, especially if your Captain makes a sudden sharp crack near your ear when you least expect it. Have a Company competition and try.

Examiners for the Royal Air Force put young men through tests like this before they admit them, and it is worse to have an examining doctor at your elbow than a Guider, as you may imagine.

Another good test is to seat yourself on a music stool that twists round. The examiner points out a spot on the wall, then she turns you round a dozen times and asks you suddenly to get up and walk to the wall and touch the spot. If you are clear-headed you can do it all right, but otherwise you are apt to go at it rather in a drunken-looking fashion.

An excellent test, and one which you should all practise, is to be able to walk along a thick plank set up on edge, or even a round pole laid on the ground. When you can do it fairly well raise it up a few feet off the ground and see if you can do it then!



All these tests and others like them are splendid things for Patrol competitions, and can be easily practised in odd moments.—Adapted from *The Scout*.

In the Train

Collector: "This season ticket has expired."

Bright Guide (working for her Health badge): "No wonder, with all these windows up!"

"A Guide is a Friend to Animals"

A GREAT Russian writer says: "Love all God's creation, both the whole and every grain of sand. Love every leaf, every ray of light. Love the animals, love the plants, love each separate thing. If thou love each thing, thou wilt perceive the mystery of God in all; and once thou perceivest this, thou wilt thenceforward grow every day to a fuller understanding of it; until thou come at last to love the whole world with a love that will then be all-embracing and universal."

If we search literature and history we find that great men have been kind to animals in very marked degree.

Lord Byron made his dog Boatswain his constant companion, and erected a monument to his memory.

Sir Walter Scott was devotedly attached to his deerhound Maida, while it is related that Mahomet, rather than disturb his cat Muezza, cut off the flowing sleeve in which it was sleeping.

Keep in Mind

HUMOUR and good temper. No grinding.

Everyone must be busy all the time.

Plenty of variety and challenges to ingenuity, skill, and resourcefulness.

Fair balance between activity and quiet, between work and play. A definitely planned meeting is more enjoyable and more worth while than one left to the inspiration of the moment. Court of Honour plans meetings in advance.

Stories of the Saints of old, too, abound with illustrations of their sense of brotherhood with the birds and the beasts, e.g. St. Jerome, who when a great lion came into the court of the monastery where he was living and all the other monks fled with fear, seeing the poor animal was in pain, he stood his ground and succeeded in extracting a huge thorn from its pad, with the result that the lion remained his faithful companion for life.

Stories of St. Francis of Assisi and the wolf, and of course his companionship with the birds, provide many lovely legends.

Distance

To judge distance across water, tilt the brim of your hat over your eyes until it appears to reach the base of the object the distance from which you are judging. Then slowly turn your head until the brim (which you are keeping carefully at the same angle) touches the base of an object on land *at a level distance* from you.

Pace to it, and this should give you your distance from the original point.

Second Class

SECOND CLASS is the open door to all sorts of interests, and yet often Guides find it dreadfully hard, and alas, dreadfully boring. The fault lies with us; really the Badge opens doors with magic titles, Woodcraft, Signaller, Athletics, Legends, and if we present these things to her in an enthralling way, our Guide will rush to the door to look quickly inside.

Guide Law.

Have you tried giving your Company one Law each week as a motto at the end of the meeting? Try collecting short stories which you think illustrates certain Laws and tell them secretly, one to each Patrol. Then let each act their story and the others guess which Law it is. Colours keep the Laws in mind—Loyalty is golden, Friendship blue, Purity white, Kindness to Animals green, etc. A practical question on the Laws gives a wider idea such as "How do you stop a dog fight?" or "If a new Guide came to your Patrol, how would you make her feel most at home?"

Legends.

Let each Guide try and puzzle out the flags from a Union Jack by themselves. Detachable strips of stuff pinned to white or blue sheets of paper make very satisfactory crosses or jig-saw puzzles cut originally from flags painted on cardboard, provide thrilling team racing, each Guide in the Patrol having a certain time to fit in a piece.

Find legends if possible woven round the actual name of the saint, or colour of the cross. (St. George, the great soldier, an example of Courage and Faith, coming from the midst of the cloud and on his breast-plate a red cross. St. Andrew bringing Hope before the battle, his cross of stars appearing white against the deep blue of the night sky, etc.)

Tableaux of each saint and the particular legends which surround his name are good Patrol competitions.

Signalling.

Start sending as soon as you have mastered a letter, for that will keep it in your mind. Use everything you've got—a whistle, disc, tap on the desk, hit each others hands (flat for a dash, closed for a dot), and above all, have a light flag. Send secret messages round by a buzzer, each Guide sending one word, or secret instructions on paper and see who carries them out quickest. Above all station signal, for that is the point of all signalling, that messages can be transmitted from group to group. However little you know, this is quite possible, even in a small clubroom. If you're six yards away, you must imagine you're six miles, and the person who helps you send must whisper the sentence word by word. Later on, when you have conquered the alphabet, a race by Patrol to see who gets their message through to their final station first is a great excitement.

M. K.



A Talk to Guiders

By ANNE H. SIMS

THE genius in the Guide Movement is that it has just as much in it for the Guiders as for the Guides themselves; it is for us older ones as much as for the younger.

If the girls in one's charge look to one not as a mentor but as an older sister, always ready to help in the great game that all are playing, how easy it is to forget the span of years that lies between us and them.

Leadership is a world-old idea. There have always been those who were leaders of their fellows. But whereas the old idea of leadership was autocracy, modern democracy demands that the true leader be one with those he leads, and leadership in Guiding involves the training and cultivating of leadership in the youngest. There lies a large part of every Guider's responsibility. Where we stand to-day our followers will be to-morrow; therefore, not only must we be very careful where and how we step, and untiring in our effort that their progress be not retarded, but we must make way for their leadership, we must prepare and bring them up in it.

May I here sketch briefly the manner in which a few of the great ideas which are influencing our modern life can be and are being presented to Guides in a form in which they can absorb them even though they may not grasp their full significance.

First, take the modern view of law as the necessary "rules of the game" agreed upon by all the players, instead of the old idea of iron-bound restrictions imposed by superior authority. A Guide's promise to obey her laws is made voluntarily. Her laws are couched in a peculiar form: A Guide is loyal, not *must be* loyal. She realises thus that the observance of these laws is essential to being the kind of person that she wants to be, to being, in short, a Guide. In her capacity as Patrol Leader, when she is obliged to sit in judgment upon an offender against these laws, she must gain a still better idea of how essential they are.

Another modern viewpoint with which she becomes familiar through constant use is the conference idea, as opposed to the old way in which authority was imposed by the superior upon the subordinate. In the Court of Honour, in Patrols-in-Council, in training course, she discusses the rules of the Movement and votes on proposed changes in them, and she assists in the directing of Company affairs.

Still another useful truth presented to her in her Patrol life is that old truth, "No man liveth to himself." If Mary Smith elects to go to the movies instead of coming to the Guide meeting, her Patrol suffers a bad mark; if Susan Black has been keeping late hours and is slow with her knots in a game, her Patrol loses. Then it is up to the Patrol Leader, backed by the Patrol competition, to try

to make Mary prefer to come to "Guides" to going to the movies, and to help Susan, perhaps by means of the Health badge, to learn the importance of getting enough sleep.

Guiders, we are not only leaders, we are builders of future leadership. It must be frankly confessed that in the limited time at the disposal of many of us for Guide activities, and under the limitations imposed in many cases, by lack of adequate training, we cannot realise the ideals of leadership in Guiding to the extent that we should like to. But we can comfort ourselves with the thought that the ideals are implied in all our work and can say, "What I aspired to be yet was not still comforts me." —*The Girl Scout Leader* (adapted).

(6) Be frequently repeated. The value in a Test Game is in the Patrol work.

A. M.

Two Games

Jumbles. A signalling game.

Give each Patrol an alphabet, each letter being printed separately on a correspondence card in Indian ink, and send the Guides to their Patrol corners. Choose a word with not more letters in it than there are Guides in your smallest Patrol, and signal it, jumbled, with flag, lamp or buzzer. The Patrols read the letters, find out the word, and each Guide taking a card, they "fall in" in the proper order showing the word. The Patrol first ready wins. If they have made another word of the same letters, it scores just the same. This game brings out the ingenuity of the Patrol Leader in organising her Patrol to the best advantage for speed and smartness; it is a very popular game with our Guides and effective for display.

Remedies.

Make a list of emergencies and accidents. Then get ready an equal number of slips of paper for each Patrol, and write one word indicating a remedy on each, i.e. "splint," "hot water," "doctor," etc. Give each Patrol Leader a set of slips and send them to their Patrol corners. Then announce an emergency or accident, and give a time limit. The Patrols search among their slips for the remedies and the Patrol bringing up the best set first scores two points. Failing to bring the doctor when he is needed loses two points! The Guides thoroughly enjoy this game.

M. F.

"Nots for Knotting"

Do not allow your Guides to use string in the place of rope. (Some Guides are no use if they haven't got the finest string!)



Training Hints

ARE you teaching or showing off?
Are they prepared for a "test" or for an emergency?

Are you prepared to teach?

TEACHING

- (1) Arouse curiosity by a *Problem*.
- (2) Lead them to *Discovery*.
- (3) Show its *Use to Them*.
- (4) Appeal to all the *Senses* possible.
- (5) Give *Practice*, by gradually increasing difficulties.

- (6) Give *Memory* help.
- (7) *Repetition* by games.
- (8) *Reproduction* by pupil by teaching, testing, setting problems, acting, etc.

TESTING

- (1) Should be fun.
- (2) Contain the unexpected.
- (3) Be true to life.
- (4) Be fair.
- (5) Have a time limit without panic.

Do not only learn the knots, learn their uses as well.

Do not tie a Middleman's by touching the ends of the rope.

Do not only learn to tie a clove-hitch the one way so that if you can't reach over the top of your post you're done!

Do not say: "You've passed," until you're really sure that she does know how to tie them.

H. D.

The Music Sheet

THE WORDS OF A SONG—II.

HAVING pondered a little upon vowels we will now turn to the consideration of consonants. Consonants are tricky things to sing, because the least exaggeration or the least under-stressing has very often the effect of making them sound quite different from what the singer intended; therefore a *via media* (as in most other matters) must be sought. Here again, as in the case of vowels, it will be found helpful, even necessary, to repeat all the consonants with their hard, soft and compound sounds in front of a looking-glass in order to ascertain the exact positions of the tongue, the lips, and the teeth in relation to each other; these positions only must be used in singing. Those of my readers who are interested in the study of phonetics and grammars a chapter on this interesting subject, giving classified lists of consonants under such headings as *labial*, *dental*, and *aspirate*. While it may be very interesting to see these lists, all cut and dried as they are, it is far more instructive to arrive at conclusions of this kind oneself, and afterwards to consult an authority.

Two consonants that must on no account be exaggerated are *s* and *r*; *s*, however slightly sounded, is always audible, and *r* in correct English has a slight trill when placed before a vowel, but when placed after a vowel should be but a qualifying letter to that vowel. Scottish people do roll their *r*'s, and to them it is natural, but for English people to follow their example in speech is affected and unnecessary, and in song is bad artistry.

Three letters are liable to be pitfalls to some people—*r*, *s*, and *th*. When there is a difficulty in pronouncing one or more of these sounds the person is said to lisp. Sometimes a malformation of the mouth is actually present, but more often the habit is a childish survival and perfectly curable with a little care. If you wish to cure yourself or another of the habit of lisping, you must understand the correct positions of the tongue, lips and teeth in forming the desired sound. In order to sound *r* correctly the tip of the tongue must be placed near the back of the upper teeth and the breath must be exhaled sharply enough to cause the tongue to vibrate; it will always be found that if a person lisps *r* their tongue plays no part in the formation of this letter. To enounce *s* correctly the tongue should lie flatter against the palate than for *r*, and the sound is produced by an exhalation of the breath against the back of the teeth. For *th* the tongue must protrude through the teeth, and the breath must be gently expelled. Hence it will be seen that all these sounds are, in a sense, aspirates, though they are not all, strictly speaking, classified under the one heading.

When a consonant is doubled as in the word "matter," care should be taken to accentuate the sound; it is not necessary to sound the consonant twice as it would be if the word were Italian, but a slight pause should be made on the letter that is doubled in order to give it the necessary stress. The especial short quantity of the vowel that precedes a double consonant is as a rule a further indication of the doubling, so that an almost imperceptible pause is enough. The only exception to this custom is double *l*, as in "fellow"; here two distinct *l*'s should be sounded, and the word must be sung "fel-low," the sound of *l* being formed by a pressure of the tip of the tongue against the roof of the mouth.

Slovenliness in speech sometimes leads to the elision of whole syllables, particularly in such words as *quiet*, *power*, and *tire*, which are strictly speaking disyllables, though they are often pronounced as monosyllables with

the strange effect of making them sound like *quah*, *par*, and *tar*. In song both must be sounded quite separately or the result will be unintelligible.

One could write for ever on the subject of pronunciation, but my space is limited and I must stop. Let me in conclusion recommend my readers to a study of the *Concise Oxford Dictionary*, a fascinating work, which besides being very interesting from a philological point of view gives the King's English pronunciation of practically every word used in present day speech, and is a book that no scholar or student of language is without. Another very useful and interesting work that has been published recently is *Rhythm*, by Professor Sonnenschein (Blackwell, 10s. 6d.), which though written for the purpose of helping students to understand the scansion of poetry and prose is most useful to those who would sing their language with understanding. A reverent love of one's mother tongue is a desideratum, and they who take pains to learn of the origin and meanings of words will also find that they have acquired a knowledge of the inner history of our race that can be learned in no other way.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. C. W. asks: *Can you tell me of a book that gives hints on accompanying easy music? I am only a moderate player, and know nothing about harmony."*

I do not know of any book that will meet your requirements, as most of the works published on the subject presuppose that the reader understands the elements of harmony. You will find the introduction to *The Fellowship Song Book* gives some useful hints, and I shall devote a good deal of space in subsequent Music Sheets to this very important subject; meanwhile I will make inquiries.

"Armada" asks: *"Where can I obtain some Elizabethan songs of moderate difficulty for female voices?"*

Stainer and Bell, 58, Berners Street, W.1, publish a large selection in *The English Madrigal School* edited by Dr. Edmund Fellowes; thirteen volumes of this series are published already, and single numbers from the different volumes are available at from 3d. to 8d. a copy. I advise you to call or write for a catalogue.

Boosey and Co., 295, Regent Street, publish a good selection of Elizabethan songs arranged for single voices in two volumes called *Elizabethan Love Songs*, arranged by Frederick Keel, but I believe that they are now out of print.

Reviews

Music and its Makers. By Janet Weakley. (Harrap, 3s. 6d. net.)

This is a book written for children of about the Guide age, but adults will also find it interesting. Miss Weakley has written clearly and insistently that rhythm is the foundation of music, and we heartily agree with this dictum, but we think that the superiority of the musical phrase over the popular conception of time (i.e. 1, 2, 3, 4) should have been pointed out and stressed. How often do we hear a child grinding out the tumtitumti, tumtitumti and forgetting all about the rise and fall of the phrase! We doubt, too, if a child unaided could understand the musical illustrations given, as they are not very clearly explained. Miss Weakley gives amusing little historical anecdotes which will help to fix her various points in the child's memory; we wish, however, that she had allowed the existence of some of the more modern composers, particularly of some of our British ones, whose music, in its fluidity, appeals to children if anything more than that of the older "standard" writers. It seems a pity, for example, to mention Puccini only among composers of opera who have written since Wagner, ignoring Strauss, Holst, Rutland Boughton, and Ethel Smyth. We should not, either, class Liszt, Greig, or Caesar Franck as "modern composers," although they were perhaps the forerunners of some modern styles of composition. In spite of these minor details this is a useful little book, giving as it does a readable explanation of some of the essentials of musical study, and we can recommend its perusal to Guiders and Guides.

[NOVEMBER, 1925]

County Notes
Yorkshire

RIPON DIVISION



IT is not an easy thing to transform a bare-floor, bleak-walled, blank-windowed room into a model nursery, yet such was the task set the Guides of the Ripon Division as their share of the work for the Ripon Industrial Exhibition held there on June 10th, 11th and 12th.

From the result, if the word "model" be not taken literally, their achievement was good; the Guide nursery contained everything that a child could need which it is possible to make by hand.

On the walls, pictures of games such as children love: Oranges and Lemons, Blind Man's Buff, Hide and Seek and the rest, above which cocks and hens, geese, chickens and goslings marched in solemn procession along the frieze.

At the two tall windows and over the door hung sunshined-coloured curtains, with deep hems stencilled in a horse-chestnut design; all this the work of the 5th Ripon Rangers.

On the floor soft woolly rugs made by the 6th Ripon Rangers, crawling rug, the work of the 1st South Stainley Brownies, round which paraded in single file an elephant, a goose, a lion, a cat, a tiger, a pheasant, a giraffe, a rhinoceros, and most of the Noah's Ark fraternity, and in the middle of which sat Her Majesty the Baby—a doll dressed by the 1st Boroughbridge Guides in clothes that would fit a child of two.

This doll's twin brother, in a blue knitted suit with coat, cap and mittens to match (the work of the 3rd Ripon Guides), sat placidly on one of two white chairs, which with a table to match—painted in a design of squirrels, rabbits, mice and wild flowers—had been carpentered by the 1st Ripon and decorated by the 4th Ripon Guides. A linen scrap book and illustrated A B C in verse also made by the 4th Ripon Guides lay on the table.

The youngest occupant of the nursery, a baby doll, dressed by the 1st Newelthorpe Guides in long clothes was well provided for, besides her fitted basket (4th Knaresbro') she had two cots to choose from; one, on rockers, fully furnished, and finished with spotted muslin frills and curtains and blue ribbon bows; the other a slung canvas cot on a wooden stand, with dainty pillow, knitted blanket and a screen of pale blue silk to protect it from draughts. This last was made by the Guides of the 2nd Ripon Company, who had also made several woolly balls and a golliwog.

With the quality of the work well balanced among the Companies the 1st Ripon Company provided the greatest quantity, most of the toys having been made by them. Their eleven contributions included, besides the table and chairs and two rugs, an A B C picture, a doll, another doll in a box, a doll's bed, a white dog, two rabbits, a Teddy bear and a toy box.

The 5th Knaresbro' Guides sent two cushions with their rug,



and besides the Brownie crawling rug two other Packs (the 3rd and 4th Ripon) sent their work, the former a four-roomed dolls' house with thatched roof, staircase and garden; the latter a four-post bed with all the necessary bedclothes.

Prizes had been presented for the best work: for the Guides and Rangers by Mrs. Grotrian (Division Commissioner) and Miss Yorke, for the Brownies by Mrs. Harford, and a special prize for artistic merit by Mrs. Dunlop (County Commissioner).

Mrs. Dunlop undertook the judging, and awarded the first prize to the 5th Ripon Rangers for their wall decorations and curtains, the second to the 1st Ripon for their banana crate cot, and the third to the 1st Newelthorpe's baby doll.

The table and chairs with the two books made by the 4th Ripon won the special prize, and the Brownie prize went to the 3rd Ripon Pack for their dolls' house.

Even Guides and Guiders are not magicians, and the transformation of that empty room was not achieved in the twinkling of an eye. We wonder how many of the people who came to criticise and, we hope, to admire, realised how much time, trouble, energy, patience, planning, and steady collar work had gone to the furnishing of the model nursery.

County Secretaries for Lone Guides

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Wiltshire	Mrs. Richardson, Purton House, Purton.
Yorks, E.R.	Mrs. Priestman, Medow Cottage, Brough.

Appointments

(October, 1925)

Div. C. for East Berks	BERKSHIRE.
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	 Miss L. Poole, 24, Granville Road, Pendleton, Manchester.
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	 Mrs. Williams, The Rectory, Anstey, nr. Leicester.

Advertisements

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Div. C. for South-East London	... Mrs. Copland Griffiths, 12, John Street, London, W.1, vice The Hon. Mrs. Walter Nathan (resigned).
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Advertisements

(Continued from next column).

WANTED.—A Guider to act as Secretary to Commissioner in Fife, and in her spare time to Captain a Guide Company and help where necessary with Guiding; not a great deal of secretary work to be done; live out. What salary expected. Box No. 228, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

CHEAP GRAMOPHONE RECORDS (Country Dances) wanted, good condition. Parker, Sharpham, Totnes.

WANTED.—Cheap second-hand Guide uniforms (overalls, hats, for young Company), state price, etc. Miss Wallace, 6, Scarth Road, Barnes Common, S.W.13.

Communications for this column should be addressed to THE EDITOR, "GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE," 25, BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1.

The charge for advertising in this column is at the rate of 1s. 6d. per line (ten words to a line), reference to a Box Number, if included, to be reckoned as five words.

FOR SALE.

GUIDER'S UNIFORM and extra skirt for sale; perfect cut and condition; medium size; £4; cost 8 gns. Box No. 224, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

GUIDER'S TAILOR-MADE UNIFORM for sale; good serge, nearly new; size, medium, tall; price £2 10s. Fulcher, New Road, Driffield, Yorks.

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GUIDER'S UNIFORM for sale, suit short person; navy blouse; £2 10s. or cheaper. Box No. 226, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

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FIRST-CLASS TAILOR-MADE REGULATION COSTUME, nearly new; 36 bust; cost 9 guineas; approval, 4 guineas. Packett, 26, Sutherland Street, S.W.1.

BLACKBOARD AND EASEL for sale; cricket set; games books; forms. Box No. 227, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

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.

GIRL GUIDE GAZETTES for 1923 and 1924 for sale; 6d. copy. Write Greenacre, Beaconsfield, Bucks.

PRINTING.—Notices, programmes, notepaper, headings, etc.; prices quoted as low as possible; specimens and estimates sent on application to Hon. Secretary, Chelsea G.G. Hobby Room, 2, Redcliffe Road, S.W.10.

PLAYS for Brownies, Guides, Rangers. Send 4d. for list and plays on approval. Miss Faber, Roehampton, Cheltenham.

LAMP AND BUZZER for sale; good condition. Smallwood, 62a, Queen's Road, W.2.

AUTO-KNITTING MACHINE for sale, very little used; price £4. Particulars from Miss D. Wilson, Fairfield, Hambledon, Hants.

FOR HIRE.

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.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Guider over 25 years of age to take charge of a section at Headquarters. No knowledge of typing or shorthand required, previous experience in office routine and control of staff essential. Apply in writing only to the Secretary, Girl Guide Headquarters, 25, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1., stating full qualifications.

GUIDER seeks post as CHAUFFEUSE; preferably London or touring abroad; knowledge French; any make car. Box No. 225, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

A UNIFORM FOR GUIDER wanted; 5 ft. 5 in. tall; fairly new. Miss Ustrange, Ringstead, Kings Lynn, Norfolk.

BROWNIE UNIFORMS, especially tunics, urgently needed for frightfully poor Pack recently started in slums. Apply Box No. 229, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

(Continued at foot of previous column).

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Cash must be enclosed unless a Deposit Account has been opened.
 All orders over £1 in value (except camp equipment and totems) 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 Westminster Bank Ltd.
 Please note that mistakes in orders cannot be rectified unless notified within 14 days from date of invoice.

[NOVEMBER, 1925]

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

*New items in this list are underlined.

REGISTERED GOODS.

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

	ARMLETS.	Price Postage
Red Cross (Nursing) ...	6	
BADGES.		
Brownie—		
First Class ...	...
Proficiency ...	...
Recruit (Metal) ...	...
Second Class ...	...	2
Wings ...	...	2
Brown Owl's ...	...	3
Captain's ...	...	1
Ranger Captain's ...	...	6
Commissioner's (Silver Tenderfoot) ...	...	7
County President ...	...	9
Examiner's ...	...	9
Guides—		
First Class, Red ...	...	1
First Class, Green ...	...	0
Proficiency ...	...	6
Second Class ...	...	6
Tenderfoot—		
Brass ...	...	2
Gold ...	...	3
Imperial and International Council ...	...	1
Instructor's ...	...	1
Lieutenant's ...	...	6
Local Association ...	...	6
Extension Guides ...	...	3
Lone Guides ...	...	7
Patrol—		
Choral ...	...	8
Folk Song Dancer ...	...	4
Hostess ...	...	4
Ranger—		
Proficiency ...	...	2
Second Class ...	...	3
Star Test ...	...	3
Tenderfoot—		
Brass, with Red Cloth back ...	...	3
Enamel ...	...	7
Trade ...	...	4
Sea Guides—		
Proficiency ...	...	2
Tenderfoot ...	...	7
Trade ...	...	4
Secretary's Badges—		
County, Red crossed pens ...	...
Division and District, White crossed pens ...	...	6
Brownie, Brown crossed pens ...	...
Tawny Owl's ...	...	7
Thanks Badges—		
Silver ...	...	4
9-carat Gold ...	...	0
Transfers for Sea Guide Badges ...	...	1
War Service Badges (for renewal only) ...	...	3
CERTIFICATES.		
Leaving ...	1 0	2d
CORDS.		
All-Round, Blue and White ...	1 3	2d
" Red and White ...	1 3	2d
" Gold ...	2 0	2d
ENROLMENT CARDS.		

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

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

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

FORMS FOR OFFICERS' WARRANTS, COMPANY REGISTRATION, &c.

Proficiency Badge Certificate Books ... 4 2d

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HATBANDS.

Cadet	2	
Guide	7	
Ranger	9	
Sea Guide Cap Ribbon ...	1 2	1 1d	
Sea Guider ...	8		

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Metal, on Red, Brown or Green Cloth ...	6	1d
Five Years' Service Star ...	6	1d

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	FLAGS.	Price Postage
Carrier, leather, for flag	3 11	4 6
Company Colours, 4 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft., bright Dark Blue, with First Class Badge and Motto, without name of Company, mounted on brass-jointed pole	1 3	6
With name of Company, mounted on brass-jointed pole. Extra lettering, 3s 6d. N.B.—Take three weeks to make	1 9	6
(When ordering Company Flags, Guiders should be careful to give the correct name of the Company as registered.)		
Cords and Tassels (Red, White and Blue), for Union Jack only	4 9	3d
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Flag Poles, brass-jointed (bayonet joint)	6 0	Rail
Morse Signalling Flag, 24 in. by 24 in.—	4 3	
Silk ...	4 3	1d
Cotton ...	1 3	2d
Patrol Flags, with emblems (birds, flowers or trees) printed in colours	1 3	1d
Semaphore Signalling Flags, 12 in. by 12 in., per pair	1 3	2d
Semaphore Flags, 18 in. by 18 in., per pair	1 10	2d
Sticks for Signalling Flags—		
Morse ...	5	6d
Ditto, better quality (varnished) ...	1 0	6d
Semaphore ...	4	6d
(This postage covers 6 Morse or semaphore sticks; fewer than 6 this cannot be sent except at purchaser's risk.)		
Trefoil for flag-pole	6 6	6d
Ranger ...	10 6	6d
Union Jack, 6 ft. by 3 ft. (mounted on brass-jointed pole)	1 1 6	free
" unmounted, with rope and toggle ...	12 6	6d
Wands for Brownie Sixers, with emblem ...	4 3	Rail
Emblems only ...	3 0	2d
(N.B.—Totems and flag-poles cannot be sent overseas. Flags can be sent unmounted.)		

SHIELDS.

(Two designs, New and Old.)

Challenge Shields. The shield measures 11 in. by 13 in., with oxidized settings ... 3 3 0 free

Miniature Shields (6 in. by 5 in.) ... 15 6 6d

STANDARDS.

9 ft. poles in three sections (made to order only)—

Plain, unpolished ...	1 7	6
polished ...	1 10	6
Painted, polished ...	10 6	6d

Double-sided Trefoil for pike top

3 1 1d

Trefoil transfer for standards

3 1 1d

STATUETTE.

Plaster Statuette of Chief Guide ... 16 6 2 6

Box and Postage ...

TOTEMS.

Large mushroom shaped—

2 ft. high, plain ...	16 6	
" white (2nd quality) ...	15 6	
" natural ...	19 6	for

 with emblems ... 1 13 0

(Box for totem is charged 1s. Not returnable.)

Brown Owl, for totem ... 2 6 & 3 3 4d

 " large ... 7 6 & 7 9 9d

 " plush ... 8 6 6d

 " small, plush ... 1 6 6d

BROWNIE UNIFORM.

ARMLETS.

Braid, single armlets, 1d. Per yard ... 1 1 1d

BELTS.

Sizes 25 to 30 in., 32 in., 34 in., and 36 in. ... 9 2d

CAPS.

Brown woollen, in two sizes, small and large ... 1 6 2d

EMBLEMS.

Kinds given in Brownie Handbook ... 2 1 1d

HATS.

Rush, in three sizes—small, medium, large ... 8 6d

		Price Postage		Waist. Front Length.		SKIRTS (Serge)		Price Postage	
Brown—									
Bust, 24 in.				2 2	1d			6/3	6/6
26				2 2	1d			6/3	6/6
28				2 2	1d			6/9	6/12
30				2 2	1d			6/1	6/12
Brown Fleece-lined—				2 2	1d			6/3	6/6
Size 14 and 16				2 2	1d			6/3	6/6
18 and 20				2 2	1d			6/9	6/12
KNICKERS.				2 2	1d			6/1	6/12
LANYARDS.				2 2	1d			6/3	6/6
OVERALS.				2 2	1d			6/3	6/6
(N.B.—Length is measured from back of neck to bottom of hem.)				2 2	1d			6/3	6/6
Brown Cotton (in three qualities—)				4/3	5/4	8 8/-		6/3	6/6
Length 22				4/6	5/8	8 8/-		6/3	6/6
24				4/0	6/-	8 11		6/9	6/12
26				5/-	6/6	8 9/0		6/1	6/12
28				5/9	7/-	8 9/11		6/3	6/12
TIES.				2 2	1d			4d	6d
BROWN				2 2	1d			4d	6d

GUIDE UNIFORM.

BELTS (with official buckle).

All sizes, 24 in. to 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 in. Exact measurements should be sent, as three holes must be left on each side of buckle.

Plain Belts. Two qualities. 1s. 4d. 1 2 3d

Belt Buckles. 4 2d

(N.B.—No belt can be exchanged if buckle has been removed.)

EMBLEM.

Birds or flowers or trees 3 1d

Plain (for embroidery) 2 1d

Transfers for Sea Guide Emblems—

Albatross, Penguin, Sea Gull, Stormy Petrel, Swan, Tern each 1 1d

HATS.

Felt, in two qualities 3 6 & 4 0 6d

Measurement Size of

Round Head Hat.

20 in. 6

20 1/2 6 1/2

20 1/2 6 1/2

21 1/2 6 1/2

22 1/2 7

23 1/2 7 1/2

24 7 1/2

24 1/2 7 1/2

26 8 (Only made in better quality.)

Linen, sizes 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 2 0 2d

Head Scarves, navy, for camp 10 1/2 2d

Chin Straps 2 1d

Ranger Hats, 6, 6 1/2, 6 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 7 1/2 4 3 6d

Sea Guide Hats (sizes 6 1/2, 7, 7 1/2 and 7 1/2) 4 0 6d

Covers for above 8 1d

Straw 2 6

HAVERSACKS.

Navy, single 1 3 2d

double 1 10 2d

Slides for above per pair 1 1d

JERSEYS.

Navy woollen, V neck. Bust 30 in. 7 6 6d

" " 32 in. 8 6 6d

" " with roll collar for Sea Guides, 1s. extra.

KNICKERS.

Navy Blue Knitted, 22 in. 5 9 4d

" " 24 " 6 3 4d

" " Woven, 22 " 2 6 3d

" " 24 " 2 9 3d

" " 26 " 3 0 2d

LANYARDS.

White Cotton, best quality only 3 2d

Navy Cotton, for Sea Guides only 5 2d

PLIMSOLLS (Black).

Sizes 3, 4, 5 and 6 per pair 2 11 6d

SHOULDER KNOTS.

Patrol Colours ... each 1 1/2 1d

SHOULDER TAPES.

With name of Company—

White ground—

2 dozen 4 0

3 " 4 6

4 " 5 0

6 " 6 6

12 " 9 0

Khaki or Navy ground—

2 dozen 4 6

3 " 5 0

4 " 5 6

6 " 7 0

12 " 10 6

The above prices are for Badges measuring not more than 4 in. Badges exceeding this length will be charged accordingly.

Unless colour is stated, lettering will be made in red.

Shoulder tapes can only be made in quantities quoted above. (When ordering shoulder tapes, Guiders should be careful to give the correct name of the Company as registered.)

		Price Postage		Waist. Front Length.		SKIRTS (Serge)		Price Postage	
Black Cashmere, S.W., W., O.S.				21 in.	...	...	...	6/3	6/6
Gym. Stockings				22 in.	...	...	...	6/9	6/12
Black Cotton				23 in.	...	...	...	6/1	6/12
STOCKINGS.				24 in.	...	...	...	6/3	6/6
				25 in.	...	...	...	6/9	6/12
				26 in.	...	...	...	6/1	6/12
DISTINGUISHING MARKS.				27 in.	...	...	...	6/3	6/6
Patrol Leaders' Stripes Badge, Sea Guides				28 in.	...	...	...	6/9	6/12
Seconds' Stripes Badge, Sea Guides				29 in.	...	...	...	6/1	6/12
TIES.				30 in.	...	...	...	4	12d
Green, Lemon, Orange, Red, Royal Blue, Sky				31 in.	...	...	...	4d	6d
Black Sateen for Sea Guides				32 in.	...	...	...	1 0	2d
TUNICS.				33 in.	...	...	...	1 1/2	2d

(N.B.—Length is measured from back of neck to bottom of hem.)

Cotton—In two lengths and three qualities—

Jumper Length—		Inside.	Back.	TUNICS.	
Size.	Neck.	Sleeve.	Length.	4/6, 6/- & 8/6	4d & 4d
1	13	16 1/2	24	4/9, 6/3 & 9/6	4d & 4d
2	13 1/2	17	27	5/-, 6/6 & 9/6	5d & 4d
3	14	18	30	5/6, 6/9 & 10/6	5d & 4d
4	14 1/2	19	33	5/9, 7/4 & 10/6	6d
5	15	20	36	6/-, 8/- & 11/-	6d
6	15	21	39		

Overall Length—

Proportions correspond to same in Jumper Length.

Overall Length—		Proportions correspond to same in Jumper Length.	TUNICS.	
Size.	Length.		5/3, 7/3 & 10/6	
0	33 in.		5/6, 7/6 & 10/6	
1	36 "		6/-, 7/9 & 11/-	
2	39 "		6/3, 8/- & 11/6	
3	42 "		6/9, 8/6 & 12/6	
4	45 "		7/-, 9/- & 12/6	
5	49 "		7/3, 9/6 & 13/-	
6	52 "			

GUIDERS' UNIFORM.

DISTINGUISHING MARKS.

Badges—		Commissioner's Coat Badges	1 0 1d	
Cockades—	Commissioners—	County, Silver } Please state whether aluminium or tinsel preferred.	3 0	1d

Division, Silver }			2 3	
District, Saxe				

Secretary's—	County, Red		1 3	
	County, Assistant, Red and White		1 6	
	Division, White		1 3	
	District, Navy and White		1 6	
	District Captains', Green		2 3	
	Captains', Navy		1 3	
	Brown Owls', Brown		1 3	

Cords (complete with Badge, 13 in. from shoulder to knot)—	Commissioners—			
	County, Gold and Silver	{ Please state whether aluminium or tinsel preferred.	10 0	2d
	Division, Silver		7 6	
	District, Saxe...		4 0	2d
	Area Directors' Tassels		7	1d

Presidents' Sashes—	County, Gold and Silver, 6 in. wide		13 0	2d
	3 "		6 6	2d
	3 "		6 6	2d
	3 "		4 0	2d
	7		7	1d

BELTS.	Leather, with official buckle and two swivels		3 3	3d
	(Please state size: 24 in. to 40 in., rising 2 in., 24, 26, etc.)			

N.B.—No belt can be exchanged if buckle has been removed.

GLOVES.

Brown Cape Leather, short gauntlet			8 0	2d
Best brown washable goatskin leather, short gauntlet			10 0	3d
long			12 6	2d
long	"		14 6	3d
(Sizes 6, 6 1/2, 6 1/2, 6 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 7 1/2, 7 1/2)				

Brown	medium, 7 1/2, 7 1/2, 7 1/2		3 6	9d
"	best, 7, 7 1/2, 7 1/2		7 0	
"	7 1/2		8 6	
Linen, 7, 7 1/2, 7 1/2			9 6	
Hat Securer (Patent)			3 0	2d
(Does away with necessity for hat-pins.)			1 0	1d

JERSEYS.

Navy woollen, V-neck. Bust 34 in.			9 6	
" "	36 "		10 6	
" "	38 "		10 6	

LANYARDS.

White cotton			3	1d
</tbl_info

PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS.

BADGE WORK

BADGE WORK			
"Girl Guide Badges for Girls, <i>The</i> . Reprint of chapter in "Astronomy Simply Explained for Girl Guides. By F. W. Murray By Mrs. J. L. Hewer. The First Principles in His Management. Basket Making Fully Illustrated. (Nursie Test). Basket Making at Home. By D. Collier Boobindings With numerous Engravings and Diagrams. By Paul N. Hasluck	1	4	1d 1d
Care of Infants and Young Children in Health, <i>The</i> . By Mildred M. Burgess, M.D. (Lond.) Child Nurse Badges. Reprint of chapter in "Girl Guide Badges" Children from Two to Five. Their Care and Management. By Edith L. Maynard Key to above Citizens' Handbook Citizenship. Every-day Social Problems for the Nation's Youth. By E. J. S. Lay	1	6	3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d
Cycle Repairing and Adjusting. Illustrated. Edited by Bernard E. Jones	2	6	4d
Domestic Jobbing. The Repair of Household Articles. Illustrated. Edited by Paul N. Hasluck	1	6	3d
Every Girl's Book of Hobbies. By E. M. Foubert Few Hints on Sketching, <i>A</i> . For Girl Guides. By Grace Lodge Clifton-Shelton	6	0	9d
First Aid. Illustrated by 50 Diagrams in colour. By Sir J. Cantlie First Aid Fire Manual. For Boy Scouts and other Similar Organisations. By J. W. Dane, Chief Officer Croydon Fire Brigade	9	6	1d 1d
First Aid to the Injured. St. John Ambulance Association Hand- book. By Sir James Cantlie	8		2d
Flags of the World. Their Story and Associations. By W. J. Gordon	1	6	2d
Friends to Animals, <i>A</i> . By Frank T. Barton, M.R.C.V.S. A handbook of instruction for Scouts and Guides on the "Friend to Animals" and "Horsemanship" Badges	2	0	2d
Games and Recreational Methods. By Charles F. Smith	10	6	6d
Girl Guide Badges and How to Win Them. Edited by Mrs. Jansons Potts	3	6	3d 4d
Handyman's 1,000 Practical Receipts, <i>The</i> . Edited by Bernard E. Jones	1	6	3
Health Badge for Girl Guides. Reprinted from "Girl Guide Badges" By Dr. Mary Blair	3		1d
Home Health and Domestic Hygiene. By Sir John Collie and C. F. Wightman	1	1½	1
Home Nursing. St. John Ambulance Association Handbook. By Mildred Heather-Biggs, R.R.C.	1	6	2
Hygiene of Food and Drink, <i>The</i> . Syllabus of Lessons for use in Schools, and Notes for the assistance of Teachers	2		1
Junior First Aid Manual No. 1. British Red Cross Society's Handbook	1	6	1
Junior Nursing Manual No. 2. British Red Cross Society's Handbook	1	6	1
Junior Health Manual No. 3. British Red Cross Society's Handbook	1	6	1
Knot Book, <i>The Girl Guide</i> . By J. Gibson Knitting and Splicing Ropes and Cordage. Illustrated. By Paul N. Hasluck	1	0	1 6
Lessons for Girl Guide Officers. Nurse Badge	1	6	6
Physical Exercises for Children under Seven Years of Age. With typical sessions. Published by the Board of Education Pioneering and Map-making. For Boy Scouts and Others. By C. R. Enoch, C.E., F.R.G.S.	3		1 6
Playwork Book, <i>The</i> . By A. Macbeth	3	6	3
Preliminary Course of First Aid to the Injured. Adapted from the official manual of the St. John Ambulance Association Questions and Answers on First Aid. By C. F. Wightman, F.R.C.S.	6		3
Seamanship, Manual of. Vol. I. Revised and reprinted	3		3
Seven Lessons in Elementary Swimming and Diving for Girl Guides. By D. L. Smith. Revised by Miss Amy Daly, Instructress to the Bath Club, London	3		6
Sick Nurse Badge for Girl Guides. Reprinted from "Girl Guide Badges"	3		3
Simple Cookery. Part I. Soups, Fish, Meat, Useful Wrinkles, Camp Cookery. By Marguerite Fedden	3		3
Simple Cookery. Part II. Supper Dishes, Pastry, Bread, Cakes, Invalid Cookery	3		3
Simple Housecraft. Comprising all five following pamphlets. By Marguerite Fedden	1		6
Simple Housewifery. Time-table, Duties, Weekly Cleaning, Spring Cleaning, etc. By Marguerite Fedden	3		3
Simple Laundry Work. Washing Day Mangling and Ironing, Flannels and Woollens, Linens and Silks, Stains. By Marguerite Fedden	3		3
Simple Needlework. Work Basket, Sewing Machine, Stitches, Darning, Patching, etc. By Marguerite Fedden	3		3
Simple Toymaking. By M. Hetherington and M. Underhill	2		2

THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE

NOVEMBER, 1925]

	Price	Postage		Price	Postage	
<i>Surveying and Mapping Simplified</i> . For Guides, Scouts and others. By A. W. N. Mackenzie	1 0	1d	<i>NATURE LORE.</i>			
<i>Swimming, Gymnastic Tables and Games for Scout Classes</i>	2 0	1d	<i>An A.B.C. of Common Birds</i> . Published by the R.S.P.B. ...	6	1d	
<i>Tracing of Modern Cities</i> . The. By E. M. White	2 0	1d	<i>Birds for Guides</i> . By Major Clifton Shelton ...	9	1d	
<i>Union Jack Songs</i> . Legends collected and re-written by Rhoda Power	1 0	1d	<i>Birds, Shown to the Children</i> . Series. With 48 plates in	3 6	1d	
<i>Yourselves and Your Body</i> . By W. T. Grenfell	1 0	1d	<i>Birds</i> . By M. R. C. Kirmse. Described by J. A. Henderson	1 0	4d	
			<i>British Birds</i> . By F. B. Kirman ...	1 0	3d	
			<i>British Nesting Birds</i> . With 8 coloured and 70 black and white			
			illustrations. By W. Percival Weston, F.L.S., M.B.O.U. ...	2 0	3d	
			<i>British Flowers</i> . And how to name them at a glance without botany.			
			<i>British Forests</i> . By Mortimer Batten ...	1 0	1d	
			<i>British Wild Animals</i> . By Mortimer Batten ...	1 0	1d	
			<i>Country Life Diaries, 1925</i> . By Major Clifton Shelton ...	3 6	2d	
			<i>Field Sports for Guides</i> . By Major Clifton Shelton ...	2 0	4d	
			<i>Going About the Country with your Eyes Open</i> . By Owen Jones	2 0	3d	
			and Marcus Woodward. <i>Guides Nature Book, The</i> . By Marcus Woodward.	1 6	2d	
			<i>Guides Nature Book, The</i> . Cloth boards	2 6	3d	
			<i>How to Find and Name Wild Flowers</i> . By Thomas Fox, F.L.S.	9	1d	
			Being a new method of observing and identifying upwards of			
			1,200 species of flowering plants in the British Isles ...	2 6	3d	
			<i>Outdoor Year, The</i> . By W. J. Clark ...	5 0	6d	
			<i>Ready Guide to British Birds</i> . By B. A. Carter ...	3 6	3d	
			<i>Trees</i> . "Shown to the Children" Series. With 32 coloured			
			plates. By J. H. Kelman. Described by C. C. Smith ...	3 6	4d	
			<i>Wild Flowers and How to Name them</i> . At a glance and without			
			botany. By Col. J. S. E. Mackenzie ...	1 0	2d	
			<i>Woodland Trees and How to Identify them</i> . By J. H. Crabtree ...	1 6	2d	
			STORY TELLING AND YARNS.			
			<i>Book of Stories for the Story Teller, The</i> . By Fanny E. Coe ...	4 6	4d	
			<i>Camp Fire Yarns</i> . By Margaret Stuart Lane ...	1 6	3d	
			<i>Cloth boards</i>	3 6	6d	
			<i>Children's Stories and How to Tell Them</i> . By Woutrina A. Bone ...	4 6	4d	
			<i>Educating by Story Telling</i> . By Katherine D. Cather ...	7 6	6d	
			<i>Flower Legends</i> . By M. C. Carey ...	2 0	2d	
			<i>Paper covers</i>	3 6	3d	
			<i>Forty Good-night Tales</i> . By R. Fyleman ...	3 6	2d	
			<i>Land and Sea Tales for Scouts and Guides</i> . By Rudyard Kipling ...	4 0	6d	
			<i>Legends of the Stars</i> . By Mary Proctor, F.F.A.S. ...	1 0	2d	
			<i>More Nature Myths</i> . By Florence V. Farmer ...	1 6	3d	
			<i>Nature Myths</i> . By Florence Holme ...	1 6	3d	
			<i>Stories of King Arthur and his Knights</i> . Re-told from Malory's	1 6	3d	
			"Morte D'Arthur". By U. Waldo Cutler ...	2 6	4d	
			<i>Stories to Read and to Tell</i> . By F. Coe ...	4 6	6d	
			<i>Stories of the Birds. From Myth and Fable</i> . By M. C. Carey ...	5 0	6d	
			<i>The True Annals of Fairyland in the Reign of King Oberon</i> . Edited by Ernest Rhys. Illustrated by Charles Robinson ...	2 0	4d	
			<i>Why-So Stories</i> . Of Birds and Beasts from Folklore and Legend. By Edwin G. Rich. Illustrated by Charles Copeland ...	1 4	2d	
			CHARTS.			
			Anatomical Lecture Charts containing 12 diagrams, including			
			2 coloured plates of blood circulation ...	3 0	5d	
			Compass			
			Dumb-bell Exercises			
			Fires for Cooking			
			How to Act in Emergencies			
			How to be Healthy			
			Knots, Hitches and Bends			
			Physical Exercises			
			Rescue from Drowning			
			Semaphore			
			Swimming			
			Tracks of British Animals			
			Pocket size of above	4 0	2d	
			Tracks of British Birds	4 0	2d	
			Pocket size of above	4 0	2d	
			Turk's Head Knot Charts, 12 for 10d. or	1	1d	
			Wall Chart. Skeleton	6	2d	
			DANCES.			
			<i>Country Dances. (Music and Instructions)</i>			
			Chelsea Reach	Jamaica	each	
			Confess	Jenny Pluck Pears	9	1d
			Gathering Peascods	Lady in the Dark		
			Goddesses	Mag on a Cree		
			Grimstock	My Lady Cullen		
			Haste to the Wedding	Newcastle		
			Haste to the Wedding	The Old Mole		
			Nonesuch	Three Meet		
			Hey Boys	Oranges and Lemons		
			Hunsdon House	Parson's Farewell		
			Hyde Park	Ribbon Dance		
			If All the World	Ruffy Tuffy		
			were Paper	Sellenger's Round		
			Demonstration Dances. D. Miller and D. H. Wassell ...	4 6	1d	
			Fifteen Dances for Small Children. D. Carter and A. Rowley ...	3 6	1d	
			Introduction to the English Country Dance. By Cecil Sharp ...	4 6	4d	
			Graceful Skipping Exercises. Set to music by George Stokes ...	2 6	1d	
			Graceful Wand Exercises. Set to music by George Stokes ...	2 6	1d	
			Nursery Rhyme Dances. D. Carter and E. Lamerton ...	3 0	1d	
			Seventy-five Reels, Country Dances, Jigs, etc. ...	1 0	1d	
			The Hornpipe. Steps recorded by A. M. Cowper Coles ...	2 0	1d	
			FILMS AND LANTERN SLIDES.			
			GIRL GUIDES TO THE FORE. The history of a Guide from enrolment as a			
			Tenderfoot to being awarded the Silver Fish.			
			One exhibition £1. Plus carriage both ways.			
			Two " £1 10s. } Plus carriage both ways.			
			Three " £2. } Plus carriage one way.			
			Six " £2 10s. } Plus carriage one way.			
			THE WORLD CAMP. Scenes and incidents at the World Camp at Foxlease, July, 1924.			
			One exhibition £1 10s. } Plus carriage both ways.			
			Two " £2 10s. } Plus carriage both ways.			
			Three " £3 10s. } Plus carriage one way.			
			Six " £5 } Plus carriage one way.			
			LANTERN SLIDES. Four sets, each containing about 50 slides. Complete lists			
			of each on application.			
			1. English			
			2. Imperial			
			3. International Set A			
			4. B	5s. per night, 30s. per week, plus carriage.		

GAMES.		Price Postage	
Happy Guides	A card game on the Health Badge	8s	6d
Happy Trees	A Woodcraft card game	8s	6d
Happy Birds	A card game on bird lore	8s	6d
Happy Senses	Flag Messages in Semaphore	8s	6d
Somers	Girl Guides Played indoors with flags.	8s	6d
	A game for Boy Scouts with cards or outdoors	8s	6d
LEAFLETS.		1	6
34d	Brownie		
34d	Citizenship for Girls		
3d	How to Start a Girl Guide Company		
3d	International		
3d	English		
3d	French		
3d	Italian		
3d	Spanish		
3d	Swedish		
3d	Les Guides		
3d	Sanger Guides		
1d	Scouting and Guiding in Education		
1d	Standards for Girl Guides		
1d	What are Guides?		
1d	What They Are and What They Are Not		
1d	Post Guide Leaflet		
1d	Campers Leaflet		
1d	How Shall I Help My Daughter		
1d	Windsor Leaflet (The Girl Guides)		
		8d. per doz.	8s. per 100
		2	1
		free	

Play for Gnomes and Brownies, or	Five Plays. By C. M. Edmonston and M. L. Fitzwilliam	Price Postage
<i>Fairyland</i> , or <i>The Gnome Law</i> .	Thirteen parts. Fairies and spirits. Separate copy.	3 6 2d
<i>The Guiding Introduction</i> .	Separate copy.	3 1½d
<i>The Necklace of Amber</i> .	Twenty-one parts, sea fairies, etc. Separate copy.	6 1½d
<i>The Pixies</i> .	Twenty-one parts, sea fairies, etc. Separate copy.	6 1½d
<i>The Brownies of the Woods</i> .	Six parts and 8 or more Brownies. Short woodland scene.	6 1½d
<i>The Tree Reverie</i> .	Two parts and 8 or more Gnomes. Short scene. Separately.	3 1½d
<i>The Bending of the Twig</i> .	Dialogue for a Brownie and a Wolf Cub. In rhyme. Separate copy.	3 1½d
<i>Play for the Gnomes</i> .	Especially introducing First Aid, Nature Study, etc. T. R. Tyng.	3 1½d
<i>The Pinch and Romance of a Sneeze</i> .	Six parts and others. Two short scenes based on nursery rhyme.	1 6 2d
<i>Short Stories</i> .	Nine or more parts. Effective if acted in a garden. Butterflies, etc., introduced.	
<i>A Harvest Dream</i> .	Ten or more parts. A fairy play.	
<i>Opinions Differ</i> .	Twenty parts and crowd of birds. Fairy play with Guiding slightly introduced.	
<i>The Never Never Land</i> .	Four parts and dragon flies. Short nature play.	
<i>The Romance of Bo-puss</i> .	Eight or more parts. Fairy play with nursery rhymes introduced.	

PAMPHLETS

Extension of the Report	6	1
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Report of Headmistresses' Conference	2	
School Companies and Cadet Corps	4	

PHOTOGRAPHS

PLAYS.

HINTS FOR PRODUCERS.

<i>Play Production for Girls' Clubs and Societies.</i>	By Cuthbert Smith
<i>Play Production for Everyone.</i>	By Monica Ewer. Introduction by Sybil Thorndike
<i>Plays to Act and How to Act them.</i>	Issued by the British Drama League
	...

GUIDE OR BROWNIE PLAYS.

GUIDE BOOKS ON BROWNIE FEATS.	
<i>Amber Gate, The.</i> A pageant play for Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. By Kitty Barne.	Duration, about 2 hours. Sixty characters and any number for crowds, etc. Each scene may be staged separately or acted by a company
<i>Amber Gate, The. Music</i>	.....
<i>Girl Guide Book of Plays, The.</i> Seven Plays by various authors	
<i>Behind the Scenes.</i> By R. F. Heath.	Duration, 35 minutes. Thirteen parts and others. Scene of a Guide Display, showing First Aid, etc. Separate copy
<i>The Magic Pool.</i> By Katogur.	Duration, 1½ hours. Twenty-one parts or more. Introduces fairy and real Brownies. Separate copy
<i>What Does It All Mean?</i> By W. M. Comber.	Duration, 35-45 minutes. Six parts and a Guide Company. Introduces Camp-fire ceremonial. Separate copy
<i>The Lost Brown Owl.</i> By R. F. Heath and E. Trotter.	Duration, ½ hour. Ten parts and others
<i>The New Order.</i> By R. F. Heath.	Duration, ½ hour. Eighteen parts and Guides. Based on the story of King Arthur and the Knights. Suitable for Rangers. Separate copy
<i>Doris in Badgeland.</i> By K. M. Smith.	Duration, ½ hour. Fifteen parts and others. Includes drill display and songs. Separate copy
<i>The Babes in the Wood.</i> By Molly Cooper.	Duration, 20 minutes. Five parts and any number of Brownies. Separate copy
<i>Guide Book of Plays, The. Second Series</i>	
<i>Red Riding Hood and the Obedient Rabbits.</i> By Mary Adair Macdonald.	Ten parts
<i>Little Friends of all the World.</i> By N. Whelpton.	Eleven parts. Duration 20 minutes
<i>Midsummer's Eve.</i> By K. S. Malden.	Thirteen parts
<i>The Brown Owl.</i> By R. F. Heath.	Ten parts
<i>Making a Brownie.</i> By Evelyn Meadows Taylor.	Twelve parts
<i>You Believe in Fairies.</i> By R. C. Duncan.	Eight parts. Duration 20 minutes

ONE ACT PLAYS AND SKETCHES.

FOR RANGERS AND OLDER GUIDES.

<i>Foot Prints</i> , By V. Methley.	<i>The French Revolution</i> . Six parts	1	0	6d
<i>Form Room Plays</i> . Senior Book. Compiled from English literature.	By Evelyn Smith. Eight plays from the classics	1	4	2d
<i>Jarley's Waxworks</i> . Dickens.	Three parts	6		1d
<i>Jane Eyre</i> is Annoyed with <i>Elizabeth Bennett</i> . From "Pride and Prejudice".	Two parts			4d
<i>Little Lady Katharine</i> . Eight parts				9d
<i>Mechanical Jane</i> . A Farce in three parts				1d
<i>Mrs. Gamp's Tea Party</i> . Dickens.	Two parts	1	0	6d
<i>Mrs. Foyster Has Her Say Out</i> . Three parts				6d
<i>Postal Orders</i>				1d
<i>Quarrel Scene from School for Scandal</i> . Two parts				6d
<i>Bank Breaks, The</i> . From "Cranford". Four parts.				1d
<i>Panic, The</i> . From "Cranford". Six parts				6d
<i>Song of Hiawatha</i> . Thirteen parts			2	0

ONE ACT PLAYS.

FOR YOUNGER GUIDES.

ACTION POEMS AND PLAYS FOR CHILDREN		UNDER GUIDES	
<i>Action Poems and Plays for Children</i>	By R. A. Smith	5	0
<i>Brownkins and Other Fancies</i>	By Ruth Arkwright. Five short musical plays for small children	6d	
<i>Cat and the Fiddle Book, The</i>	Eight dramatised Nursery Rhymes for nursery performers. By Lady Bell and Mrs. Herbert Richmond	3	11
<i>Daffodil Fancies</i>	Nine parts and others	2	8
<i>Form Room Plays</i>	Junior Book. By Evelyn Smith. Thirteen plays from various sources, e.g. Norse Legend, Dickens, Chaucer, Shakespeare, etc.	6	1d
<i>Four Plays for Children</i>	By Ethel Sidgwick. Old English songs and ballads introduced	1	4
<i>Lost Birthday, The</i>	By Kitty Barne. Five parts. For all ages	2	6
<i>Susie Plays a Birthday</i>	By Kitty Barne. Two leading parts and five or more others (dwarfs). Music from "Henry VIII Dances," by German	1	0
<i>Waiting for the Bus</i>	Twelve parts	1	0

TWO AND THREE ACT PLAYS.

<i>Celandine's Secret.</i> By Kitty Barne. Duration, about 2 hours.	2	6	1d
Twenty-four parts, flowers, bees, etc.			
<i>Come Lasses and Lads.</i> A song play of old and familiar tunes.	1	6	2d
Eight singing parts and chorus etc.			
<i>Cricket on the Hearth, The.</i> Dickens. For Rangers.	1	0	1½d
<i>Fairy Tale Plays.</i> And How to Act Them. By Lady Bell.			
Fourteen plays with music, and stage and dance directions, taken from the best-known of Grimm's tales.	6	0	6d
<i>Four Fairy Plays.</i> By Harcourt Williams. From five to twelve parts.	1	6	1d
<i>Old King Cole.</i> A play in three acts. By Clifford Bax. Nursery rhymes are woven into a continuous story. Fifteen parts and children.	3	6	3d
<i>Paddy Pools.</i> By Miles Malleson.	1	0	1½d
<i>Rose and the King.</i> Thackeray. Fourteen parts.	6		1½d
<i>St. George and Beowulf.</i> Two Plays.	1	0	2d
<i>Armada, The.</i> Three acts. All ages. Simple Songs.	1	6	2d
<i>The Masque of Empire</i> (with Girl Guide Supplement). By Hugh Mytton. All girls. Any number. Introduces patriotic and homeland songs and dances. Costumes available.	5		1½d
<i>Pied Piper, The.</i> An Aftermath. By "Breve." Seventeen parts. All ages. Songs and Dances.	2	0	1½d
<i>Three Blind Mice.</i> Eight parts.	3		
<i>Timothy's Garden.</i> By Kitty Barne. Duration, 1½ hours. Can be produced as a pastoral play or on a stage. Thirteen flower parts and chorus of flowers.	5	0	
With music Words only	2	0	
<i>To-morrow.</i> By Kitty Barne. Duration 1½ hours. Twenty-eight parts and chorus.	5	0	
With music Words only	2	6	
<i>Yule Tide Revels in Merrie England.</i> Two long acts. Any number. Carols, folk dancing, mummers, etc.	2	6	

POSTCARDS.

Assorted Subjects. Bird Children, Birds, Birds and Flowers, Blooms from my Garden, Fairyland, Flowers and Wings, Guides and Brownies, Happy as Kings, Little Folk Land, Little Folks Rhymes, Nursery Rhymes, Parrots (Series I), Parrots (Series II), Peter Pan (Series II), Peter Pan Statue, A Year in Elfin Land. Set of 12	Singly, or in packets of 6, per card 1d, Postage 2d (1 to 6). 1 6 4d
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THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE

NOVEMBER, 1925]

Animals at the Zoo.	1	1d
Birds at the Zoo.	1	1d
Birds, Barn Owl, Blackbird, Blue Tit, Brown Owl, Bullfinch, Canary, Chaffinch, Cuckoo, Great Tit, Jay, Kingfisher, Magpie, Martin, Nightingale, Nuthatch, Robin, Skylark, Sparrow, Starling, Swallow, Thrush, Wren.	1	1d
British Birds. Set C. I. Nos. 1-8.	1	1d
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British Wild Animals. Series 1.	1	1d
Eggs of British Birds. Set C. I. Series Nos. 1-8.	1	1d
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Foxlease Park (various photographs).	1	1d

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Brownie Song. Verse Card. Words by D. Tuke. To tune of "Bonny Dundee."	1	0	1d
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Children's Action Songs. Words and music by Fred Webb.	25	copies for 4s., 12d. or 2s. 6d. or 3d. each. Post 1d. each.	1d
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5. When We Grow Up.			
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Nursery Rhymes, Old and New.			
Children's Singing Games. Edited by Alice B. Gomm and Cecil Sharp. Five sets, six games in each.	1	0	1d
It's Best to be a Brownie. Words by Rose Fyleman. Music by Dorothy Howell.	2	0	1d
New Drill Singing Games. Words by J. Shierson. Music by A. Hill.	3	6	1d
A Nursery Sing-song. Words by Christina Rossetti. Music by Martin Shaw.	2	6	1d
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MISCELLANEOUS SONGS.

Children's Song, The, "Land of our Birth." Words by Rudyard Kipling. Music by Leonard Winter.	3	1d	
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BOOKS AND COLLECTIONS.

Price Postage	Fellowship Song Book, The. Arranged by Walford Davies.	6	0	4d
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SONGS FOR CHORAL BADGE.

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Pilgrim Song.	4	1d	
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STATIONERY.

Price Postage	Bandaging Cards.	2	0	1d
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