

THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE

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Girl Guides in the Minster Close at Peterborough.

Coming Events



Foxlease

Jan. 5-12.	General Training	Entries
Jan. 12-22.	Ranger Guiders	Waiting list only.
Jan. 28-Feb. 4.	General Training	Waiting list only.
Feb. 5-8.	Brown Owls	West Thames Division.
Feb. 12-19.	Diploma'd Guiders' Conference.	
Feb. 23-March 2.	Brown and Tawny Owls.	
March 3-24.	Foxlease closed for spring cleaning.	
March 26-29.	General Training.	
April 1-8.	General Training.	
April 13-20.	Denbighshire County Training Week.	
April 23-30.	General Training.	

Please Note.—There is still room on the waiting list for the following weeks, and any Guider sending in her name for either of them early in January will have a chance of getting in:—

Jan. 15-22. Ranger Guiders.

Jan. 28-Feb. 4. General Training.

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 2s. to 3s. 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.

FOXLEASE TRAINING CAMPS.

May 21-28.

June 18-25.

June 29-July 6.

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

Guiders are asked to state on application if they wish to enter for the test as well as taking the training, and if so to enclose written permission from their District Commissioner, also stating that they have already camped at least once under canvas. Those Guiders who have already attended a Foxlease Training Camp can only be entered on the waiting list. The Quartermaster's Certificate will not be taken at these camps.

All applications to be made to Miss D. Horan, The Homestead, Brockenhurst, Hants, and must be accompanied by a deposit of 5s., which will be returned if withdrawal is made over two full weeks before the date of a camp. Fee, 25s. for the week. Further particulars on application.

Training

NORTH LONDON TRAINING CLASSES.

A COURSE of ten classes for Guiders and intending Guiders will be held by Diploma'd Guiders at Amber Road Schools, Blackstock Road, Finsbury Park, on Wednesday evenings at 7 p.m., commencing January 20th.

A course of ten classes for Brownie Guiders and intending Brownie Guiders will be held at the same time and place on January 20th. The Great Brown Owl will take this class. Fees for either course, 2s. 6d. Separate classes, 4d.

LONDON AND SOUTH OF ENGLAND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GUIDERS.
(The London Scottish Drill Hall, Buckingham Gate, near Army and Navy Stores.)

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

Commandant: Miss A. M. Maynard.

Deputy Commandants: Hon. Mrs. Walter Roch, and Miss V. Synge.

Secretary: Miss G. M. Stettauer (for all correspondence): 113, Ladbroke Road, W.11.

Spring Term, 1926.

Fridays.—Commencing Friday, January 22nd, and continuing for ten Fridays until Friday, March 26th.

10.30 a.m. Inspection.

10.45 a.m. to 11.45 a.m. First and Second Class work; General Company and Training for the older Girl; Camping; Nature.

A Recruit Company will continue to be run in connection with the school.

11.45 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. Games.

12.15 p.m. to 1 p.m. Six lectures on social work in connection with which visits during the afternoon to settlements, factories, unemployment centres, etc. will be arranged.

Another speaker will be the Chief Guide on February 5th.

Break for Lunch.

2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Brownie Training; Intermediate Country Dancing Class.

3.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Singing; Elementary Country Dancing Class.

2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. First Aid; Home Nursing.

N.B.—A special **Handicrafts and "odd job"** course will be run at the Buckingham Gate L.C.C. Technical Institute on Fridays at 5 p.m. commencing January 22nd. Cost 4s. per person. Names for this course should be sent in to **London Training School Secretary** not later than January 10th, as a minimum of fifteen persons is needed to make up a class.

Further details of the school programme will appear every month.

THIS MONTH'S COVER.

OUR cover photograph—*The Enrolment*—was specially taken for the *GAZETTE* by Dorothy Wilding, 22, Old Bond Street, W.

35 LADY INSTRUCTORS' SIGNALS COMPANY.

SIGNALLING classes will be held at St. Andrew's Hall, Carlisle Place, S.W.1, from 7.30 to 9 p.m. on the following dates:

Junior Class, up to and including the second Guide test, Thursdays, January 21st, January 28th, February 11th, February 25th, March 11th, March 25th.

Advanced Class, up to and including Army Flags, Thursdays, February 4th, February 18th, February 25th, March 4th, March 18th, March 25th.

FEES.

Membership of L.I.S. Company, 2s. per annum, and entitles to a reduction in class fees.

Junior Class, 3d. each; non-members 4d.; Guides in uniform, 3d.

Senior Class.—Members, 2s. 6d. the course of six classes, or 6d. per class; non-members, 4s. the course or 9d. per class.

Army Flags.—Members, 5s. the course of six, or 1s. per class; non-members, 8s. 6d., or 1s. 6d. per class.

The Army Flag class will be taken by a fully qualified Regimental Army Signaller. The Senior class will be taken by instructors of the Company, but all will be expected to attend the lectures on Map Reading. Those wishing to take any of the classes, Junior, Senior or Army, kindly write to the Hon. Secretary, Miss St. John-Hunt, 36, Upper Addison Gardens, W.14, before January 12th.

Army Flag fees and Membership fees payable in advance.

Conference

LONDON GUIDERS' CONFERENCE.

THE London Guiders' Conference will be held on Saturday, February 13th, at Church House, Westminster (Great Smith Street entrance), from 2.45 to 7 p.m. Admission will be by agenda only (6d. each). Arrangements will be made with local tea shops to enable Guiders to obtain tea during the interval without having to wait, at 6d. a head if desired. Guiders wishing to obtain tea tickets should apply for them when applying for their agendas, enclosing an extra 6d. It is hoped that as far as possible the orders for agendas and tea tickets will be sent to the Divisional representatives through the District Commissioners for the whole district by January 31st. Individual Guiders applying to the Divisional representative for agendas should enclose 6d. and a stamped envelope for reply.

Guiders from other counties who wish to attend should communicate with the General Secretary. The Divisional representatives for this year are as follows:—

North London.—Miss Faraday, 28, Holly Park, N.3.

South London.—Miss M. Durnford, 18B, Blomfield Road, Maida Vale, W.9.

East London.—Miss M. Kerr, 2, Stepney Green, E.1.

West London.—Miss Marriott, 17, Wetherby Gardens, S.W.5.

North-East.—Miss Sturgeon, 18, Montalt Road, Woodford Green, Essex.

North-West.—Miss Puddifoot, 72, Clarence Road, N.W.1.

South-East.—Miss D. S. Sackville, 33, Brunswick Gardens, W.8.

South-West.—Miss Ayres, 83, Hopton Road, Streatham.

East Central.—Miss D. Courtneil, c/o Miss Rochat, 63, Greenfield Gardens, N.W.3.

Greater East.—Miss Rover, 39, Earlswood Grove, E.7.

West Central.—Miss Murrell, 16, Thackery Flats, Herbrand Street, W.C.1.

West Thames.—Mrs. Chesterton, 65, Kensington Mansions, S.W.5.

Westminster.—Miss V. Ramsay, 28, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

Greater South-East.—Miss Koe, 35, Blessington Road, Lee, S.E.12.

General inquiries, Miss Maunsell, 28, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

Scotland

LANARKSHIRE.

TRAINING CLASSES will be held in the Hamilton Academy Gymnasium on all Wednesday evenings in February and March from 7-8.30 p.m. Trainer, Miss Lander. Fee, 6d. per class (reduction on courses). All attending classes must bring gym. shoes or slippers.

Classes as follows:—

Feb. 3, 10, 17 and 24. Course for Beginners only, i.e. new Guiders, those without previous training, and prospective Guiders.

March 3. Company Evening and Open Session, for all Guiders, new and old.

March 10, 17 and 24. Course of English Country Dancing.

March 31. Revision night for Scotch and English Country Dances.

EDINBURGH

THE Training Day in Edinburgh, which will be open to Guiders from any part of Scotland, will be held on Wednesday, January 20th, in St. John's Episcopal Church Hall, Princes Street.

Trainer, Mrs. Stewart, Head of Training for Scotland.

Programme.

11 a.m. to 12.45 a.m. Country Dancing, Talk on Company Management, Games. 2 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Nature Talk and Games, Camp Fire.

Secretary, Miss Hope Aitken, 8, Mayfield Terrace, Edinburgh.

SCOTTISH TRAINING SCHOOL.

THE Glasgow Monthly Training for January will be held in the Scottish Rifles Drill Hall, 261, West Princes Street, on Thursday, 14th inst.

Trainer, Miss M. L. Ross, Glasgow.

Programme.

2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Scottish Country Dancing.

N.B.—There will be no morning session.

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

LECTURE.

Miss Elizabeth Clark will give another lecture on "Story-telling" on the evening of Monday, March 1st, in St. Andrew's Mid-hall, Glasgow. Further particulars later.

GLASGOW MUSICAL FESTIVAL, 1926.

Lady Cargill Trophy.

The Lady Cargill Trophy, presented for competition by Brownies in Scotland, will be competed for again at the Glasgow Musical Festival in the class for Traditional Singing Games.

Brown Owls in Scotland are asked to take special note.

The syllabus is now ready, and may be had from the Glasgow Musical Festival Association Offices, 168, Hope Street, Glasgow, C.2, price, post free, 1s.

The Helen Campbell Trophy.

A Trophy has been presented by Mrs. J. Reid Campbell of Glasgow to the Glasgow Musical Festival Association for Scots Folk Dancing, to be competed for annually by teams from the Girl Guides and Rangers in Scotland.

The first competition will take place during the Glasgow Musical Festival, which commences on May 1st.

The syllabus, price 1s., post free, may be had from the Glasgow Musical Festival Association Offices, 168, Hope Street, Glasgow, C.2.

It is hoped that there will be a large entry for this Trophy.

Eagle Owl Test

An Eagle Owl Test will be held in St. Andrew's Hall, Carlisle Place, S.W.1, on Monday, January 11th, and Tuesday, January 12th, from 10.45 a.m. till 4.30 p.m. Guiders, especially Owls, are very much wanted to make a Pack for the occasion. There will be no charge for admission.

Retreats

GUIDERS' AND RANGERS' WEEK-END RETREAT (ANGLO-CATHOLIC).

A RETREAT for Guiders and Senior Guides will be held at Moreton Retreat House, Boscobel Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex, February 27th to March 1st, 1926. Conductor, Fr. Wareham.

Applications should be sent as soon as possible to the Lady Warden at the above-mentioned address.

A SHORT Retreat for Guiders will be held at St. George's Retreat House, Highgate, January 29th-30th. These Retreats have in the past proved of great convenience to those who for one reason or another cannot go into Retreat for a longer time, or for those who have never been in Retreat before. Retreatants arrive during the evening of the 29th, and thus get a complete day in Retreat. The cost will be not more than 6s. If any Guider finds it quite impossible to come overnight, it would be possible to admit a certain number on the morning of the 30th, but it makes a great deal of difference to the value of a Retreat if we can get the FULL day. The comfort of Retreatants will be looked after by Miss Price, Secretary of St. George's.

All inquiries should be addressed to the Rev. J. W. Shipley, 41, St. Agnes' Place, S.E.11, accompanied by a stamped envelope.

(Continued on p. 6.)

NOTICE.

It has been found that the most convenient way of dealing with the specimens of birds, sent by Guiders for Foxlease, will be for Leaders of Courses to procure them from Miss Hibbert-Ware, in whose care they will thus remain. A box of birds will therefore be sent to any such Leader who is willing to defray the costs of transit.



The Bookshelf

CUBS AND BROWNIES.
Jungle Wisdom. By V. L. Barclay.
(James Brown, Glasgow. 2s. net.)

Long ago as Brownies count time (which is to say about five years) there was a book called *Character Training in the Wolf Cub Pack*, which the Brown Owls of those days, who had hardly any Brownie literature to work on, took and devoured with thanks, as indeed many of them do still. *Jungle Wisdom* is by the same author, Miss V. L. Barclay. It has been written for Cubmasters, but is of equal value for Brown Owls, even though in working it out in practice we may have to make certain alterations. There is very little difference between the wisdom of an Old Wolf and that of Brown Owl, provided that each is working on the right lines, and the laws of the jungle hold good for Brownies as for Cubs.

Jungle Wisdom is full of good things, especially those things which we want in ourselves and our Packs. The chapter on "Good-bye to the Jungle" would alone make it worth while for a Brown Owl to spend her last two shillings on the book. It is the best thing that has yet been written on that most difficult subject. The law, the promise, uniform, test work, are all dealt with in such a way that a new Brown Owl will grasp their true significance, and an old one (if she be of the right humble spirit) will start once again with renewed purpose on the work of preparing people for the Company. To crown all, there is an imaginary picture of the Cub of to-day (having worked his way up as he is intended to do) setting off in the distant future to organise a training centre for small Eskimos, who all sit round in little furry coats imbibing wisdom in the good old Pow Wow fashion. Why not? Already we have Owls who were once Brownies themselves, and more than one Brownie on going up to the Company has inquired how long it will be before she can have her own Pack. Meanwhile this book will help both Brownies and Owls, and our best thanks is due to Miss Barclay for so much brotherly assistance. R. H.

SCOUTING.

Scouting Sketches. By Lord Hampton, D.S.O. (Pearson. 5s. net.)

This book grips one. It is about Scouts, real live boys, not the little model horrors whom we sometimes meet in books, and who unfortunately too often have their 'little female equivalents in our Guide stories.

Guide Commissioners and Captains will delight in this book every bit as much as Scouters. The same problems have faced us over and over again. There is the Local Association, so humorously and so humanly sketched. There is the keen young Cubmaster, such a good fellow at heart, who has to be shown by his new Commissioner how not to run his Pack.

Incidentally *Scouting Sketches* would make an excellent Christmas present to

the Brown Owl who teaches her Brownies to "form fours," and generally treats her Pack like a baby Guide Company, rather than the Brownie folk they really are.

There are no dissertations on Nature with a capital N in this book—I believe the word only occurs once throughout its pages—and yet the background of it all is the out-of-doors, the freedom and the joy of camp, and the love of living, growing things. The characters live because one has met them in real life. Old Miss Simpkins, one of the most charming, is a familiar figure in village life. She befriended the 1st Bumblecombe (pronounced Bunkum) Troop in their initial stages. We are given a delightful picture of the grateful Scouts performing a surprise good turn early one morning in her garden, while she watches unseen from behind the curtain of her bedroom window, two thoughts being "uppermost in her mind: the one of thankfulness for having overslept, and the other a strong desire that the conventions could be overcome sufficiently to allow the Rector sharing her private view on the morrow."

We have glimpses of the slums too, all the more telling for coming as they do in between sketches of ideal camps in beautiful places, and of the peace of the country.

It is a genuine Scout book, true to life, and full of humour, humour that does not entirely hide the glimpses of pathos we find at times both in Scouting and Guiding, and breathing all through as the Chief Scout writes in his Introduction "the essential spirit of Scouting, e.g. the Spirit of Service." F. R.

YARNS.

The Story of St. Joan. By Margaret R. Keary. (Mowbray. 4s. 6d. net.)

This charmingly written and attractively produced account of the life of St. Joan of Arc should find many readers, not only among her namesakes in our movement, but amongst all their sister Guides as well. The story is simply and clearly written, and the writer has devoted sufficient thought to detail to leave her readers with the impression of a living girl, not merely a heroine of the historical past. The only episode that does not seem to have been given full justice in the book, is the story of how the wind changed from east to west before the relief of Orléans—in just one paragraph this is dismissed and the reader is hurried on to the thrilling moments of the relief itself.

On every page the spirit of St. Joan shines forth, and the final chapter—"Memories of the Maid To-day"—has a special value of its own, linking up the past with the present, and making the reality of the story still stronger. Special mention must be made of the extremely clear maps and plans, as well as the well chosen illustrations.

This book should certainly find a place on the shelves of every Company library,

and be included in the list of "Other books read during the year" by Guides who enter for their Book-lovers' Badge.

WOODCRAFT.

The Woodcraft Trail. By Marcus Woodward. (Bles. 2s. 6d. net.) Stocked at Headquarters.

Mr. Woodward has already announced the publication of this little book in his monthly Trail. It is a collection of the Guiders' notes and observations that have been appearing in the *GAZETTE* for the last two years. Everyone will, we think, be pleasantly surprised at the high standard reached by these Woodcraft Trail notes, which augurs well for the future of woodcraft in the Movement, and testifies to the real interest in the subject as evinced, at any rate, by the readers of the *GAZETTE*.

The *Woodcraft Trail* month by month continues to awaken interest and, we are told, is of much practical help to Guiders. In book form it makes very delightful reading, and the Guiders who contribute to its pages, as well as those who took no active part in its compilation, should be proud of its origin.

PROSE WRITING.

Pen and Ink. Twelve Practical Talks on the Art of Writing English Prose. By Guy N. Pocock. (Dent. 2s. 6d. net.)

Young writers to-day do not lack signposts to tell them the way to set out. There are many advisors, schools of journalism, correspondence courses and what not, to set their eager feet along the right track.

Mr. Pocock's book is pleasant to read in that it does not touch on the commercial side of the question, but treats prose writing as an art, commenting on such varied subjects as letter writing, diary keeping, *précis* writing, etc., besides his more professional chapters.

The book is delightfully written, at the same time witty and instructive, and the author's illustrations to emphasise the points he wishes to bring out are well chosen and original.

It will be of real value to the student of clear writing and expression. To the question "What is the first requisite of prose writing?" he answers "Clear thinking and accurate observation," and the chapters that follow on observation, words, description and style are terse and telling. He gives interesting extracts from varied writers to illustrate the subjects he tackles, such as Stevenson, Masefield, Kipling, George Eliot, Conrad, Defoe, Pepys and Dr. Johnson.

A book that is bound to interest everyone who is anxious to improve his style in writing, even if he does not aspire to professional journalism or short story writing.

Correspondence

PRESSED FLOWERS.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR.—I agree with Miss Gosling that to press and mount sixty wild flowers is a valuable aid to Woodcraft. These are two of my reasons for so thinking—gained by direct experience.

(1) The girl knows and loves best what she has handled and upon which she has bestowed care. In the field she gets a nodding acquaintance with the plants, but in most cases no lasting impression is made. To gather carefully, bring home, press and name the plant gives the collector a personal pride and interest in it. For example, in the field most young naturalists find the milkwort like a vetch, the deadnettle like an orchid. At home the flowers are seen to be so unlike that they must clearly belong to different families. A further stage is thus gained in flower-lore and powers of observation. A Guider once sent me her beautiful collection of sixty plants, saying "Use it or throw it away." I showed it to a class of City girls, with whom other efforts had so far failed. They were arrested by them, several of them at once started making a collection, and walked to a distant allotment in order to get the flowers of weeds. The spark had kindled the tinder! Similarly I have seen a class of rich and, alas! *blase* children enthused to splendid action by being allowed to make their own collections and get into personal touch with the plants.

(2) Guides who have pressed their sixty plants have a unique opportunity of building up memories of glorious holidays. During my short recent visit to Canada, I was often able just to snatch (carefully!) at a leaf of a tree, or a flower, and place it in newspaper between two millboards bound with elastic. On reaching home I found I had acquired a fairly representative set of plants making up the northern limits of the southern Broad-leaf Forests of U.S.A.

But for this, I should have now only the vaguest idea of the plants that had merely touched my mental vision. Surely it is a good plan to acquire a habit of pressing plants, judiciously, carefully, and when they really serve a purpose.—Yours, etc.,

A. HIBBERT-WARE.

CIRCUSES.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR.—This Christmas there are to be at least two circuses in London. These performances cause much needless discomfort to animals, which are forced to go through tiring and often painful tricks two or three times a day. Great cruelty is usual in training these animals. At best a circus is a very one-sided joke. The elephant does not enjoy wearing a nightcap or being made to sit on a chair. Actual cruelty is always used even at performances; you have only to watch the ring master flicking the horses' ankles with his metal weighted whip.

Anyone who doubts the truth of these statements has only to apply to the Jack London Club, or the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for full information.

A Guide who goes to the circus or any animal performance deliberately breaks the Sixth Law. All Guiders who know the facts will make this clear to their Guides. And they will readily give up an amusement which depends on the torture of others.

It would be a good turn to all animals if a Guide protest could be made against these shows. I am sure your readers will join me in wishing this.—Yours, etc.,

S. L. RICARDO
(Capt. 7th Highbury).

MANX BROWNIES.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR.—I am enclosing this photograph of the Sixers of the 1st Castletown, Isle of Man, Brownie Pack in case you would care to publish it in the GAZETTE.

The totem shows one of the new six emblems which we adopted when the Pack began, and now have had accepted by H.Q. for island use. I believe you published these, with the mottoes, in the GAZETTE last winter; but this Pack only having 3 Sixes, the totem (home-made) only shows the 3 emblems we chose for them.

The emblem shown in the picture is



that of the "Seyir Shee" (the Fairy Carpenter) with his magic hammer.

"We're the useful Seyir Shee,
Mend, and make, and wash up tea."

The badges on the shoulder are, of course, the island (county) badge (Manx 3 legs, with motto, "Quocunque jequeris stabit"—"Wherever you throw me, I stand.") They are our Brownies' magic legs, and to us they stand for Truth, Obedience and Manners! "TOM" is therefore a Pack cry corresponding to LAH—but we always use LAH in the howl, as we don't know whether other Island Packs know about "Tom." It is

dreadfully "upsetting" if, as we sometimes do, we fall and break a leg in spite of the magic, and it is surprising how difficult it is to stand on all three legs at once! But it is a great help having three of them, because it is certainly easier to "stand" as the motto says, with three legs to choose from, and "wherever you throw us" when we leave the Pack, whether we are fortunate enough to land in the wonders of a Guide Company, or, like our eldest Sixer, into the duties of shop messenger after school hours, we are going to try and fall on at least one of our three feet in true Manx fashion!

We really do not know how English Brownies get on with only two! Otherwise we think we must be just like them, even though they do call their Phynnedderes "Pixies," and their Guillyn Verrey "Gnomes." And apparently Boggarts are just as moiderin' as Bugganes? That's the only trouble about our three legs. However quick we are on them, we can't always pick up all three in time. No sooner have we stepped carefully over a Buggane who is hiding in our path with our front leg, than with a hop, skip and jump he's got behind us, caught our third leg, and tripped us up before we've had time to put the second on the ground! But, of course, that makes us all the carefuller.

This photograph is taken on the bridge outside our room. In the background is Castle Rushen, and one day when the room was wanted we held our meeting there! Inside there is a fairy well, and if you stand on it and wish it will come true sure enough. We all got up on it in our Ring, and we wished—but if we tell anyone what we wished, they do say it won't come true. So we are keeping it a secret.

Although we are Manx, you see we have the same two magic fingers—and of course the smile!—so truly we are Brownies.—Yours, etc.,

B. PROCTER-GREGG
(Brown Owl, 1st Castletown Pack).

TENDERFOOT BADGE.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR.—In the November number of the GAZETTE "C. N." writes of the duty of wearing the Tenderfoot so that we may always be ready to help others even if it is only by that mysterious thing, a Guide smile. But what about ourselves? Not so important as the other man, maybe.

Surely to pin on our Tenderfoot first thing in the morning—especially if it is clean and bright—must have some influence over us during the day. I find it so. We try to be better Guides and to live up to the spirit of the Law more truly, not because of what others expect of us, but rather because we are urged on to attempt to reach our ideal of the Perfect Guide as embodied in the Law.

I think that we would then be able to interpret the Law more truly and more easily in our everyday life, and some people would be helped in changing their ideas about Guiding.—Yours, etc.

H. C.

JANUARY, 1926]

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

Held on December 15th, 1925.

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

As in certain counties it has been found impossible at the present time to amalgamate the work of Lone and Post Guides under a Joint Secretary, it was agreed that only a Joint Secretary for Post and Lone Guides might wear the uniform of an Assistant County Secretary, that a Secretary for Lone Guides only should wear the uniform of a District Secretary with crossed pens and the Lone Guide Badge in the hat; the Secretary for Post Guides only should remain unwarranted.

Arising out of the discussion at the County Commissioners' Conference, it was agreed that Guides in uniform cannot take part in the work of private societies other than those approved by Headquarters, e.g. affiliated societies.

It was also agreed that a meeting should be arranged between members of the Guide Headquarters and Scout Headquarters with the Chief Scout, to define the help that Scouts and Guides might give during a National Crisis.

It was agreed that badges for Extension Guides who are not able to fulfil all the qualifications owing to some physical disability, should be marked with a mauve line inside the green circle; if at any time the Guide is able to pass the whole of the ordinary test the Extension Badge might be exchanged for the ordinary badge.

It was agreed that Guides over 16 in mentally defective institutions should be allowed to pass Ranger Tests on condition that the Extension Mauve circle is embroidered on the badge.

It was agreed that the name of the Nurse Cavell Badge be altered to "The Badge of Fortitude."

It was agreed that a special award be instituted for Extension Guides and Guides in Open Companies who, through physical disability, are granted any alternative in the First Class Test, and that the badge be called the Mauve Cord Award. The qualifications to be as follows:—

(a) A Guide must hold the Extension First Class Badge and four proficiency badges besides those needed for First Class.

(b) Must have rendered some service to others.

(c) Must have earned 2s. 6d. by her own work.

A representative was appointed to serve on the National Sub-Committee of the National Council of Women.

Mrs. Strode was appointed to serve on the Training Sub-Committee.

It was reported that the International Council wished to produce a quarterly leaflet to enable foreign Guide organisations to arouse further interest in the Guide Movement among educational authorities and the Press. It was agreed that a specimen leaflet should be published for this purpose.

Routine and financial business was transacted.

The date of the next meeting was fixed for January 19th, 1926, at 11 a.m.

THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE

AWARDS

Silver Cup
Patrol Leader Tom Sanders, Post Company, Nelson,
New Zealand.
Patrol Leader Joan Jones, Post Company, Nelson,
New Zealand.

Nurse Cavell Award
Guide Ethel Banham, 1st Shropshire.

Gold Cord
Patrol Leader Joyce Board, 14th Nottingham
Company.
Patrol Leader Ivy Suter, and Aldershot Company.
Patrol Leader Elsie Burgess, 2nd Addlestone
Company.
Patrol Leader Grace Palmer, 3rd Surrey Lones.
Ranger Patrol Leader Marjorie Whiting, 2nd St.
Albans Company.
Ranger Doris Bowick, 1st St. Albans Company.

THE CHIEF GUIDE'S VIOLIN.

The Chief's Violin has now been awarded to Guide Irene Richards of Croydon for two years. She passed the Associated Board Higher Division with 134 marks out of 150, when only 11. Irene is now 13, and played before the Violin Committee in June. She has no violin of her own and thoroughly enjoyed playing on the Chief's.

There has been only one other applicant, and as she is already 16 and has much the same qualification we feel that Irene has the first claim.

There will be another award of the violin at the end of 1927, so that we hope that all Guide violinists will practise hard.

(Continued from page 3.)

Wales.

The Welsh Conference of 1926 has been arranged to take place at the Rhos Abbey Hotel, Colwyn Bay, North Wales, from the evening of Friday, March 19th, to Tuesday morning, March 23rd. Full details and application forms may be obtained from the County Secretaries of all the Welsh Counties, or from the Conference Secretary, Mrs. Walter Scott, Nant-y-Coed, Llandudno Junction, North Wales.

Six vacancies are being kept for Welsh Brown Owls at the Brownie Conference at High Leigh, Hoddesdon, Herts, from April 7th to April 14th. Fee for the week, £2 10s. 6d. Brown Owls who wish to apply for these vacancies should write to me at Llanarth Court, Raglan, Monmouthshire, enclosing a recommendation from their Division Commissioner as soon as possible. Applications will be accepted in the order in which they are received.

FFLORENS ROCH.

BROWNIE TRAINING.

No further requests for Eagle Owls to take Brownie Training before May 1st, 1926, can now be dealt with.

We very much regret having to make this announcement, but the Eagle Owls are already so much booked up until after Easter that they cannot undertake any further Training.

Commissioners and those responsible for Training Weeks are asked to comply with this notice, and not to write to the Eagle Owls direct asking them to undertake Training.

BINDING THE "GAZETTE."

It is now possible to have GAZETTES bound at Headquarters, at the following rates:—

Bound in blue cloth cases, with gold or black lettering, complete 6s. 6d.

Bound in Pressboard covers, with black lettering, complete, 5s. 3d.

Those who prefer to have their copies bound locally, which would effect a saving on postage, can obtain cases separately:—

Blue cloth case, with gold or black lettering. Price 2s. 6d.

Pressboard case, with black lettering. Price 1s. 3d.

Postage in each case extra.

AN APPEAL.

Will any Commissioner or Guider who has experience of, or views on, the effects of the cinema on children let me have information on the subject.

Anything will be helpful, as I am anxious to gather the points of view of as many people as possible.

KATHARINE FURSE.
Girl Guide Headquarters,
25, Buckingham Palace Road.

WHO WILL COME TO THE RESCUE?

GUIDERS DESPERATELY needed in EAST LONDON, both trained and untrained. Many large Companies in abeyance through lack of help. Numbers waiting to start. Rangers, Guides or Brownies. Closed or open Companies. Please state age and denomination when applying to Mrs. Janson Potts, Blackboro' Lodge, Reigate, Surrey.

Called to Higher Service

At a nursing home in Glasgow, on December 14th, 1925, Miss E. Gray-Buchanan, District Commissioner for Rutherglen and Cambuslang.

LECTURES ON PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION

will be given at 6.30 at the London Day Training College, Southampton Row, W.C., by H. Crichton-Miller, M.A., M.D.

Jan. 21.—The Motive of the Adult in Teaching: The Influence of the Old Psychology and the New.

Jan. 28.—Instinct, Reason and Purpose.

Feb. 4.—Suggestibility: Normal and Abnormal Examples: Rebel Reactions.

Feb. 11.—Phantasy: Various Forms: Valuable and Detrimental: The Adjustment to Reality.

Feb. 18.—The Unconscious Motive: Conflict: Repression and Transference.

Feb. 25.—Emotional Development of the Boy: Peter Pan: The Mother Complex: Auto-eroticism: Homosexuality: Power.

Mar. 4.—Emotional Development of the Girl: The Electra Complex: Adjustment to the Potential Mate: Surrender.

Mar. 11.—Dreams: Symbolism: Myths: Fairy Tales.

Fee for the course, £1 1s., or 15s. 6d. for parties of ten and over. Single tickets, 3s. 6d. Scoutmasters and Girl Guide Officers in uniform: Fee for course, 12s. 6d.

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.

FEES £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 Girl Guide Gazette

Articles and Reports, photographs and drawings for insertion in the GAZETTE, letters to the Editor, and Books for Review should be sent, if possible, by the 10th of the previous month to the Editor, Girl Guides' Imperial Headquarters, 85, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

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

Advertisements (other than classified line advertisements) and all business communications in this connection should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE, 18, Henrietta Street, W.C.1.

Subscriptions to be sent in to The Secretary, Girl Guide Headquarters, 85, 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, 1s. Foreign and Colonial, 4s. post free. It may also be ordered from any newsagent.

Chief Guide's Outlook

1926.

Coming as we have to the close of the year makes us turn our thoughts back to what we have seen and done during these last few months, and to compare our Guide advancement in 1925 to that of former years.

Personally this has been a very wonderful year to me, and my mind is filled with happy memories of Rallies, Conferences and Camps which have given me such kindly welcomes, and which have assuredly helped to create an atmosphere of keener endeavour amongst all who participated in the gatherings.

I have been immensely impressed by the very real improvement in all directions, and the Rallies that I had the good fortune to attend in Gloucestershire, Carlisle, Cumberland, Lancashire, Oxfordshire, Middlesex, Surrey, Warwickshire, Dublin, Belfast, London and Kent have all been most inspiring. A fortnight's tour throughout Scotland, too, visiting a different place each day, was most encouraging, and we may well feel pleased at the way our Guiding generally has moved forward throughout our Home Land.

I always seem to have to temper my wholehearted rejoicings over our developments however with the inward groan over the fact that we are not yet touching the lives of even a quarter the number of girls who need us. At every Rally or gathering of any sort one sees always rows of girls looking on—all types of this raw material hanging round, eyes bulging out of their heads, and all longing to join in with the Guide game but yet debarred from it because our net is not yet widespread enough. This is a serious thought, and I am sure we would all like to feel that at any rate we were bringing a good influence into at least a pretty fair proportion of the girl population.

Things are improving though. A steady flow of keen Guiders is pouring into the Movement through the Cadet Corps; Rangers are in some cases coming along imbued with a splendid spirit of service to help as Tawny Owls and Pack Leaders; fresh Guider recruits are coming in daily, drawn in by the magnets that Guiding offers to thinking older girls and women; and so altogether the future is very rosy for us if only we can all look about us and see the light ahead.

Manners.

"Manners maketh Man"—and they can also make—or mar—our Guides and Guiders too.

On the whole we are, I am sure, managing to inculcate the more constant practise of our Law of Courtesy throughout the Movement, but it gets let down badly now and again.

One of the places where it suffers most is, I am afraid, in trains. Of course it may be trying for studios, quiet, non-Guide passengers to be in the carriages just when we are returning filled with enthusiasm and excitement from camp or from Training Weeks! But I am afraid these said passengers in their turn think the keen, zealous Guide talkers are even more annoying!

So I would like to ask Guiders to think about this in the coming summer, so that we are not so frequently told by irritated travellers about the noise Guides and Guiders make when they are travelling by train!

But worse than this is a failing that has a really rather dangerous aspect, and that is the subject matter of the conversation, indulged in loudly and foolishly in public, respecting persons who have been met with and what they were like.

I feel bound to mention this matter very strongly because it is both impolite and tactless—and worse—for Guiders returning from Training Weeks to criticise and mention disparagingly by name the leading people of the Movement with whom they have been in contact.

May I urge that it should be remembered that railway carriages have ears, for it has been brought forcibly to my notice that these unwise free discussions of things and well-known people loudly in public, is both annoying and unpleasant for the listener as well as reflecting very poorly on the loyalty of the speaker towards the Movement and her co-workers.

We stand nowadays so much more in the eyes of the public as the incarnation of goodwill and the spirit of comradeship, and this is hardly borne out when any members revert to the feminine attributes of backbiting and other strange signs of feline amenities.

Can we not perhaps aim for leaving out of our conversations the haphazard discussion of the good and bad points of our friends and acquaintances, both for our own good and also so that our Guides may also catch the idea too.

I would like to feel that in Guiding we are going to set our faces against over-much "chatting," and we would expect our splendid body of Guiders to be immune from such criticisms as I have mentioned above.

The Restless Age.

What a hurry we are all in. Time is certainly always short—far too short—for the thousand and one things that have got to be fitted into this jigsaw puzzle of the daily round.

This skurry and bustle is telling upon us however, and it will no doubt leave its mark upon the children that are coming on to take our places in the world's life in days to come.

It is not merely that we are hastening always to fit in the essential routine of necessary work, but the rushing habit is growing so strong that the hurried action, the hurried, worried look, and the corresponding hurried, worried feeling is becoming part of our normal existence.

A cure has been found, coming, oddly enough, from the large and yet more restless country across the Atlantic. I found this curative idea mentioned in the *Times* under the heading "Rest Pauses in Work"; and the account goes on to say that "rest pauses" have been instituted in factories with such good results that "employers who have had the initiative and foresight to

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adopt the practise of rest pauses have seldom discontinued it, and it may therefore be legitimately inferred that it has proved universally successful."

Well, in future I am going to indulge in "rest pauses," and if we were able to take a pull now and again and stop for a small quiet "rest and think pause" all rolled into one, I believe many small worries would grow less, and the bigger problems of our work and life would be seen in a better, wider perspective.

Narrowness of vision is brought about by our not looking further than the needs of the moment instead of "looking wider," as the Founder always bids us, and contemplating the wider issues of what we are doing.

The Machine Age.

Besides being hurried and restless this is unfortunately also a machine age, when we have apparently little or no use for things slowly and carefully made by our own hands.

In a small out-of-the-way village the school master was a thinking man, and took special pains to see that the small girl pupils of the school did their needlework carefully and well, and that they were thus able to take a pride in their own handiwork.

He felt that in this way they gained not only the habit of taking pains over what they created with their hands, but that they also acquired that greater asset of self-respect in turning out the best work possible, and were not content with a slipshod way of accomplishing whatever task happened to come to hand. Imagine then his feelings when a school inspector announced on his visit that "it was a great waste of time for the girls to learn to knit vests as they could buy them much cheaper in a shop."

I believe that these opinions are at the root of quite a lot of our social unrest. The children are brought up in their homes just to buy what they want regardless of the cost or value.

Photographs and cheap prints take the place of drawings that would give an outlet for artistic sense; furnishings, ornaments and clothes are all bought ready made instead of the would-be possessor taking the trouble to make them, which would, without her knowing it, give her a great sense of achievement and make her value much more the thing that she had herself created; tinned meats and things are used again to save trouble and time, instead of the women-folk making the effort to prepare the more wholesome foods, thereby also saving the household exchequer.

It all points to the same failing in our midst, i.e. that as a whole the young women and girls have neither time nor natural inclination to **MAKE** things, because the habit of doing so was not inculcated early enough. The more, therefore, that we can encourage the taking up of handcrafts the better are we building for the girls in after life.

You cannot hurry over the making of a doll's house; you cannot skimp the care given to the painting of a Christmas card, etc., and so we Guiders can give more than we know to our Guides if we encourage the "rest pause" and the "handcraft habit" hand in hand.

The standard of what we turn out in our Guide handcraft exhibitions will, I expect, gradually advance. In some centres I have seen some extraordinarily good things, whilst in others the productions have been not so good, owing largely to the fact that the work had not had very much time spent upon it.

It would be very nice though if we, as a body, could put our minds to the development of really good

handcrafts, for we should thus materially assist our Company Funds, we should practically be helping each Guide to have a hobby at her fingers' ends, and morally we should be giving her a new joy through taking pride in her own productions as well as the quietening influence of at least sitting down to do something worth while rather than for ever being on the look-out for the next excitement.

Personal.

A very delightful Conference was held in London on November 24th for the County Commissioners of Great Britain and Ireland.

It was planned, with the unanimous approval of all present, that such a gathering should take place once every six months, so that County Commissioners should be kept in closer touch with all the Headquarters' Branches and Departmental Heads.

Commissioners' problems can then be brought forward for discussion, and the County Commissioners can take back to their counties any new ideas and plans that the Headquarters Committee feels may be useful for promoting in the field.

At this last meeting an important thing happened to me personally. In 1916 I was entrusted with the office of Chief Commissioner. A year later I also took up the work of the Overseas Department, and then in 1918 I was made Chief Guide. For these last few years, therefore, I have been holding three separate offices, and now I have felt it necessary to ask the Headquarters Committee to relieve me of one of them.

This change has been made rather specially necessary now in view of the fact that we shall be going abroad for some months next August, when it is obviously necessary that there must be someone to carry on all the detail work of correspondence, finding new County Commissioners where necessary, attending Commissioners' Conferences, etc. The Headquarters Committee kindly allowed me to communicate this fact to the County Commissioners, and to tell them that it was proposed, with their approval, to invite Lady Delia Peel, County Commissioner for Middlesex, to take over the work of this department from me.

This was unanimously agreed to, and I am quite sure that Lady Delia will have a very warm welcome in her new position. Lady Delia has been a County Commissioner for some years, she has been on the Headquarters Executive Committee also for one year, and of her tact, her charm, and her readiness to work and be helpful I need hardly speak, for these attributes amongst others will quickly be found out by all Commissioners when she takes over the reins of this department on her return from China in April.

May I, on taking leave from the Chief Commissionership, express my unbounded appreciation of the loyal support that has been given to me by Commissioners of all grades for these past nine years, and explain that though my successor in this office will be there to attend to all needs and wants of the various counties, I will naturally, as Chief Guide, still be in the very closest touch always with all that goes on, and watching with warmest affection the Guide activities in the many counties which I have seen developing from those early days when so many of us started work together.

Lady Baden-Powell

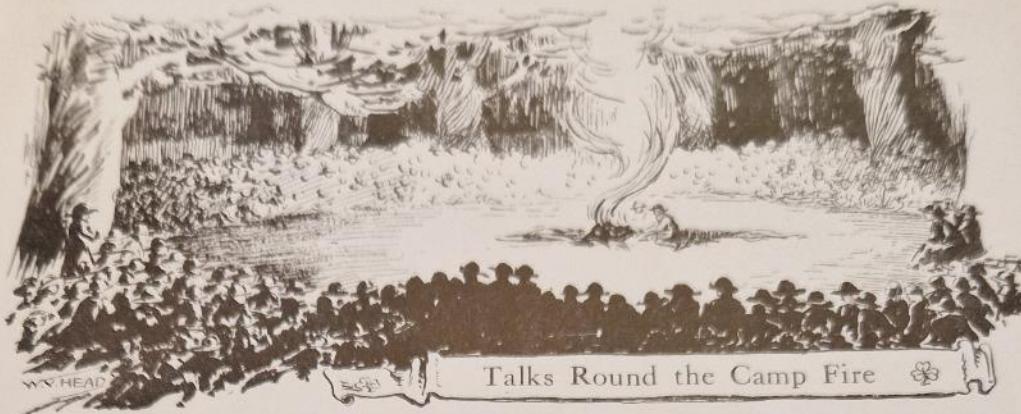
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I. "JOIE DE VIVRE."

HAVE you ever realised what a tremendous number of things in the average Guide's life are ruled by the words "have to"? I don't mean ordinary daily duties such as are common to humanity, but there are many every-day affairs in which we more fortunate people have freedom of choice, but in which the child of the working man is governed by an inexorable "have to."

For example: We feel ill, and we telephone and ask the doctor to come and see us at a time convenient to ourselves; or, we think it is time for our little girl to go to school, so we leisurely select a suitable academy and send her when it is convenient. But less fortunate people if they want to see a doctor "have to" call at the hospital or surgery at a definite time (and they "have to" take a bottle for the medicine). When their children reach a certain age they "have to" go to school, and again a few years later they "have to" leave. When they get a job they "have to" have an Insurance Card—and so on, and so on. They "have to" join a Trades Union, they "have to" close their shop on the half day, they "have to" do this and that and the other until they can hardly move for the number of things which either the Government or their Unions have imposed upon them.

Small wonder if the average child free from school (where, amongst other things you "have to" hold up your hand when you speak and say "excuse me" when you pass in front of another person)—small wonder if on the day she leaves school she "breaks out" into every kind of licence of which she can partake without bringing the arm of the law down upon her head. There is no law against powdering your face, and shingling your hair and wearing cobweb stockings, and going to the pictures, and walking five abreast along the parade laughing and singing as you go. "So," says she, "let us do it for all we are worth and show the world we have some individuality."

"Shall us?" "Let's!" That is the antidote to the dreary effects wrought by the boggart "have to."

And Guides. What about "the Guides"?

Well, if Captain is careful, if she has bolted and barred the door against the grim little boggart, then Company Meeting is the one glorious time in all the week where

you don't "have to" do anything—except the things you want to!

If you are lucky your Captain is one of those rare people in the grown-up world whose "shall us?" is always followed by a perfectly topping suggestion. "Shall us get up a Jumble Sale and go to Wembley on the proceeds? Shall us adopt a bed in the local hospital and take care of the baby in it? Shall us get up a Christmas Tree for the Brownies? Shall us go to Camp? or try for our Cook's Badge? or learn the Health Rules? Shall us . . . shall us . . . try specially hard this week to keep the Guide Law up to the hilt? . . . To all such questions comes the thunderous answer—"LET'S."

That is, if you are lucky and have learnt that the words "Guide Spirit" and "Joie de Vivre" are synonymous.

But the boggart "have to" loves to poke his nose in if he possibly can, and then Guiding becomes like this: "You 'have to' polish your shoes and bring a penny. You 'have to' clean your nails and tie some knots. You 'have to' learn some promises and say them to Commissioner in front of all the Company, and just when you are beginning to get the hang of things and perhaps have a chance of being a Leader, you arrive at the age of sixteen and then you 'have to' go into the Rangers!" Not much "Joie de Vivre" in these Companies, and they must not be surprised if they very often lose their older girls.

"Yes, but—" I hear some unfortunate Captain complaining, "but what about District and Division and County Competitions and Rallies which we 'have to' go in for? And what about all these new rules and regulations which keep appearing in the GAZETTE? All my time is occupied in getting their shoulder knots moved from one shoulder to the other and suchlike necessities."

To whom I reply: (a) That competitions are abominations if they are ever forced upon Companies, and that no Captain should make her Company enter unless they want to (but, you know dear Captains, there is such a thing as suggestion!); and (b) that I would remind you that the Chief himself has often said "It is Red Elastic, not Red Tape," and that the rules are there to help us rather than to hinder, that we have no

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right to disregard them, but that on the other hand we are not expected to follow blindly and without due consideration.

It is the spirit rather than the letter of the law which matters most. Guiding is, or should be, an oasis in the desert of the daily round, a "sanctuary" to which we can turn our thoughts in time of stress, a kind of happy playground where we find all the things that we want to find, and do all the things that we want to do, and are (or play at being) all the things that we want to be. A Guide "IS"—a Guide does not "have to" be anything.

"What made you decide to become a Guide?" "I once asked of a most unlikely-looking "Lone" (knowing her personally and intimately I was most surprised to see her wearing the Tenderfoot, though I rejoiced secretly, knowing that she would be a tremendous asset to the Movement). She replied: "Partly the contagious enthusiasm of a Guider I knew, but chiefly because she

said to me 'In Guiding you will meet with all that you enjoy and value most in life, and you will find that Guiding is the most wonderful channel for passing this on to other people.'"

What do we enjoy and value most in life? Is it winning competitions or forming Guards of Honour or saluting and clicking our heels? These things and their like are part of a glorious whole, but let us always remember that they are only "part."

A slavish entering for competitions and attention to rules may make for a smarter Company—you may find that you will be better at signalling and bandaging and knots and common sense, if you follow up every suggestion that you find in print—in a word, Efficiency will walk in at the door. But if you are not awfully careful, Guide Spirit, the really truly Guide Spirit, the "Joie de Vivre" which is going to carry you triumphantly through all your life, will fly out at the window.

The Chief Commissioner

I AM so glad that the Chief Guide is resigning her Chief Commissionership, because I know—and have reason to know—how the work is telling on her. How, on the other hand, her work has told on the Movement I should like to show, if I were not connected with her. So I won't. Indeed, there is little need to; you have only to look around and see for yourselves. Look back nine years and realise where the Movement stood then—practically unorganised, with districts isolated and struggling to do their best, but without Commissioners to help them or to keep them in touch with Headquarters. And then look at our present standing; already ahead of the Boy Scouts, where we used to follow their lead, firmly established on a fair standard of efficiency, on a splendid foundation of spirit, and complete in organisation where all are working together, in full freedom and elasticity, as a jolly family team, each member playing in her place and playing the game for her side and not for herself. Thus, as the Chief Guide has aptly put it, we are now "not an organisation but a movement—a sisterhood."

This happy issue is in the main due to the example of self-sacrificing tactful energy set by the Commissioners in their various degrees.

So it is to them and their leader that we others in the Movement owe a deep and lasting debt of gratitude.

The Selection of a Chief Commissioner.

The question has, very naturally, arisen as to the appointment of the next Chief Commissioner, and an idea was mooted that she should be elected by the County Commissioners from among their number. If she were dealing merely with England this would seem to be a very practical suggestion. But there is a fly in the ointment in the shape of a point of principle on which greater issues might depend. It is this:

A Royal Charter of Incorporation was granted to our Association after our aims and methods had been carefully inquired into by the Privy Council. Our Council is made responsible that those aims and methods

should be definitely adhered to. In order to ensure this the Council appoints Commissioners to represent it in Counties and Districts to see that the right principles are carried out locally. The Council necessarily appoints a Chief Commissioner to be responsible for the selection and appointment of these Commissioners and to act as their head and representative at Headquarters. But, in order that this Chief Commissioner should be a person acceptable to the body of Commissioners their opinion is asked before the appointment is made.

So in the end the selection comes to much the same thing as the above suggestion, except that if the Chief Commissioner were elected by the Commissioners instead of being appointed by the Council, the Council could not maintain their responsibility to Government, and a precedent would be established which might lead to other difficulties.

This system might of course be denounced as undemocratic. So it would be if it governed the administration of the Movement; but where properly organised, each locality is managed by its own elected Local Association, free to appoint its own officers and carry out its own rules so long as these come within the bounds of our principles. The Commissioner is there to ensure this, as well as to advise and help in her capacity as the representative of Headquarters. At the same time she acts as representative to Headquarters, of local needs, etc.

It is thanks to its loyal acceptance of this system that the Movement has achieved its present success, and this without infringing any of the principles laid down for guidance. Therefore we may well look forward with confidence to further successes yet ahead of us.

May the New Year bring plenty of them!

Adelieve Powell
Founder.

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A Farm in Ontario.

I WILL divide the talk into four headings—Winter, Spring, Summer and Fall, for each has its own special kind of work. You will notice I have used the word "Fall"—for if one has lived through four Canadian "Falls" one gets to associate the word with the singular beauty of that season.

Our farm is what is known as a "mixed" farm, that is wheat, oats, barley, and rye are grown, also sunflowers, corn—that is Indian corn or maize—sweet clover and a variety of grasses; and horses and cattle, hogs and poultry compose the stock. The cattle are all pure dairy cows, and I may add here that though the keeping of dairy cows adds largely to the work and responsibility of the woman on the farm, we consider them essential. The woman on a straight grain-growing farm would have far less to do, but in periods of partial crop failures when money would be short and times hard the dairy herd comes triumphantly into its own as the backbone of success on a Western farm.

Our house is large, even for England, and is as up-to-date and as modern as any house I know, with central heating in every room. My husband built it himself, even to the plumbing and the hot and cold water system.

Winter.

Winter on a mixed farm is really a very pleasant time for the hours of work are necessarily much shorter and there is plenty of time for dances, card parties, sleighing to see one's friends, curling, skating (in covered rinks) and an occasional moccasin dance on the ice. There is plenty of time to overhaul the children's summer clothes and generally prepare for spring. The men get up at about 6.30 instead of 4.30 in the spring and 5 in the summer. They are engaged in hauling the past season's crop to town on sleighs, generally at a temperature of about 30° below zero, and in getting out of the

* Reprinted from *The Imperial Colonist*.

Canada

The Four Seasons on a Farm in Western Canada from a Woman's Point of View*

Bush, or woods, next year's supply of fuel, for both cook stove and furnace burn wood.

The men come into breakfast at about 8, having milked the cows, attended to the stock and separated the cream. I never help milk in the winter time as

there is not the desperate rush there is in the spring when the crop is being hurried in. Breakfast over, we, that is the "hired girl" and I, set about our household duties. It is a simple routine, with plenty of time to do everything. As spring grows nearer I estimate the amount of beef that will be on hand when the frost goes, and that I "can" for summer use. The incubator is set going some time in March and the seed potatoes picked over. Two or three times a week about dusk, one is apt to hear the jingle of sleigh bells and into the yard, through the bluff, slides a party muffled up in furs. One recognises the horses before one does the occupants of the sleigh. It is a party of friends come for the evening. If it is a "surprise party" and not arranged over the ubiquitous telephone, they bring baskets of food with them, and before you know where you are the men have gone to the stables to help milk our cows and hurry up the "chores" generally, and the girls of the party are helping me in the house, getting ready a surprise supper. After supper we dance and play cards or do both. If there is a moon they all drive home about midnight, but if a storm comes up they stop the night and it is surprising how many we can put up in that way, for everybody helps. Frequently we do the same thing ourselves and one gets, I think, far more actual joy from staying with one's friends in this, to English ideas, casual and unpremeditated manner, than ever one can do in more formal England.

The end of March comes, the snow is going fast, there is running water everywhere and the steady hum of the farming mill and the chug-chug of the engine is heard

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from the granary where the men are clearing the seed. Colts are being broken in and spring calves are arriving. Mud appears, and alas, we find our spotless kitchen floor a greater source of anxiety.

I plant some cabbage and a few other seeds in boxes in the house so as to have fair-sized plants ready to transplant as soon as the weather permits. I begin to worry my husband about several things I want done before the spring rush starts, for when that is on the way nothing else matters, nothing else is considered but getting in the crop. My husband prepares the hot bed, I get him to take off the storm doors and windows and

to replace them with screen doors and windows to keep out that plague of a western farmhouse, flies and mosquitoes. The old question is again threshed out as to whether it is better to start our spring cleaning and painting *before* spring comes, when I would have the help of my husband, or to leave it till the mud of the Break-up has dried—when the hired girl and I would have to do it without male help. Every spring the floors are painted and varnished, and the bath room and the kitchen are painted all white, but if I leave it till after spring starts, well, I have to do it myself!

Plays to Act

Edited by MRS. STREATFEILD ("Kitty Barne")

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

Shadow Plays

MIMING in shadow is very fascinating, and makes a welcome change in Guide entertainments. It costs very little. All that is wanted is a sheet and a good strong light, and properties can be cut out of cardboard. Shadowland is a world of only two dimensions, and clothes can be as dingy and old as the hills as long as they are the right shape. It needs an autocratic producer, for the performers must never be allowed to look at their own shadows; they must always be in profile all the time, not only their faces but their limbs. Hands can be wonderfully expressive, but all the gestures must be sideways and must be kept at exactly the same distance from the sheet. A line on the floor is a help in this. (I remember seeing the lady in "Keys of Heaven" beautifully mimed in shadow by a Guider: it was amazing the humour and charm she conveyed by demure twiddling fingers and a turn of the wrist; just at the last verse, however, she forgot and threw out her arm in a broad gesture towards the sheet, and at once it became a monstrous distorted limb worthy of an Epstein Rima.)

A folk song can be sung before the sheet, which is acted in shadow. The singer should be very clear and as dramatic as possible, and for that reason a soloist is better than a chorus. The very poignant "Briery Bush" makes an excellent shadow play. The dashboard of the cart on which he is standing, cut out of cardboard with the noose hanging above, and the mother and father and grannie can be easily recognised.

Messrs. Stead publish two shadow plays, an amusing one called "Ug-ug, the Ogre," and a charming little nativity play, both by Hugh Mytton, price 4d. The latter is the Christmas story, first of all told by a lady to a group of children and then acted in shadow with carols sung outside. There are very full directions as to its production, and it should be very easy and inexpensive to do.

Hind Horn and Alice Brand. Two Ballad Plays adapted for children by Ruth Dodds. (Dodds, 61, Quayside, Newcastle. 1s.)

Hind Horn is a little play written in rhyming couplets after the manner of a ballad.

"Rise up, rise up, most noble lord,
I cannot give thee just reward."

It has the usual pretty ballad story. Lady Jean waits seven years for her shepherd lover Hind Horn, who returns from a Far Countree to claim her just as she is about to wed an importunate Prince of Spain. Played in a curtain set, very simply, it would be useful for Brownies or younger Guides.

Alice Brand, an interlude from the ballad by Sir Walter Scott,

has a much more involved story, and is so short that it would hardly be worth the trouble of producing.

Chin Chin. By Irene Plunket. (Players Press, 40, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2. 1s.) Stocked at Headquarters.

Amusing one-act plays are rare; this one is for only three characters, and should be excellent for Rangers.

Mrs. Spott is alone in her flat, terribly nervous of a new importation, a Chinese servant called John. Her friend, Miss Grist, who comes to spend Christmas with her and whom she regards as a tower of strength, proves herself to be very much the reverse. Both ladies work themselves into an agony of apprehension; they are convinced that John intends to murder them, and, egged on by her dithering friend, Mrs. Spott decides to attempt to murder him instead.

It is well written, the dialogue natural and amusing. The discomfiture of the strong-minded Miss Grist and complete accord between John and his mistress makes a good finish.

The Happy Man. By M. E. Irwin. (Humphrey Milford: Oxford University Press. 4d.) Stocked at Headquarters.

Here is a fantastic play for older Guides and Rangers. The King, a miserable dismal monarch, is told that the only cure for his malady is to wear the shirt of a happy man or woman. His three daughters set to work to find it for him. They sit on the palace walls, their legs dangling down, and question all the passers-by. The rich, the poor, the powerful, the humble and virtuous: they are none of them happy, and the Princesses are in despair. Then comes a strange little fellow, who lives in the woods with the animals and the village children as companions. He is entirely and perfectly contented; there is nothing he wants, nothing he hates, and he dances about playing his whistle, the only happy man. But when the Princesses beg him for his shirt that the King may be cured, alas! he does not possess one! This strikes the King as so amusing—that the only happy person in his kingdom is a man without a shirt to his back—that he bursts out laughing, and so is cured.

The Slippers of Cinderella. By Graham Robertson. (Heinemann. 3s. 6d.) One act, nine parts.

This play would be a success with any audience. It is funny with the kind of humour that is easy to bring off. A family party of girls and boys are awaiting the arrival of a rich relative, Aunt Maria; the family have come down in the world, and it is of the greatest importance that Aunt Maria should be impressed by their goodness, beauty and general appearance. One of the children happens to have three chestnuts, and as it is Hallowe'en she puts them in the fire and wishes a wish: that a Fairy Godmother would appear and grant them their desires, including a frock for Myra, who is to take her aunt to a lecture, a taxi in which to drive there and a cold chicken with which to regale their guest at high tea. There is a loud pop and the Godmother appears, makes her incantation and departs. The desires are granted with fairy tale splendour, to the horror and dismay of them all. The pumpkin coach, the bejewelled dress (so dreadfully unsuitable for the lecture), the banquet of peacocks and swans, are very cleverly indicated by the playwright and the producer need have no fear that the "props" will be beyond the company's means.

In the Beginning

WHAT are the things which are most important in a new Pack? Brown Owl after Brown Owl asks this question, and each year the answer grows a little clearer. We want first of all the things which will be of most use to our Companies; we want to develop the qualities which are frequently (not always) lacking in Guide recruits, and as an outcome of these qualities we hope to create the real Brownie atmosphere of goodwill and friendliness in which the right things will grow naturally from the right ways of thinking.

Most Owls aim, perhaps indefinitely, at browniness, but very often they make the mistake of thinking that the intangible thing which is called browniness should be produced first, so that all the other desired qualities may follow. Whereas the truth is, that if we aim first at "love and service and obedience," those things at the Brownie age will produce browniness. Love in a Brownie is pure friendliness. It is not love as older people know it. It is simply the instinct to be a friend of all the world. In some children it is already thwarted or perverted at eight years old, and then Brown Owl by means of her own love (which is, or should be, selfless and protective) must draw out in that Brownie the friendliness which comes of trust. Service again at the Brownie age is really helpfulness; not quite an instinct, but a desire so natural (if frequently inconvenient) that it is one of the best tools a Brown Owl can use in her work of character forming. It is true that a Brownie, being still in the individual stage of life, is often very selfish, because she sees things only from her own point of view and acts accordingly, but it is just in those three years from eight to eleven, that the desire to help should grow and overcome the self-interest until the Brownie reaches the stage of wanting to be one among a group of others and of wanting to help that group before herself, by which time she is ready for the patrol system.

And what does obedience mean at the Brownie age? Obedience comes always from a sense of the fitness of things; what we call generally a sense of proportion. In other words obedience is the result of understanding. If a child really understands something she is seldom disobedient concerning it. She adjusts herself unconsciously to that thing whether it be an idea, or a person, or a portion of society such as her home or school. She cannot understand completely (neither can we in our bigger relationships), but she has sufficient understanding to trust, and where there is trust there is obedience. The present day objection to obedience is due to the feeling that it is a repressive quality. (Nowadays we are terribly anxious not to repress anything, not even the things which should at any rate be subordinated.) But obedience really is an expressive quality, the natural outcome of faith and love. The Brownie adjusts herself to Brownies (the idea), to Brown Owl (the person) and to the Pack (her portion of society), and it is precisely because these three things are in their turn adjusted to her—her needs, her stage in life, her future—that Brownie work has such an influence upon the child.

For practical purposes Brown Owl must create a stock of Brownie ideas, which she does principally by games and stories. If a new Owl is afraid that she doesn't know any Brownie games she can begin with what she does know, that is to say with the games which she used to like herself, provided that she thinks out what each game means and uses it accordingly. There is hide and seek for one, the best game in the world. First it satisfies the hunting instinct, so strong in the Brownie. It also satisfies her craving for adventure

and gives scope for imitation. Therefore, played in the ordinary way, it is an excellent game. But Brown Owl probably has a feeling that her games ought to be "brown," and if she has chosen hide and seek it can be easily adapted to her purpose. The Brownies can hunt for Boggarts, or the Boggarts can chase a Brownie messenger; the fairies can dance in their ring until the goblins dash in and capture those who cannot hide; the little gnomes can creep out at night and rescue their friends from the giant's castle; or the Red Indians can prowl round the tents of the Pale-faces, who fight for their lives and exclaim when scalped: "Now it's my turn!" It is impossible to play such games without opportunities for bringing in those qualities and ideas at which we aim. Fair play is a lesson in love. To help each other and the Six is the beginning of service. To refrain from argument and interference is part of obedience. Singing games are very good for this last purpose, and if Brown Owl again declares that she doesn't know any, she can start with Nuts and May, or Oranges and Lemons.

Probably the first story a new Pack hears is the Brownie story itself, and if Brown Owl funks story-telling more than anything in the world let her remember that the sooner she starts, the sooner she will do it. The first meeting is the time for the first story. Brown Owl must in any case tell the children a good deal by way of explaining Brownies to them, and if she can tell them about Brownies she can tell them the Brownie story. The Pack will want to know it, which is half the battle, and Brownies are always more interested in the story itself than in the way it is told. For the first few meetings they will be all agog to hear, and that is Brown Owl's best chance to gain confidence in her own powers. The real secret of story-telling is to *want* to tell the Pack what is in the story, and to want it so much that by hook or crook the thing is done.

Then there is the test work to consider, for no Pack will last long unless the Brownies really think they are working. The recruit test gives enough practical work for the first meeting at least, and the most important part of that test, the understanding of the Law and Promise, the insight gained into Brownie ways and ideas, and Brown Owl's need to discover details of homes and parents, gives plenty of scope for intelligence and service during the time before enrolment. Health is brought in at once by the inspection, and handiwork can be introduced by letting the Pack start at once to decorate the Six corners, which they can conveniently be left to do while Brown Owl takes one or two at a time through the Recruit Test.

So by the time that the enrolment is reached a beginning has been made, and probably not only the Pack but Brown Owl also has learnt a good deal. After that, the scope of the second class work makes it fairly easy to balance the meetings, and Brown Owl, through books and intercourse and perhaps training classes, will become acquainted with more ways of carrying out Brownie work. All through the three years of a Brownie's life the same things hold good until she is ready to take her place in the Company and find out there how to adjust herself to wider surroundings and greater needs.

And it must not be forgotten that we too as Brown Owls have to develop in ourselves the same things that we ask of our Packs, in the light of our wider knowledge and in our own proper sphere. "Love and service and obedience" in a Guider are different in degree from those

(Continued on page 24.)

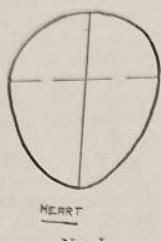
Gilcraft Talks on Ambulance Work*

By DR. W. L. STEPHEN

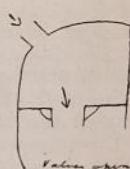
IV. THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.

ALL the different parts of the body are nourished by fluids and oxygen carried by the blood. In addition, the blood removes the waste materials. Blood consists of a clear yellowish liquid in which float enormous numbers of small round bodies, called Corpuscles. These are of two kinds—(a) Red corpuscles which carry the Oxygen; and (b) White corpuscles which act as scavengers and help to kill any germs which have gained entrance. They are in much smaller numbers than the red, the proportion being about 1 in 500. These corpuscles float in the clear liquid—they are not dissolved in it.

As the heading of this article suggests, the blood circulates round and round the body in a continuous stream, the motive power being the heart. The heart lies in the chest between the two lungs, but mostly on the left side, and is like an elastic bag with strong walls made of muscle. The muscle contracts or tightens about seventy-two times every minute, and each time it does so blood is spurted out. Clasp your hands together so as to leave a hollow in the middle, put them partly into a basin of water, and alternately squeeze and relax. You will find that each time you squeeze water spurts out, and as you relax it rushes in again to fill the hollow. That is exactly how the heart works.



No. I.

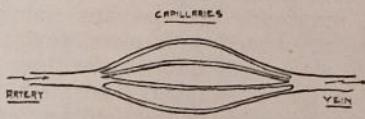


No. II.



The heart is divided into two halves (No. I) by a vertical partition in the centre, and each half is again divided by horizontal partitions, so that we have four chambers.

The horizontal divisions have each an opening through which the blood can flow, but only in one direction, for these openings have got small (No. II) movable flaps or valves which prevent the blood from flowing backwards. Look at the sketches, and you will see how they work.



No. III.

When the heart is expanding, blood flows into the two top chambers and through the openings into the lower parts. Then when the heart starts to contract the pressure of the blood closes the valves so that nothing can pass. Two other openings allow the blood to flow, not back into the upper chambers, but out into the

* Reprinted from *The Scouter*.

body. These are also guarded by valves, which work in the same way, but close and open alternately with the valves in the middle partition, so that when the heart is expanding, and filling with blood ready for its next pump, they are closed, and the blood already driven out cannot return until it has circulated to the body.

Let us trace the blood after it leaves the left side of the heart (No. IV). It is pumped into a big pipe called an Artery. You will see from the sketch how it goes up to the neck, curves round and turns downward behind the heart, coming gradually to the centre of the body. Here it splits and one-half goes down each leg. As it goes it gives off branches to the head, the arms, the various organs. Each of these branches again divides and subdivides like the twigs of a tree until every part of the body has a tiny artery supplying it.

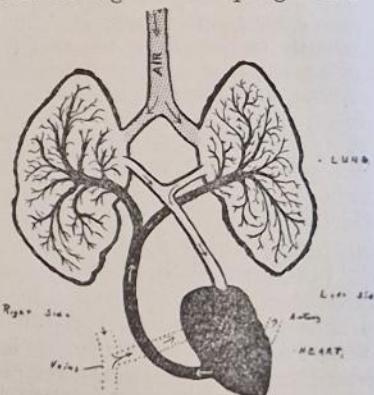
No. III. When these tiny branches become very small they are called Capillaries, whose walls are so thin that the oxygen, and fluids contained in the blood, can pass through and so reach the various tissues to feed them. At the same time the waste materials in the body pass into the capillaries and are carried away. The blood, which on leaving the heart was pure and bright red, now contains impurities—e.g. CO_2 in place of O —and has lost its brightness of colour, being now of a dark red.

One capillary now joins another, till gradually they form bigger vessels, and these are called Veins.

The veins join together as they approach the heart, and finally all the impure blood pours into two big veins, which empty together into the (No. V) right upper chamber of the heart. Thence it flows into the right lower chamber, and when the heart contracts is pumped into a big pipe which carries it to the lungs. In the lungs the blood vessels branch again until they form a great network of tiny vessels with very thin walls. The lungs consist of big elastic sponges into which air is sucked each time we breathe, and so the blood is now surrounded by air. It gives up its CO_2 and gets O in exchange, and then, purified, returns to the upper left chamber of the heart, down to the left lower chamber, and so out to the body again.

Each time the heart beats you can feel a corresponding throb in any of the arteries. This is called the *pulse*, and occurs about seventy-two times in a minute. After vigorous exercise it is much faster, but in health soon slows down on resting. As the blood-stream passes through the many small capillaries it loses this throb, and in the veins no pulse can be felt at all, but the blood just moves along in a steady flow.

If an artery is cut, you will notice that the blood flows out in spurts and is brighter red. From a vein the flow is steady and the blood much darker in colour. This point is important in the treatment of bleeding.



No. V.

County Organisation of Lone Guiding

LONE GUIDING in Counties divides itself into four sections: the Lone Guiders' Circle, Division Lone Companies for ex-Guides and Rangers, County Companies for girls who by reason of the distance from the nearest active Company are unable to join in the usual way, and Lone Patrols attached to active Companies.

It has been suggested that it might be helpful to Counties in organising Lone Guiding if something was written about the ways and means of running Lones. I propose dealing with this in three articles, starting with the largest section of the branch, Division Lone Companies.

Month by month more and more Guides between the ages of 14 and 16 and Rangers of 16 and upwards are obliged to give up active Guiding because their work makes it impossible for them to carry on. It is encouraging to Guiding to feel that numbers of these Guides and Rangers are loth to give up Guiding and would seize at any opportunity of avoiding that. It has been found that Lone Guiding can supply the needs of these girls. The feeling of comradeship, the help of suggestions and the knowledge that they are still linked on to the endless chain of Guiding, is perhaps what they need most and is going to help them at a time in their lives when they first go out into the world to face life with all its difficulties and ups and downs.

Division Lone Companies, one for Guides and one for Rangers, are proving the best method of supplying the need of these girls. One Division Lone Captain with a Lieutenant in each District is sufficient in most cases for both Companies. The Company is divided into Patrols and run by means of monthly circular letters, an occasional meeting for those who are able to attend, and camp. Personal letters are also written to each member of the Company from time to time by the Captain or Lieutenant, and the Court of Honour is held by means of the Court of Honour Book. (Details of how a Court of Honour is thus run will be explained in the next article.)

As in an active Company the Captain has to find out the mental and physical abilities of each girl, should have a knowledge of her home and surroundings and of the work she is doing. This she obtains where possible by seeing the Guide or Ranger or through the Captain of the Company of which the girl was a member.

Few of the members of these Companies have much time for writing, and this has to be taken into consideration in the running of Division Lone Companies.

In the circular letter interest can be aroused in such subjects as poetry, art and music. Handicrafts can be encouraged and instruction given, and by discussion and suggestion much may be done to help the Lones in their choice of books.

In many cases, more often in Lone Ranger Companies, the Rangers are too busy even to write a letter once a month. For them has been devised the Company Log Book containing the photograph and history of each Lone Ranger. A short letter or article is added to the book each month by the Captain and a page is left for questions and remarks by the Rangers themselves. This Log Book reaches each Lone Ranger once a month. In the parcel she finds an addressed label for her to tie on when she is ready to pass the book on to the next on the list and a postcard addressed to the Captain, on which she is asked to state the date of posting. This is done in order that the Captain may know where the book has got to, and, if there is any delay, who is causing it. After reading the Log Book the Lone Ranger signs her name, and, unless she wishes, need write nothing further.

In these Companies we have the knowledge at our back that Guiding really means something to these Guides and Rangers who become Lones; we know that they want to carry on without the excitement of weekly meetings and continual outward show of uniform. With the Rangers we try to help them to carry out their fourth promise of service to the community, by giving them some active form of service wherever possible, in the way of helping Post Guides or hospitals. In all things our aim is to help them to realise that it is living Guiding that matters and that whatever work they are doing, it is as citizens and therefore as Guides.

Whenever possible Lones are encouraged to join in with Division and District activities and are made to feel that the word "Lone" is lone only in the sense that they are privileged to work alone for the well-being of the whole, doing so because they know there are countless others reaching out towards the same goal, bound together by the threefold promise made at their enrolment and realising through Guiding that "No man goeth alone."

Teeth

By the RIGHT HON. FRANCIS DYKE ACLAND

Chairman of the Dental Board of the United Kingdom.

I HAVE had the honour to be permitted by the Girl Guides Association to bring before the readers of the GAZETTE an appeal asking for their co-operation in the campaign of the Dental Board to increase public knowledge of the importance of oral hygiene (which in simple language just means mouth health).

It would be of the greatest assistance to us in this campaign if Guiders would include in the splendid health advice which, as I well know, they give to their Companies, some special instruction on the care of the teeth. There is no body of women who have a more widespread and thorough-going influence with the girlhood of the nation than have the Captains of Guide Companies; and it is with the young that we must begin (especially with the girls who are the future mothers) if we want to make a real inroad on the pre-

vailing ignorance of the supreme value of healthy teeth. Perhaps I may suggest a few points which might be brought clearly before Guide Companies.

In the first place they must realise that every breath of air we take in and every mouthful of food passes through the mouth. To have decayed teeth in one's mouth, therefore, is like having a dirty puddle permanently at one's house door. Everything that passes through the door brings dirt into the house.

Secondly, therefore, a bad tooth doesn't just mean "the toothache," though this is disagreeable enough, but it means that the poison-germs, which make their home in that bad tooth, are all day long and all night long sending poison into the whole system. This poison sets up various diseases, which medical knowledge

(Concluded on page 24.)

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and with ridiculously small heads, a feature that first gained them their scientific name of *Leptocephalus*. During the first months of their lives these transparent leaf-like youngsters grow very rapidly, and in their first summer reach an average length of about 25 mm. They then begin to rise from the depths, coming towards the surface waters, and are taken in the specially constructed nets for collecting at depths of 50 to 25 metres.

And now these delicate transparent larva start upon their long and perilous voyage across the Atlantic towards the shores of Europe, a migration that will take them the whole of the first three years of their existence to accomplish; the journey being carried out partly by the eastward movement of the surface waters of the sea, partly by their own exertions.

During their first summer the little larva are in the Western Atlantic, west of 50° W. Long.; while by the second summer they have reached the central Atlantic and have grown considerably in length, though they have not changed in shape or general appearance, and now measure about 50 to 55 mm. in length. The third summer of their lives finds them arriving off the coastal banks of Europe, but still retaining their leaf-like shape and transparency, and now measuring about 75 mm. in length. In the autumn and winter of this, the third, year of their existence, they gradually change their shape until they acquire the form of tiny trans-

parent eels; and the following spring sees them swimming inshore and as "elvers" or "eel-fry," making their way in vast numbers up the rivers and across the damp meadows far inland into the dykes, ponds and lakes.

In the course of his investigations, Dr. Schmidt discovered that the breeding ground of the American eel is in close proximity to that of the European eel, and that the young larvae of both species were often to be found living together. But this is only an association lasting during the early infancy of the two species, which later separate and depart for their respective continents. Therefore no American eel ever reaches the shores of Europe, and no European eel ever ascends an American river. One of the principal factors responsible for the sorting out of the two species is the difference of the length of what we may term the early childhood—the larval stage—of these two species; that of the American eel occupying only about one year, while that of the European eel occupies three years. Consequently the American species must necessarily seek a nearer landfall, and therefore makes at once towards the shores of America and the West Indies, while the European eels—taking nearly three times as long over their larval stage—are able with the help of the ocean currents and their own movements to cross the Atlantic and find their way as tiny elvers up the rivers of Europe and the British Isles.

My Overseas Post Bag

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

AN interesting letter about Overseas Guiding has come from far off Santo Domingo, in the West Indies. A Brownie Pack was started there last January by an English Guide Associate whose letter I will quote.

"As to Headquarters, the wife of the Archdeacon kindly allowed us the use of her beautiful garden. . . . Twelve happy and radiant children entered the realm of Brownieland that morning. For two of the children the Pack meeting meant a drive of thirty miles every Saturday (and it need hardly be said that these two were always the most punctual). The making of our totem was a tremendous task, but we set to work and evolved one out of cocoanut palm stems for the base and the lid of an old linen basket padded with paper and covered with chamois leather. A Scout friend drew an owl in the middle and dancing pixies round the brim. . . . All that I had learnt from attending Pack meetings in South Norwood I passed on to these Brownies, who were the keenest of learners. As most of them were American we registered as an American Pack, and more than welcome did the Great Brown Owl of America make us feel. As a result of this Pack being formed two others are in process of formation: one for English-speaking coloured children, and another for little Spanish-speaking Dominicans."

I quote some further letters I have received.

Of the 7th Shanghai Company, the Captain writes:—

"The Company consists of thirty-two Chinese girls, most of whom have passed the Second Class Badge and are now working for other badges which have to be adapted to their needs. A team entered for the Jamboree and enjoyed the competition with other Companies. In June fourteen girls entered for the Ambulance Test and passed, being the first groups of Chinese girls to pass this test. They help in fire drill and act as ushers in the school."

Miss Lindenmeyer, of Hungary, writes:—

"Our summer camps were splendid, though we have had awfully bad weather—stormy, rainy, cold—worse than that of last year during the World Camp. But it gave occasion to show that our Guiders and Guides have the right Guide spirit. They braved every kind of thunderstorm, hail, inundation, etc. But not one of the children caught cold; they returned rosy and healthy home, quiet and Guide-like in their manners, to the greatest pleasure of their parents. This was the best propa-

ganda for the Movement. Naturally many Companies are starting in every part of the country. . . . The World Camp was of the greatest help to us, and I am looking to the next one with the greatest pleasure."

Apropos of a letter about the desirability, or otherwise, of a World Flag one of my correspondents says:—

"We honour the nationalism of every people, and if we greet their flag we feel reverence to their innermost soul. To greet the English Flag means for us to greet the great Anglo-Saxon spirit who lived and worked since centuries and gave many beautiful ideas and deeds to the whole of mankind."

This is a spontaneous tribute which is very precious and which makes one hope that we shall continue to act up to our ideals.

I promised to give a list of the foreign Girl Guide and Girl Scout magazines. I will not guarantee the exact prices. In some cases those I have given are for inland subscribers only, in others they are for foreign subscribers. But by writing to the Editor you can easily find out. A subscriber from Scotland, who is taking in "The American Girl" and "L'Alouette," says that they are both being much enjoyed by her Company.

"Alouette" (8 francs). Mlle. Mouchon, 135, Avenue de Suffren, Paris 7.

"Joie et Travail" (4 francs, inland postage). 75, Boulevard Clovis, Brussels.

"Le Message" (7 fr. 50). Girl Guide de Belgique, Palais d'Egmont, Brussels.

"The American Girl" (2 dollars). C/o the Girl Scouts, 670, Lexington Avenue, New York City.

"K.F.U.K. Speiderne Blad." Fronen Agnes Nostvik, Holbergs Plass I, Christiania, Norway.

"Udgivet af K.F.U.K. Spedjerner I Danmark." Miss Anna Peterson, Molholm, Vejle, Denmark.

"Sii Preparata" (10 lire). Corso Rosmini, Rovereto, Trentino, Italy.

"La Ficelle" (5 francs). Mlle. Mouchon, 135, Avenue de Suffren, Paris 7.



Photo]

Snow Geese, Canada Geese and Whistling Swans.

[A. H.-W.]

With Guiders in Canada

PART II.

AT last, at Windsor, we met some real live Canadian Rangers and Guides. It happened at 8 p.m., but the whole of that day had glowed with eventfulness, so there was much to relate before we formed a circle round an imaginary camp fire.

Commissioner Mrs. Stanley Wallace (better known as Captain Jean) drove us thirty or forty miles to Kingsville, on the west of Lake Erie, to visit Jack Miner and his bird reservations. "Uncle Jack" (as he wishes all to call him) is a farmer of very remarkable personality. When a boy he learnt to shoot birds, but he never enjoyed that form of sport and soon gave it up, becoming instead an ardent protector of wild life. He lives in a timber house with a flowery garden. A placard on the path tells its own tale: "I love my friends and visitors, but please let me be quiet on Sundays.—Your friend, Jack Miner."

He showed us a boxful of aluminium tags that he had attached to the legs of some of the myriads of wild ducks, geese and swans that frequent his large ponds during the Spring and Fall migrations. When some of these marked birds fall to the gun, perhaps far north in Alaska or south in Carolina, the tag bearing Jack's address is returned to him. Thus he can make accurate maps of the paths of migration of many kinds of water birds. An interesting episode occurred whilst we were watching three species of wild birds—Snow Geese, Canada Geese and Whistling Swans—feed on corn thrown for them on the pond. Suddenly every bird ceased feeding. "It must be a bird of prey," exclaimed Jack. Then, in the distance we saw a black speck advancing, and our field glasses discovered an eagle. Somehow the birds had become aware of the danger. The eagle swooped round the pond and then retreated, upon which the birds slowly resumed feeding. We had had a thrill!

Jack told us that in Spring, whilst on migration, water birds sometimes meet with a sad acci-

dent by being swept over the Falls. They clamber up a wall of ice formed in the water below, and are sometimes rescued. If so, bruised and broken, they are sent to him. Three Snow Geese, basking in sunshine and apparently enjoying perfect health had come to the pond from this cause, and licking it, had stayed there.

Then we went through the spinneys of Scots pines that Jack had planted eleven years ago to provide shelter for land birds. We saw the disused nests of many American robins, each with its mud lining looking so like that of our song-thrush. We saw too a cuckoo's nest, for the Canadian bird is well behaved and tends her own young, as every mother bird should do. A catbird mewed at us, and a killdeer plover piped. We left Uncle Jack and his family knowing that we had gained an ineffaceable memory of a beautiful experience.

We drove on to visit a Boy Scouts' camp, but we found it had broken up a few hours earlier, so we could only admire the spotless neatness of the camping ground, on which the débris was still burning. Lucky Scouts and Guides who camp on Mr. Herring's estate! Four redheaded woodpeckers were playing on one dead tree trunk, and the whole place seemed alive with glorious birds.

Last, but by no means least, we returned to Windsor to find about thirty Captains, Rangers and Guides awaiting Captain Jean and her English friends. How they sang! It was as vigorous as the most vigorous camp fire singing at home, and the songs seemed very familiar and homely too. And the English Captain sang too—solos that the Guides seemed to like, and the Lone Guide pow-wowed about English robins and nightingales, in case Canada thought that England had no birds, and then the Rangers and Guides sang again till the clock forced us all to say Good-night. Thus ended a week of touring in company with Canadian Guides—a thing to be recommended whole-heartedly.

A. HIBBERT-WARE.



Photo] Uncle Jack, Captain Jean and [A. H.-W.
Muriel Main (behind).



Teaching the Union Jack

TAKE a piece of blue paper, and cut it in size double the length of the width. Fold it diagonally, so that a definite crease is made from corner to corner. Fold again at a narrow interval on either side of the main crease, each crease being exactly the same distance apart on both diagonals. Next fold the paper again squarely and crease it for the plain Cross of St. George.

You are now ready for colouring. The Guide takes a piece of white chalk, and chalks in the St. Andrew's Cross right across the diagonals. She then fills in half of St. Patrick's Cross in red, covering up half of St. Andrew's, alternately one side and the other. Then comes the red of St. George within its creases, and the flag appears complete. The explanation now must be made that by the rules of heraldry no two colours may be represented as coming together, but must be separated by an *argent* (silver) line. Therefore a white chalk line must now be added round St. George's Cross and on the one side of St. Patrick against the blue of St. Andrew.

Picture Writing

HAVE you ever tried teaching the Guide tracking signs as picture writing? The arrow is the picture of a road with a little tracker (the arrow head) walking up it. The cross is where two roads meet, and as you cannot go up two at once, you stop short and look for another sign. The oblong of the hidden letter is the piece of birch-bark, or parchment, on which it is written, and again the little arrow shows the direction in which the tracker has gone to hide it. The "gone home" sign is the picture of the chieftain's house with a barricade all round it. The—but I'm not going to tell you any more; you must think them out for yourselves! Try this way of teaching the tracking signs to your young recruits and see how it answers. H. D.

A Tip for Ties

THIS tip is not meant to encourage laziness, but to be a help to those people who through force of circumstances have often to make a very rapid change into uniform, and are sometimes torn between sacrificing either tidiness or punctuality.

Take a pair of sharp scissors and cut through your tie at the back of the neck. Turn down each end and carefully cut out about an inch of the inside padding; then neatly turn in and machine or stitch the cut ends, and sew on a press-hook. Fasten the presshook and put on the tie, tying the most beautiful knot you can possibly manage. Undo the presshook and press the knot with a cool iron.

Thereafter, in putting on that tie all you have to do is to click it round your neck and the deed is done. Badges can be polished and pinned in position earlier in the day in preparation for the evening rush.

M. M. R.

A Nature Game

Tree Spotting.

The Captain has a number of branches of trees of various kinds laid out before her.

The Leaders each send up a Guide from their Patrols to whom a particular specimen is pointed out by the Captain. The Guides inspect it, and may compare it with the other specimens, and then run back to their Patrols, and so describe each of their special branches that the Patrol guess what it is. Should the Patrol not be able to guess the tree from the description given, a second Guide is sent to observe, and in her turn gives a further description; the whole Patrol except the Leader may be sent up.

The Patrol whose Leader first runs up with the correct answer to the Captain wins the point.

Object of game.

(1) Accurate observation, leading the Guides to discover trees both from their differences and their likenesses.

(2) In order to give a clear description of the branch the Guides must understand simple technical terms, which they will then be encouraged to learn.

This game may be varied by using flowers, etc. A. M.

Sheet-bend.

Two trees grew side by side in a wood, so close to each other that their roots grew together. (This makes the loop, with the two ends sticking up.) A snake (a separate piece of cord) coiled his way up between the tree-roots (through the loop), round the two tree-trunks, and was so long that he could twist under his own tail (end of rope passes under standing part).

H. D.

The Born Leader: A Word of Warning

WHAT a difference it makes to our poor little Company when we see a "born leader" emerging from amongst the recruits. At last we shall have a good Patrol Leader and the Company will go ahead.

Now stop a minute and think. What are we working for, a good Company or a good woman of 25?

Undoubtedly we are working for the good of the girl; then *go slow*. The crab of all education is the push the clever child gets. Brain strength lies in slow development. The slow child that will never overwork itself will very likely turn out the best and the most capable in the end. The brilliant child is worn out before it has had a chance to make anything of its life.

In all occupations, to be really satisfactory you must know the spade work from the very bottom upwards. The brilliant child, the born leader, if left to itself will lead in the nursery, kindergarten, school, Company, and fall headlong into its job in life, and then the end will come. It cannot keep the job; it does not know the spade work, it has never been led. So let us see to it that these children seldom do lead, but that they learn the true meaning of it through being led, and then when they go out into the world they will lead and lead wisely.

May I add one word on teaching children generally? The dull child can learn as long as ever it likes and will never harm itself. The brilliant child will not know when to stop and will wear out its little brain. This, I think, is one of the faults of the Montessori system; it trusts the child to stop in time, which is psychologically wrong with a clever child. These children must only learn for a very short time and be given the same old things to learn over and over again. This occupies them without unduly taxing their brains.

R. M.

Knotty Stories

Reef.

Two frogs set out to play leap-frog (each should be represented by a different coloured piece of cord). The green frog (left hand) got under the red frog (right hand) and jumped right over his back (this makes first knot). They then turned to meet each other again, and once again the green frog (now in the right hand) got under the red one and jumped over his back.

Clove-hitch.

A mole began to burrow his way uphill, but as it was steep he soon came down again (end of cord twists round stick and diagonally down again), but he soon started off once more, and this time turned off under his own original run (end passes under first twist).

Guides should also know how to tie a clove-hitch by making two loops to put over the top of a post.

The Wiser Virgins

THE children of the moment make astonishing remarks, and even their views on Bible stories are up to date.

A small boy, hearing the story of the wise and foolish virgins, lately remarked: "If the wise virgins had been Girl Guides they would have given the others some of their oil, and then there would not have been all that fuss."



Nature

From a Londoner's Point of View.

ALL London Guiders interested in Nature know that hopeless kind of feeling that they never get much chance, intensified a hundredfold in the spring, when every Nature article one reads says now is the time to watch and study the habits of our birds. We strive valiantly to take heart and determine to do our best in the Parks, knowing only too well, that if we do see the commencement of an interesting nuptial display—the cock dragging his wings and making little rushes at his mate—that some dog will have spotted it just as soon as we did and rush wildly up, putting an end to it all! But I didn't intend to point out our difficulties, but to hold out hope.

Whenever I have watched birds nest-building, it has always seemed to be a time of real hard work, keeping both birds busy, and it was very interesting to study a pair of ring-doves whose methods were quite different. Of course, the nest, when finished, speaks of indolence, but the gloriously happy time and the amount of love-making that the ring-doves manage to get in, seems to justify such an untidy nest.

Quite one of the most fascinating little episodes that I have ever seen in connection with birds, was when I was once at the dentist's! Sitting in his chair there is quite a nice view of three splendidly grown trees and a corner of some gardens. Until last week I have never seen anything but sparrows—by the way, I do wish kind, encouraging people would stop telling us how much we can learn from sparrows; when you've watched them for several years grubbing in the roads, and heard them chirping ceaselessly outside your windows, and are aching for the real thing, it's so hard to bear patiently with these people. The dentist found it difficult to account for the fact that my head would move a little more to the left than was convenient for him, but two ring-doves moving about on a branch had attracted my attention to a collection of twigs in a fork of the tree; the hen moved leisurely about the nest while the cock continually raised and slightly spread his tail. Then they moved up and down the big branches, snapping off twigs and carrying the pieces back to the nest. Once they both spent a few moments arranging the twigs, moving them in and out of each other, but usually they just dropped the twig on to the pile and walked up the branches for more. Presently the hen flew away to the next tree, which was a plane, and brought one or two twigs from there; then, thinking she had done enough for the moment, she stayed sitting on a branch of the plane tree. The cock carried on gallantly with the nest building for about five minutes; then the sight of her sitting there, preening herself, was

too much for him and he flew to her, settling two feet away. Then came quite the most attractive part—they moved nearer and nearer to each other, with almost imperceptible hops, and finally, when they were close up to each other, they kissed, not once but several times. She eventually went back to the elm and settled down on the nest and he stayed near. Never once did I hear them coo. All this took about an hour and a half, with various painful jabblings going on in my mouth. I have to go to the dentist again next week, and for the first time in my life shall look forward to my visit to further my acquaintance with the ring-doves.

V. Z. W.

TENDERFOOT?

The Captain left the Lieutenant and returned to find the clubroom door locked. After a lot of trouble she got in by one of the windows. Nailed up over the fire-place was a bit of paper on which was written:

"Have gone to fetch matches. You will find the key outside under the third flowerpot on the window sill."

To Make Papier Maché

TAKE pieces of paper about the size of the top of an ordinary teacup, torn not cut up; soak well in paste and beat one on top of the other with a wooden implement; I use a wooden darning mushroom. The edges must overlap well and never be exactly on the edge of the underneath piece. The paste is ordinary flour paste made with hot water and a little alum in it. The paper must be beaten very hard so that the edges almost melt into one another.

The best paper is the kind grocers use; thick brown paper will do, but not newspaper or any kind of writing paper. A good plan is to have a mould to work on, but the mould or whatever you start the first layer on must be greased, or else the finished papier maché will not come off.

When sufficient layers have been beaten together to make the thickness required, the edges should be trimmed with a sharp knife and bound with strips of thin paper, but do not trim until quite dry. The whole can be painted with any kind of paint, but should be sized off.

It is not necessary to wait for each separate layer to dry; you can go on putting them one over the other as long as you beat it well and do not leave any bubbles of paste.

Guides should experiment with papier maché, and make their plates and mugs for camp, in the winter months. A. J.

Tips for Making Games

(1) Most Patrols are uneven in number, but don't let Guides drop out of a game if you can help it. Let one or two Guides run twice rather than have someone not playing, or having to change sides so that they are not playing for their own Patrol.

(2) Don't arrange the game so that your worst player drops out first, but try to arrange that she can stay in to the end, and get as much practice as the best player, although she may not be able to score.

(3) Get your Guides to clap the winning team and not themselves!

(4) Let your Leaders take the games as well as the Guiders; this is excellent practice for them and gives them self-confidence.

(5) Don't have games rewarded with prizes; encourage everyone to play up for their side for the sake of the game.

(6) Keep a note-book of games yourself, and encourage your Leaders to do the same.

(7) Make up your own games; it isn't half as difficult as it may appear to be before you really try! H. D.

Games

Telegrams (Signalling Game).

Patrols stand in files spaced up the length of the room, No. 1 facing 2 and 3, and a space between 4 and 5. At the signal each No. 1 signals a set of initial letters to No. 2, who reads them to No. 3. No. 3 then runs with them to No. 4, who has to make them into a telegram about a rally. She gives the telegram to No. 5, who runs with it to the Guider, and then takes the place of No. 1 so as to send the next message.

Signalling Snatch.

This can be played with Morse or Semaphore, and the signalling done with a flag or on a whistle. The Guides stand facing each other along the two walls of the room, and each side is given the same set of letters, one to each Guide, beginning at one end of the line one side, and the other at the opposite. A hat is placed in the middle of the floor between the two lines, and when a letter is signalled both Guides of that letter try to secure the hat for their side, the one getting it winning a point.

Tunnel Relay (Patrol Team Game).

Each Patrol stands two deep and the partners hold up their arms in arches. At the signal the two in front drop hands, double round the outside of their team, join hands again at the bottom and run up under the arches till they reach the top again. As soon as they are back the next pair starts, running under the leader's arch first.

The Music Sheet

After your Guides have committed the words of your song to memory, and when they have a full comprehension of the meaning of the same words, it will be time to introduce them to the tune. Your aim in rendering a song should be to sing it as near as possible to the manner in which the composer wrote it—to get inside his mind, in fact. This is not so difficult as it sounds, for they who know how to observe will find that practically all composers have dotted their music with words and marks, each of which gives a definite order as to how a note, bar, or phrase is to be sung. Thus it will be seen that before a song can be properly sung the singer or conductor must make herself thoroughly familiar with all the mystic signs appearing in it. A musical dictionary is essential to even the most educated musician, and *Cassell's Dictionary of Musical Terms*, price 1s. 3d., will be found very useful as it is of convenient size for the pocket. Every unfamiliar or half-familiar word should be looked up, as it is only with a perfect knowledge of the composer's intention that we should dare to sing his songs.

The first thing to be observed before starting to read an air should be the indication of *tempo*, e.g. *lento*, *allegro ma non troppo*, *scherzo*, etc. These indications of tempo, or speed, are usually written in Italian, so it is well to commit to memory a list of the more usual ones, with their meanings, in such order as *lento*, *adagio*, *andante*, *allegro*, *presto*: these five are the principal speed marks; there are also the diminutives such as *lentissimo*, *allegretto*; words such as *maestoso*, *alla marcia*, etc. are more an indication of the manner in which the composition should be rendered than of its actual speed. Most modern songs have also a metronomic speed indication, e.g. $\text{♩} = 60$; in this case it means that the metronome needle must be placed opposite the number 60, and that then each tick of the instrument will be of one crochet's value. A metronome is invaluable for ascertaining the correct tempo of any piece of music, and it is an excellent corrective for those who will not keep up to time to make them sing their songs over and over to a metronome's accompaniment until they are time-perfect! A new metronome should not cost more than 30s., and a second-hand one should be a great deal less; it is well worth while to buy one.

Remember that once embarked upon your song you are nowise justified in slowing down or quickening up unless the composer expressly says *ritardando* or *accelerando*; the same even time must be steadily maintained throughout, for in this matter more than in any other do they who know judge of your artistry. Only if *rubato* or *ad lib.* is written may you be wayward and go as you please; and you must not slow down at the end of a verse, or even at the end of the song, without the composer's written consent.

(To be continued.)

(Continued from page 13).

same things in a Brownie, but unless we have adjusted ourselves to life as a whole we shall never be able to train the Brownie to do so in part. For us love must be giving, not taking; service a way of life, not a daily good turn; and obedience based on our faith in God, the constant reaction of ourselves to His will. What we ask of our Brownies in a small way we must give ourselves in a greater, for so only can we be Brown Owls, and so only can we prepare the children to be Guides

R. F. H.

Reviews

The World Wide Camp. An action song for Girl Guides. Words by Dorothy Pleydell Bouvier; music by Arthur Trew. (Curwen Edition, 1472. Price 2s.) Stocked at Head-quarters.

Why this is described as an action song we are unable to fathom. The music is above the average accepted as suitable for this type of song, but will Guide singers please note that the tune loses most of its point if it is sung unaccompanied? The words are not of quite so good a stamp as the music, but they contain nothing offensive to the sensitive ear. Altogether we can say that this is one of the best examples of that difficult-of-accomplishment musical feat, the we're-being-good-and-therefore-we're-being-happy marching song that have been offered to Guides since the inception of Guiding.

Shadows of Night. Words by Harold Boulton; music arranged by Arthur Somervell. (Cramer. 2s.)

A charming song written especially for Guides; the distinguished author and composer have given us of their best. Mr. Boulton's words are delightful, and Mr. Somervell has arranged them to a beautiful setting of the air *Golden Slumbers*. Much as we dislike and distrust new words to old airs we cannot but make an exception in this case; Guides will find this a suitable song for singing at camp fires.

Teeth

(Continued from page 15.)

has recently discovered are directly connected with bad teeth—such as headaches, indigestion, and worse troubles still, such as rheumatism, tuberculosis and even cancer. It may interest Guides to know that since some of the Approved Health Insurance Societies have started dental benefit, illnesses of this sort among their members have decreased remarkably. One such society shows a decrease of 40 per cent.

A third point which, perhaps, Guides will realise for themselves, is that even a plain face is attractive when the "Guide smile" reveals a row of shining regular teeth, while the prettiest face is often spoiled if its owner shows a set of uncared-for teeth every time she opens her mouth.

How can the Guides help on this movement for cleaner teeth and better health? At home they can insist on having their own tooth-brush and using it night and morning. At school, if they are of school age, they can greet the visit of the school dentist in a sensible and cheerful way, and laugh at any schoolfellow who makes a fuss about it. The greatest help they can give lies in the future when they come to have children of their own: then they will know that if they take care of their own teeth before the baby is born and of their children's teeth from earliest infancy that will save those children from endless trouble and illness in later years.

Guiders who are willing to bring these matters before their Companies in a vivid manner will be interested to know that by applying to the Registrar of the Dental Board, 44, Hallam Street, Portland Place, London, W.1, they can obtain the free loan of cinema films, lantern slides and charts, together with a simple printed lecture which anyone can deliver without special technical knowledge.

County Notes

We propose each month to devote a short space to news from counties that will be of real value to readers who may be on the look-out for new ideas in county organisation, rallies, handicraft training, musical competitions or festivals, and the many varied interests that go to make up Guide life.

The Editor will welcome notes of interest sent in through authorised county channels, provided they are of value to others, and not merely a record of county events.



The Derbyshire Badge

PERMISSION to use the Rose and Crown as their County Badge was granted to the Derbyshire Girl Guide Association in 1923 by Mr. Hughes-Hallett, Clerk of the Peace and Clerk to the Derbyshire County Council. Most of the information contained in this short history of the badge was kindly given by Mr. W. H. Walton, F.L.A., of Derby, to whom we owe a debt of gratitude for his kind interest and assistance.

Arms and badges were originally used for identification only, (for military purposes chiefly); they had no symbolic meaning. Generally speaking a coat-of-arms is nothing more than the registered distinctive mark of a certain family.

According to modern authorities neither the County nor the Borough of Derby has a registered right to arms, but those in use have been recognised for over six centuries. That of the County, a regally-crowned red rose on a white (silver) shield, has always been the badge of the Duchy of Lancaster and as such it was used by Henry IV as the Lancastrian Emblem in the Wars of the Roses. The connection of Derbyshire with the Duchy of Lancaster came about in the following way.

At the time of the Norman Invasion William the Conqueror was accompanied by a certain Henry de Ferrars, or Ferrieres, a Norman town famous at that time for its iron-work. His services (which included taking a part of the Survey for the great Domesday Book) were rewarded by the gift of over two hundred English manors, of which one hundred and fourteen were in Derbyshire and seven in the neighbouring County of Staffordshire. He lived at Tutbury Castle, and on his death, in 1089, he was buried in Tutbury Abbey Church, which he had founded. His eldest son lived at Duffield Castle, but he died before his father, so the vast estates passed to his younger brother, Robert.

In the Battle of the Standard in 1138, this Robert de Ferrars, with his Derbyshire levies, did much to turn the scale against David of Scotland and in favour of King Stephen, and for this service he was created the first Earl of Derby. His son (the founder of Darley Abbey) married the heiress of the Peverells, and in her right he united the Earldom of Nottingham with those of Ferrars and Derby. Robert de Ferrars, great-great grandson of the first Earl, was the cause of the Earldom being lost by the Ferrars family and absorbed for a time into the Royal titles. He had been pardoned several times for his adherence to the Barons' Party under Simon de Montfort, but in 1266 he was captured in Chesterfield Church and deprived of his title and all his Derbyshire property, which were then conferred on Edmund Crouchback (younger son of Henry III), who also held the Earldom of Lancaster, which was later raised to a Duchy. The Earldom of Derby and the Duchy of Lancaster passed to John of Gaunt (youngest son of Edward III) by virtue of the descent of his first wife, and were inherited by their son, Henry Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV.

In 1485, for his services in the Battle of Bosworth, Henry VII bestowed the Earldom of Derby on Lord Stanley, and it is still held by his descendants.

It seems probable that the Derbyshire levies first raised by Henry de Ferrars in the Eleventh Century continued, for at least a century, to use as their badge the horse-shoes of the Ferrars family, for we find them on the shield of Henry's grandson, the founder of Darley Abbey. But when the Derbyshire estates

of the first Earl of Derby were absorbed into the Duchy of Lancaster the horse-shoes were necessarily exchanged for the red rose of the Lancastrians, and it was under this device that the Derbyshire levies fought in the Wars of the Roses.

Recent Earls of Derby of the Stanley family do not seem to have owned property in Derbyshire, but the Duchy of Lancaster still holds extensive possessions and exercises certain rights in the County, though most of them are let.

Thus it will be seen that Derbyshire originally adopted the royally-crowned red rose as the County badge by virtue of the service rendered by Derbyshire soldiers to the Lancastrian cause (notably in the Wars of the Roses) and of a certain connection, which still exists, between the County and the Duchy.

M. SIMPSON,
County Commissioner.

Appointments

(December, 1925.)

Dist. C. for Bracknell	...	MISS A. M. BARNETT, Farley Moor, Binfield, vice Miss M. St. Quintin (resigned).
Dist. C. for Maidenhead	...	Mr. S. STANLEY, St. Michaels, Marlow Road, Maidenhead, vice Miss P. Vanstuart Neale (resigned).
Dist. C. for Pangbourne	...	Lady Griffith-Boscawen, Pangbourne Lodge, Pangbourne, Berks.
Dist. C. for the Central District	...	MISS E. M. STEEL, 5, Caledonia Place, Clifton, Bristol, vice Miss P. Tatham Thompson (resigned).
Dist. C. for the North District	...	MISS V. G. LUCAS, II, Buckingham Vale, Clifton, Bristol, vice Miss M. K. Smith (resigned).
Dist. C. for Torpoint	...	CORNWALL. MISS M. TUCKER, Antony, Torpoint.
Dist. C. for Totnes	...	DEVONSHIRE. MISS M. K. PARKER, Sharpham, Totnes, vice Miss E. K. Steevens (resigned).
Assistant County Commissioner	...	DURHAM. MISS N. DILLON, Dene House, Seaham.
Dist. C. for Gateshead 2 District	...	MISS I. TEMPLE, 20, Beaconsfield Avenue, Low Fell, vice Miss S. Lumsden (resigned).
Dist. C. for Epping	...	ESSEX. MISS E. M. WRIGHT, Hemmels, Epping, vice Mrs. Geoffrey Codrington (resigned).
Div. C. for Winchester City	...	HAMPSHIRE. MISS CHRISTOPHER HESLTINE, Brambridge Park, Eastleigh.
Div. C. for the South-East Division	...	ISLE OF WIGHT. MISS K. M. DAMON, Upper Chine School, Shanklin, vice Miss V. Oldham (resigned).
Dist. C. for Tenterden	...	KENT. MISS K. M. DAMON, Upper Chine School, Shanklin, vice Miss V. Oldham (resigned).
Dist. C. for Pendle Forest	...	LANCASHIRE—NORTH-EAST. MISS L. DRURY, C.B.E. (resigned).
Dist. C. for St. Anne's-on-Sea	...	MISS M. MARKHAM, Myrtle Grove, Fence, nr. Burnley.
Div. C. for Ashton-under-Lyne	...	LANCASHIRE—NORTH-WEST. MISS L. DRURY, C.B.E. (resigned).
Div. C. for Stamford	...	MISS M. FLETCHER, Easton Hall, Stamford, vice Miss N. Lubbock (resigned).
Dist. C. for Leytonstone	...	LINCOLNSHIRE. MISS C. LONGFIELD, 20, Pont Street, S.W., vice The Lady Margaret Hamilton Russell (resigned).
Dist. C. for Freebridge Lynn	...	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. MISS H. ELWES, The Paddox, Grimston, Kings Lynn, vice Miss L. Jarvis (resigned).
Dist. C. for Loddon and Clavering	...	MISS H. ELWES, The Paddox, Grimston, Kings Lynn, vice Miss L. Jarvis (resigned).
County Commissioner	...	MISS H. ELWES, The Paddox, Grimston, Kings Lynn, vice Miss L. Jarvis (resigned).
Div. C. for Hexham	...	MISS P. STRAKER, Stagshaw House, Corbridge-on-Tyne, vice The Hon. Mary Beaumont (resigned).
Div. C. for Newark	...	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. MISS P. STRAKER, Stagshaw House, Corbridge-on-Tyne, vice The Hon. Mary Beaumont (resigned).
Div. C. for Nottingham City (Forest Division)	...	MISS P. STRAKER, Stagshaw House, Corbridge-on-Tyne, vice The Hon. Mary Beaumont (resigned).
Dist. C. for East District (Forest Division)	...	MISS M. TREATSE, Waterloo Crescent, Nottingham.
Dist. C. for North District (Forest Division)	...	MISS M. BRIGGS, 10, Southgate Street, Nottingham.
Dist. C. for South District (Forest Division)	...	MISS D. GEM, Old Radford Vicarage, Nottingham.
Div. C. for Bath	...	SOMERSET. MISS T. TILLARD, Beechfield, Richmond Hill, Bath, vice Miss F. M. Holland (resigned).
Dist. C. for Clutton	...	MISS R. B. MUSPRATT, The Rectory, Ubley, Bristol.
Dist. C. for Frome	...	MISS R. M. POLEHAMPTON, 4, Oakfield Road, Frome.
Dist. C. for Yeovil	...	MISS C. BATTEN, Keyford, Yeovil, Somerset.
Dist. C. for Woodbridge	...	MISS H. R. WILKINSON, Melion Grove, Woodbridge, vice Mrs. Grant (resigned).
Div. C. for Reigate	...	SURREY. MISS J. JANSON POTTS, Blackboro' Lodge, Reigate.
Dist. C. for Cranleigh	...	MISS E. BONHAM, Knowle, Cranleigh, vice Miss Nix (resigned).

JANUARY, 1926]

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.

FOR SALE.

GUIDER'S REGULATION UNIFORM AND HAT for sale; excellent condition; waist 25 in.; £3. Apply 243, Willesden Lane, N.W.2.

GUIDER'S TAILOR-MADE UNIFORM for sale; length 36 in., bust 36 in.; 30s.; hat, new, soft felt, 7½. 7s. 6d. Mrs. Stopford, Deansers, Alton, Hants.

GUIDER'S COSTUME for sale; jumper, etc.; almost new. Box No. 240, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

ASHLOCK PRINTING PRESS for sale; complete outfit, extra box type; only been used occasionally; cost price, £55, take £25. Apply St. Cuthbert's Rectory, Bedford.

GUIDER'S UNIFORM for sale; coat and skirt, serge, medium weight and size, well tailored, almost new; £3 13s. 6d. Bayne, Beyton, Nairn.

GUIDER'S UNIFORM for sale; medium size, with top coat, hat and two blouses; £2 10s. Box No. 239, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

FOR SALE.—For entertainments, the old favourites: "A Plot for a Pardon," "Caught," "Aunt Tabitha's Will," "The Five Georges," "The Gifts of the Fairies," etc. No fee for performance; 3d. each, postage extra. Volume of thirteen complete, 2s.; postage 4d. Easily produced. From Author, 171, Camden Road, N.W.1.

PLAYS for Brownies, Guides, Rangers. Send 4d. for list and plays on approval. Miss Faber, Roehampton, Cheltenham. GREAT BARGAIN.—For sale. Four Lewis Machine Gun Carriages, suitable for trek carts; scarcely used, complete with stands, handle, rubber tyres and ball-bearing wheels; original cost stated to be £25; now offered for £4 each or nearest offer. Apply Miss E. Throckmorton, Coughton Court, Redditch.

TEN GUIDE OVERALLS for sale, small sizes; also ten hats (linen), all second-hand; what offers? Box No. 242, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

TWO UNIFORMS.—One winter and one summer, beautifully tailored, stock size; both for 7 gns., or the winter one at 5 gns. and the summer one at 3 gns. Box No. 243, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

FOR HIRE.

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

WANTED.

RANGER, age 18, Art Student, London, wants accommodation as paying guest term time; if possible in another Ranger's home. Box No. 244, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

WANTED.—GAZETTES for January, February and December, 1922, *Scouter*, December, 1922; and *The Pageant of Nature*, Parts 3 and 5. M. W. Jones, The Cottage, Hardwicke, Gloucester.

WANTED JANUARY; girl about 18 years as NURSE to first baby; some experience necessary. Mrs. Abrahall, Guelde, Wheathampstead, Herts.

WANTED immediately, 1 or 2 doz. secondhand hockey sticks, medium weight, for Guide Company. Miss Bailey, Lowther, Penrith, Cumberland.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH (OLD).—2s. each tooth on vulcanite; 4s. on silver; 6s. on gold; no misleading prices; cash by return. Dental Works, Main Street, Carlton, Notts.

GUIDER desires post as companion to lady, or governess to child; experienced. Box No. 241, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

GOVERNESS wanted; January; Commissioner's 3 children; P.N.E.U. method essential; age over 25, under 40; willing to Captain Guide Company and Brownies. Mrs. Wilson, Priestfield, Burnopfield, Co. Durham.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—*Cash must be enclosed unless a Deposit Account has been opened.*
All orders over £1 in value (except camp equipment and totems) sent post free in the British Isles. This applies to orders sent from National Headquarters only. Cheques should be made out to the Girl Guides' Association, and crossed Westminster Bank Ltd.
Please note that mistakes in orders cannot be rectified unless notified within 14 days from date of invoice.

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

*New items in this list are underlined.

REGISTERED GOODS.

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

	ARMLETS.	Price	Postage
	AWARDS.	£	s. d.
Red Cross (Nursing) ...		6	1½d
All-Round, Blue and White ...		1	2d
" Red and White ...		1	2d
" Gold ...		2	2d
" Lanyards, Blue and White ...		9	2d
BADGES.			
Brownie—			
First Class ...		2	
Proficiency ...		2	
Ranger (Metal) ...		3	
Second Class ...		1	
Wings ...		6	
Brown Owl's ...		7	
Captain's ...		9	
Ranger Captain's ...		9	
Commissioner's (Silver Tenderfoot) ...		2	0
County President ...		1	0
Examiner's ...		6	
Guides—			
First Class, Red ...		6	
First Class, Green ...		6	
Proficiency ...		2	
Second Class ...		3	
Tenderfoot—			
Brass ...		3	
Gold ...		1	0
Imperial and International Council ...		6	6
Instructor's ...		6	
Lieutenant's ...		6	
Local Association ...		3	
Extension Guides ...		7	
Lone Guides ...		8	1½d
Patrol—			
Choral ...		4	
Folk Song Dancer ...			
Hostess ...			
Ranger—			
Proficiency ...		2	
Second Class ...		3	
Star Test ...		3	
Tenderfoot—			
Brass, with Red Cloth back ...		3	
Enamel ...		7	
Trade ...		4	
Sea Guides—			
Proficiency ...		2	
Tenderfoot ...		7	
Trade ...		4	
Secretaries' Badges—			
County, Red crossed pens ...		6	
Division and District, White crossed pens ...			
Brownie, Brown crossed pens ...			
Tawny Owl's ...		7	
Thanks Badges—			
Silver ...		4	0
9-carat Gold ...		1	1
Transfers for Sea Guide Badges ...		1	
War Service Badges (for renewal only) ...		3	
CERTIFICATES.			
Leaving ...		1	0
ENROLMENT CARDS.			
Brownie, 1d. each, or 10d. per doz.			
Guides, 1d. each, or 10d. per doz.			
Ranger, 1d. each, or 10d. per doz.			
FORMS FOR OFFICERS' WARRANTS, COMPANY REGISTRATION, &c.			
Proficiency Badge Certificate Books ...		4	2d
Transfer Books (24 forms) ...		6	2d
HATBANDS.			
Cadet ...		2	
Guide ...		7	
Ranger ...		7	
Sea Guide Cap Ribbon ...		1	2
Sea Guider ...		8	
SERVICE STARS.			
Metal, on Red, Brown or Green Cloth ...		1½	1½d
Five Years' Service Star ...		6	1½d

EQUIPMENT.

FLAGS, TOTEMS, TROPHIES.

Price Postage

Carrier, leather, for flag	3	11	&	4	6	4d
Company Colours, 4 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft., bright Dark Blue, with First Class Badge and Motto, without name of Company, mounted on brass-jointed pole	1	3	6	free		
With name of Company, mounted on brass-jointed pole. Extra lettering, 1s. extra. (N.B.—Take three weeks to make.)	1	9	6	free		
(When ordering Company Flags, Guiders should be careful to give the correct name of the Company as registered.)						
Cords and Tassels (Red, White and Blue), for Union Jack only	4	9	3d			
Flag Covers, waterproof	6	6	6d			
Flag Poles, brass-jointed (bayonet joint)	6	0	Rail			
Morse Signalling Flag, 24 in. by 24 in.—	4	3	1½d			
Silk ...	1	3	2d			
F. Cotton ...	1	0	2d			
Patrol Flags, with emblems (birds, flowers or trees) printed in colours	1	3	2d			
Semaphore Signalling Flags, 12 in. by 12 in., per pair	1	10	2d			
Semaphore Flags, 18 in. by 18 in., per pair	5	6d				
Sticks for Signalling Flags—						
Morse ...	1	0	6d			
Ditto, better quality (varnished)	4	4	6d			
Semaphor ...						
(This postage covers 6 Morse or semaphore sticks: fewer than this cannot be sent except at purchaser's risk.)						
Trefoil for flag-pole	6	6	6d			
Ranger	1	1	6	free		
Union Jack, 6 ft. by 3 ft. (mounted on brass-jointed pole)	15	6	6d			
" unmounted, with rope and toggle	4	3	Rail			
Wands for Brownie Sixers, with emblem	3	0	2d			
Emblems only						
(N.B.—Totems and flag-poles cannot be sent overseas. Flags can be sent unmounted.)						

SHIELDS.

(Two designs, New and Old.)

Challenge Shields. The shield measures 11 in. by 13 in., with oxidized settings	3	3	0	free
Miniature Shields (6 in. by 5 in.)	15	6	6d	

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

STATUETTE.

Plaster Statuette of Chief Guide	16	6
Box and Postage	2	6

TOTEMS.

Mushroom shaped—				
2 ft. high, plain ...	16	6		
" white (2nd quality) ...	15	6		
" natural ...	19	6	Carr.	
" with emblems ...	1	13	0	for.
10 in. high "	12	0		
(Box for totem is charged 1s. Not returnable.)				
Brown Owl, for totem ...	3	3	4d	
" large ...	7	6	9d	
" plush ...	8	6	6d	
" small, plush ...	1	6	6d	

BROWNIE UNIFORM.

ARMLETS.

Braid, single armlets, 1d. Per yard ...	1½	1½d
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Sizes 25 to 30 in., 32 in., 34 in., and 36 in. ...	9	2d
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CAPS.

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

Kinds given in Brownie Handbook ...	2	1½d
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HATS.

Rush, in three sizes—small, medium, large ...	8	6d
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Price Postage										Price Postage	
JERSEYS.										SKIRTS (Serge).	
Brown— Bust, 24 in.										5/3 & 6/4	6/8
" 26 "										5/6 & 6/8	6/8
" 28 "										5/9 & 7/1	7/8
" 30 "										6/3 & 7/8	7/8
Brown Fleecy-lined— Sizes 16 and 18										6/6 & 8/-	8/-
" 18 and 20											
KNICKERS.										STOCKINGS.	
Brown, for Pack Leaders only										per pair	2 4
LANYARDS.										3d	3d
Black Cashmere, S.W., W. O.S.										1 3	3d
Black Cotton											
DISTINGUISHING MARKS.										TIES.	
Patrol Leaders' Stripes Badge, Sea Guides										2	1 1/4
Seconds' Stripes Badge, Sea Guides										4	1 1/4
" " "										1	1 1/4
" " "										4	1 1/4
TUNICS.										TIES.	
(N.B.—Length is measured from back of neck to bottom of hem.)										4d & 6d	2d
Black Satin for Sea Guides										1 0	2d
GUIDE UNIFORM.										TUNICS.	
BELTS (with official buckle).										TUNICS.	
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.										TUNICS.	
Plain Belts										4d & 6d	2d
Swivel Belts. Two qualities.										4d & 6d	2d
Belt Buckles										5d & 4d	4d
" Swivels										5d & 4d	4d
(N.B.—No belt can be exchanged if buckle has been removed.)											
EMBLEMBS.										TUNICS.	
Birds or flowers or trees										6d	2d
Plain (for embroidery)											
Transfers for Sea Guide Emblems— Albatross, Penguin, Sea Gull, Stormy Petrel, Swan, Tern, each											
HATS.										TUNICS.	
Felt, in two qualities										1 0	1 1/4
Measurement Size of Hat.											
Round Head.											
20 in. 6											
20 1/2 " 6 1/2											
20 1/2 " 6 1/2											
21 1/2 " 6 1/2											
22 " 7											
23 1/2 " 7 1/2											
24 " 7 1/2											
24 1/2 " 7 1/2											
26 " 8 (Only made in better quality.)											
Linen, sizes 6 1/2 to 7 1/2										2 0	2d
Head Scarves, navy, for camp										2 1/2	2d
Chin Straps										4 3	6d
Ranger Hats, 6, 6 1/2, 6 1/2, 6 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 7 1/2, 7 1/2										4 0	6d
Sea Guide Hats (sizes 6 1/2, 7, 7 1/2 and 7 1/2)										8	1 1/2d
Covers for above										2 6	
Straw											
HAVERSACKS.										GUIDERS' UNIFORM.	
Navy, single										1 3	2 1/2d
Navy, double										1 10	2 1/2d
Slides for above										1	1 1/2d
JERSEYS.										DISTINGUISHING MARKS.	
Navy woollen, V neck. Bust 30 in.										7 6	6d
" " 32 in.										8 6	6d
" " with roll collar for Sea Guides, 1s. extra.											
KNICKERS.										BELTS.	
Navy Blue Knitted, 22 in.										5 9	3d
" 24 "										6 3	4d
" Woven, 22 "										6 9	3d
" 24 "										2 6	3d
" 26 "										3 0	2d
LANYARDS.										GLOVES.	
White Cotton, best quality only										3	2 1/2d
Navy Cotton, for Sea Guides only										5	2d
PLIMSOLLS (Black).										8 0	2 1/2d
Sizes 3, 4, 5 and 6 ...										10 0	3d
SHOULDER KNOTS.										12 6	2 1/2d
Patrol Colours ...										14 6	3d
SHOULDER TAPES.										16 6	2 1/2d
With name of Company— White ground— 2 dozen										3 6	9d
3 "										4 6	
4 "										5 0	
6 "										6 6	
12 "										9 0	
Khaki or Navy ground— 2 dozen										10 6	
The above prices are for Badges measuring not more than 4 in. Badges exceeding this length will be charged accordingly.											
Unless colour is stated, lettering will be made in red.											
Shoulder tapes can only be made in quantities quoted above. (When ordering shoulder tapes, Guiders should be careful to give the correct name of the Company as registered.)											
Waist. Front Length.										5/3 & 6/4	6/8
21 in.										5/6 & 6/8	6/8
27 in.										5/9 & 7/1	7/8
27 in.										6/3 & 7/4	7/8
29 in.										6/6 & 8/-	8/-
30 in.										6/10 & 11/-	11/-
(N.B.—Length is measured from back of neck to bottom of hem.)											
Black Cashmere, S.W											

PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS.

BADGE WORK

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

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	Price	Postage	Price	Postage	
<i>Surveying and Mapping Simplified</i> , For Guides, Scouts and others. By A. W. N. Mackenzie	1 0	1½d	<i>An A.B.C. of Common Birds</i> , Published by the R.S.P.B.	6	1½d
<i>Swedish Gymnastic Tables and Games for Infant Classes</i>	1 6	3d	<i>Birds for Guides</i> , By Major Clifton Shelton	9	1½d
<i>Teaching of Modern Civics</i> , The. By F. M. Whittle	1 6	2d	<i>Birds</i> , "Shown to the Children" Series. With 48 plates in colour. By M. K. C. Scott. Described by J. A. Henderson	3 6	1½d
<i>Unseen Folk Stories</i> , Legends collected and rewritten by Rhoda Power	1 6	6d	<i>British Birds</i> , By F. B. Kirkman	1 0	4d
<i>Yourselves and Your Books</i> , By W. T. Grenfell	1 6	6d	<i>British Nesting Birds</i> , With 8 coloured and 70 black and white illustrations. By W. Percival Westell, F.L.S., M.B.O.U.	2 0	3d
BROWNIES.			<i>British Trees</i> , And how to name them at a glance without botany. By Forster Robson	2 0	3d
<i>Brownie Magic</i> , A book for Brown Owls. By V. Rhys Davids.	2 0	9½d	<i>British Wild Animals</i> , By Mortimer Batten	Cloth	1 0
<i>Brownie Games</i> , By V. Rhys Davids	2 0	4d		2d	
<i>Brownie Handbook</i> , The. By Sir Robert Baden-Powell	2 0	9d		2d	
<i>Cub Games</i> , The, Edited by V. C. Barclay. With a Foreword by the Chief Scout	2 0	1½d		2d	
<i>Wolf Cub Handbook</i> , The. By Sir Robert Baden-Powell	2 0	3½d		3d	
CAMPING AND WOODCRAFT.			<i>Country Life Diaries</i> , 1925	1 6	1½d
<i>Camping and Woodcraft</i> , By Horace Kephart	10 6	6d	<i>Field Animals for Guides</i> , By Major Clifton Shelton	9	1½d
<i>Camping and Woodcraft for Guides</i> , By H. B. Davidson	10 6	1½d	<i>Going About the Country with your Eyes Open</i> , By Owen Jones and Marcus Woodward	2 0	2d
<i>Campcraft for Girl Guides</i> , The, official Camping Handbook, By Margaret Prior	2 6	3d	<i>Guides Nature Book</i> , The. By Marcus Woodward	Cloth boards	2 6
<i>Camping Out for All</i> , By J. Gibson	1 0	1½d		3d	
<i>Notes on Camping</i> , Board of Education Educational Pamphlet No. 30	1 6	1½d	<i>How to Find and Name Wild Flowers</i> , By Thomas Fox, F.L.S.	1 6	2d
<i>Teaching and Pathfinding</i> , By a "B. P." Scout	2 0	2d	Being a new method of observing and identifying upwards of 1,200 species of flowering plants in the British Isles	2 6	2d
<i>Tracks and Tracing</i> , A book for Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and Every Lover of Woodcraft	1 6	2d		5d	
By H. Mortimer Batten, F.Z.S.	2 0	2d	<i>Outdoor Year</i> , The. By W. J. Claxton	3 6	2d
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MISCELLANEOUS SONGS.		Diaries (1926), Guide, with pencil, ...
Children's Song, The, "Land of our Birth," Words by Rudyard Kipling. Music by Leonard Winter	3 1d	First-Aid Cards, ...
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