

# THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE

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## Table of Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
Messages from the Chiefs	345	Rug Making. By B. M. Roberts	356-357
Coming Events	346-347	Verse: Bird Tables. By "Grey Heron."	357
The Bookshelf	348	Gilcraft Talks on Ambulance Work. Part III	358
Correspondence	349	With Guiders in Canada. By A. Hibbert-Ware	359
Headquarters' Notices	350	The Great Story of the Temple, London. By J. Bruce Williamson	360-362
In Praise of Sewing	351	Plays to Act. By Mrs. Streatfeild	363
County Notes	351	The Woodcraft Trail. Edited by Marcus Woodward	364-365
A Brownie Christmas	352	Tracks for the Tenderfoot	366-367
St. Nicholas Eve	353-354	The Music Sheet	368
As Others See Us	354	Appointments	369-370
Camp Training in Winter	355		

MAY I wish a very Happy Christmas to all the readers of the "Gazette," wherever they may be, all over the world.

May the New Year be full of happiness and good Guiding, and the cheerful spirit which comes from the joy of work well done in service for others.

Guiding is proving its worth in many parts of the world; may it continue to grow and spread in 1926, and may all those who work and play in it feel that Guiding is more than ever worth while.

And once again I wish you a Happy Christmas and New Year.

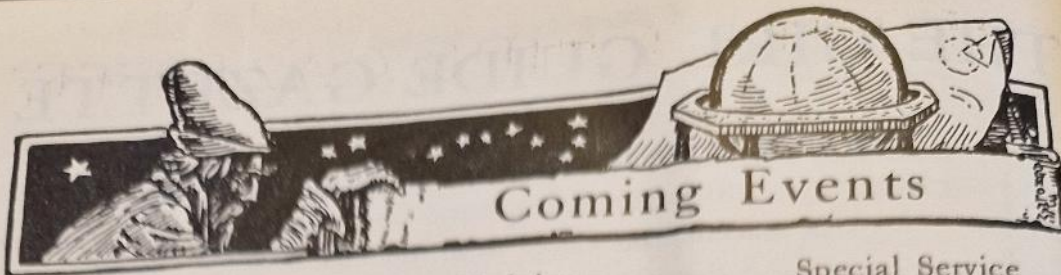
Adrian Baden-Powell

Chief Scout.

Jan Baden-Powell

Chief Guide.





## Foxlease

Dec. 11-14. Outside Conference.  
Dec. 14-Jan. 5. Foxlease closed.  
Jan. 5-17. General Training, waiting list only.  
Jan. 15-22. Ranger Guiders, waiting list only.  
Jan. 28-Feb. 4. General Training.  
Feb. 5-8. West Thames Brown Owls.  
Feb. 12-19. Diploma Guiders' Conference.  
Feb. 23-Mar. 2. Brown and Tawny Owls.  
Mar. 3-24. Foxlease closed for Spring Cleaning.

Fees for the Diploma'd Guiders' Conference:—  
Single rooms .. .. £2 0 0  
Shared rooms .. .. 1 5 0

All applications for a Training Course should be made to the Guider in Charge, Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants, and must be accompanied by a deposit of 5s., which will only be returned if withdrawal is made over two full weeks before the date of the Course. No application for any Course will be dealt with until an official notice has appeared in the GAZETTE.

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

Fees.		
Single rooms	.. ..	£2 10 0
Double rooms	.. ..	2 0 0
Shared rooms	.. ..	1 10 0
Week-end Fees.		
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 Guider 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

### MERIONETH.

THE Merionethshire Training Week will take place at Marine Mansion, Barmouth, from January 4th to January 11th. Trainer, Miss Commander. It is hoped an Eagle Owl will also be present. Please apply to Miss M. Morgan, Bodlondet, Dolgelley, N. Wales, enclosing 5s. deposit fee.

### WEST LONDON DIVISION.

A GUIDERS' TRAINING EVENING will be taken by Miss Erskine on Thursday, December 10th, at the French Institute, 3, Cromwell Gardens, S.W.7, from 7.30 to 9 p.m.

### BEDFORDSHIRE.

A TRAINING WEEK-END for Brown and Tawny Owls will be held in Bedford from January 29th to February 1st, 1926.

Trainer, Miss Hill Joseph.  
Those requiring board and lodging, or other information, should apply to Miss Lawson Johnston, Pavenham Bury, near Bedford, not later than January 15th, 1926.

## Conference

### LONDON AND SOUTH OF ENGLAND DIPLOMA'D GUIDERS.

THE above Conference will be held at the "Surrey Ark," Ravensbury Barn, Wandle Road, Mitcham. Train from Wimbledon to Mitcham, 10.30 a.m. Buses 80 and 88 pass end of road, and buses to Epsom pass Mordon Hall Road (five minutes' walk).

#### Programme.

Friday, December 11th. 5 to 7.30 p.m.  
Saturday, December 12th. 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Sunday, December 13th. 2 to 7 p.m.  
13th, 1 p.m. Guides demonstrate 1st Class Hike Lunch (if fine).

Guiders may bring their own to cook if they like. Mrs. Hughes is speaking on "Teaching"—Miss Lister taking "Nature," and the assistance of the following has also been promised: Dame Katharine Furse, Mrs. Manser, Mrs. Strode, Miss Bewley. The Grasshoppers will also provide a Demonstration of Country Dancing, followed by a general Dance, Saturday, 6 to 7 p.m.

Fee for whole time, 5s., including supper on Friday, dinner and tea on Saturday, and tea on Sunday.

Kindly write by return saying at which meals you hope to be present, and if you wish for further particulars please enclose a stamped addressed envelope to: Miss Maynard, 34, Woodside, Wimbledon.

## Special Service

THERE will be a SPECIAL CHANUKAH SERVICE for all Jewish Guides and Brownies in London and the Home Counties on Sunday, December 13th, at 3.30 p.m., at the West London Synagogue, Upper Berkeley Street, W., by kind permission of the Wardens. All Guiders wishing to bring Companies and Packs should write to Miss P. Beddington, 25, Cambridge Square, Hyde Park, W.2, before December 4th, stating numbers of children, and whether Colours will be brought.

## Retreat

### GUIDERS' WEEK-END RETREAT.

A RETREAT for Guiders (Anglo-Catholic) will be held at St. Helena's Retreat House, Haywards Heath, Sussex, February 5th to 8th, 1926.

Conductor, Fr. Mather. Fee for the week-end, 21s.

Applications should be sent as soon as possible, and not later than January 12th, to Miss L. M. Powell, 38, Wilbury Road, Hove, who will send further particulars on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. A deposit of 5s. to be paid when places are reserved.

## Festivals

### MIDLAND MUSICAL COMPETITION FESTIVAL.

FOR the first time in the history of this organisation a Class for Girl Guide Choirs has been included, and at the next Festival to be held in Birmingham from April 24th to May 1st, 1926, Guide Choirs from the Counties of Derby, Leicester, Nottingham, Salop, Stafford, Warwick and Worcester will be eligible to compete on the following terms:—

#### CLASS 92.

Choirs of not less than 25 nor more than 40 members under 19 years of age of a Division of Girl Guides situated within the Midland Counties.

Entrance Fee, 2s. 10d.

Special Regulation: All competitors must sing in uniform, and must have been bona fide members of the Division for the two months prior to the competition.

#### Test Pieces.

(a) "I Vow to Thee my Country" (Holst). Unison.

(b) "Trip and Go" (Martin Shaw). Two-part.

More than one choir from the same Division can compete, providing they consist of different individuals.

Note.—By an error in the syllabus the word Company has been given instead of Division.



The syllabus, giving all details of the competition under notice, together with the 164 other classes, is on sale at all music dealers within the City of Birmingham—price 9d.—or can be obtained from the General Secretary, Queen's College, Birmingham.

#### BRITISH FEDERATION OF MUSICAL COMPETITION FESTIVALS.

THE above Federation has a scheme for providing voluntary conductors for girls' and boys' clubs which cannot afford to pay professional fees or anything more than travelling expenses.

They now suggest that, as they have a number of volunteers, some Guide Companies may be glad to make use of these amateur conductors to work up their singing.

In connection with this scheme, the Federation has arranged to give a series of three lectures and demonstrations to conductors at the Royal Academy of Music at 6 p.m. on December 3rd and 11th. (The first demonstration took place on November 27th.) A nominal fee of 2s. per lecture is being charged to cover expenses.

#### 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.

For choirs of Girl Guides, Rangers, etc. *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.)

*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.)

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

## Art

#### THE ROYAL DRAWING SOCIETY. Annual Exhibition, 1926. Girl Guides' Competition.

THE 1926 Annual Exhibition will be held from April 10th to 19th, and the same regulations apply for entries for Girl Guides as before, namely, eight sheets of work may be sent gratis. The sheets should contain three drawings mounted on stiff cardboard (21 in. by 14½ in.)\*

\*It is most important that above regulation concerning mounting be adhered to.

## THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE

together with a label (to be obtained from the Royal Drawing Society) stating that the work is drawn from something seen in a picture or other drawing, and sent up by the Guide through Headquarters. Sending in day, March 1st. It will be obtained from the Exhibition leaflet (to be sent to the Society at the beginning of December) that there will be a special section for Designs for Village Signs and another for Drawings from Sense Impressions.

## Swimming

#### INTER-DIVISIONAL SWIMMING GALA.

THE Annual Inter-Divisional Swimming Gala for the London and Greater London Divisions was held at the Westminster Baths on Saturday, October 17th. The standard of swimming and diving has improved greatly since last year, and the enthusiasm of the spectators was even greater than ever before. Once again the Amateur Divers gave a marvellous display of plain and fancy diving, and Admiral Taylor very kindly presented the cups and certificates to the winning Divisions. Owing to the generosity of Mr. Graham White there is now a challenge cup for Guides as well as Guides. The results were as follows:—

#### Guide Events.

1st, West London, 34; 2nd, West Thames, 27; 3rd, East Central, 25.

#### Guider Events.

1st, East Central, 29; 2nd, West Thames, 22; 3rd, Westminster, 15.

## Reunion

#### TO ALL OLD GOATS OF THE BRYANSTON PLACE G.G.O.T.S.

A REUNION of all who used to attend the Girl Guide Training School at either Kinnerton Street or Bryanston Place is to be held on Friday, December 11th, from 8 to 10 p.m. at the Bluecoat School, Caxton Street, S.W.1 (close to St. James's Park Station). Mrs. Blyth will receive the guests.

Tickets, to include refreshments, 1s. 6d. each.

All those wishing to come please write to Miss Bailey, 122b, St. James's Court, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1, not later than December 1st, enclosing fee.

Uniform or evening dress optional.

## Scotland

#### SCOTTISH TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Glasgow Monthly Training for December will be held in the Scottish Rifles Drill Hall, 261, West Princes Street, on Thursday, 17th inst.

Trainer, Miss Lander, Diploma'd Guider, Lanarkshire.

#### Programme.

10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. English Country Dancing and Open Session.

2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Company Evening and Camp Fire.

Secretary, Miss M. L. Martin, 48, South Brae Drive, Glasgow, W.2.

#### TRAINING DAY.

AN open Training Day in Edinburgh will be held on January 20th, 1926. Further details will be published in next month's GAZETTE.

[DECEMBER, 1925]

## Wales.

In accordance with the resolution unanimously passed at the Welsh Conference this spring, it has been decided that the Welsh dragon emblem shall be worn by Guides in the thirteen counties at the base of the shoulder strap. These embroidered dragons cost 6d. each, and should be ordered through the County Secretaries.

## The Guide.

A SPECIAL Christmas number of *The Guide* will be published on December 19th. It will be a 32-page issue, with an attractive two-colour cover designed by Miss G. Rees. A Message from the Chiefs, a short play, special stories and illustrations will go to make up the best number that has yet been published.

Please tell all your Guides about it; it is certain to be in big demand, so order early through agents or direct from the Broadway Press, Dartford, Kent.

## Birth

MATHEWS.—At Tokyo, Japan, on the 10th November, Vera Loughton, wife of Gordon D. Mathews, and Commissioner of British Guides in Japan, of a daughter.

## Called to Higher Service

MRS. FINLAY, of Whiteleaf, Princes Risborough, Bucks, the very dearly loved Vice-President of the Princes Risborough District Girl Guides, on October 22nd. R.I.P.

PASSED ON.—Elsie Clarke, Captain, 1st Wallington Company, at Moreton-in-Marsh, at her mother's home.

## BOTTLED PLUMS DIRECT FROM THE PLUM DISTRICT

YELLOW PLUM 1/-; RED PLUM 1/4 per bottle. Also GOOSEBERRY, & BLACKBERRY 1/-

Sent in crates containing one dozen bottles.

D. E. TOWER.

The Hill Fruit Farm, Pershore, Worcs.

## HOME RUG MAKING

#### Complete Outfit

For Large Wool Rug sent Carriage Paid, for Bargain Price. 17/6

8 lb. Rug Carpet Wool, 2 yds. 36 in. String Canvas, Patent Hook, Book of Coloured Charts, Gauge, Illustrated Guide to Rug Making.

Full range of patterns, Cable Wool 2/11½ lb. Turkish 3/3 lb. Carpet Wool 1/6 lb. Chenille etc., from 1/- per Sent post free with Guide 3d. 1/- lb.

Trade Supplied.

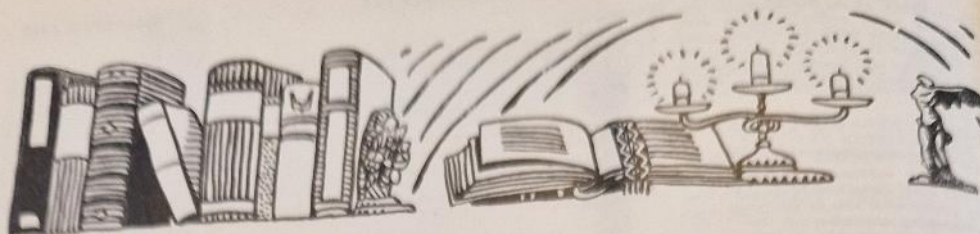
BORDER WOOL CO. 160, New Bridge, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

## Church Sisters' Training Home

62, REDCLIFFE GARDENS, LONDON, S.W.10. Recognised by the Inter-Diocesan Council for Women's Work.

For the Training of Educated, Evangelical Women, members of the Church of England, for Diocesan and Parochial Service. FEE £70 a year; a few BURSARIES are available. For prospectus and further information apply to the Superintendent, DEACONESS B. OAKLEY, at the above address.





# The Bookshelf

## Nature Lore

*Sanctuaries for Birds.* By S. H. Massingham. (Bell. 5s.)

A little book written by a true bird lover, who evidently has bird protection very much at heart and sees its problems in the proper perspective. That is to say he does not believe in indiscriminate protection, which so often results in the species we most want to preserve being wiped out by their stronger neighbours, but rather in maintaining a just balance among the species. He explains fully what is meant by a bird sanctuary, and how to make one—even in a humble garden—and how to provide what the birds will need. In the latter half of the book existing bird sanctuaries are described, and the last chapter deals with "Sanctuaries in the Mind's Eye."

Mr. Massingham agrees with W. H. Hudson that egg and skin collectors are the birds' worst enemies, but we are glad to say we consider his views on rare and vanishing birds are over-pessimistic. For instance the dotterel of the high mountain plateaux, and the red-necked phalarope of the island lochs, and the hen-harrier of Scotland's island outposts, are holding their own very well. Domestic cattle and marauding gulls are far greater enemies to the red-necked phalarope than any collectors.

Sanctuaries are almost too ideal and wonderful ever to be anything but "castles in the air." The real "egg snatcher" will not be stopped by anything, and how can thousands of acres of mountain and moorland ever be watched sufficiently during the continuous daylight of June in Scotland where most of these birds nest? Even on so circumscribed an area as the Farne Islands collectors have succeeded in taking the roseate terns' eggs while the watcher has his back turned and substituting common terns eggs in the nest!

Certainly for those interested in the sanctuary idea this book will prove most useful, and for those who want to make their gardens more attractive to birds it will be very helpful, but as regards the wider problems of bird protection our opinion is that propaganda is the best means of educating the public. If public opinion could be turned against the selfish hobby or rather "mania" of collecting it would be far more helpful towards bird protection than any sanctuaries or legislation.

A. G.

## Stories to Tell

*Saint Elizabeth of Hungary.* By William Canton. (Harrap. 3s. 6d. net.)

Saint Elizabeth has come to be known by one story in particular, the episode of the roses, but her short life was filled with so many stories, springing in the first place from the gentleness and purity of her character, that a book like this is good to read, and a life like hers worth the pondering. "A little saint best fits a little shrine." We are told in this book how the baby Princess Elizabeth left her home in Hungary when she was four years old to be betrothed to Lewis, son of the Landgrave Hermann of Thuringia. At fourteen she was married, and in the six years of her married life arose the legends and stories which still surround her name. After the death of her husband she spent four years in sorrow caused by the shameful treatment she received at the hands of his brothers, but like St. Francis, she rejoiced in poverty and found gladness in service, and when she died at twenty-four, the road to her tomb became a Pilgrim's Way, bright with the yellow rock rose, which was her emblem.

R. H.

*Moonshine and Clover.* By Lawrence Housman. (Cape. 6s.)

The name of the author and the name of the publisher both lead one to expect something above the usual run of children's books. And one is not disappointed. *Moonshine and Clover* is perfectly delightful. Beautifully written, of course (and what a joy really good English is!), very original and whimsical, it is the kind of book that will delight the child who loves fairy tale Princes and Princesses, and woods and gardens where strange things happen. Birds and animals play a charming part in these stories, and are treated of with the tenderness of one who loves them.

The child who reads these stories will surely find (quite unconsciously) that the animals, birds and fishes of the everyday world have taken on a new interest for her, just because some of their kind have entered with her into that other world we call Fairyland.

F. R.

## Games

*Games Worth Playing.* For School, Playground and Playing Field. By Donald MacCuaig and Grant S. Clark. (Longmans. 3s.)

This book has been compiled by the

Organising Inspectors of Physical Training for the City of Birmingham, and although it contains no Guide games as such, will be welcomed by those Guiders who have to organise ball and team games in a school yard or playground. There are physical training games—not all suitable unless the organiser is a trained gymnast—and knows the capabilities of her girls; many general team and ball games; also football games to be played on a large scale, such as "Basket Ball," "Volley Ball," etc. There is a preliminary chapter of useful hints on the marking out of grounds; dealing with large numbers; and methods of scoring.

H. D.

## Verse

*Early Poems and Stories.* By W. B. Yeats. (Macmillan. 10s. 6d. net.)

This is the fifth volume of the collected works of Mr. Yeats, which Messrs. Macmillan have recently issued in this very admirable edition.

It contains the early poems; the "Wanderings of Usheen," published in the year 1889; and includes further the essays and stories from "The Celtic Twilight," and "The Secret Rose," of 1897.

The gradual transition of the poet from the simple spontaneity of his early verses with their wealth of imaginative legend gleaned direct from the Celtic peasants of the Western coast, to the more subtle complexity of his later work, is interesting to watch.

Mr. Yeats's early poems, in which he created a tradition, at that time so lacking in English poetry, are very beautiful. He turned to Irish folk-lore and legend, and found the tradition he sought upon which to build his poetry. When his inevitable imitators began to lessen the individuality of his work, and the Celtic Movement grew to flourish exceedingly, he himself seems to have slipped away, shedding his love of the great old kings and gods, the fairies and the hills, which were now no longer seen through the eyes of the instinctive simplicity of the people, but as a "cult," likely to become insincere and therefore trivial in the heavy hands of his admirers.

It is that simplicity of instinct to which the Early Poems owe their charm.



# Correspondence

CRITICISM.  
To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—For a week in August I stayed with some of my Guides in a South Coast village, where there were quite a large number of Guide camps.

After taking my girls home I returned to the village, where I stayed for a month. During that time I was grieved to hear what a bad name the majority of the Guides had in the village, and how glad some of the people were when they went away. This was particularly the case at the village stores, where both the proprietor and his wife were nearly driven off their feet, and the demands made upon their strength and time were very heavy. I have stood in that shop and heard Guides talk as if the whole place belonged to them, and they were speaking of some inferior beings, such an air of superiority did they adopt.

Especially was this noticeable in the case of School Companies, and certainly the Guides were not beyond reproach in the matter.

At the post office the same thing happened; there the postmistress had contemplated taking up Guide work herself in the event of a Company being formed in the village, but she told me she "had done with Guides" after her experience with those in camp.

It does seem such a pity that these complaints should have to be made; it is not the first time I have heard people talk in the same way, and these village folk were so very kind to the Guides encamped there. I have experienced the same kind of thing myself, and were it not for the fact that I am particularly attached to my girls, and think highly of the Movement, I should have washed my hands of it long ago.

Surely, if Guiders would impress upon their Guides the necessity of carrying out the fifth law, and would lead them by their own example, such a thing could not happen.

I feel very strongly on this matter, for the outsider who knows next to nothing of the inner workings of the Movement judges it from the behaviour of the individual Guider and Guide, and I do think these people make it so hard for those who would have things different, and it certainly must be very detrimental to the furtherance of the cause.—Yours, etc.,

ELSIE A. HILBURN,  
Captain, 1st Springfield and  
2nd Chelmsford Guides.

## GUIDING.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—With regard to "Guiding seen from a Backwater" and the discussion it has aroused, might I say a word in defence of the new days as opposed to the good old days?

We cannot but admit that the accomplishments Mrs. Strode claims for a good Captain are great assets, but surely there are innumerable good Captains who can claim but few of them?

When all is said and done, what matters infinitely more is whether we have grasped the spirit of Guiding. Such simple helpments as she mentions serve their right purposes, and will have the right spirit within us.

Is the science of Guiding as we should hinder others so formidable we must not have thought so. But we are to advance, and if Guiding is to become the great force for good in the world that we would have it; and the larger a movement becomes the greater is the need for organisation and science, such as may not have been needed in "the good old days."

Heaven forbid that we should become merely scientific! But isn't our science all about Lizzie, Laura, Nellie and the rest? Have we supply what they most need without some knowledge of the working of their minds, and consequently of their needs?

The "old Guiders" must have been psychologists whether they realised it or no, or the Guide Movement would have become what it is to-day.

We young ones take off our hats to the splendid pioneer work the old ones have done.

Need they be discouraged so long as other younger ones are endeavouring to carry the work they so ably began, on to greater heights of glory?—Yours, etc.

MARGARET SNELL  
(A Young Captain).

## GREETING.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—I have before me the last four numbers of the GAZETTE, and feel that the balance is so much on the side of those who have been unlucky in their greetings that I must do what I can to level the scales.

But first of all I will confess that the salute seems part cause of the trouble. Long ago when I had a Pack I tried to institute the half-salute amongst my Brownies. The consequence was they bolted round the nearest corner when they saw me coming, rather than make themselves conspicuous, and lay themselves open to ridicule by saluting.

On the other hand I have never known a strange Guide to cover up her Badge, and though sometimes one passes in the hurry of London without noticing those who do see "just grin."

I have some very pleasant memories of meetings whilst travelling. Only a few weeks ago, when I was returning from Cornwall, a Guider came up to me in the train and said: "Excuse me, but I see you are a Guide and I felt I must speak to you." That is cheering to a Lone who has no opportunity of meeting even the members of her own Company.

I have dropped across many Companies in odd corners of England, and always I have been welcomed as one of themselves, and sometimes been invited, in camp, to weird and wonderful meals, than which

there is, I think, no quicker way to friendliness.—Yours faithfully,  
M. JONES JONES  
(Capt., Essex Lodge).

## "THE PIONEERS."

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—No less than 20 would-be "pioneers" answered the call made in October by Toynbee Hall, and the Toynbee Company is already well on the way to being an inspiration to the rest of East London. For the remaining Guiders they have given themselves to several Companies who sadly needed help. Some have thrown themselves heart and soul into North Stepney (and real hard work awaits them there); others have been gratefully taken all the help that can be given them. One Ranger Company alone is supplying a Captain and two Lieutenants to a struggling East End Company which was on the verge of giving up the unequal fight. I wish all the Rangers in London could have seen the joy on the faces of those North Stepney Guides when they being once more a real Company. All are really carrying the Guide spirit out into a "wider world."

To all those who answered the call Toynbee Hall offers grateful thanks. To those who were feeling that the true spirit of Guiding had fled we say that Guiding is real, and true and pure. The 4th Guide law is being kept, not only talked about. If you still doubt it, then come and see.—Yours, etc.,

MARGARET R. KENDALL,  
Toynbee Hall,  
28, Commercial Street, E.1.

## SUFFERING FOOLS GLADLY.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—I am one of those still called, by courtesy, "middle-aged"—"elderly" is nearer the mark, and I should like to testify to the way in which the apostolic injunction to "suffer fools gladly" has in my own case been obeyed. I have only lately taken up Guiding, and have everything to learn. In season and out of season I attack my sister Guiders (all young enough to be my daughters) and pour upon them a relentless fire of questions. Even on overworked Guider friends in London have long letters been inflicted. In each and every case advice, suggestions and offers of practical help have been generously given. Furthermore, never once have I been answered as though I were a congenital idiot (the tone occasionally adopted by the young to their elders), nor with that weary patience which, I fear, I have, as a parson's wife, sometimes accorded to an inexperienced parish worker.

My young sister Guiders have given me a practical illustration of the fulfilling of Laws 3, 4 and 5, by which I am greatly touched and impressed.—Yours, etc.,  
HAMPSHIRE.

(Continued on next page.)



DECEMBER, 1925]

## Meeting of the Committee of the Council

Held on November 17th, 1925.

PRESENT: Lady Baden-Powell (in the chair), Miss Behrens, Miss Bowley, Mr. Everett, Dame Katharine Furse, G.B.E., Mrs. Kerr, Miss Talbot.

Arising from the recommendation of the Camp Advisors Conference, the Committee considered the question of a swimming bath at Foxlease, and decided to make further inquiries as to the water supply and cost of installation.

The following recommendations from the Lones Branch were considered and approved:—

(1) That there should be a Tenderfoot badge with a red L for Rangers.

(2) That Lones and Posts come under one Secretary in the organisation of Counties.

(3) That the Secretary for Lones in the County should wear the distinguishing mark of an Assistant County Secretary with the Lone Tenderfoot badge on the cockade.

(4) That Secretaries for Lones should be allowed to enrol Lone Guides and Rangers by permission of their County Commissioner.

(5) Captains may have a Lone Patrol attached to their Company when there are six Guides or Rangers to join it, by permission of her District and Divisional Commissioner. A Guide Company should not have a Ranger Patrol attached to it unless the Captain is a warranted Ranger Captain.

(6) That the qualifications for a Lone Captain should be altered as follows: as for ordinary Guide or Ranger Captain, with the addition that she should produce for inspection by her Commissioner, her Company correspondence, Court of Honour Book, Log Book, etc., for three months.

(7) Lone Guides and Rangers should not wear uniform except by permission of a warranted Guider.

It was agreed that arrangements should be made to hold a Conference for Brown Owls at High Leigh, Hoddesdon, in April, 1926.

It was agreed that the Girl Guides' Association should accept the invitation to nominate representatives to the Council of the National Playing Fields Association, and to the International and Child Welfare Committees of the National Council of Women.

It was reported that the St. John's Ambulance Association was prepared to allow Guides, Rangers and Guiders to join their detachments, and when qualified they might do public duty with their detachment, but in Guide uniform, wearing the St. John's brassard.

The Committee welcomed this concession to Guiding on the part of the St. John's Ambulance Association.

The appointment of Miss Mott as Area Director for the Catholic Women's League in the South-West of England was ratified.

The appointment of a Sub-Committee to arrange the training week for Diploma'd Guiders was approved.

It was also approved, on the recommendation of the Training Sub-Committee that all training schools in future be approved by that Sub-Committee to whom should be submitted the names of

## THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE

the members of the Training School Committee, the syllabus and also later a report on the work of the year and their financial statement. This would enable the Training Sub-Committee to keep in touch with training throughout the British Isles.

Certain alterations in the Book of Rules were authorised for publication in the 1926 edition.

It was reported that a new and revised edition of "The Patrol System" would be published shortly.

A further sum of money was sanctioned to provide additional sets of lantern slides on International Guide Work.

It was reported that a Commissioners' Conference would be held at High Leigh, Hoddesdon, for the Home and Eastern Counties, from May 11th to 15th, 1926, and that it was hoped that Scout Commissioners in those counties would also join in the Conference.

It was reported that the Lady Agnes Peel, County Commissioner for Essex, had accepted the position of Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council.

It was agreed that arrangements should be made to send two Diploma'd Guiders to Malta and Canada respectively to train Guiders.

It was also agreed that Miss Alice Behrens should be sent to Australia, New Zealand and South Africa in March, 1926, in order to help with the training of Guiders.

It was reported that the next International Council would be held in 1926 in the U.S.A., by the kind invitation of the Girl Scouts of America.

Routine and financial business was transacted.

The date of the next meeting was fixed for December 15th, at 11 a.m.

## AWARDS

*Silver Fish.*

Mrs. Benson, Imperial Council.

*Silver Cross.*

Patrol Leader Rita Winteringham, 1st Hull Company.

For rescuing a person from drowning. Guide Marion Walker, 1st Goole (St. Mary's) Company. For trying to save her small sister from being burnt.

*Medal of Merit.*

Lady Hayward, Provincial Commissioner of the Bombay Presidency. For good work for the Movement in Bombay.

Miss Nicholson, Captain of the Rhine Garrison Company. For good work for the Movement.

*Full Eagle Owl Diploma.*

Miss V. Maynard, of Sussex

*Blue Cord Diploma.*

Miss Kemm, of Berkshire.

*Gold Cords.*

Cadet Dulcie Bailey, 2nd Oswestry Company.

Patrol Leader Nancy Routledge, 2nd Abbots Bromley Company.

Patrol Leader Jessie Onions, 10th Watford Company.

Patrol Leader Elsie Burman, 6th Jersey G.F.S. Company.

Lone Guide Edith Page, 8th Dover (St. Martin's) Company.

## Headquarters' Notices

### DIPLOMA'D GUIDERS.

WILL Commissioners and those responsible for Training Weeks kindly note the fact that all applications for Diploma'd Guiders to take Training Weeks and Week-ends should be made through Headquarters and not direct to the Trainers themselves.

In their own interest Diploma'd Guiders are asked to observe this request, as it is impossible for Headquarters to prevent overwork unless all training fixtures are made through them.

This does not apply to the work of a Diploma'd Guider in her own county.

## CADET COMPANY REGISTRATION FORMS.

THE new Registration Forms for Cadet Companies are now out, and all Commissioners, County Secretaries and Captains are asked to use only these forms in future.

The chief differences are:—

1. The information is rather more clearly arranged and under headings less likely to be misunderstood.

2. The signature of the authority representing the School or College is required for all Cadet Companies attached to such bodies.

(This second point is of great importance as the sympathy and support of the School and College authorities is a very great help, and their approval of the appointment of officers and general organisation essential to the success of the Company.)

ALICE JUDSON

(Head of School and Cadet Coys.).

## NOTICE.

MISS BEHRENS regrets she will be unable to attend to Guide matters or deal with correspondence until further notice.

## Correspondence

(Continued from page 349.)

### GUIDERS IN COUNCIL.

To the Editor.

DEAR MADAM,—If the London Ranger Captain who wrote in last month's GAZETTE will make herself known to me, I shall be happy to consult with her as to the best methods of ensuring that suggestions coming from Guiders should receive sufficient consideration. We are all of us most anxious to get the opinion of Guiders on all points connected with Guiding.—Yours, etc., ROSE KERR.

### CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—As Christmas is drawing near, may I venture to ask the readers of the GAZETTE if they will of their charity remember the little ones here. Matron's cupboard is getting very bare of warm clothing. If any Guider has warm garments lying by, which a small sister or brother has outgrown, we shall be very glad of them.

Most of the children come from poor homes and the clothing provided by their parents is usually rather too scanty to be quite comfortable for little patients "enduring" open-air treatment in the winter.

May I also thank the Guiders and Guides who have so kindly sent GAZETTES and such nice cheery letters. They have been too many to answer individually, but please everybody accept our heartiest thanks.—Yours, etc.,

EDITH A. CLARET.

Division 2,  
Rushden Sanatorium,  
Northants.



# The Girl Guide Gazette

THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE

[DECEMBER, 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 15th of the previous month to the Editor, Girl Guides' Imperial Headquarters, 25, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

MS., photographs and drawings should be returned unless a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed. No responsibility can be accepted by the Editor in regard to contributions submitted, but every effort is made to ensure their safe return, should the necessary postage be enclosed.

Advertisements (other than classified communications in this connection) and all business communications should be addressed to The Secretary, Girl Guide Headquarters, 25, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

The GAZETTE is sent direct by post from Imperial Headquarters to any part of the United Kingdom at the rate of 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.

## In Praise of Sewing

TWO generations ago there prevailed a belief that no gift brought with it a more welcome assurance of duty or affection than one that had been made with the giver's own needle. The first days of December were, therefore, a period of almost universal feminine anxiety. The work, of course, was already far advanced but it was not yet finished, and three weeks only remained. The calendar was freshly consulted; the lamp was kept burning to a later hour; fingers, which had made the first stitches eagerly enough in June but had slackened during the autumn, increased their speed again lest after all those early stitches should be wasted. We smile now at the thought of such anxious to order nineteen presents for nineteen people, and so removed in mentality from those whose needlework occupied them evening after evening for many months that we conspire to pity them. That they found in it a pleasure and a pride, that by being beautiful and continuous and perfect of its kind it gave to their lives a stability and composure that they would not have been without, we have almost lost the power to imagine.

"There are moments in life," said Miss Mitford, "when, without any visible or immediate cause, the spirits sink and fail, as it were, under the mere pressure of existence." She adds, with an air of surprise and almost of apology, as if she doubted whether her reader would in fact believe her, that "even needlework, the most effectual sedative, that grand soother and composer of woman's distress," fails to comfort her in so dark a mood. "I will go out into the air this cool, pleasant afternoon, and try what that will do." Here, in this attitude of hers towards it, lies the reason for the decay of sewing in our own time. Sedatives and composure are out of fashion. Sewing, if sewing be necessary, is regarded as a disagreeable task to be accomplished quickly and swept out of the way. It is thought of, too, by many as a symbol of despised domesticity from which at all costs they must be free. Yet literature is full of the praises that great women have bestowed upon it, not for any moral reason that the emancipated might be expected to resent, but for the sake of its own peaceful delights. They found that it forbade restless without interrupting thought; that the regularity of its processes, which yet were not dully repetitive, comforted them when they were sad and pleased them when they were gay; that their needle, in short, had a response to all their moods and rewarded them with more than a visible satisfaction. The truth is that those who liked to receive a piece of embroidery as a Christmas present and said that a girl "sewed herself into her work" were less falsely sentimental than we are

now inclined to believe. What they were given may sometimes have been ugly, for, though our ancestresses were most of them good needlewomen, they were not all decorative artists; but ugly or charming, the gift was personal as few other gifts can be. The superstitious may be pardoned for having imagined that when needlework was happily done happiness became entwined among its stitches, but that when tears were shed over it the fairies carried them away. Even the inducements of magic, however, will not force the revival of a neglected pastime. For all our persuasions, the ladies of quality will not take up their discarded needles until, if ever, they persist in sewing for pleasure need not be blamed for that as they draw the lamp towards them and pick up their task they borrow the dignity and beauty of another age. If, in any room, one among several women is sewing, it is to her that eyes are turned. She has a rhythm, a poise, a commanding tradition which her sisters are denied. Contemned though it may be, a needle is still more becoming than a cigarette.—*The Times.*

## County Notes

County News.

CHESHIRE.

For the last two years a magazine has been published quarterly for distribution among Guiders, Secretaries, members of Local Associations, etc. It contains reports of Training Weeks, Conferences and Camps, District News, notices of coming events, awards, special articles, and, most welcome of all, a personal letter from the County Commissioner. The April number contains a complete Annual Report, with lists of County officials, Companies, Packs, and addresses of Guiders. At a cost of 6d. per copy, and with advertisements, the *News* is just self-supporting. It has proved, as was first hoped, "a real link in our Guide family life."

County Netball Competition.

The County Commissioner gives a Challenge Shield for the Guide section and a Cup for Rangers. The Competition is run according to Ling Association rules, and any Company (except a school one) may enter a team of seven. Matches are played off first between the Companies of a District and then between the winning Companies of the several Districts in a Division, so as to minimise transport. In 1926 a third section is to be added for District teams of Guiders. Companies have much enjoyed meeting each other on the netball field, and it has been found that in time teams which have only played as Guides can hold their own with those which have the advantage of school coaching.

County Rally in Chester.

On October 3rd over 4,000 Guides assembled to welcome the Chief Guide and to take part in Cathedral services conducted by the Bishop and in a March Past on the historic Roodee. Exhibitions of sword and Morris dancing were given by prize-winning Companies. One District illustrated an old Cheshire Morris dance that for seventy years has been a feature of the village May Day festivals. For the massed singing, in which every Guide took part, folk songs, part songs and rounds had been prepared, and every Division had a special rehearsal under the same conductor, Miss Giles, of Chester.

A blue and gold Standard, designed with Cheshire wheat-sheaves and worked by all the different Districts, was presented to the County Commissioner.

The Guide Chapel.

The Chapel of St. Werburgh in Chester Cathedral is set apart for Guides and the G.F.S. It contains an illuminated copy of the Guide Law, Guide literature, special pictures, and, since the Rally, the County Standard. Guides come to visit it as they pass through Chester on their way to camp or netball matches, and many special service have been held there.

[Owing to exigencies of space it has been found impossible to publish these notes in their usual position.—ED.]



# A Brownie Christmas

THERE was once a Pack Pow Wow which took place in the dark cold days of early November, and when Brown Owl, in the usual way, asked for bright ideas, somebody said, "Can we have a savings-bank?" to which Brown Owl, disguising her surprise, replied, "Certainly you may," and received on the spot three-halfpence and the promise of a money-box. It then appeared that the Pack wished to save up and buy Christmas presents, and as Tawny Owl offered to keep the accounts, the matter was settled.

Brown Owl on her way home found herself thinking of Christmas. What did it mean to Brownies and to Brown Owls? In the first place it meant a Pack party—the Court of Honour had fixed the date already—presents and a Christmas tree and the old loved party games. To Brown Owl a party meant a chance to discover things about the Pack, things which were easy to miss at the Pack Meeting. For instance, the Pack would come out of uniform, and it was therefore easy to see which Brownie had been dressed for the occasion with pride and care, and which was left to come by herself without, in some cases, any attempt at a party frock at all. Brown Owl could guess the various degrees of "partiness" beforehand, yet there were generally some points which would come fresh to her notice. Moreover, the Pack Leader was new, and must be shown the significance of home details. Brown Owl made a mental note of the point and continued thinking.

Primarily the party was an opportunity for the Pack to meet the Company, and these rare occasions (made rare on purpose) were doubly valued by both Brown Owl and her Captain. Three people had recently "flown up," and though Brown Owl did her level best to "let go" completely when her Brownies left her, there were opportunities at a party of which she might make legitimate use. The Winged Guides might be given odd jobs in connection with the Pack (of course with their Leaders' permission), so that their glory might descend to the next generation. Also there were two shy eleven-year-olds whose inclinations were not leading them towards the Company at the proper rate; people who were afraid to make the plunge. They must be specially helped. The Leaders would be busy with the programme, but the Seconds (reliable people) could be warned of the two fainthearts, and could make it their business to be friendly and encouraging.

Further, there was one small Guide whose Browniness had not been developed in the true all-round fashion in the short time she had been in the Pack. She was a bright and clever person, but her brains had been encouraged at the expense of things which Brown Owl had learnt to consider more important—helpfulness, for instance, and obedience and gentleness to others. This Brownie, having taken the first-class test in her stride, had gone up to the Company, where, as her Leader remarked, "The worst of Jean is, she's always right." The discipline of the Company was doing its work, and the Patrol spirit was telling on the small self-centred mind, but the way was hard to a child spoilt at home

and first in school, and the Leader had come to Brown Owl for information and help. Now at the party Jean's Patrol was to be responsible for the refreshments, and if Jean were given a job—such as pouring out tea—which required thought and sense and a certain amount of patience, and yet involved responsibility and an honest pride in service, well, perhaps it would "help the Company." (Brown Owl knew well that to help the Company even in tiny things was ultimately to help the Pack.) Captain, who worked on broader lines, would arrange that, and much else besides.

But there was more in Christmas than making the most of a Pack party. That kind of individual noticing and assisting went on all the year round if you were a Guider. Christmas meant service; a chance for the Pack to help others. True, they couldn't do much, and people were rather inclined to laugh, but the corporate good turn which had been a feature of the last three Christmases did help to bring the idea of service home to the children. Funds were always a problem, but presents of the Brownie kind could be made of odds and ends, and if all else failed there were treasures in the Six corners—beads and shells and postcards—which could be put to use. Also Brownie parcels must be properly tied and the ordinary work of the Pack would benefit.

For the children that was chiefly what Christmas meant; pleasure in giving and receiving, an atmosphere of goodwill and happiness, little secrets and excitements and true Brownie fun. But for a Brown Owl there was something more. Christmas was a beginning; a time which made you remember the value of beginnings, before things went wrong, and power was abused, life spoilt and ideals compromised. To Brown Owls Christmas must always be specially important because the meaning of Christmas was the meaning of all Brownie work. If you had gone wrong somewhere during the rest of the year you found it out then, for before you at Christmas was the picture of what a Brownie should be, and what a Brown Owl might become. And like all beginnings, this was the beginning of the end, the end which must come in three, or, at the most, four short years, when the Brownie went forth to carry her share of the burden which Brown Owl might no longer carry for her. Deep down below the work and play of the Pack was the love which made Christmas possible and changed the course of the world. That was what mattered to a Brown Owl, and that was the thing which must somehow, by imperceptible ways, become rooted in the life of the Pack and form the foundation of Guiding.

Brown Owl, cold and rather tired, reached her own doorstep. At the sound of her entrance a form issued from a cupboard beneath the stairs.

"If you please, miss," it said, "the gas 'as been cut off at the main, and the fish 'e didn't call, and cook says 'ave you any candles, 'cos she can't see to find the sardines."

Brown Owl, as she coped with the needs of her household, found three-halfpence in her pocket and smiled.



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NOT so long before the holy Christmas-tide we, in Holland, celebrate our famous Feast of St. Nicholas, full of joke and mirth.

It is very peculiar that we in our country make such a fuss about it, while other nations do not even know the existence of it. Only in Flanders it is known and celebrated, but not to such an extent as in Holland. December 6th is the name-day of St. Nicholas, who is said to have lived in the first part of the fourth century, in the reign of the Emperor Constantine the Great, in Myra, a famous town in Lycia, by the sea. He was the only child of rich and noble parents, and by reason of his great bounty and piety he was elected a bishop of the Church at Myra. His life was a life of charity. Wherever children were in distress he protected them, so we do not wonder that he is called "All children's friend." He was patron of the seafaring people, and died in 325 or 345 A.D. It is told that several times he went with them across the seas. Maybe he went also to Holland and that we keep here an everlasting memory of his kindness and goodness.

Our children generally are not acquainted with these facts, whether true or not, but they wait with impatience, every year anew, the coming of the "good holy man," as they call him. In their nursery books he is seen crossing the sea on a steamboat now, or on horseback, always accompanied by Peter, a Moorish-looking black boy, his servant. The legend tells that he is coming from Spain with his inseparable Peter. On his head he has a bishop's mitre, a staff in his hand, his beard is long and white as snow, and he is looking with benevolence and kindness. He wears a white robe adorned



St. Nicholas Eve,  
by Jan Steen  
(Amsterdam).

Photo]

[Bruchmann

## St. Nicholas Eve

By A DUTCH GUIDER

with costly lace, and a purple cloth covers the back of his trampling horse.

But is he dead? Surely not. The Saint is very, very old, but love keeps him young in spirit, and he comes every year to pay a visit to his beloved Hol-

land. And having been on the sea for several days he likes a change, and on land he walks on horseback through the streets or over the roofs of the houses; he listens to hear

if the children are nice and obedient, and he is throwing "peppernuts" (small cubic cakes) through the chimney. . . . Listen, don't you hear the noise his horse makes and the ringing of Peter's iron chain?

St. Nicholas is ushered into the sitting-room, where he shakes hands with his young friends, earnestly inquiring whether they have been obedient to their parents and whether they behave well at school. After humbly acknowledging their many shortcomings and promising to behave better, they timidly sing a song, made on him, and the good Saint gives them sweets in return. Then he takes leave and goes to another family.

Before going off to bed, children never forget that evening to put a little shoe under the chimney filled with a mouthful of hay for the Saint's horse. The next day, on awakening, they peep through the curtains of their beds to the magic spot, and lo! the hay is eaten by the horse, but the shoes are filled and overstrewn with all sorts of nice presents: white and red sugar, animals, the first letter of their names in chocolate, toys and useful things. As far back as 1360 children had a holiday on December 5th, and a treat; after St. Nicholas and



Peter had visited the school and given sweets to the children, they may go off to the house to take part in the preparations of the evening. Always the feast is celebrated the day before the name-day of the Saint. The very young children, who do not yet go to school, receive his visit at home and find the presents on awakening in the morning of the 6th.

A picture exists of one of our great Dutch painters of the seventeenth century (Jan Steen) which represents a St. Nicholas Eve, and which has become renowned.

All shops are, weeks in advance, blazing with light and filled with never dreamed of wonders; people throng in and out. The very poor look wistfully at the nice and useful things, and the good Saint does not forget them, but sends fuel, clothes and toys to those little urchins of his and to their parents.

In the evening of the 5th, after the young people have gone off to bed, the family gather round the table. A sort of cake is served named "letter canket," a most delicious treat. You can get it in different shapes but most in the form of a letter of the alphabet. It is made of pie crust and filled with a paste of moulded almonds and sugar, and days and weeks before you get at your afternoon tea a sort of small spiced cakes often representing St. Nicholas on horseback.

Now the evening for the elder ones begins. Suddenly the bell rings very loud; quickly the door is opened, but nobody is to be seen! Only a small parcel on the threshold and written on it: "From St. Nicholas." How often the bell is ringing that evening, and how many mystifications you have to endure! Now you receive a big packet. After having undone its numerous papers you see it is a loaf, and a funny poem tells you

there is "something" baked in the bread, perhaps a ring or brooch or a piece of money.

Another moment and a mysterious letter is flung in addressed to somebody in the room. It tells you to find out the place where "something" is hidden. Then you are sent to the top floor of the house and another message waits you there, that you have to go to the cellar and there you get the news that "it" is to be found in the garden. The giver is never mentioned, though you often can guess from whom the present comes.

Towards midnight or even later, quietness falls down upon those who were full of excitement; thankfulness fills the hearts with so many tokens of friendship and love received on St. Nicholas Eve. Tables, chairs and floor are strewn with papers, strings and straw, which with many helping hands is soon cleared away and the moment of thanksgiving and taking leave has come. But no one knows where to give thanks. Never mind, it lies in the meaning of the feast to give and stay unknown.

People often ask whether it is right to make young children believe in a "still living St. Nicholas," who is visiting us every year, whilst in fact some father, brother or friend is playing his part. Could we, with our every-day tales and sugar beans on a crystal dish, have made them so happy as the good Saint does, throwing his "peppernuts" through the chimney? Let us not take romance out of their lives, a little poetry will make it happier, especially for the little poor.

The Guides of Holland have a great opportunity in bringing gifts to the poor and unhappy, gifts which have been gathered somewhere else, and so in living out their love-ideals on St. Nicholas Eve.

## As Others See Us

THEY see us all the time, and that is (very often) the trouble. See us wearing uniform or badges, in buses and trains and shops; and in foreign countries (and when we were at Wembley); when we are tired or hungry or excited, or very much absorbed in our own affairs; and from what they see public opinion is formed.

It is a sobering thought, this, and quite enough to make a conscientious woman think twice before putting on her Tenderfoot to go to a January sale; but looked at from a robust point of view it is certainly stimulating as well.

I may never (one reflects) be able to get Lottie Brown through her Second Class, but I can and will wear a nicely polished badge, with intention, and help to form public opinion. It is true that yesterday evening I elbowed my way on to a 919 'bus, securing by a mixture of cunning and agility the last place on it, and I dare say that my methods may have given rather a bad impression. The fact is, it was late, and there was no saying what mischief Lottie and that new child who was turned out of the Band of Hope might not have been up to if they had arrived at the hall before anybody else. These things are very difficult, and the heart knoweth its own bitterness.

The general public is critical enough, but it is not half so severe in its judgments as that inner circle of friends and acquaintances with whom the Guider is never off duty, because they know that she is one! Relations, playmates, workmates, and—perhaps most critical of all—our fellow-Guides.

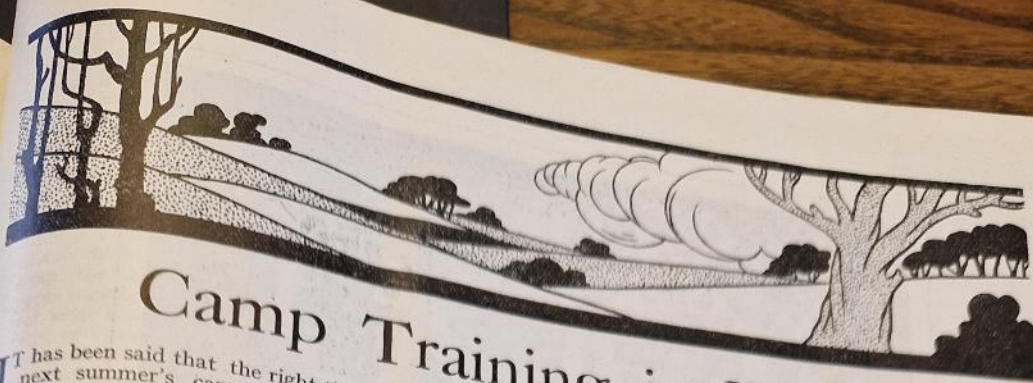
When I was a lieutenant I was sitting one day among a little knot of my peers at some conference. The others were all strangers to me, but seemed to know each other well. Said one lieutenant to another, "We haven't got a District Commissioner now." "You can have ours, dear, we don't want her." was the answer.

This simple remark set me thinking. I felt sorry for the unknown Commissioner, and wondered why she appeared in such an unpleasing light to her lieutenants, who were very likely good "loots" as "loots" go. Was she a bit of a "Tartar," or merely a lady without much tact or personal charm? I shall never know, and nor, it is to be feared, will she.

How is the average Commissioner to judge in what light she appears to her subordinates? The better discipline she maintains the less likely she is to find out; which emboldens me to offer, with the utmost respect and humility, a hint to my friends, and it is this: if ever you are tempted to say an unnecessarily sharp thing to one of your underlings, remember that it is her Guide promise which makes it impossible for her ever to "answer back."

It may be argued that thinking too much about how we are watched and commented on might breed all the faults of which Guides should be innocent—self-consciousness, timidity, priggishness, and even a measure of insincerity—and that instead we should do better to try and see ourselves, not so much as others see us but as we really are—most inadequate expressions of a great ideal.





## Camp Training in Winter

IT has been said that the right time to start planning the next summer's camp is immediately this one is over! This may be debatable, but certainly the right time to start training Guiders who wish to take the Camper's Licence Test next spring or summer is during the winter, by means of a course of camping classes.

These should prove of great benefit to the Guider, and make the actual training camp next year of much more value, by preparing the way for the real thing. The classes may, with advantage, be attended also by Guiders who already hold the Licence, for whoever visited a camp or heard a talk on camping without picking up some new and valuable hint! Brown and Tawny Owls and Lieutenants are also urged to take the camp experience they can, for, Licence or no Licence, all Guiders should know how to camp well!

Although note books and pencils must necessarily be used at these winter classes, where talks on "Camp Hygiene," "Sanitation," "Food," etc. should be given by the C.A., there is no reason why all the talking should be done by one person. Some part of the time could be devoted to discussions, when those who had camped might tell about their camps, and tell about their mistakes, for we all learn much in camping by means of our own mistakes and those of other people!

Debates should be useful—differences of opinion on the subjects of grease pits, incinerators, etc. might be most entertaining and instructive.

Of course, lashings and knots should be thoroughly mastered during the winter, also camp colour ceremony might be practised.

It is most important that simple cooking should be learnt before going to the training camp, and winter is an excellent time for this; it is *not*, however, suggested that this should be taught at the camping classes, except that a few hints might be given on the difference between cooking at home and in camp.

Competitions may be arranged to follow the subject dealt with in the talk. The filling in of the camp permission form can be turned into a Patrol competition—each Patrol to fill in one form and read its details in turn. There will probably be a surprising number of mistakes and omissions.

Many existing games and competitions can be used with a little adapting. The following could be used after a talk on "Laying Out the Camp Site." Each Patrol has a large piece of brown paper and some chalk; they fill in the compass direction and all pass on, leaving the sheet for the next Patrol. One detail, such as tents or wash places, etc., is then filled in and all pass on again, so on until the site is completed. This has the advantage of presenting difficulties, as each has to make the best of what the Patrol before them has done.

A variation would be to present each Patrol with a sheet on which one or two details were already filled

in and let them complete it, making the best of things they found. This could be done in each case by chalking on the floor, if possible, the larger the scale the better. The sites would be criticised by the C.A. and the other Patrols.

The class might end each time with a short sing-song, every Patrol providing one item. In this way new rounds, etc., can be learnt, and the Guiders replenish their store for their next Guides' camp.

Six or eight of these classes should be sufficient to cover the necessary subjects.

Then why not Winter Camp Training for Guiders? How much easier it would be to run a Guides' camp where the contents of the pig bucket and incinerator had not to be periodically "edited," and gadgets were made before the Camp Advisor's visit, because the Guides knew how to make them, having furnished their Patrol corners in this way during the winter! Again, existing games and competitions can be adapted to teach the Guides these things; the following is an example:—

Cards bearing in large letters the words, "INCINERATOR," "PIG BUCKET," "REFUSE PIT," etc. are pinned to the wall in various parts of the room. Patrols stand in files, Captain stands by a chair on which are pieces of paper. She calls out something in the way of refuse such as "egg shells," "fruit stones," etc. at which the first Guide runs up to the chair, seizes a piece of paper and puts it where she thinks it ought to be, then runs back and sits down in her place.

Any Guide who goes to the wrong place, such as the pig bucket with fruit stones, remains standing in her place. The second Guide runs for the next question, and so on. The Patrol with the most members sitting at the end wins, and those who get back first after going to the right place score an extra point.

The difficulty of town Guiders who do not understand why they should shut gates and not walk through standing crops, etc. might be dealt with in an interesting way as follows—a story invented about some Guiders who went to camp, giving details of a day's doings and putting in things they ought not to have done. This could be told to the Guiders, and then a certain time given for each Patrol to write down all the wrong things and state what they should have done. The results to be read by each Patrol Leader in turn, and discussed by the whole company.

Much could be done in this way by having an occasional "camping evening" for all Patrol Leaders, and perhaps Seconds, in a District or Division. Camp photos could be brought and passed round, and the Patrol Leaders encouraged to talk about their own Company camps. The evening would, of course, include games and a sing-song at the end.

J. L. B.

*N.B.—One or two of the suggestions in the above are not original, and the writer apologises to those from whom they have been "borrowed."*



## Gilcraft Talks on Ambulance Work\*

By DR. W. L. STEPHEN

### III. "RUNNING REPAIRS."

**B**URNS are very common, especially in camp, but they vary greatly in degree, from the slight reddening of the skin, caused by mild sunburning, to severe burns where skin and flesh are charred and destroyed. The latter are very serious indeed, and quite frequently cause death. When this occurs it is commonly due to what is known as *shock*, and some degree of shock is present in most burning accidents, except the most trivial ones.

*Shock* is a condition which is easily recognised, and as it is found not only in burns, but in many other painful injuries, we may describe it now. The sufferer looks pale and his skin is cold and clammy. You may often notice little beads of sweat on his forehead, and if he speaks his voice is very weak, while his pulse can barely be felt. As we said above, this condition is a serious one, and must be treated at once, sometimes even before dressing the burn.

The patient is cold, so the obvious treatment is to try to warm him. Wrap him up in warm blankets, put hot bottles to his feet and round him, and give him hot coffee, tea, cocoa, or soup to drink. Be quite sure that he is conscious, however, before trying to give him anything to drink. An unconscious person cannot swallow, and any fluid put into the mouth may run into the lungs instead of into the stomach.

*It is a golden rule that you must never, in any circumstances, pour fluid into the mouth of an unconscious person.*

Another warning has to be given about the use of hot bottles, bags or bricks. Their heat must always be tested (not by the palm of the hand, where the skin is thick, but by the arm or the face), and if they are too hot they must be covered by a piece of flannel or the like, and carefully placed so that they are not against the bare skin of the patient. He may be unconscious at the time and feel nothing, but he will not bless you when he wakes up to find, in addition to his other injuries, a painful burn due to your carelessness.

We seem to have got away from burns, so let us get back. Burns may be caused by dry or wet heat. In the latter case a burn is termed a scald. This is of purely theoretical interest for the Scout or Guide; the treatment is the same for both.

The pain of a burn is increased by exposure to the air, so what we must do is to cover the burn up as quickly as possible. Remove the clothing from the burned part, *being careful not to break any blisters*. If the clothing sticks in, cut off the surrounding parts, and soak the adherent part in a solution of two teaspoonfuls of baking soda to a pint of tepid water (just at the body temperature) or in oil. It may come off easily then; if not, leave it there. Cut a number of strips of plain lint or clean linen, sufficient to cover the wound when laid side by side (this makes for easy removal later on) and spread them with boracic ointment, or soak them in carron oil (half lime water and half linseed oil), or olive or castor oil. Lay these over the burn, cover with a thick layer of cotton-wool and bandage lightly. If you have in your First Aid box a packet of yellow picric gauze, that may be put on dry.

Where a whole Patrol is available to help, one or two might be preparing the dressings while others are removing the clothes. Some would treat shock, while others went for a doctor or arranged a stretcher, etc.

\* Reprinted from *The Scouter*.

Many boys have worked in a chemical laboratory when at school, and know that you can get very severe burns from the strong acids and alkalies there. If a burning is caused by an acid, wash the burn with a solution of bicarbonate of soda in warm water. If with an alkali, make up a solution of equal parts lemon juice or vinegar and water. Then treat as for an ordinary burn. A burn from an electric wire, or from friction by sliding down the gymnasium rope too rapidly, is also treated like the others.

If we ever get warm weather again in this country, you will probably have to treat cases of sunburn. This is not often serious, but can cause much discomfort. The best treatment is prevention. Do not on the first day in camp expose your arms, face and neck, or any other parts of your anatomy, to strong sunlight for hours on end. You will not get a nice brown, but red like a boiled lobster, and probably will not sleep at night from the discomfort. If you have done this, then smear some carron oil over the parts affected and keep them covered for a day or two. This is one of the few occasions when a Scout may excusably be seen with his sleeves rolled down!

### Stings of Insects and Plants.

It is not necessary to tell you that some insects can sting, but you may not all know that there are certain plants which, when touched, produce the same effect. In some people stings of either kind cause considerable shock, and if that occurs it must, of course, be dealt with at once, as described above.

Mop the part freely with weak ammonia or with a solution of washing soda. Remove the sting if possible, if it is still there. Apply some carron oil or vaseline.

### Frostbite.

This does not often occur in our country. It is caused by exposure to severe cold, and the parts affected become first white and then bluish, while all feeling is lost. The circulation must be restored by vigorous rubbing with snow or cold water, and until this is done, as shown by change in colour and return of feeling, the sufferer must be kept away from a fire or a very warm room.

### Grit in the Eye.

How miserable a minute particle of grit in such a sensitive place as the eye can make one, and how great the relief when it is removed.

When you have to deal with it, set your patient on a chair or log, in a good light. Stand in front, and get him to move his eye slowly from side to side, and up and down. If you cannot see any speck, gently pull down the lower eyelid and look in, paying special attention to the corners. It may be necessary to look under the upper lid, and this, with a little practice, is not difficult, nor should it be at all painful. Place a match half an inch above



and parallel to the edge of the lid, and press gently backwards. With the other hand take hold of the eyelash and pull gently towards you, and then upwards. The lid will turn over on the match and expose its under surface, and can be held in this position with one hand. The speck, when found, is removed by a camel's hair brush or the corner of a handkerchief. If, however, it is embedded in the eyeball, do not try to remove it. Pour a drop of castor or olive oil into the eye, put on lightly a pad of wool, and take the patient to a doctor



## With Guiders in Canada

THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE

[DECEMBER, 1925]

OUR party consisted of a Guide Captain, a Lone Guide and a non-Guider. The month being August, thousands of Guides were away camping. Nevertheless, the welcome we received along the route a life-long memory to us.

To begin with, at Toronto we were greeted at Headquarters by Miss Riepert (Secretary), who after showing us many interesting things indoors, led us forth on a ramble. She pointed out the dreaded and sometimes deadly sumach, known as "poison-ivy," and by means of nuts she brought grey squirrels and pretty chipmunks to our feet. Mrs. Warren, Chief Guide Commissioner for Canada, drove us to a private bird reservation. It was early afternoon on a hot day in the "silent" month and few birds were to be seen in the beautiful garden set apart for them. But just beyond, by the river, phoebes (Canadian fly-catchers) were hawking insects, a tiny long-billed wren flew from its nest among the sedges and a piping plover ran among the pebbles, seeking food. Later, in the bright garden of the Old Mill tea-rooms we watched hairy woodpeckers, twisting their heads as they pecked the bark, like our own spotted woodpeckers which they somewhat resemble. When at the end of a wonderful afternoon, we made our way to Hamilton, we felt that we were no longer mere tourists but had lasting links with a Sister Country and a Sister Movement.

At Brantford a few days later, by the hospitality of Commissioner Mrs. Watt and her daughter, we had the unusual privilege of driving round the whole of an Indian Reserve, that of the ancient tribe of the Mohawks. We first visited the large school for boys and girls. The head mistress regretted that she could not show us over the building as it was being prepared for the new term just about to begin. There is a large keen Company of Indian Girl Guides in the school, and we were very sorry to have missed the opportunity of exchanging greetings with them. We were shown here the exquisite silver communion vessels that Queen Anne had presented for use in St. Paul's Church of the Mohawks, near by.



Leah, an Indian child.

We then visited the church and scanned the Ten Commandments in the Indian language. In old days the Indians paddled to church in canoes up the river, and the entrance was on the opposite side to that used now when they come on foot. The Mohawks were one of "The Five Nations" that constituted the tribe of the Iroquois, formerly found south of the St. Lawrence River. They were the most hostile Indians with whom the early French settlers had to contend. The Mohawks were also at deadly feud with the Hurons, the tribe living to the south of Lake Erie. It is interesting, therefore, to notice the name Huron on a tomb (shown in the photograph) in the churchyard of the Mohawks.

We drove over thirty miles of the Reserve, mostly on the real old trail, meeting Indian folk on the road, and seeing them at work in their fields and gardens.

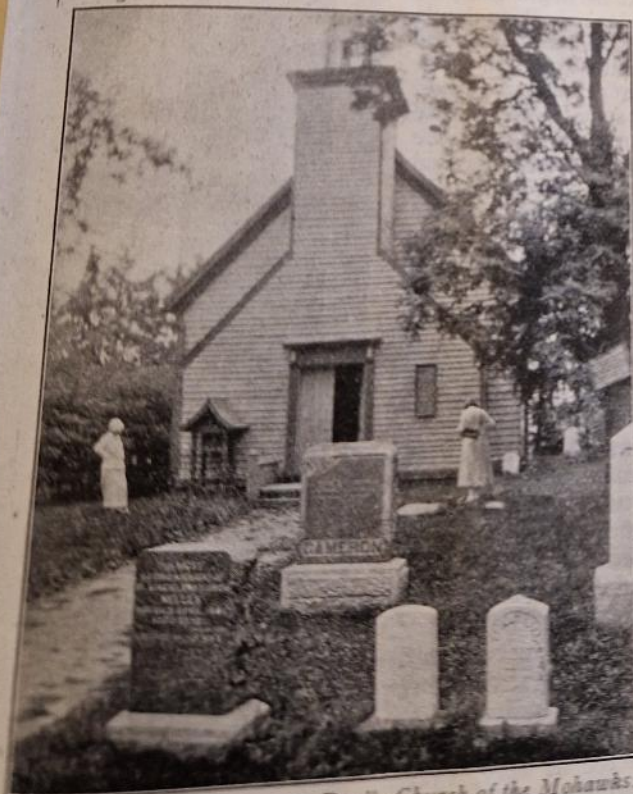
When we reached the river, the car was ferried over by machinery worked by an Indian boy and his little sister, Leah. During this interesting drive we had seen a blue bird, a mourning dove and a marsh harrier—three beautiful and characteristic birds of Canada.

Early the next day we came to London and once more we were met by a Guider, Miss Brown, who with her mother took us to a little Zoo in a park bright with flowers. We saw here some native birds of prey. The dark-coloured bald eagle has plenty of white feathers on his head! An amusing pair of horned owls—mother and son—seemed to cast glances of utter contempt on us all. The large red-tailed hawk is a handsome fellow, but for the sake of the small birds it is as well that his species is not very abundant.

We much enjoyed London, with its quiet River Thames flowing through an even quieter Piccadilly, Mall and Oxford Street. A very pleasant halt was made at the home of yet another kind Guider hostess, Mrs. Ernest Smith, whose verandah is a most restful place in which to chat and watch American "robins" catch their worms in exactly the same manner as their English cousin, the song thrush.

Windsor, a few miles from Lake Erie, was our next goal, but there our doings both with Guides and Nature were so full of thrill that they must have a chapter to themselves.

A. HIBBERT-WARE.



St. Paul's Church of the Mohawks.



# 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 Guides care to write to her at Windmill Corner, Eastbourne, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply.

**A Christmas Pageant.** By Joan Cobbold. Music composed and arranged by Martin Shaw. (Curwen. 3s. 6d. net.)  
The producer is the only hard worked person," says the preface to this pageant, and certainly the performers need not do too much rehearsing for busy children. All the delightful old Christmas songs and dances, which are the attraction in a couple of general rehearsals at the end. There are very practical illustrations of dresses and minute directions as to dances, grouping, etc., so that it should be within the powers of a fairly inexperienced producer.

**The First Christmas Pudding.** By Elsie Smith. Music by Percival Garratt. (Curwen. 1s. 6d.)  
This can be recommended to Guides who want a cheerful musical play for Christmas time. Little Miss Town and little Miss Country come to call on Daddy Christmas. He is out, but Holly, Mistletoe, Crackers and Tinsel receive them, and Paper, String and Labels are there, very busy getting ready for him. By the united efforts of all the party they make a pudding as a surprise to greet him when he returns: it is a great success, and Daddy Christmas is so enchanted with it that he calls it after his own name. The plot is of the slightest, but it makes a vehicle for some delightful music, songs and dances, quite above the standard generally found in plays of this kind.

**The Crystal Set.** (Gowans & Grey. 1s.)  
Here is one of the first plays to deal with wireless. Wullie makes frantic efforts to "listen in" while his wife Gracie, and the old Grannie, with the kindest intentions in the world, do all they can to make it impossible.  
It is written in the most admirable Scotch dialect, and Rangers who have had a fair amount of experience should make it very amusing.

**The Umbrella Dialogue.** By E. D. Battiscombe. (French. 1s.)  
Stocked at Headquarters.

*The Umbrella Dialogue* is an old friend, but audiences still laugh immoderately at it. Mrs. Whaddledums, the fat old lady, and Mrs. Skinnywinks, the thin old lady, need dressing with care, but there are ample directions. All sorts of topical jokes can be introduced, and the company wits can find plenty of opportunity to exercise their talents.

**Not Forgetting the Gate Post.** By S. A. Polley. (The Stage Publishing Bureau, 52, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1. 1s.)

This one act play has an attractive setting, the Weather House, where the Fine Weather Woman and the Wet Weather Man live. There is an illustration of the little house with its barometer and pent roof, and it should be quite possible to make.

The doors creak and out comes the Woman to greet the Sun; he excites her jealousy by telling her of the little grey lady her good man comes out to meet. Then it is the Man's turn, and he hears through his friend Rain, of the cheerful friend "with the jolly rolling laugh" who visits his wife while he is indoors. Then for a moment the two of them are level in their doorways and a quarrel begins. The Gate Post, who is a philosopher, intervenes, Sun and Rain bring in a Rainbow, and all differences are made up.

This is not an easy play to act or produce, but fairly experienced Rangers with a borrowed Brownie for the Rainbow, could make it a very pleasant entertainment.

**Three Wonder Plays.** By Lady Gregory. (Putnam. 6s.)  
Stocked at Headquarters.

**The Dragon.** Here is a fairy tale for Rangers. It is the old folk story of the Princess and the Dragon told in the charming Irish manner of Lady Gregory. The old Nurse, the managing

Queen, the little Princess, and the King of Sorcha who comes to save her disguised as a cook, "a grand lad behind the saucepans," as the greedy old King calls him, they are all familiar friends in a new and fascinating Irish dress. They speak the beautiful poetic language that we have learnt to associate with Lady Gregory and English Rangers may hesitate to attempt it. But, after all, it is the English language that is used as it was spoken by the English gentry who taught it to the Irish peasant when they settled on his land; it is enriched with a wealth of lovely phrases and idioms and free of the slang and vulgarisms of our age, and much of its beauty will remain even if spoken with our modern accent.

**Aristotle's Bellows.** Conan, a grumbly, discontented son—"of all the families one would wish to live away from, I'm sure my family's the worst," he says—finds a pair of bellows hidden away under the hearth. Seven blasts have these bellows, casting seven spells, and with this magic he sets out to re-make the world more to his liking. But, like many reformers, he is in too much of a hurry, and only makes matters worse. The play is interspersed with Irish songs, charming in themselves, but rather a drag on the action of the play; they are not, however, essential, and Rangers, with a good producer to help, should be able to make it all very amusing.

**The Jester.** In this play the Jester casts a spell over five spoilt little Princes and five Wrenboys, little ragged boys kept in slavery by an Ogre. They change places, and all kinds of adventures befall them. This very charming, gay little play should be easy to stage and quite within the powers of Guides.

**Yuletide Revels in Merrie England.** By M. A. Lewis and E. M. Verini. (Methuen. 2s. 6d.) Stocked at Headquarters.

This is not exactly a play, as the authors state in their preface, but a representation of Christmas Day as it used to be kept in a mediæval Manor House. There are about twenty people, children of the house, guests and servants; they play the old games that have such enchanting names—Joyous Demands, the Loaf Game, Hot Cockles; they dance the country dances, that thanks to the Folk dancers, are again with us; the village Mummings enter and perform for the company their play of "St. George and the Turkish Knight"; and many of our most beloved carols are sung—"The Holly and the Ivy," "God Rest you merry, Gentlemen," "As I sat on a Sunny Bank," and, last of all, the beautiful Coventry Carol.

The rehearsals would be an education in themselves, and would keep a Guide Company happy and occupied for weeks. If their energy and enthusiasm is strong enough to infect their audience, it should make a very good Christmas entertainment.

**The Pied Piper. An Aftermath.** A Children's Play in two Acts. By "Breve." (Ouseley. 2s.) Stocked at Headquarters.

The Pied Piper stalks through our childhood, a beloved fantastic figure with his "sharp blue eyes and his queer long coat." Any play that deals with him is welcome. But in this very charming little play he only appears at the very beginning, leading the children away, and at the end, when he blows his pipe in vain. For the little lame boy who could not keep up and was left outside when they all went into the mountain side, has a pipe too; the Spirit of Dreams and her fairies teach him how to play it, and he pipes the children away from the Pied Piper back to their mothers.

It can be strongly recommended to Guides, specially to Guides who have still to make the acquaintance of the Piper. There are about twenty parts, and a Brownie Pack might be borrowed for the fairies and the children. It should be very charming when produced quite simply, or it might be elaborated with songs and dances under a more experienced producer.



# TRACKS FOR THE TENDERFOOT

## Games

*How to set about playing them.*

Every Guider will have her individual methods for teaching, discipline and management of games. The following general suggestions may be of assistance to the novice, at least. The best method of teaching a game is to make a full explanation of it beforehand. Illustrative diagrams may be drawn, and it is sometimes helpful to have a few Guides go slowly through the general form of the game to illustrate it to the others. Never try to teach and play a game at the same time. The only exception to this rule should be when there is a large and disorderly crowd with which to deal. Then it may occasionally be best to start a game to gain interest and attention and then halt for further explanation.

### *Discipline in Games.*

The most joyous play goes always with the best discipline. Children like strength and decision in a leader. Discipline in Companies is greatly helped by the playing of games—partly because the privilege of play or its loss is one of the strongest incentives to order at other times, but also because of the happy outlet afforded for normal tendencies and the disciplinary training of the games themselves.

### *Playing Values.*

Get the playing values out of games. By this is meant, see that every Guide gets as much opportunity as possible for participation in the actual physical exercise of the game and in all the phases of play that make her a successful, alert, resourceful player. The result of this and the test of it will be the amount of interest and sport in the game. Do not make the games too serious. Get laughter and frolic out of them. Encourage timid girls to give dares and to take risks. Such children should be encouraged by praise of their successful

the play. Encourage each Guide to be alert and see when it is her turn and to be quick in play. Every game should be a sense-training game—developing power for quick perception of external stimuli and quick and expert reaction to such stimuli.

Do not treat girls as though they were made of glass and fear to see them fall down. Every child ought to be able to bear a few knocks, falls and bruises. This is Nature's way of training a child to be more observant or agile. Besides, physical hardihood is one of the best possible results from the playing of games. Cultivate a stoic spirit and don't coddle a child who has received an injury.

### *Enforcement of Rules.*

The number and difficulty of rules and regulations governing a game go through a steady increase as children grow older.

## NOAH TEACHES SCOUTS AND GUIDES!

THE following items during the life of Noah are suggested as useful advice to Scouts and Guides:—

Noah did not wait for his ship to come in; he built one!

Noah was 600 years old before he knew enough to build one; he kept on pegging away!

Noah knew what he was doing, so he was able to ignore the laughter of other people!

Noah was not too particular about the company he had aboard ship!

Noah did exactly as he was told; consequently the others on board did what he told them!

Noah's knowledge of the habits of birds came in handy at a critical moment!

The games for very little people have practically no rules except the following of turns in rotation. Later come such games as those in which a player's turn comes only on a given signal. A Guider should understand clearly that the inhibitive power of the will necessary for the observation of rules is a slow and late development, and that its training by means of rules is one of the most important educational features in the use of games. Never announce a rule unless you are sure that it is reasonable to expect the players to observe it. Having announced a rule, enforce it to the full extent. It is a weak-willed teacher who does not enforce rules. Players will respect far more a strict disciplinarian than a weak one.

Teach players to win—with all their might. A defeated player should be led to recognise and do honour to the prowess of her adversary and so congratulate her honestly. A sense of superior power should never degenerate into gloating over a defeated adversary or into contempt for her weaker ability.

J. W.

## COURTESY.

COURTESY varies in different countries, but in one and all the true rule of courtesy is—"to do unto others as you would they should do unto you," and kind feelings are the root of all good manners. "Manners maketh man" is a motto which contains a great deal more truth than many realise. Good manners should exist between all in any truly civilised country. It is sheer selfishness not to be chivalrous to others. Courtesy is indeed chivalry. What is chivalry?

Reference books tell us that it was the social code of the knights of the Middle Ages, and therefore, at first sight it does not appear to deal with the question of manners of to-day. The word "chivalry" is derived from the French "cheval" and the Italian "cavallo," both of which mean a horse. The code of chivalry was the manners of those who rode on horseback. In order to discover the connection between the Guide Law of Courtesy and all this, it will be necessary to find out what the training of one of these knights of old really was.

At seven years of age the boys in the olden days were withdrawn from their nurses and female attendants and were sent to the castle of some great lord, who received several of these boys as his pages. They were instructed in bodily exercises, in riding and running, the management of weapons, also in courtesy and deference, particularly to ladies and old people. They were also taught the paternoster and the creed. Reading and writing were not considered needful. At fourteen years of age they became esquires, but their training continued on much the same lines until they were considered qualified for knighthood. It was customary to knight a number of young men at the same time, on some special occasion, such as for instance, when the king's son attained to knighthood, and the ceremony usually took place at Easter or Pentecost. The candidates always spent the previous night in fasting and prayer beside their armour in the church. Then, on the appointed day, after a bath (a symbol of purification), they were invested with armour, sword, the golden spurs, badges of rank, and were made knights by the touch of a sword, as is still done by the king to-day.

Each knight had to make three vows, two positive and one negative. They were: (1) To protect the weak, (2) to defend the right, (3) to do nothing to stain his honour.

### *Application of these Ideas and Customs.*

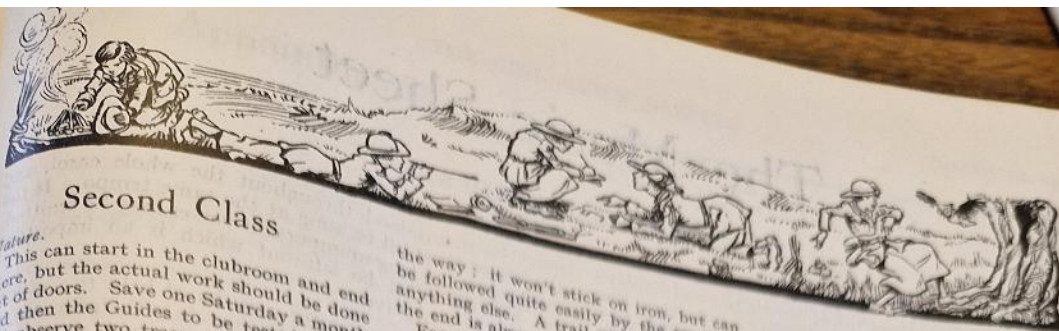
We see firstly the need of training, and the importance of this point should not be forgotten in the Guide Movement. We see how the candidate for knighthood always had the aims and ideals before him, and body and soul were trained and disciplined to become worthy of the looked-for prize. This preparation, prayer, fasting and symbolical washing, all have their symbolical application in our training to-day.



*Noah knew what he was doing!*

efforts, and especial care should be taken not to call attention to their failures. See that the selfish and most capable children do not have the lion's share of





## Second Class

### Nature.

This can start in the clubroom and end there, but the actual work should be done out of doors. Save one Saturday a month and then the Guides to be tested can go and observe two trees, two birds or two flowers. They then come back and you can discuss what they have seen. At the next Company meeting they tell the rest of their Patrol all about their day's Nature, and points can be awarded for the most interesting way of doing so.

Postcards of birds or animals are very useful, such a lot of games can be very with them. Kim's game can be played having the same six to look at) and then questions asked on them, "What colour did you notice most about the magpie," or "What is the kingfisher's beak like?" etc. A team game that works quite well is when each Patrol has a post who the first time is a birch tree, next time a seagull, and so on, different for each Guide. She may only answer "Yes" or "No," as first the Patrol Leader and then in turn each member of the Patrol runs up to ask her questions to find out what she is. To get more teaching in, this game can be run so that as she guesses what the post represents the Guide has to rush back to her Patrol and write down six facts about the animal or bird.

If you can collect enough hay and mud and twigs, nest making can be great fun, or give the Patrols a skeleton drawing of a bird each and a box of chalks. The artist of the Patrol can sit and try and colour the bird according to the descriptions given by the rest of her Patrol, who are allowed to see the coloured original picture.

### Stalking and Tracking.

A track along a chalk road on the floor will do for a beginning. The Patrols sit round and in turn they each get a chance of putting one sign in. Remember tracking means following a sign, and stalking following a person. Points for tracking:—

- (1) Follow exact direction in which the sign leads you.
- (2) When you lose your track, make a cast round your last sign.
- (3) Rub out all signs when you have passed.

Points to look for in stalking:—

Camouflage.  
Skyline.  
Wind.  
Observation.  
Freezing.

A story read to the trackers to begin with will make the trail more exciting (robbers have stolen food and money out of the store tent, the rice bag has burst, and they have been eating oranges and dropping the peel) or an onion trail and dropping the peel) or an onion trail and dropping the peel. Cut half an onion and smear it on trees or gates on

the way; it won't stick on iron, but can be followed quite easily by the smell on anything else. A trail with a treasure at the end is always a favourite.

For stalking games in the clubroom, everyone tries to get to the centre without being seen, is good, or a white girl's rescue by the camp-fire—the Indians being compelled to gaze at the fire and only being able to kill the rescuer by grunting when hearing a movement—is most exciting.

Remember two things. In tracking trail, as it makes all the difference to the enjoyment of your Guides if they don't lose the trail, and in stalking give plenty of time for your game, as nothing is so annoying as to have been very careful and quick and then to have to give up just as you are getting near the goal.

M. K.

### THAT CAPPED IT!

A CUBMASTER had been talking at some length to his Cubs, telling them a story of the South Sea Islands and of the coral reefs. Feeling that the Cubs were not taking in all that he said, he thought he had better inquire, so he said to the Cubs: "Do you really know what a coral reef is, Cubs?" "Oh! please, yes, sir; when the ancient Greeks used to play games in the stadium the bloke what won used to get a wreath of coral put on his head!"

## Don'ts for Drill

- (1) Don't just give orders parrot-fashion; remember that everything in drill has—or should have—a reason, and teach your Guides why they make the various movements.
- (2) Don't push your Guides into place. Show them where to go and make them get there without pushing.
- (3) Don't keep them standing at attention while you're explaining a command.
- (4) Don't allow giggling or talking when they have fallen in; if they won't stop, make the offenders fall out and laugh to order!
- (5) Don't give your commands in a whisper and then be surprised if they aren't obeyed smartly; remember that it takes two people to drill—one to give the command and the other to carry it out.
- (6) Don't stand with your hands in your pockets when you're giving an order. How can you expect the Guides to stand properly at attention if you don't yourself?
- (7) Don't be afraid of drill; it's good fun really, and most useful if you ever want to take your Company outside its own clubroom.

H. D.

## Knotty Stories

### Fisherman's.

Place the two pieces of cord side by side with ends overlapping. One end is a hedgehog, and the other piece of cord is a wall, under which he is going to take shelter for the winter. The hedgehog goes under the wall (short end passes out and sees that someone has built a second wall in front of his original one that it now has to pass over two standing pieces). But as the weather is not very warm he goes back between the two walls and goes to sleep again (end put into loop and pulled through). If this process is repeated again at the other end of the cord, the result will pull up into a fisherman's knot.

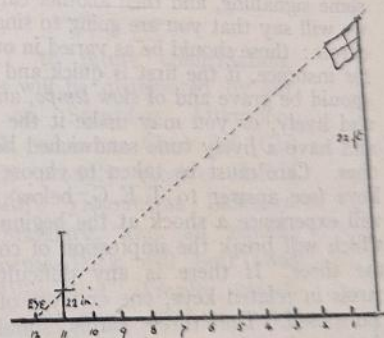
Remember that a "knot" is made on the rope itself; a "hitch" secures rope to a pole; and a "bend" secures rope to rope.

Guides are wise if they use knotting games from the very first, beginning with simple races and team games in which the quickest, not the slowest, Guide drops out first.

## Heights

Eleven paces from the object to be measured plant a rod or stick, at twelve paces put your eye to the ground.

At the place on the rod which appears to you to coincide with the top of the flag pole (see diagram) make a mark and measure to this mark from the ground. The measure in inches should give you the height of the flag pole in feet, i.e. 22 inches on the rod is equivalent to a 22 foot flag pole.



### AN AMERICAN BROWNIE.

In the toyshop: "Now see here, I can't spend the whole day showing you penny toys! Do you want the earth with a little red fence around it for one cent?" Brownie (drawing a long sigh of bliss): "Oh, let me see it!"



# The Music Sheet

## CHRISTMAS CAROLS

A GREAT many Companies give concerts and displays during December and January, but very few include carols in their programmes, which fact seems a little surprising considering that carols are not only appropriate to this season of the year, but that many of them, particularly the older ones, have beautiful words and airs.

Although the word *carol* means "a joyous song," the definition has become more or less narrowed down into denoting a religious song, generally only one suitable for use at Christmastide. There are extant, however, quite a large number of carols appropriate to other seasons of the Christian year, and that these should be allowed to lapse into desuetude is a pity. But as we are now approaching the season of Christmas it is only the Christmas carol proper that we shall consider here.

There are many good collections of carols on the market, but the best for our purpose is probably the *English Carol Book* edited by Percy Dearmer and Martin Shaw, Mowbray's, two vols., each 2s. 6d. words and music, words only 3d. Either volume will be found to contain many beautiful carols suitable for Guides to sing at a display.

The world at large is so heartily tired of hackneyed carols such as the *First Nowell* and *Good King Wenceslas*, good songs though these be, that it is worth taking a little trouble in learning the less famous ones in order to give great pleasure to singers and audience alike. If your Company has already been studying the *English Carol Book* and the Guides want to learn still further fresh carols, the *Cowley Carol Book* (in two parts, same price and same publisher) will be found to contain many beautiful carols of the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, most of which will be quite new to the average audience.

In order to make your carols an effective item on your programme it is well to remember that two or three carols sung one after the other are far more impressive than a carol, and then, say, a recitation, some signalling, and then another carol! For example we will say that you are going to sing a group of three carols: these should be as varied in manner as possible, for instance, if the first is quick and lively the second should be grave and of slow *tempo*, and the third quick and lively, or you may make it the other way round and have a lively tune sandwiched between two grave ones. Care must be taken to choose carols in related keys (see answer to T. E. G. below), or the audience will experience a shock at the beginning of each carol which will break the impression of continuity between the three. If there is any difficulty about finding carols in related keys, one or more of them should be transposed. The three carols should be definitely contrasted and at the same time vaguely related in feeling, so that they give the same impression to the hearer as does a fine sonata.

Carols should be sung reverently and with a complete absence of manual action; there must be no *rubato* and no violent contrasts of loud and soft tone. The words must be audible, and the tune must be subordinate to the words and rhythm. Strict time and rhythm

must be maintained throughout the whole carol, and the verses must all be sung at the same tempo. If the carol seems too long unimportant verses may be omitted, but nothing must be left out which is an important part of the narrative.

We hope these few notes may be of help to Guiders who are contemplating including carols in their Christmas programmes, and as it is impossible to touch more than the very fringe of the subject in these pages, any questions which Guiders may like to ask on this, and on any other, musical subject, will be answered either in the Correspondence column or by letter.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. E. G. asks: "Will you please tell me what the related keys in music are?"

The related keys, i.e. those into which it is permissible to modulate from the original key are, in the case of modulation from a major key (a) the relative minor; (b) the dominant major (i.e. the major scale formed on the fifth note of the original key) and its relative minor; (c) the sub-dominant major (formed on the fourth note of the key) and its relative minor.

In the case of a minor key the process is reversed and we are allowed to modulate into (a) the relative major; (b) the dominant minor and its relative major; (c) the sub-dominant minor and its relative major.

Although other modulations are allowed, their use entails a greater knowledge of harmony than these pages can supply; it is well therefore only to use those named above unless one is quite sure of one's ground.

## Review

*The Listener's History of Music: A Book for any Concert-goer, Pianolist, Gramophonist, or Radio-listener, providing also a course of study for adult classes in the appreciation of music.* By Percy A. Scholes, with incidental notes by Sir W. Henry Hadow, Sir Richard R. Terry, and Dr. Ernest Walker. In two volumes. Volume 1 to Beethoven. (Oxford University Press. 6s. net.)

Mr. Scholes is always interesting and clear-spoken, and his explanations here are so beautifully simple that anyone can with his help follow even the most knotty problem with no apparent difficulty. This is a book to buy and keep handy for reference, for in it we find a very lucid history of the development of music from the earliest times down to Beethoven and his contemporaries. The growth of polyphonic music, and the forms into which it has evolved during the centuries under discussion, is explained and most ably illustrated with musical examples. Mr. Scholes has divided the early history of music into three periods, and for the sake of convenience has named each one after its leading composer—thus we get the Byrd, Bach, and Beethoven periods—and for each period he gives résumés of the lives of all the principal composers who flourished then, together with bibliographies and—a novel feature—a list of pianola rolls and gramophone records of the works of each special composer. Mr. Scholes is a well-known champion of English music, and it is useful to find quite a lot of space devoted to the Elizabethan Madrigalists; their songs appeal so strongly to Guides, but are difficult to obtain if you do not know the exact publisher. Altogether we highly recommend this book to Guiders, and ourselves will wait impatiently for the second volume.







## Advertisements

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.

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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.

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## CORRECTION.

WARWICKSHIRE ... Mrs. Thompson, Field Close, Kenilworth, should read Mrs. Douglas Thompson, Fieldgate Close, Kenilworth.

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[DECEMBER, 1925]

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THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE  
 [DECEMBER, 1925]

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

Red Cross (Nursing) ...	ARMLETS.	Price only, except for London.	Price	Postage
			s. d.	
Brownie—	BADGES.		6	
First Class ...			2	
Proficiency ...			2	
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Wings ...			6	
Brown Owl's			6	
Captain's			9	
Ranger Captain's			0	
Commissioner's (Silver Tenderfoot)			2	
County President			1	
Examiner's			0	
Guides—			6	
First Class, Red ...			6	
First Class, Green			2	
Proficiency ...			3	
Second Class			1	
Tenderfoot—			6	
Brass ...			3	
Gold			1	
Imperial and International Council			6	
Instructor's			6	
Lieutenant's			6	
Local Association			3	
Extension Guides			7	
Lone Guides			8	
Patrol—				
Choral ...				
Folk Song Dancer				
Hostess				
Ranger—				
Proficiency ...				
Second Class				
Star Test ...				
Tenderfoot—				
Brass, with Red Cloth back				
Enamel				
Trade				
Sea Guides—				
Proficiency ...				
Tenderfoot ...				
Trade				
Secretaries' Badges—				
County, Red crossed pens				
Division and District, White crossed pens				
Brownie, Brown crossed pens				
Tawny Owl's ...				
Thanks Badges—				
Silver				
9-carat Gold				
Transfers for Sea Guide Badges				
War Service Badges (for renewal only)				
	CERTIFICATES.		1	0
Leaving ...				
	CORDS.		1	3
All-Round, Blue and White			1	3
Red and White			2	0
Gold				
	ENROLMENT CARDS.			
Brownie, 1d. each, or 10d. per doz.				
Guides, 1d. each, or 10d. per doz.				
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	FORMS FOR OFFICERS' WARRANTS, COMPANY REGISTRATION, &c.		4	20
Proficiency Badge Certificate Books ...			6	20
Transfer Books (24 forms)				
	HATBANDS.		2	
Cadet ...			7	
Guide ...			1	
Ranger ...			8	
Sea Guide Cap Ribbon				
Sea Guider				
	SERVICE STARS.		1	1
etal, on Red, Brown or Green Cloth			6	1
ve Years' Service Star				

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Company Colours, 4 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft.	...	3 11	6d
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With name of Company, mounted on brass-jointed pole	...	1	3 6d
lettering, 3s. 6d. N.B.—Take three weeks to make	...	1	0 6d
(When ordering Company Flags, Guidons should be careful to give the correct name of the Company as registered.)	...	1	0 6d
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Morse Signalling Flag, 24 in. by 24 in.	...	6	0d
Silk	...	6	0d
Cotton	...	4	3d
cheap	...	1	3d
Patrol Flags, with emblems (birds, flowers or trees) printed in colours	...	1	0d
Semaphore Signalling Flags, 12 in. by 12 in., per pair	...	1	3d
Semaphore Flags, 18 in. by 18 in., per pair	...	1	3d
Sticks for Signalling Flags—	...	1	10d
Morse	...	1	10d
Ditto, better quality (varnished)	...	1	0d
Semaphore	...	1	0d
(This postage covers 6 Morse or semaphore sticks; fewer than this cannot be sent except at purchaser's risk.)	...	4	6d
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Ranger	...	10	6d
Union Jack, 6 ft. by 3 ft. (mounted on brass jointed pole)	...	1	1 6d
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Emblems only	...	3	0d
(N.B.—Totems and flag-poles cannot be sent overseas. Flags can be sent unmounted.)	...		2d

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Challenge Shields. The shield measures 11 in. by 13 in., with oxidized settings ... ..	3 3 0	free
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<u>Brownie Award.</u> In white metal. The figure of an elf peering round the stem of a mushroom. Made to order only ... ..	4 4 0	

### STANDARDS.

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

Plain, unpolished ...	...	...	...	...	1 7 6	free
" polished ...	...	...	...	...	1 10 0	
Painted, polished ...	...	...	...	...	10 6	6d
Double-sided Trefoil for pike top	...	...	...	...	3	1½d
Trefoil transfer for standards	...	...	...	...		

## STATUETTE.

[illegible]

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Mushroom shaped—	16	6	
2 ft. high, plain ...	15	6	
" white (2nd quality)...	19	6	} Carr.
" natural	18	0	
" with emblems	12	6	
10 in. high	2	6	33
(Box for totem is charged 1s. Not returnable.)			
Brown Owl, for totem...	7	6	8
" large	8	6	8
" plush	1	6	8
" small, plush			

BROWNIE UNIFORM.

BROWNIE		ARMLETS.		1 1/2	1 1/4
Braid, single armlets, 1d.	Per yard ...	...	...	...	...
		BELTS.			
Sizes 25 to 30 in., 32 in., 34 in., and 36 in.	...	...	...	...	...
		CAPS.			
Brown woollen, in two sizes, small and large	...	...	...	...	...
		EMBLEMS.			
Kinds given in Brownie Handbook	...	...	...	...	...
		HATS.			
Rush, in three sizes—small, medium, large	...	...	...	...	...



# THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE

DECEMBER, 1925]

		Price	Postage
<b>JERSEYS.</b>			
Brown—	24 in.	...	...
Doat, 24 in.	...	...	...
Doat, 26 in.	...	...	...
Doat, 28 in.	...	...	...
Doat, 30 in.	...	...	...
<b>KNICKERS.</b>			
Brown Flannel-lined—	...	...	...
Sizes 14 and 16	...	...	...
18 and 20	...	...	...
<b>LANYARDS.</b>			
Brown, for Pack Leaders only	...	...	...
<b>OVERALLS.</b>			
(N.B.—Length is measured from back of neck to bottom of hem.)			
Brown Cotton, in three qualities—	...	...	...
Length 28 in.	...	...	...
30 in.	...	...	...
32 in.	...	...	...
34 in.	...	...	...
36 in.	...	...	...
38 in.	...	...	...
40 in.	...	...	...
<b>TIES.</b>			
Green	...	...	...

## GUIDE UNIFORM.

<b>BELTS (with official buckle).</b>			
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	...	...	...
Swivel Belts. Two qualities.	...	...	...
Belt Buckles	...	...	...
Swivels	...	...	...
(N.B.—No belt can be exchanged if buckle has been removed.)			
<b>EMBLEMS.</b>			
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Plain (for embroidering)	...	...	...
Transfers for Sea Guide Emblems—	...	...	...
Albatross, Penguin, Sea Gull, Stormy Petrel, Swan, Tern	each	1	1d
<b>HATS.</b>			
Felt, in two qualities	...	...	...
Measurement	Size of Hat.	...	...
Round Head.	...	...	...
20 in.	6 1/2	...	...
20 1/2 in.	6 3/4	...	...
21 in.	6 7/8	...	...
21 1/2 in.	7	...	...
22 in.	7 1/8	...	...
22 1/2 in.	7 1/4	...	...
23 in.	7 1/2	...	...
24 in.	7 3/4	...	...
24 1/2 in.	7 7/8	...	...
26 in.	8	...	...
(Only made in better quality.)			
Linen, sizes 6 1/2 to 7 1/2	...	...	...
Head Scarves, navy, for camp	...	...	...
Chin Straps	...	...	...
Ranger Hats, 6, 6 1/2, 6 3/4, 6 7/8, 7, 7 1/8, 7 1/4, 7 1/2, 7 3/4, 7 7/8, 8	...	...	...
Sea Guide Hats (sizes 6 1/2, 7, 7 1/4 and 7 1/2)	...	...	...
Covers for above	...	...	...
Straw	...	...	...
<b>HAVERSACKS.</b>			
Navy, single	...	...	...
double	...	...	...
Slides for above	...	...	...
<b>JERSEYS.</b>			
Navy woollen, V neck. Bust 30 in.	...	...	...
32 in.	...	...	...
with roll collar for Sea Guides, 1s. extra.	...	...	...
<b>KNICKERS.</b>			
Navy Blue Knitted, 22 in.	...	...	...
24 in.	...	...	...
26 in.	...	...	...
Woven, 22 in.	...	...	...
24 in.	...	...	...
26 in.	...	...	...
<b>LANYARDS.</b>			
White Cotton, best quality only	...	...	...
Navy Cotton, for Sea Guides only	...	...	...
<b>PLIMSOLLS (Black).</b>			
Sizes 3, 4, 5 and 6	...	...	...
<b>SHOULDER KNOTS.</b>			
Patrol Colours	...	...	...
<b>SHOULDER TAPES.</b>			
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2 dozen	...	...	...
3	...	...	...
4	...	...	...
6	...	...	...
12	...	...	...
Khaki or Navy ground—	...	...	...
2 dozen	...	...	...
3	...	...	...
4	...	...	...
6	...	...	...
12	...	...	...

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Waist	Front Length	Price	Postage
27 in.	...	...	...
28 in.	...	...	...
29 in.	...	...	...
30 in.	...	...	...
31 in.	...	...	...

Black Cashmere, S.W., W., O.F.	...	...	...
Black Cotton	...	...	...

Patrol Leaders' Stripes	...	...	...
Seconda' Stripes	...	...	...

Green, Lemon, Orange, Red, Royal Blue, Sky	...	...	...
Black Sateen for Sea Guides	...	...	...

Cotton—In two lengths and three qualities—	...	...	...
Jumper Length—	...	...	...
Size.	Neck.	Inside Sleeve.	Back Length.

Size.	Neck.	Inside Sleeve.	Back Length.	Price	Postage
1	13	17	24	...	...
2	14	18	25	...	...
3	15	19	26	...	...
4	16	20	27	...	...
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6	18	22	29	...	...

Overall Length—	...	...	...
Proportions correspond to same in Jumper Length.	...	...	...
Size.	Length.	...	...

Size.	Length.	...	...
0	33 in.	...	...
1	36	...	...
2	39	...	...
3	42	...	...
4	45	...	...
5	48	...	...
6	51	...	...

## GUIDERS' UNIFORM.

Commissioner's Coat Badges	...	...	...
Cockades—	...	...	...
Commissioners'—	...	...	...
County, Silver	...	...	...
Division, Silver	...	...	...

District, Saxe	...	...	...
Secretary's—	...	...	...
County, Red	...	...	...
County, Assistant, Red and White	...	...	...
Division, White	...	...	...
District, Navy and White	...	...	...
District Captains', Green	...	...	...
Captains', Navy	...	...	...
Brown Owls', Brown	...	...	...

Cords (complete with Badge, 13 in. from shoulder to knot)—	...	...	...
Commissioners'—	...	...	...
County, Gold and Silver	...	...	...
Division, Silver	...	...	...
District, Saxe	...	...	...
(Without Silver Badge, 2s. less.)	...	...	...

Presidents' Sashes—	...	...	...
County, Gold and Silver, 6 in. wide	...	...	...
Division, Silver	...	...	...
District, Saxe	...	...	...
Area Directors' Tassels	...	...	...

Leather, with official buckle and two swivels	...	...	...
(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.	...	...	...

Brown Cape Leather, short gauntlet	...	...	...
long	...	...	...
Best brown washable leather, short gauntlet	...	...	...
long	...	...	...
(Sizes 6, 6 1/2, 6 3/4, 6 7/8, 7, 7 1/8, 7 1/4, 7 1/2.)	...	...	...

Navy, felt, with clip	...	...	...
(Please state size: 6 1/2, 6 3/4, 6 7/8, 7, 7 1/8, 7 1/4, 7 1/2, 7 3/4, 7 7/8, 8.)	...	...	...
Ditto, soft felt, large or small brim	...	...	...
(6 1/2, 6 3/4, 6 7/8, 7, 7 1/8, 7 1/4, 7 1/2, 7 3/4, 7 7/8, 8.)	...	...	...
Straw, cheap	...	...	...
medium, 7 1/2, 7 3/4, 7 7/8	...	...	...
best, 7, 7 1/8, 7 1/4	...	...	...
15	...	...	...
Linen, 7, 7 1/8, 7 1/4	...	...	...
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(Does away with necessity for hat-pins.)	...	...	...

Silver	...	...	...
Camp Advisor	...	...	...
Diploma	...	...	...

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36 in.	...	...	...
38 in.	...	...	...
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