

THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE

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THE GIRL GUIDES' IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS
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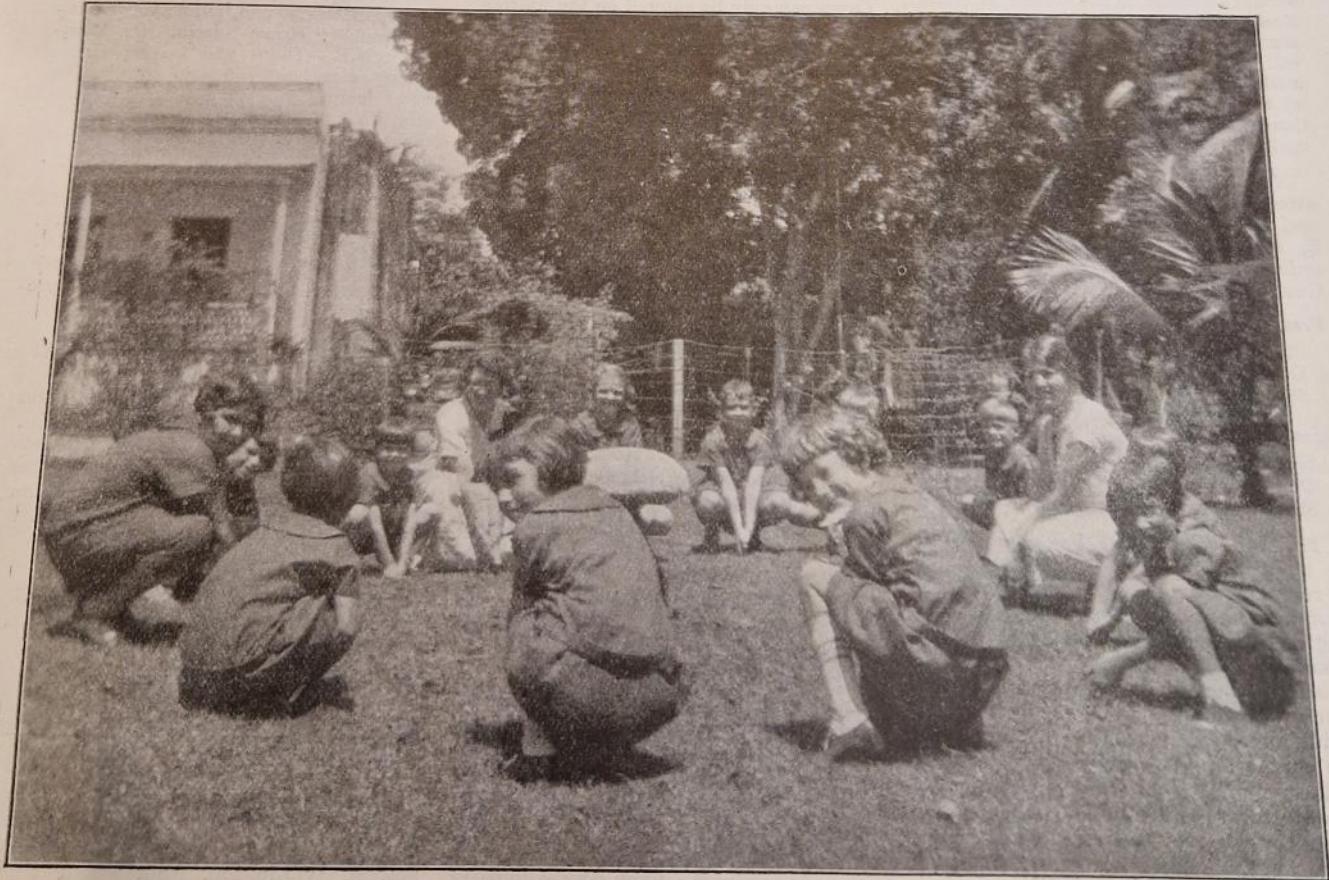
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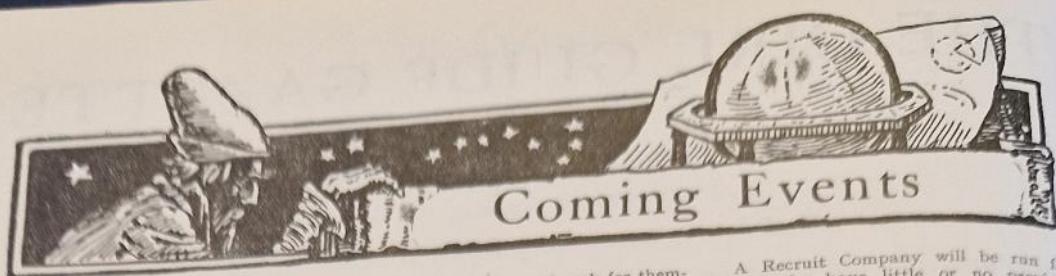
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The 1st Santa Domingo Brownie Pack prepares to Howl!



Foxlease

Feb. 3-8. 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. Waiting list only.
 April 13-20. Denbighshire County Training Week.
 April 23-30. General Training. Waiting list only.

Fees for the Diploma'd Guiders' Conference:—

Single rooms	..	..	£2 0 0
Shared rooms	..	..	1 5 0

Will all Diploma'd Guiders wishing to attend the Conference please send in their names by February 6th, as it is so difficult to arrange for accommodation at the last moment.

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

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

Fees.

Single rooms	..	..	£2 10 0
Double rooms	..	..	2 0 0
Shared rooms	..	..	1 10 0

Week-end Fees.

Single rooms	..	..	£1 5 0
Double rooms	..	..	1 1 0
Shared rooms	..	..	0 17 6

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

These charges include coal and light,

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

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

Any applications or inquiries to be sent to the manager.

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

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. Syngle.

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

SPRING TERM, 1926.

Fridays (from January 22nd until March 26th).

10.30 a.m. Inspection.

10.45 a.m. to 11.45 a.m. (a) General Company Training (including Second and First Class Work); (b) Nature; (c) Camping; (d) Rangers; (e) Advanced Training (February 26th to March 26th inclusive).

(Guiders should enter for a complete course of the above. Each course consists of five lectures.)

A Recruit Company will be run for those who have little or no previous experience of Guiding.

11.45 a.m. to 12 noon. Games.

12 noon to 1 p.m. Talks:—

January 22nd. Miss V. C. Barclay, "The Psychology of Scouting and Guiding."

February 5th. The Chief Guide.

February 19th. Captain Wilson.

March 5th. Miss Constance Smith (late H.M. Chief Woman Inspector of Factories), "Laws relating to Girls' Work and Conditions."

Other speakers will be announced later.

In connection with some of the lectures on Social Work, visits will be arranged during the afternoons to Settlements, Factories, Unemployment Centres, etc. Particulars of these visits will be posted on the notice board at the School.

Break for Lunch.

1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Brownie Training (whole term); Intermediate Country Dancing; Commissioners' Class (Miss Grace Browning).

3.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Singing; Elementary Country Dancing; March 12th and 19th, Dr. Elizabeth Sloane Chesser on "Psychology."

2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. First Aid (Lieut.-Col. Brooks); Home Nursing (Dr. Westlake). N.B.—There will be no Home Nursing class on January 29th. The second lecture will take place on February 5th.

Fees for any of the above: 1s. 6d. for the whole day; 1s. for the half-day; 1s. for the whole term.

5 p.m. to 7 p.m. A Special Light Carpentry course, limited to twenty, will take place at Buckingham Gate L.C.C. Technical Institute. There are still three vacancies for this. Price for the whole course, 4s.

SOUTH-WEST LONDON TRAINING CLASSES.

THESE will be held for Guiders and intending Guiders at Holden Street L.C.C. Schools, off Lavender Hill, Battersea ('bus and tram stops at the Ascension Church), on the following dates, from

7.30 p.m. to 9.45 p.m. :—

Wednesday, February 3rd.

Thursday, February 11th.

Wednesday, February 17th.

Thursday, February 25th.

Wednesday, March 3rd.

Thursday, March 11th.

Wednesday, March 17th.

Thursday, March 25th.

THIS MONTH'S COVER.

OUR Cover photograph—*Were You Ever a Brownie?*—was specially taken for the *GAZETTE* by Janet Allan and Agnes Martin, Wallington, from whom copies may be obtained.

The training will include two evenings of General Training by two Diploma'd Guiders—Miss Wolton and Miss Commander; a course of advanced signalling by Miss Keith; camping lectures by Miss Catley and Miss Cabel; Second Class work by Miss Jackson, as well as the ordinary training work; and there will be special lectures by Dame Helen Gwynne Vaughan, Mrs. Clare Goslett, Miss Archer and others.

On March 10th Miss Bewley will take a Ranger Evening, and on March 24th Miss V. Maynard will take a Brownie Evening. There will be another special Brownie Evening on February 18th.

Guiders outside the Division are welcome, and a detailed programme can be had from Miss Pigott, 1, Earlsfield Road, Wandsworth, if a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed.

The training course is 2s. 6d., or single evenings 4d.

THE LADY INSTRUCTORS' SIGNALS COMPANY

will hold their classes at the Blue Coat School, Buckingham Gate, opposite the London Scottish Drill Hall, instead of at St. Andrew's Hall, as previously stated.

Classes re-opened Thursday, January 21st, at 7.30 p.m.

Conferences

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 A. Pasley, 3, Woodville Road, Blackheath, S.E.3.

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

East Central.—Miss D. Courtney, c/o Miss Rochat, 63, Greenfield Gardens, N.W.2.

Greater East.—Miss Rover, 59, Earlham Grove, E.7.

West Central.—Miss Murrell, 16, Thackeray Flats, Herbrand Street, W.C.1.
West Thames.—Mrs. Chesterton, 65, Kensington Mansions, S.W.3.
Westminster.—Miss M. Wall, 3, Wellesley House, Lower Sloane Street, S.W.1.
Greater South-East.—Miss Koe, 35, Blessington Road, Lee, S.E.12.
 General inquiries, Miss Mannsell, 28, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

BROWNIE CONFERENCE.

GUIDERS who are representing their County at the Brownie Conference are asked to send in a deposit of 5s. to the Conference Secretary, Miss Kemm, Restrop, Finchampstead, Berks, as soon as possible.

The fee will be £3 instead of £2 10s. 6d., as originally stated.

WELSH CONFERENCE.

OWING to the illness of the Welsh Conference Secretary, all communications regarding the Conference should be sent to Mrs. Dunphy, Donnybrook, Llandudno, North Wales, who is kindly carrying on the duties of Conference Secretary during Mrs. Walter Scott's absence.

Scotland

SCOTTISH TRAINING SCHOOL.

THE Glasgow monthly training for February will be held in the Scottish Rifles Drill Hall, 261, West Princes Street, on Thursday, 18th inst.

Trainer: Miss Paterson, Blue Cord Diploma, Glasgow.

Programme.

Morning Session.—10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Ceremonial and First Class work.

Afternoon Session.—2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Signalling and Pack Meeting.

Lecture.

Miss Elizabeth Clark will lecture on "Story-telling" on March 1st at 7.30 p.m. at St. Andrew's Mid-hall, Glasgow (enter by G door, Berkley Street). Fee, 1s. Guiders from all Counties are welcome.

LANARKSHIRE.

SEVERAL Guiders having asked for permission to attend the Beginners' Classes at Hamilton in February (see January GAZETTE), it has been agreed that all will be welcome provided they understand that the first consideration throughout will be given to the Beginners, that only elementary work will be attempted, and that any more experienced Guiders who are present may be asked to give their assistance to the novices.

EDINBURGH.

THE Training Day in Edinburgh, which will be open to Guiders from any part of Scotland, will be held on Wednesday, February 24th, in St. John's Episcopal Church Hall, Princes Street, at 11 a.m.

Retreats

GUIDERS AND RANGERS'

WEEK-END RETREAT.

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

Applications should be sent as soon as

possible to the Lady Warden at the above address, who will supply all particulars.

A QUIET WEEK-END FOR GUIDERS.

A QUIET WEEK for Guiders and Cadets will be held at Southwark Diocesan House, Carshalton, Surrey, from April 10th to 12th, 1926. For further particulars apply to Miss E. M. Hart, 106, Ardgowan Road, Catford, S.E.6.

Camping Notices

THE names and addresses of County Camp Advisors will be published in the Annual Report.

County Camp Advisors, who have not already done so, are requested to send in lists of their qualified C.A.'s by February 14th, for inclusion in the C.A. list published in the March GAZETTE.

The County Camp Advisors' Camp will be held from May 4th to 11th at Apley Park, Norton, Shropshire, by kind permission of Major Foster. The fee for the week will be one guinea, of which 5s. should be sent as booking fee to the Camp Secretary, Miss Chapin, 34, Kensington Square, W.8.

Articles on the following subjects will appear in the GAZETTE during the camping season: "Clearing-up," "Bathing Parade," "Food."

CAMP LECTURES, 1926.

North London. By Miss Marx.

Six lectures, on Thursdays at 7.30 p.m., beginning January 28th. Ambler Road Schools, Blackstock Road (near Finsbury Park Station).

East London. By Mrs. Janson Potts.

Thursdays, 7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m., beginning January 21st. East London Training School, Ben Jonson Schools.

North-West London. By Miss Marx.

Six lectures, Mondays, 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. L.C.C. Schools, Burrow Hill, St. John's Wood.

South-West London.

On Wednesdays, January 20th, February 3rd and March 3rd, and Thursdays, February 11th, February 25th and March 11th, 8 p.m. L.C.C. Schools, Holden Street, Battersea.

South London.

Six lectures, Tuesdays, 8 p.m., beginning February 2nd. L.C.C. Schools, Caldecot Road, Denmark Hill.

Camping

HOLIDAYS IN NORMANDY.

CHATEAU D'ARGERONNE, PAR LA HAYE-MALHERBE (EURE), FRANCE.

As the Argeronne Camps proved so very successful and altogether enjoyable last summer, Mademoiselle de Montmort has great pleasure in inviting Guiders, Rangers and Guides to camp there again from April to October, 1926.

She hopes to entertain Guides from all countries during the summer, so there will be many opportunities for increasing experience of camp life and for making valuable friendships.

The Camp.

The main premises of the camp are in the "Pommier Doux," a large camp house, including:—

1 central hall with gallery.

1 theatre—sitting-room.

3 single bedrooms and dormitories (30 beds).

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Water, electricity, shower-bath, cooking stove, 4 W.C.'s.

Added to the villa are five Canadian tents with fly-sheets which can hold twenty to twenty-five Guides. Palliasses and ground-sheets.

A second camping ground in the old apple orchard has also been prepared for Companies wishing to do their own catering and cooking.

Canadian tents with complete camping and cooking outfit are provided for at least twenty Guides. For shelter and games a big barn and dining-hall have been set apart.

Lectures.

Interesting illustrated lectures on the history, art, and literature of Normandy will help Guides thoroughly to understand and appreciate their various excursions.

Cost of Holidays.

Fares.—Return ticket, London to Paris, third-class night travel:—

For groups of twenty under 18 years, 25s.

For Guides over 18—second-class day travel, 50s.

Fees.—(a) Accommodation and board in "Pommier Doux" Camp, per head per week, 30s.

(b) Hire of Orchard Camp for twenty Guides, per week for twenty without board, 10s.

Excursions.

By train and char-a-banc to Rouen, Paris, Elbeuf, La Bouille, Louviers, Acquigny, Evreux, Pont de L'Arche, Les Andelys, etc., 50s.

Pilgrimage to the shrine of Little Sister Teresa of Lisieux, 10s. 6d.

Visit to the world-famed cathedral of Chartres, 10s. 6d.

Booking.

It is advisable to book dates as early as possible.

For all further particulars apply to The Hon. Secretary, Chateau d'Argeronne, par La Haye-Malherbe (Eure), France.

Permission.

This must be obtained from the Continental Advisor, the County Camp Advisor, and three Commissioners.

Commissioners, Guiders and their friends can be accommodated in the Chateau where special reception-rooms have been set apart for them. Fees for board and lodging, £2 10s. per week.

THE IMPERIAL CAMP, 1926

IN July there is to be a camp at Foxlease. It will not be nearly as large as the World Camp, neither will it be international in character, but there will be about six small groups of twenty-five to thirty persons making up one camp, and it is particularly for those Guiders and Guides from all parts of the Empire who happen to be in Great Britain and want camping experience as well as a visit to Foxlease. The activities will include training for the Camper's licence and Campcraft Badge, Company and Pack management, in the mornings; rest in the early afternoon; expeditions, hikes and games of various kinds.

The camp may be composed of about two hundred persons, and as the Overseas

Guiders will want to meet those of the British Isles it is proposed that a third of the campers shall be from the latter and the remaining two-thirds from Overseas. The groups are to be called after England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, and if more are needed a Cities and an Islands group will be added. The staff for the camp and for the groups will be as representative as possible, and except for the Commandants there will probably be nobody who was at the World Camp, so that many more Guiders may have the chance of going to Foxlease.

It will be difficult to select the Guiders from the British Isles, as even one per county would produce too many; so the staff will be arranged first—also not more than one from any one county—and then counties not thus represented will be invited to select a Guider or Ranger or Cadet to attend the camp. As it is definitely a training camp and we want to make it financially sound, the fee of one guinea will be charged for the week. The name of the Treasurer, to whom all fees are payable in advance, will be announced later.

The Secretary for the Imperial Camp, to whom all inquiries should be addressed, is Mrs. Strathie, 60, Iverna Court, Kensington, W.8.

*Head of Camping.
Commandant for the Imperial Camp.*

THE SURREY ARK.

Book now for this camp site, the old Tudor Barn on the River Wandle, Mitcham, fitted with four berth cabins, water and gas. Apply for full particulars to Secretary, Miss Hall Walker, 5, Courthorpe Road, Wimbledon (enclosing stamped addressed envelope).

DEVON.

A TRAINING CAMP will be held at St. Mary's, Uplyme, Devon, April 21st to 28th, for Camper's Certificate. Fee £1. Applications, enclosing 5s. deposit and stamped envelope, should be sent to Miss M. O. Williams at the camp address before April 7th, after which date deposits will be forfeited if names are withdrawn.

A SWIMMING CAMP will be held towards the end of June for the Life-saving tests. Full details next month.

FOUND.

Found on the camp site, St. Mary's, Uplyme, Devon, a gold signet ring. Will the owner please apply to Miss Williams at the camp address?

ANNUAL COMPETITION OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS.

THE Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufacture and Commerce, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2, will hold its third Annual Competition in June. This is to be divided into the following sections: (1) Architectural Decoration; (2) Textiles; (3) Furniture; (4) Book Production; (5) Pottery and Glass; (6) Miscellaneous. Particulars may be obtained now from the Secretary, Royal Society of Arts. After the awards are made, selected designs will be exhibited in London and afterwards in the provinces, when they

will be brought to the notice of manufacturers.

TRAINING FOR COMMERCE.

THE University of London has established a Degree in Commerce. The London School of Economics, Houghton Street, W.C.2, is the central institution for the degree, and it holds both day and evening classes. There is also a postal course conducted by the Commerce Degree Bureau, 46, Russell Square, W.C.1. For the prospectus, send a postcard to the Secretary.

"THE AMBER GATE."

THE performance of "The Amber Gate" by London Guides on November 28th was most successful, the only pity being that owing to the large and unheeded demand for tickets, hundreds of Guides were prevented from seeing it. The grateful thanks of the London Guides are due to Mrs. Streatfeild (the author) and Mrs. Barne, who produced the play and gave unsparingly both time and trouble. The total sum made was £330 and which will be applied to paying off the debt on Grey Towers, leaving a surplus for County funds.

INTERNATIONAL LANTERN SLIDES.

THE International lantern slides, which have been on hire for some little time, have now been arranged on a different system, which it is hoped will be an improvement.

Up till now the series has contained about sixty lantern slides showing Guide activities all over the world, but it is felt that this kaleidoscopic view is apt to confuse the beholders, and no clear impression of any one country is given. Instead of this, each set will now contain only four countries. With the lantern slides will be enclosed a lecture giving a very brief sketch of the history, legends and principal personages of each country, and this will be illustrated with slides of scenery, monuments, portraits, etc., the whole leading up to the account and slides of the Guides of the present day.

The account of each country has, as far as possible, been contributed by someone belonging to that country, so though extremely condensed, it has the merit of being accurate, and laying stress on the incidents which are most living in the minds of the people nowadays. It is not expected that Guiders will give the lecture verbatim, but that they will amplify from their own knowledge and experience, and choose those parts of the lecture which are most suitable to their particular audience.

There are two sets now ready for hire. Set "A" contains: France, Holland, Switzerland, Czecho-Slovakia.

Set "B" contains: Italy, Poland, Belgium, Luxembourg.

Further sets containing the Scandinavian countries and others are in preparation.

It is hoped by this means that Guiders will be able to interest their Guides in foreign Guides, and give them some elementary idea as to the principal characteristics of their countries.

The sets can be hired for 5s. per night, and 25s. per week. They would be suitable to be shown at District parties.

The Bookshelf

THE ART OF WRITING.

The Author's Craft. By Arnold Bennett, (Hodder & Stoughton. 2s. 6d. net.)

It is difficult to know where to begin in writing a critique of this book, for practically every sentence in it contains food for thought. I do not know whether or no Mr. Bennett intends this little work to be an inspiration to budding novelists and dramatists, but I do know that every member of the reading public will find much in it that is of interest, and much that is very educative.

The first of the four sections into which the book is divided is entitled "The Art of Observation"; here this most observant and sympathetic of authors has put forward and enlarged upon the view that observation is the basis of the author's craft, and that the observation of our fellow men, not only of their faces, but of their ways, their habits, the movements of their bodies, their clothes, is more important than noticing trivialities like the registration numbers of motor cars. There is a well-known cliché oft-quoted from Pope which says the same thing in a few words. Further on our author says "the second preliminary (to the author's craft) is to realise that all physical phenomena are inter-related, that there is nothing which does not bear on everything else." To most of us such a sentence acts like a challenge to read on to the end.

In discussing the attributes of a novelist Mr. Bennett points out that two are needful—a sense of beauty and fineness of mind; everyone must agree with this view, though it is difficult to say arbitrarily in what lies fineness of mind, a matter on which each individual has his own ideas.

Mr. Bennett goes on to treat of the writing of novels, the writing of plays, and the attitude of the artist to the public. After petitioning against dilettantism he makes the following pungent remark: "Above all, let not the creative artist suppose that the antidote to the circle of dilettantism is the circle of social reform. It is not. . . . The world is, without doubt, a very bad world; but it is also a very good world. The function of the artist is certainly concerned more with what is than with what ought to be. When all necessary reform has been accomplished our perfected planet will be stone cold. Until then the artist's affair is to keep his balance amid warring points of view. . . ." There is a lesson for some of our lesser novelists and playwrights!

In conclusion I will only reiterate that a perusal of this delightful book will give all of us something to think about, and will, I hope, show to those who only enjoy the finished product what a wealth of care and observation goes to make up each of those novels and plays with which we spend some of our happiest moments.

U. C.-G.

FOR BROWN OWLS.

Winter Crafts for Wolf Cubs. By Hilda M. Cox and F. Gidney. (Pearson. 1s. 6d.) Stocked at Headquarters.

There are many Brown Owls to whom handicrafts for their Packs are a problem because it is difficult to find enough simple occupations to fit into a Pack Meeting. Work needing elaborate preparation is out of the question, and equally so is any craft which involves expense. This book will be a real help to many Owls who have little time in which to prepare fresh activities for their Packs and little money to spend on them. Some of the crafts are naturally more suited to Cubs than to Brownies, but there is no reason why a Brownie Pack should not attempt rag rugs or lath coat-racks, though probably most Owls would seize first on the stencilling, weaving and papier mâché. Perhaps the most intriguing chapter is that on knitted slippers—knitted on two pins, two plain, two purl, the whole way, except just for a few rows of more complicated stitches at the beginning and end, at which stage Pack Leader could be called in to help. This is a craft which any Pack might be proud of, and there is not even the complication of right and left feet, as the shape is produced by the wearer, and the only materials are two ounces of wool and a yard of hat elastic!

R. H.

YARNS.

Stories Told to Children. By Michael Fairless. (Duckworth. 5s.)

Four stories for children which were all published some time ago and have been republished with delightful illustrations by Flora White. The first story, "The Dreadful Griffin," is decidedly the best. There is more action in it and it savours less of the moral than the other three, for the moral is made clear in the beginning and then happily forgotten. In the last story, "The Tinkle-Tinkle," it is never forgotten, and the story is that dreaded thing, a moral without very much of a story. It would doubtless be appreciated by some grown-ups, but hardly by children.

V. R. D.

Æsop's Fables. Retold by Blanche Winder, with 48 colour plates by Harry Rountree. (Ward, Lock. 6s. net.)

To retell old stories is not the easiest thing in the world, but to retell them in such a manner that they take on fresh life while losing none of their original beauty or humour, is a gift of the gods. Miss Winder has used this gift to entice us to read once again the old stories of Æsop the slave. The ordinary person seldom wants to re-read a fable. He reads it once, and either it becomes a part of himself or he forgets all about it. But Miss Winder lures us on by the charm of her writing and by her own pleasant humour, to consider afresh even such a fable as that of the Fox and the Grapes, about

which most of us cherish the conviction that it has been repeated often enough already. And when her opportunity comes, as in the fable of "The Treasure in the Orchard," surely even the Great Slave himself would not wish it better told.

R. H.

VERSE.

The Unknown Goddess. By Humbert Wolfe. (Methuen. 5s.)

The standard Mr. Wolfe has set himself in this, his latest, book of verse is considerably higher than any to which he has previously attained. And he maintains it throughout. There is real beauty in many of the poems, some of which are extremely moving. He shows himself, indeed, a poet of something more than ephemeral worth. Among the best of the poems are "The Dream City," "Lazarus," and "Primroses," but the little volume should be read in its entirety by lovers of poetry, to whom it will give deep and lasting pleasure.

I. D.

NATURE.

The Spirit of the Wild. By H. W. Shepheard-Walwyn. (John Lane. 12s. 6d. net.)

This is a most interesting book written from a new and original standpoint. Mr. Walwyn has closely studied twenty-five typical British land mammals in their natural habitat, and he has tried to learn each animal's most outstanding characteristic. In his Foreword he tells us he has a firm belief that all animal organisms are far above even the giants of the vegetable kingdom in that they possess "spirits." "The wonderful life-spring—the divine something" which makes them quite apart from all plant life. He believes there are degrees of spirits just as there are degrees of human intelligence, but that "even the most infinitesimal bug on the face of the earth possesses it." Other writers have called it "instinct," but we agree with Mr. Walwyn that the word "spirit" certainly does better convey this wonderful gift of animal life. Mr. Walwyn therefore has commenced his researches in animal spirit by studying the highest British animals, namely the mammals. He has labelled each animal according to what particular spirit he considers this particular animal embodies—thus the Otter is the Spirit of Enjoyment. We do not envy the author when he comes to study the lower animals—to label each one with its "spiritual" characteristic will be no mean task. This book is the outcome of much diligent observation, but we do not think the writer takes enough into consideration the great individual variations in character or "spirit" of animals. One realises this very clearly when photographing birds from a "hiding tent"—two birds of the same species or even cock and hen may have entirely different characters, just as different as human beings.

A. G.

FEBRUARY, 1926]

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

Held on January 10th, 1926.

PRESENT: Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan, D.B.E. (in the chair), Miss Bewley, Mr. Everett, Mrs. Mark Kerr, and Miss Talbot.

It was reported that the arrangements made with the St. John Ambulance Association, by which they were to allow Guides to do public duty with their detachment in Guide uniform, were now cancelled. (See December, 1925, number of the GAZETTE.)

The following list of examiners for the Blue Cord Test was approved:—

Miss A. Behrens
Miss N. Bewley
Miss M. Bray
Miss A. Maynard
Mrs. Stewart
Mrs. Strode

Miss M. Heath
Miss G. Lister
The Hon. Mrs. Walter Roch
Miss J. Wolton

It was agreed that "Training Girls as Guides" should not be reprinted, but that a new book on Commissioners' duties should be compiled.

Arising out of the discussion at the first County Commissioners' Conference, the part which Guides should play in the case of a national emergency has been under the consideration of the Headquarters' Executive Committee.

The Girl Guide Association is a non-political body. Guides and Guiders in uniform, and therefore affecting the Movement by their action, may volunteer to help locally in emergencies, but it is only when duties have been delegated by the Government whatever the Government of the day may be to the local authorities, that they should do this. Under such circumstances activities like the impartial distribution of food or help with the sick would be appropriate.

What is done individually by Guides and Guiders out of uniform is a matter for their own decision and that of their parents.

In no case should a Guide be asked to undertake any action to which the written consent of her parents has not been obtained.

As usual our best work is done quietly, and demonstrations of any kind would be unsuitable.

The plans for a Camp for Imperial Overseas Guiders at Foxlease in July were laid before the Committee.

It was agreed to nominate a representative of this Association to the Sectional Committee for Women's Sport and Recreation, formed by the National Council of Women.

It was reported that the British Red Cross Society had agreed to the wearing of their Society's arm badge by members of public services in uniform, and that they were prepared to recognise the Girl Guides as such a body.

It was agreed that the following societies should be removed from our list of affiliated societies:—

The Volunteer Service League.

The Representative Council of Girls' Association.

THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE

The Scottish Sisterhood Mission. It was reported that Miss Saye had resigned the position of Central Director for the G.G.S. Guides, and that Mrs. Browne had been appointed in her place.

It was decided that the date of the Annual General Meeting of the Council be fixed for Friday, March 26th, at 2.30 p.m.

It was also decided that in future the Committee should meet on the third Tuesday in the month at 2.30 p.m. instead of 11 a.m., the next meeting being fixed for Tuesday, February 16th.

Routine and financial business was transacted.

AWARDS

Medal of Merit.
Miss Bull, State Secretary for Western Australia.
For good work in Western Australia.
Miss Harris, Commissioner for Cairo. For good work in Egypt.

Gold Cords.
Ranger Patrol Leader Ella Chilton, 1st Latimer (Harrow Mission).
Ranger Patrol Second Hortense Williams, 1st Nettlebed Abbey Company.
Patrol Leader Joan Woodward, and Ealing Company.
Patrol Leader Margaret Thomas, 2nd Ealing Company.
Patrol Leader Eileen Earnshaw, 1st Blackrock Company.
Patrol Leader Winifred Taylor, 5th Chatham Company.
Patrol Second Margaret Anderson, 2nd Clapham Company.

Headquarters' Notices

DIPLOMA TEST.

A BLUE CORD DIPLOMA TEST will be held in London from March 22nd to 24th. Further particulars as to time and place where the Test will be held will appear in the March GAZETTE.

WANTED—A RANGER CAPTAIN.

THOSE who knew and cared for Miss Herbert will be sorry to hear that her Ranger Company is still without a Captain, and the Lieutenant, who has been carrying it on single-handed since Miss Herbert's death, is now obliged to give it up. The Commissioners have so far failed to find a Captain or Lieutenant. Will someone offer to carry on this Company, to which Miss Herbert gave so much of her life? Volunteers should apply to the Division Commissioner for West London, Miss Royden, 23, Courtfield Gardens, S.W.7.

NOTICE.

WE would like to draw the attention of Guiders to the fact that we stock both Guide Overalls and Brownie Kilts in strong hard-wearing serge.

In addition to this, Guide Skirts are made on a bodice which hangs from the shoulders, and ensures smartness, freedom and comfort.

All the garments are made in the usual sizes, and will be found very useful for the cold weather.

Both Guiders' and Guides' Hats have deeper crowns than heretofore; an improvement which we think will appeal to all.

Called to Higher Service

MARJORIE ADAMS, late Captain, 1st Leintwardine Guides and Rangers, after a long illness bravely borne.

Correspondence

SPEAKING CLASSES.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR.—There is a strange legend about Guiders to the effect that they are a timid race. It is even averred that the mere mention of a Speaking Class is enough to ruin any Training School, even though attendance at the said class be absolutely voluntary. For myself, I don't believe this legend; on the contrary, I believe that there are many Guiders, and Commissioners too, who, realising that an art can be rarely acquired without work, would be glad of an opportunity of practising the art of speaking under an experienced instructor. For their sake therefore I should be grateful if you would allow me through the columns of the GAZETTE to let those, who live in or near London, know that every Thursday morning from the middle of January a debating class is held at the House of the Nine Books, 17a, Edith Grove, Chelsea, at 11 o'clock. This class is coached by Madame D'Esterre, in whose studio it is held. The fee for ten classes is 10s. 6d., and such is Madame D'Esterre's happy way with her pupils, that if you happen to miss a Thursday you may drop in to a class at 11 o'clock on any other day of the week, except Saturday (the children's day) and join in a literature class, when the lyrics, drama, or a prose masterpiece of the term's period are read and expounded. Anyone who cares to step into 17a, Edith Grove, to see what any class is like before deciding to join is welcome. At no college is such a truly "open house" kept as at the House of the Nine Books! As an old pupil (and at that time as timid as all Guiders are supposed to be!) I owe so much to Madame D'Esterre that I feel I am doing Guiders who wish really to learn the art of speaking (for it is an art) a good turn by making her Thursday classes as widely known as possible.—Yours, etc.,

FFLORENS ROCH.

BROWNIES.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR.—I should like to make a plea on behalf of the Brownies and their work to Commissioners, Captains, Lieutenants, Guides, and people interested in the Guide Movement.

I find that the Brownies are often overlooked and classed under the heading of Guides. The Guides give concerts and the Brownies are "stuck in," as they have to appear during the course of the year, and usually receive very little, considering the proceeds. Of course, we must admit that Guides need a great deal of money as they go to camp, etc. But often the Brown Owl finds her work stopped through lack of originality and funds.

There is another point I should like to mention—the Brown Owl's page in the GAZETTE. The articles are not always suitable to tell to Brownies. I did enjoy reading it, but I felt if we could have another page as well with suggestions for Brownie meetings it might help Brown Owls, also the GAZETTE.

I wonder if any other Brown Owl feels the same as I do.—Yours etc.

M. B. FORSYTH.

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, 23, 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.2.

Subscriptions to be sent in to The Secretary, Girl Guide Headquarters, 23, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

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

Whither?

By DAME KATHARINE FURSE

WE are called "Guides." Whither are we Guiding? I often wish that we had been called "Gropers" or some such ugly name, which would not imply that we know a lot more than other people, or that we are sure of the right path when other people may be wondering which is the best way. The mere word "Guide" probably tends to make us more cocksure than we need be, just as I always think our Guider's hat, cocked up on one side, makes us look more cocksure than we feel.

A policeman's helmet looks much more solid and humble, and must surely inspire its wearer with a greater sense of responsibility. . . .

But to return to my question, "Whither are we Guiding?" It seems to me that we shall soon come to cross roads where we shall have to choose our direction, if we have not already consulted the older folk or looked at a map and considered the country and determined which road we ought to follow. The signpost may not be there, which will make things still more difficult, so we ought to study the country carefully and consult wiser people than ourselves as to which way we should guide in order to be of most use in the big world.

The roads lead in many directions.

One goes towards a forest which is on fire. The blaze blows gaily along, consuming everything as it passes and paying no heed to the poor little live beings in its way. They and their homes may be destroyed, but it does not matter to the fire which is having a fine time so long as its fuel lasts. . . . So long as interest and distraction and self-satisfaction last. But once the fire of enthusiasm is burnt out what is there left? A black charred surface and nothing to beautify the country until Mother Nature comes along with her spores and seeds and sets things going so that the little live beings venture back to try to start their homes again.

Another road leads to a dull-looking flat country. We probably turn away from that, forgetting that in the fields and ditches of such country we may find infinite treasures. For one thing we should find patient human beings working to make the best of the land for those who come after. And we should see delicate little wayside flowers, and grasshoppers, and butterflies, and frogs, and we should hear larks singing. In the evening the sun would go down in a blaze of light such as we can only see on the plains.

The third road leads to a city. We see the smoke

hanging like a pall, and we imagine the horrors of slums and we turn away with a sigh for the people who have to live there.

The fourth road is seen in perspective leading straight to the sea. That is an attractive road. We can bathe and sit in the sun and think of what we will cook for supper. We might, even, think further and wonder about the ships which are sailing away and of what their passengers will find on the other side.

There is only one other road, and this leads to mountains. We see them in the distance with snow shining on top, and we think it would be nice to climb up there, but what an effort it would be! If we think long enough we may imagine ourselves on one of those peaks, looking out over the whole world and what should we see?

Rolling grey smoke and charred black ground, where the fire had passed leaving a scar of conscience on God's world.

Cities full of human beings striving to live as God would have them live, but almost overcome by the struggle to survive and needing all the help we could take to them if only we were fit to give it.

Plains almost deserted because people found them dull and no one had the imagination to see all that God had put there to make them attractive and health-giving. Surely those chalk downs and great quiet rivers would provide us with much of what we are groping for subconsciously.

Finally, we should see the lands beyond the sea. Countries where people speak different languages, but where they are facing the same struggle for a healthy happy existence, and where the children are clamouring just as loudly as our children at home to become what God intended them to be.

While we are dreaming at the cross roads crowds of people are passing. Many of these could help us if we had the interest or energy or humility to consult them.

Some are returning from the forest fire with their feet and fingers burnt and their hair singed and smoke in their eyes. It was such fun, at first, watching the fire and then fanning it so that the flames might shoot on more fiercely. But there was little real satisfaction to be got out of it and it left hunger and thirst, so these people were returning to try another road.

Others are passing from the cities and plains, talking of the needs of humanity and of the interests and beauties to be found if we cared to go and look for them.

Some are coming up from the sea and tell of the struggle for good in the countries where the people talk different languages. These send us messages telling us that they would like to shake hands with us and to unite in understanding one another so that there may be more tolerance among us all. A few thoughtful men and women are returning from the mountains and confide in us, as they pass, that they have been recharged with new energy and have received new inspiration among the silent places, but that they also learnt that they must return to the cities and the plains and the scarred forest land because people need their sympathy and help to make the world what God intended it to be.

All these experienced people moving along the roads look at us curiously and ask our name. We have to reply: "We are Guides."

They then ask the old question: "Whither are you Guiding?" and "Who are you Guiding?" and "What experience have you to qualify you for Guiding?"

And then we wonder more than ever whether we really are worthy of the name given us by the Chief Scout and of the service he planned for us.

Are we fitting ourselves to be true Guides, so that we may choose the road wisely and serve people conscientiously as we lead along it?

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Or are we just running to the fire and letting our enthusiasm burn out without its being of benefit to the beings who had their homes in the forest before it was consumed.
Wisdom comes of meditation and prayer as well as of

consultation with those who have more experience than ourselves.

Without Wisdom we cannot really be Guides worthy of the name which implies so much. So let us get Wisdom.

County Organisation of Lone Guiding

(Continued).

County Lone Guide Companies.

The majority of Counties find, at any rate until Lone Guiding has penetrated further into small villages where it is impossible for active Companies to be started, that for girls from the age of 12 to 16, who are unable to join an active Company, the system of having a County Lone Guide Company is the best and simplest method.

These Companies differ in many ways from the Division Lone Companies which are composed of ex-Guides and Rangers. We have to give them Guiding from the beginning and to remember that it is lack of facility and not lack of time that prevents their being active Guides.

The Company letter has to act as a substitute for the weekly meeting. The girl has to be made to realise what it means to be trusted, a thing often so new to many of these girls when they join as recruits. In order that they may get the fullest possible benefit from Guiding, the Company (though run through correspondence) must adhere as closely as possible to the running of an ordinary Company.

At the outset, from the Lone Captain's point of view perhaps this sounds rather an impossible task. It has been accomplished with Post Companies with success perhaps beyond all hopes, and what can be done with invalid children can and has been equally well done with those who have no physical disabilities to hamper them in their work.

The work of a Lone Captain is no easy task, and therefore it is all the more credit to her in undertaking it. She needs imagination, resourcefulness, an unlimited supply of patience, a gift of interpreting through the medium of the pen, perseverance against often overwhelming difficulties and of being able to read between the lines things that are often meant but left unwritten.

Above all she needs to be a Guider who has herself thoroughly grasped Guiding in its essentials and who realises what Guiding can mean to these children who are often cut off from intercourse with those of their own age and from influences which would affect their lives and their general outlook as they grow older.

A Lone Captain needs all the encouragement she can get from Commissioners and other Guiders, and may I here appeal to Commissioners, that should they come across a Guider who is doing Lone work, to take an interest in it, to give her the help of their advice, and above all to make her feel that Lone Guiding is a work of importance in the general development of the Guide Movement itself.

With Lone Companies, both Guide and Ranger, we are at present groping in the dark, seeking out the best ways of giving Guiding to our Lones, trying different experiments, and if those who have had vast experience of Guiding will give Lone Captains the benefit of their help and advice, our task of building up Lone Companies in the best possible way will be made far easier.

A suggested method of running a Lone Guide Company is as follows:—

The Captain writes a letter on the lines of a programme for an ordinary Company evening, which she posts on a definite date in each month to every individual member

of the Company. Thus each Guide receives the letter on the same day, and that day is for them their Company meeting. The Leader of the Patrol is responsible for the "Patrol Time" part of the letter, which she sends to the Captain, otherwise the letter is identical to each Guide.

The Captain writes a letter to each Patrol some time during the month, the letter to include any special instruction individual Patrols may want. This letter is circulated round the Patrol.

Each Guide answers the Company letter to her Leader, unless otherwise stated.

Each Guide writes once a month to the Captain.

Patrol Leaders write to each other once a quarter.

A Company or Patrol Log Book is kept.

Choice of Leaders.

This should be done through personal knowledge of the girl or from the recommendation of the school authorities or someone who knows the girl personally. Where it is impossible for the Captain to see the Lone Guide before making her a Leader, she should ask the nearest Commissioner to do so for her.

One of the chief things in running a Lone Guide Company is to make the letter as interesting and as varied as possible. Diagrams, however badly done, are essential in the Lone Company letter. The average girl is not quick at understanding things from a written description, but illustrations implant a picture in her mind which she does not easily forget and which makes the subject interesting and alive. Games are one of our most formidable difficulties. So much in Guiding can be accomplished through the medium of games, and the game that can be played with equally successful results in Lone Guiding has yet to be thought of. In Lone Companies our games must needs be in the nature of competitions, and though they are of great value, the danger of overdoing them has to be guarded against. One has to remember that writing is a thing which to the most enthusiastic is apt to become irksome, and as far as possible Captains should give their Lone Guides active things to do. It is also a help if, when asking for a written description, some definite line of how to write this is given.

As in an active Company, the Leaders play their part in the running of the Company, and the Court of Honour is held by means of a Court of Honour Book.

Court of Honour Book.

On the first page of the book is written the Court of Honour Promise, which is signed by each Leader when she receives the book. The agenda is on the next page and pages are left for Leaders' reports, suggestions for work and activities for the following two months, arrangements for badge tests, etc. On the last page are remarks written by the Captain. Anything a Leader does not wish discussed outside the Court of Honour should be prefixed by the words "I wish to report." The book returns to the Captain who sends it on to the Secretary for her to write out the minutes and circulate them to the Leaders.

The value of camp to a Lone Company cannot be

(Continued on page 56).



Talks Round the Camp Fire

II. "SANCTUARY."

Those who have read "Priest of the Ideal" by Stephen Graham will not find anything new in what follows—except in so far as I have tried to bring his ideas into line with Guiding. Those who have not read the book are advised to do so forthwith, as it is full of inspiration for Guiders.

What do we mean by Sanctuary? Let us quote from Stephen Graham:—

"Fleeing, fleeing, from justice, dust on the feet, sweat on the brow, fear in the eyes, fleeing and panting and struggling to outrace pursuers, to escape from their rage and hate, to find SHELTER AND PEACE AND STILLNESS OF HEART . . . so they sought Sanctuary in ages past, so they fled to Durham (Cathedral) and its northern (Sanctuary) door."

Such a simple form of Sanctuary men seem to have outgrown, the practice became abused and died out. Most churches are locked now at night time and many are closed during the day, and very few people seek rest and refreshment of spirit inside the four walls of a church on an ordinary working day.

And yet the need for Sanctuary is as great to-day as ever it was. We live in such busy times, our lives are so full; we (Guiders especially) pride ourselves on being "Marthas." We roll up our sleeves and tackle the work which is crying out to be done. Sometimes, maybe we feel tempted to envy those who have time to be "Maries," tempted to repeat the original Martha's rebuke. We need Sanctuary—the Sanctuary which is found "in love, in Nature, in beautiful art. Perhaps it is a new idea to you that a beautiful picture has a presence in which one may kneel."

We need Sanctuary from the pursuing demons of sordidness and squalor, and that is the beauty of Nature and Art. We need Sanctuary from our own unworthiness and impotence and that is Prayer and the Christian Religion. We need Sanctuary from the meanness and pettiness of our fellow-creatures, and that is the love of our friends and the memory of beautiful characters we have known.

We who have imagination are so fortunate in that we can easily escape from the turmoil of the world and find "peace and stillness of heart" among beautiful things—the beautiful things with which we are able to surround ourselves or which we can so easily go to see in art galleries or out in the country.

Keats knew this kind of Sanctuary when he wrote:—

"A thing of beauty is a joy for ever.
Its loveliness increases, it can never
Pass into nothingness, but still will keep
A bower quiet for us and a sleep
Full of sweet dreams and health and quiet breathing."

And he goes on to tell us some of the things which, if we have eyes to see, may become Sanctuaries for us:—

" . . . and such are daffodils
With the green world they live in: and clear rills
That for themselves a cooling covert make
Against the hot season. The mid forest brake
Rich in the sprinkling of fair musk-rose blooms.
And such too is the grandeur of the dooms
We have imagined for the mighty dead.
All lovely tales that we have heard or read. . . ."

It surely is not necessary to say more. The idea "jumps to the eye." But what has all this to do with Guiding—except in so far as we Guiders should be on the look out for Sanctuaries and use them and try to become the kind of people who radiate Quietness and Strength?

Surely one of the best things that we can do for our Guiders is to build up Sanctuaries for them and teach the Guiders to use them.

If we Guiders could not bear the sordidness of the world, if it were not for our power of appreciating Beauty, what is to become of the slum child who lives in the midst of all the squalor and prefers, for example, a pink paper rose to a real one "because it lasts longer?"

Psychologically, I know, it is practically impossible to teach appreciation of art unless a child has an inherent love of beauty. You may tell your Company "lovely tales," but it is probable that they will still prefer "penny dreadfuls." You may take them to the National Gallery, but they will still spend their odd coppers on "the Pictures." You may take them for a half day in the country, but next week they will be equally rapturous over the beauties of the lighted shops in the High Street. But you can try. And for the thirty who are, perhaps, stony ground, there will by chance be two or three who will benefit by your efforts and bring forth fruit a hundredfold.

We must try to find a form of Sanctuary which will appeal more universally to the girls in our Companies. The most natural Sanctuary for them to use is the

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Sanctuary of Memories—memories of happy times. And this is where Guiding really comes in.

What does it matter how many badges they have? as they have a storehouse of happy memories connected with the time they were with us? Fortunately most of us have a marvellous capacity for forgetting unpleasantness and remembering only the happy incidents of our childhood, and these memories play a very large part in moulding our characters as we grow older. Sooner or later round the Camp Fire the conversation turns to "Do you remember?" Memories are the Guides' stock-in-trade for conversation. Let us see to it that every memory connected with Guiding is the kind that may be to them a Sanctuary in after life.

There was once a Ranger Company who spent a "perfectly mad" evening over the Downs and ended by doing country dances on the top of an isolated hill. Years after, one of them who had been through a terrible time of trouble out in the Colonies wrote: "But I often used to think of the night we danced Peascods on the top of Sugar Loaf Hill—and that made me have a smile."

Better off still were the Guides who could say: "Captain, do you remember the day we listened to the larks?" and Captain was able to visualise the occasion when, in the midst of all the hilarity of a picnic six of them had lain on their backs in silence and listened

to the birds. (They had begun with the idea of timing a skylark to see how long it could stay in the sky, but the silence had lasted long after the bird had dropped like a stone to earth.)

If Guiding is going to bring to the girls memories of strenuous efforts to pass difficult tests, or of straining to win out in District Competitions; if it is going to bring memories of shouted commands and of standing at "shun"; or, on the other hand, of undisciplined "go as you please" evenings—it is surely going to miss its point. So, in all the busy daily round of raising Company Funds, of getting up Socials and Entertainments, even in all the excitement of going to Camp, let us try to remember that it is the MEMORY of the event that is going to matter to the children, and let us try to ensure that the memory shall be only of the Guide Spirit which prevailed at the time—the Spirit of Helpfulness and *joie de vivre*, which will carry them triumphantly through their lives.

In conclusion, here is another quotation from "Priest of the Ideal"—a star to which we may all of us hitch our little wagons:

"A beautiful poem may be a Sanctuary. . . . A beautiful painting in one's room can be a Sanctuary. Do not ornament the walls of your houses, but make them holy, put beautiful pictures on them and in the hour of danger they will afford you Sanctuary. When the Devil says 'Curse God and die,' you will cling to the Sanctuary knocker and live."

Court of Honour

CAPTAIN felt bothered, distinctly bothered! The Leaders sat in a semi-circle, twiddled their pencils and looked pensively at their empty notebooks. Captain's plea for plans and ideas had fallen on barren ground. After all the Company was not new, it had been running five or six years, and they ought to have known better; hence something had to be done, and that right quickly!

Suddenly Captain waxed eloquent, the Leaders ceased to twiddle their pencils, notebooks fell unnoticed to the floor, a gleam of astonishment flitted over their faces. What Captain had said at great length was really summed up in the following phrase: "In future you will hold your own Court of Honour, and I shall only come for a short time and fetch the details of the following evening's programme." Captain gave a dramatic pause (probably through sheer fright!), rose from her chair and disappeared into the adjoining hall. A few minutes later she peeped into the room to see how things were progressing, and found to her amazement but entire satisfaction that the Leaders had thawed, the notebooks were being filled and an air of brisk determination had settled upon the small group!

The procedure we now follow is:—

(1) The Leaders for the first few minutes prepare the meeting's programme for the next week.

(2) Arrange any special outings such as hikes, tracks, etc. etc.

(3) A little later Captain and Lieutenant appear and the minutes are read and approved (usually!), and the programme is submitted and gratefully accepted by the Guiders!

(4) Any special notices for the Leaders are given out.

(5) The meeting of that evening is discussed and the weak points pounced upon and made a note of.

Once a month the programme of the "Court" is varied by each Leader reading aloud a report of her Patrol, i.e. recruits enrolled; how many Second Class and Proficiency Badges gained. The matter perhaps of how Lizzie can't learn her Morse is recorded and a

remedy is usually vouchsafed by another Leader, and so on.

In support of the above arrangement of our Court of Honour I would just like to say this:

(1) It makes the Guides more dependent upon themselves.

(2) It encourages freer discussion and expression of opinion.

(3) Last, but not least, it keeps Captain from the temptation, when all are silent, of bringing out ideas for the Guides, perhaps so easy for her but nothing short of fatal to the initiative of the Leaders!

In conclusion, I don't advise everybody to run their Court of Honour as we do, simply because it may not be necessary! Your Leaders may be able to speak, discuss and plan when called upon in your presence. Mine, much as I love them, can't, or rather didn't until the above plan was adopted. To those who are troubled as I have been I humbly offer this suggestion, and to those who have no such difficulties may I say—"Carry on!"

E. E. O. N.

Post Box

No letters for France can be accepted till further notice. The Post Box will be very grateful if Guiders and Guides will not therefore send her any letters to forward to France.

A Vancouver Captain wishes to write to a Scarborough Captain.

A Belfast Brown Owl wishes to write to an Edinburgh Brown Owl.

An Australian Brown Owl wishes to write to a Scottish Brown Owl.

A Yorkshire Tawny Owl would like to write to a London Tawny Owl.

A Northampton Brown Owl would like to write to another Brown Owl.

Post Box Editor: Miss Sagrandi, 3, Montpelier Square, S.W.7.

Glasgow Guide Week

(November 7th to 15th, 1925.)

GUIDE WEEK! Seven short days! Days which were to mark an epoch in the history of Glasgow Guiding.

During that week Glasgow looked to her daughters to prove themselves worthy representatives of the Guide Movement in her midst. They were to prove that thousands of girls of all ages could work and play together, each one an individual, but bound by the link of three short Promises, and sharing the one great ideal; that they might fit themselves to be good citizens and serve the community. They were to show also in that one week that girls from the various churches, schools, clubs or places of employment throughout the great city could, by loyal co-operation, combine together in a tremendous effort to bring credit upon the Movement. Brownies, Guides, Rangers, Guiders, each one took upon herself the responsibility of representing "The Guides" to Glasgow and her millions of critics.

After months of planning, preparing and rehearsing, the great day dawned which was to mark the opening of Guide Week. Every home which harboured a member of the Movement was tense with excitement. What a polishing there was of badges, belts and shoes! What a brushing of blue serge and washing of ties! For were they not to set eyes upon their Chief, most of them for the first time?

Generous employers gave permission for "leave of absence" to those who were detailed for work on this Saturday afternoon. All over the city Companies were assembling and marching to their Divisional Rallies, and Brownies were shepherded hand in hand to their meeting-places.

Promptly at 2 p.m. the Chief Guide arrived for the first Brownie inspection, which was composed of all the Packs on the south side of the river Clyde; she then proceeded to the north side of the river, where the second Brownie inspection was held.

The Chief was preceded by her Standard and accompanied by the Deputy Chief Guide, Mrs. Houison-Craufurd, the County Commissioner and the County Secretary.

Lady Baden-Powell was greeted by the Grand Salute, delivered with great vigour by some 3,057 Brownies. At both Rallies she told the Brownies a story, and how they listened, eyes shining and mouths open! What a bobbing up and down to see her, and what a buzz of excitement when the Packs were left to the Pack Leaders and all the Brown Owls and Tawnies filed up to shake hands with the Chief!

Then followed the five Divisional Rallies, each one in a different part of the city. Being November, they were held in the largest indoor spaces available—Territorial or Naval Reserve Drill Halls and the Meat Market. Each Rally was different, according to Divisional arrangements. Some Divisions were formed up in horse-shoe formation, some were in three-sided squares, and some in line. Colour parties paraded from every Company which possessed Colours. In every case the procedure was different.

As each Division stood in silence to welcome their Chief upon her arrival, one could feel the tenseness of anticipation—every nerve strained, every muscle taut—that they might be worthy of this great moment. Then as Lady Baden-Powell passed up and down the lines, smiling and encouraging, as only the Chief can, the strain relaxed and there was no more formality! As she made her way to the platform to speak at each

Rally—realisation came to them. This was the Chief actually standing before them—and the cheers! They seemed to grow in volume as the afternoon wore on, and each Division was visited.

In all, the Chief inspected 9,870 Brownies, Guides, Rangers and Guiders; the total strength of Glasgow being 11,400.

During the course of the inspections Lady Baden-Powell had tea at the North-Eastern Divisional Hut. This was the first Divisional Headquarters in Glasgow, and was opened fifteen months ago.

At the Northern Divisional Rally the members of the Training School belonging to the current course were allowed to parade. The Chief made special reference to the part they were about to play on taking up work as Guiders. The result was apparent at the next meeting of the School. Instead of dealing with prospective Guiders who were merely interested in the Movement, the Trainers were met by sixty enthusiasts, each one intent upon passing through the course with a "Very Excellent."

After the Rallies the Chief Guide gave a wireless talk from the Glasgow Broadcasting Station. Thanks to the kindness of the B.B.C., time was allotted each evening during Guide Week for a Guide talk. These talks were indeed a most important part of the week's activities, as owing to the large number of Guides in the city, it was impossible to admit the public to many of the meetings. The people of Glasgow were enabled, however, by wireless to share with the Guides all the prominent speakers whom they would otherwise not have heard.

On the Saturday evening of the Chief's visit the County Commissioner gave a Reception to which all Commissioners, Secretaries and District Captains were invited to meet Lady Baden-Powell. Before the Chief left for London she gave a most inspiring talk, which no Guider present will forget.

Preliminary to Guide Week many ministers throughout the city had kindly consented to give a short talk on Guiding at Morning Service.

On the first Sunday in Guide Week seventy-six Companies paraded to their respective churches. The North-Eastern Division held a Divisional Church Parade, attended by 1,775 Guiders, Guides and Rangers. There was one District Parade, and in the afternoon the Northern Division paraded and were addressed by their Divisional Chaplain. At this service the Colours of the Training School were dedicated.

On Monday evening the first County Swimming Gala was held. There were races for Commissioners, Guiders, Rangers, Guides and Brownies. The entries were enormous, and it was finally decided that only two representatives from each Division could enter for each race. The result of this Swimming Gala is a very marked enthusiasm. The Corporation of Glasgow is now being bombarded by Districts and Companies to reserve one night a week for Guides only. The Bath Authorities are keenly interested, and already at several of the Public Baths Guides are allowed access to the Swimming Ponds at the small charge of three-halfpence each.

On Tuesday, November 10th, a Grand Display was held in St. Andrew's Hall. Each Company was allotted a certain number of tickets; seating accommodation was taxed to the uttermost. There were 3,300 Guides present as spectators.

This Grand Display was repeated on Friday evening and was open to the public.

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The Brownies gave most vigorous and attractive examples of action songs and singing games. The Guides gave displays of Scottish and English country dancing, signalling, maze marching, physical exercises, etc. One Division was responsible for a most realistic camp fire, at which they sang rounds and other songs. The Rangers demonstrated sick nursing, including "making poultices" and "changing sheets with the patient in bed." The final item on the programme was the "Pageant of Service," in which Commissioners, Guides, Rangers, Guides and Brownies were all represented.

As the title denotes, "Service" was the keynote of the Pageant. It gave the public an excellent idea of the means and methods by which all Guide training leads to one objective—service for others. The Pageant commenced by a Guide choir singing John o' Gaunt's "England," followed by a Prologue spoken by a District Commissioner. Here we trace the "love to serve" to its proper source:—

"Not from the Romans or the Greeks
Whose Laws are honoured and preserved,
But from the Man of Nazareth."

And the truth that all must learn at some time:—

"That losing life is finding it
In other lives...
All Guides this Law of Service must
Obey: this is our lofty aim,
The inspiration of this trust
Has gathered thousands to our side
And set our youthful hearts afame."

Surely this is the attraction of the Guide Movement—the great adventure of fitting ourselves for service?

"Ten Laws we find in one
For Guides to follow...
So shall we flourish like the tree
Which by the river grows: extend
Our branches, strike our roots: and be
To Nations all, a shelter sure
From all that women would offend."

Britannia entered after this Prologue, while below her dais a Brownie and a Brown Owl, a Guide and her Captain, a Ranger and her Captain, appeared from opposite sides of the platform, and on meeting in the centre the Commissioner repeated the Promise given in each case. After which they ascended together to Britannia to do her homage. Then came a sturdy procession of Guides, each bearing a banner on which was shown one of the Guide Laws, followed by representatives of Brownie, Guide and Ranger badges. Each badge chosen was taken from those included under the Service "Sign Post" of Training, and was represented by one girl in uniform bearing a banner with the name of the badge, one with a facsimile of the badge itself, and one dressed up to interpret the practical work of the badge. As they came on, to a rousing "March," they one and all did homage to Britannia, and when all were assembled the choir sang "O England, my Country." At the last verse everyone on the platform joined in, and at the words "ready to give thee all" turned and stretched out their hands towards Britannia, while above her a large blue and gold Trefoil was illuminated. Britannia acknowledged their gift of service and replied:—

"Heirs of a glorious past are ye,
Daughters of mine.
Your hearts lift up, and the future see
In glory shine....
This radiant faith and quenchless hope
Ye Guides inspire.
And blaze a trail where others grope
With faint desire."

Through life to serve and naught withhold
This be your task
To turn your dreams to deeds of gold
Is all I ask."

As Britannia's counsel to her daughters ceased, the County Union Jack was brought on in silence, and the National Anthem concluded the Pageant.

To those who watched it was more than an effective grouping of the representative "methods of Guide training." The whole Pageant seemed to interpret pride, reverence and the inspiration of the Guide spirit. It was wholly symbolical of a "working ideal," not just a passing vision, for visions fade—but there are Guides everywhere to turn "ideals" into "realities."

During the week those Companies which were not taking part in any of the evening events held Parents' Nights or Open Company Evenings. There were ninety Ranger or Guide Evenings and fourteen Open Pack Meetings.

Saturday, November 14th, was a particularly important day for the Northern and North-Western Divisions, as their new Headquarters were opened by one of the County Vice-Presidents.

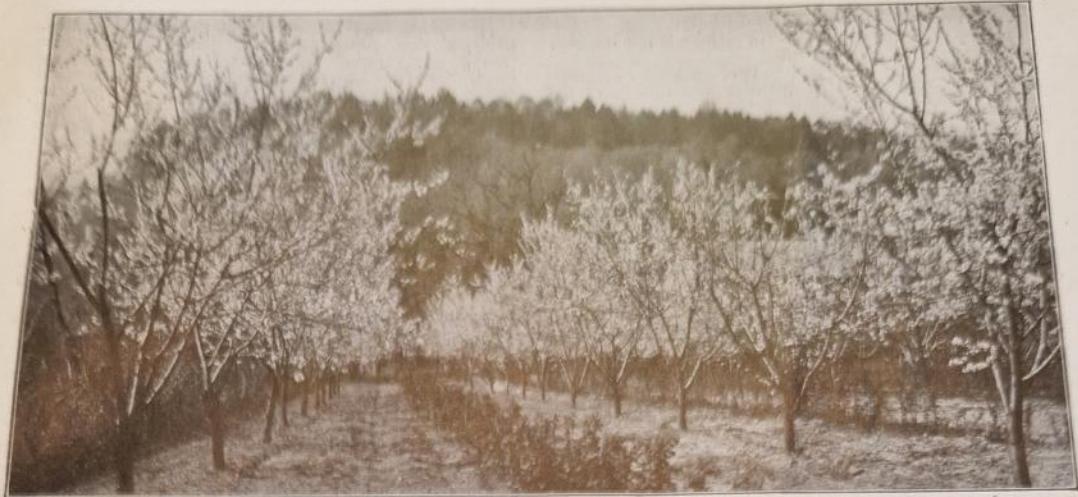
On Sunday, November 15th, the Northern Division held a Brownie Church Parade, and the South-Western Division a Guide Church Parade. Twenty Companies also paraded to their respective churches throughout the city and four Companies had their Colours dedicated.

So Glasgow Guide Week was brought to a close, with all its enthusiasms, its associations, and its wonderful camaraderie. There is no doubt the effect of the week has made its mark upon the city, both among the Guides and the public. "Unity is strength," and the people of Glasgow have witnessed that strength. Those who before offered adverse criticism in ignorance have come forward generously, ready to be interested and informed, and in sympathy with the Movement. Employers have testified still more enthusiastic approval, and the effect on the Guides' parents has been perhaps the most striking of all. At last they "know what it all means" and realise the effect Guiding is bound to have upon their daughters, physically and mentally. In many Companies one hears of the parents' appreciation and willingness to help practically—"Mother is baking cakes to sell for Camp Funds," or "Father has made a cupboard for our Club Room."

There has also been a wonderful response to a "wireless" appeal for Guiders. Over twenty girls had volunteered to train as Guiders by November 16th, and the Training Class which began on December 2nd had ninety names on the roll.

Perhaps the best general effect on the Glasgow public may be shown by the following extract from a Glasgow newspaper:—

"We have seen them, of course, often enough before. But not with quite the same eyes. We have heard—perhaps from an enthusiastic young daughter or niece—a good deal about 'Patrols' . . . and 'Be Prepared' . . . and the 'Guide Law.' But we seem to have listened rather vaguely . . . and not to have been specially understanding or intelligent about it all. And now it is suddenly borne in upon us that those blue-uniformed young daughters of ours are eager and radiant . . . because they belong to something really big and vital and immensely 'worth while'—a movement which has attracted to its ranks more than half a million modern girls, over eleven thousand of them in our own city. . . . The horrid word 'militaristic' has been flung at this organisation, but the accusation is made half-heartedly, and carries little conviction; the Girl Guides are so obviously playing a straight, clean game. . . . For them the loyalty of 'to thine own self be true'—from which spring all our loyalties."



A Canadian Peach Orchard in Spring.

Canada

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

Spring.

One morning my husband says he is going to start work on the land that day and could I, or the hired girl, please manage to get the cows in at night for a little while? I know then that we are off, and that Spring work has started for me also. The whole character of farm work changes. The alarm wakes us at 4.30 in the morning, and if that didn't the noise of the tractor starting off to plough at 5 would, for the tractor is worked in two shifts and never stops all day. The men come in for breakfast about a quarter past six with a battery of milk pails full of milk, and if the alarm at 4.30 or the tractor at 5 didn't wake me, the noise of the separator in the kitchen at 6 would. Except during spells when we have had no help in the house I do not get up for that breakfast, but give the children theirs about 7. For one season we had no help in the house or on the land, and then I helped my husband milk seven cows before breakfast so that he could get on the land by 7, but we came to the conclusion that it was too strenuous, and we only did it for one season.

After breakfast, the men out of the way in the fields, I have all the new-born calves to feed, and they are bawling out under the kitchen window all through my breakfast demanding theirs. Then there is the incubator to see to, the usual household work, the poultry to feed, broody hens to sit, and the morning flies till the clatter of traces at the water trough says that the noon hour has come. Noon hour I called it. The horses have one hour's rest exactly, but the men don't, there are pig buckets to empty, pigs to feed, and more seed to be loaded for the afternoon's seeding. Consequently I have my husband for a brief quarter of an hour at lunch.

After lunch I feed the calves again, straighten up the kitchen and perhaps carry in a few armfuls of wood for the kitchen stove from the wood pile just outside. Theoretically I *never* do that, but practically, for the month when the crop is being sown, the hired girl or myself or the children see to it that the wood box is kept full so that not a minute of the men's time is wasted on what my husband calls "non-productive labour."

I plant some flowers perhaps, and some garden seeds, for the garden is the women's sole charge, and after tea we, that is the children and I, go out into the pasture to look for the cows. The pasture is fairly well interspread with little clumps of woods—bluffs we call them—and often it is a case of listening for the cow bells before we can locate the cows, for they wander far in the early spring looking for the new grass. At about 6 p.m., when the cows are tied up in their stalls, the hired girl and I, with half a dozen pails, tackle the milking. I would like to say here that my husband refused to teach me to milk because he said that once I had learned I would find I was always having to do it! He didn't teach me, but I learned by myself, and although as a general rule I don't milk, in the spring rush I often do, as it is a tremendous saving of time for the men—time saved for the all-important rushing in of the wheat. The men come in from the field between 7 and 7.30 for supper, and the tractor works till dark. After supper the men go to the granary to "pickle"—that is to treat with formalin—the seed to be sown on the morrow. Frequently I have helped with that when we have been short handed. Ten o'clock sees work for that day finished—and it really is a long day.

When my husband says he'll begin to plant potatoes

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I know the wheat is finished, and I heave a sigh of relief, for things can slacken off a little—there is not the same rush for the rest of the crop.

All hands go to the potato field—myself, hired girls, men and children all go planting potatoes—and half a day does it. It is surprising the amount of seed that can be planted when a double-furrowed plough is used—the seed is dropped in the furrow and is covered up by the next round of the plough.

By this time I have young cabbages ready to transplant, and scores of baby chicks to feed add to my daily "chores."

The spring mud has dried up, the house cleaning, painting and whitewashing is done—the garden is coming along nicely and the countryside is looking lovely. One morning the tractor comes in from the field and is put away in the shed, and I know the crop is in. I should know it anyway because my husband lingers over his lunch—and then suggests loading up the car and running over to see some friends of ours about ten miles away to see if they have got *their* crop in, and if they have, why wouldn't a game of tennis be in order? Oh, the relief of getting the crop in—the joy of that drive! Spring is over, and Summer has started.

A Commissioner and some Brownies

HERE are Commissioners who say they do not go and see their Packs because Brownies frighten them. Well, the loss is theirs. Brownies are stern folk, it is true, but kindly at heart and, on the whole, they are kind to Commissioners and try to set them at their ease. At the end of a visit one came to me and said:

"Thank you very much for the story. I liked it very much."

I left, feeling very flattered.

It is best, perhaps, not to bring too much dignity with you.

One of my Packs introduced me to a fascinating game. Half the Pack went outside the room and we, who were left, made a heap of chairs and Brownies in the middle of the room covered by coats. Those outside had to come in and guess who was in the heap, so those who were not had to be hidden in the room. This entailed stuffing the Commissioner into a very small cupboard from which she protruded in every direction. However, the Brownies explained that it would not really matter as it was against the rules of the game to look much at anything sticking out of cupboards.

This was an unrehearsed ceremony for receiving a Commissioner. Another Pack thought out one most carefully. They refused to adopt the ceremony suggested by Brown Owl. Instead the Sixers said they would go to the door and welcome Commissioner while the rest hid. Then she should be led into the centre of the empty room (it being understood that she, too, was blind to bits that stuck out) and made to sit on the floor and shut her eyes. Then the Sixers would tu-whit, tu-whoo, and the Pack would rush out. That was where the ceremony was so much better than Brown Owl's because they were going to call the Pack themselves and Brown Owl had no part. So all seemed well till one Sixer exclaimed in a gloomy voice: "Supposing she won't shut her eyes?" It was a horrid prospect. How do Sixers make Commissioners shut their eyes if they won't?

There is another Pack that contains a small boy. I have an uneasy feeling that he should not be there and am not quite sure whether he is a Wolf Cub or a Brownie. He came to tea once with some other Brownies and at once tried to set me at my ease. "Have you any brothers or sisters?" he asked.

"One brother," I answered.

"Is he a Wolf Cub?"

A vision of the brother, who is nearer fifty than forty, in a Wolf Cub's uniform made it difficult to keep the proper seriousness.

"What are you going to be when you grow up?" I asked him.

"I am going to play the 'cello and conduct—I can do one, two, three, four, and one, two and nearly one,

two, three—and stage-manage and be the man who opens the door, you know."

"That seems a lot. Won't it be hard to fit in?"

Even a Guider's life seemed quiet and restful in comparison.

"Oh, no. I've thought it all out," said Anthony. "First I'll go down early and throw open the door." (I wish you could have seen the gesture with which that door was opened.) "Then while the people are coming in, I'll go home and get my dinner and read a book for a bit; then I'll go back and manage the stage and all that, and then I can conduct."

It was so beautifully arranged that it seemed merely making difficulties to ask about the 'cello, and after all there was still all the morning and most of the afternoon free.

Another Pack once asked me to a tea party which had been arranged for them by the Rangers. They welcomed me most excitedly at the door and showed me all the glories which had been kept secret for a whole week—a Christmas-tree, holly, mistletoe.

"Isn't it a pity," they said when we came to the mistletoe, "that there are no Wolf Cubs, and then we could have kissed under the mistletoe."

This Pack was once asked to act Brownies helping at home. One Six staged the following. A mother is seated, sewing, with several children round. Enter a neighbour.

Neighbour: "Good morning, Mrs. Jones. Could one of your little girls come and look after my baby for me this evening? I want to go to the cinema with my young man."

Mother: "One of them will be very glad to go, Mrs. Bundle, because she is a Brownie."

Neighbour, evidently wishing to repay the kindness in some way: "Here are some flowers for you. I picked them in your garden as I came through."

The Commissioner inspecting a Company knows what to expect, but with a Pack anything may happen, and there is all the joy of adventure in unknown country.

"The Masque of Empire."

(Guide Edition)

HINTS ON PRODUCTION

FIRST choose a little committee, of which each member should undertake certain duties under a chairman. For example: (1) production (all arrangements connected with rehearsals, etc.); (2) costumes; (3) songs and dances; (4) selling tickets, programmes and seating. Each performer should undertake the sale of so many tickets. A prize might be offered for the largest number sold.

For this play "The Masque of Empire" Society
(Continued on page 56.)

Gilcraft Talks on Ambulance Work*

By DR. W. L. STEPHEN

V. "BLEEDING"

WHEN a blood vessel is cut the blood, of course, pours out. When blood escapes from the body and comes into contact with the air, a change occurs. All the corpuscles lump together and form a clot, while the fluid part can be seen as a clear yellowish liquid. If the vessel cut is a small one, this clot sticks in the hole and plugs it, and so prevents further loss of blood until nature has time to mend the cut. This is what happens in scratches and tiny wounds. Where, however, a bigger vessel is cut, we must help nature. There are various methods which we can use, according as the flow is much or little. Remember that a little loss of blood from a cut is not at all serious, so don't get alarmed whenever you see a little blood.

(1) Bathe the cut in cold or very hot water. This helps to stop the flow.

(2) Apply pressure directly on the cut by means of a clean pad of lint, or other dressing, and bandage up tightly. If the wound is in a limb, raise it above the level of the heart.

(3) If that does not succeed, you must apply pressure to the vessel some distance away from the wound. If the bleeding is from an artery, this pressure must be applied above the wound—i.e. nearer the heart; if from a vein, beyond the wound. There are various places where the vessels can easily be pressed against the bone behind them.

This diagram (No. I) shows you the most important ones, and you must practise finding them until you are sure you can get them at once. You know you are on the right spot when you can feel the pulse beat under your finger. (Finger note, not thumb; you have a pulse of your own in the thumb which may mislead you.)

No. 1. For top or front or side of head: Press half an inch in front of opening of ear.

No. 2. For back of head: Press one inch behind centre of ear.

No. 3. For face (except forehead—No. 1): Press about one inch in front of angle of jaw.

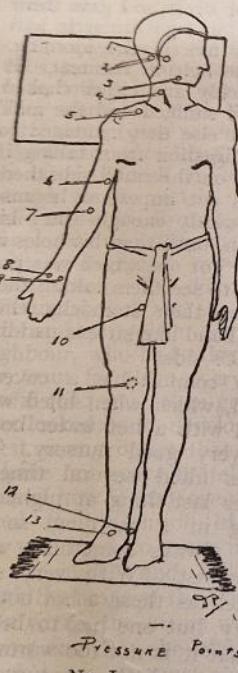
No. 4. For neck: Press backward against the spine at side of neck about half-way up.

No. 5. For the shoulder: Press down and back behind middle of collar-bone. A padded key handle is useful here to relieve fingers.

No. 6. For the arm: Standing outside the arm, grip biceps with four fingers from above, and twist towards you; or grip from below, and twist till you feel the artery pulsing against the bone. The seam of the coat is the line of the artery.

No. 7. For the forearm: Place a pad in the elbow and bend the arm. Fix with a bandage. (No. II.)

*Reprinted from *The Scouter*.



No. I.

Nos. 8 and 9. For the hand: Press half an inch inside each side of wrist in front.

No. 10. For upper leg: Press in line of seam of trouser.

No. 11. For lower leg: Put pad behind knee, bend leg and fix as for elbow.

No. 12. For foot: Press behind inner ankle bone, forward and outward.

No. 13. Press on centre of front of ankle.

(4) You cannot keep up pressure long with the fingers, and perhaps you find it does not slow the loss of blood. Then use a tourniquet. This is a mechanical form of applying pressure. On the pressure point place a firm pad, a stone or piece of wood wrapped in a handkerchief will do, and round it put a loose bandage. Push a stick under the bandage and twist it so as to tighten up the bandage until the bleeding stops. You can then fix the stick with another bandage, but remember that a tourniquet must never be left on too long. If the doctor has not arrived within about twenty minutes, untwist the stick a little and you may find the bleeding has stopped. If not, allow the blood to flow for a few seconds and then tighten up again. If there is no bleeding do not remove the tourniquet, but leave it quite loose so that it may be tightened up quickly if necessary.

In all your work remember the necessity of cleanliness, but if a big artery is cut, the all-important matter is to stop the loss of blood in the quickest possible way.

When bleeding occurs from the nose, keep the patient sitting up with the head back. Place a sponge or cloth, wrung out of cold water, at the back of the neck, and another at the root of the nose. If that fails, very gently plug the nostrils with cotton-wool.

Bleeding from the ear is often the sign of a fractured skull. Wipe away the blood, but don't try to plug the ear; keep the patient quiet until the doctor comes.

Internal Bleeding.—When one boy is fighting with another boy it is quite possible he may get, or give, a smack in the eye. The result very soon is "a black eye." This is the simplest form of internal bleeding. A small vessel has been ruptured, and the blood, which cannot escape through the skin, spreads round in the loose parts underneath. This injury is called a bruise, and results in "black and blue" appearance. If you can apply pressure immediately the blow is struck, by means of a pad of some kind, and keep it up for ten or fifteen minutes, you may stop the blood from escaping from the blood vessel, and then there will be no bruise. Once a bruise has formed, the best treatment is to apply cloths wrung out of cold water and renewed frequently. A piece of wet lint covered with a larger piece of oiled silk, and then with a layer of cotton-wool, will keep damp for some hours.

Sometimes bleeding occurs so deep in the body that it does not come to the surface, and nothing can be seen. The patient becomes weak and breathless and may fall. The pulse at the wrists can hardly be felt, and the face becomes very pale. Lay him down and keep him as quiet as possible. Give him cold water to sip, or, if you can get it, ice to suck. Don't give anything warm, and especially no stimulants, such as whisky. If he has pain, apply cold water dressings.

When bleeding occurs in the stomach the blood will probably be vomited, and can be recognised because it is mixed with food. If from the lungs, the blood will be frothy. In both cases treat as described above.

In all cases of severe bleeding send for a doctor at once, explaining in your message what has occurred.



No. II.

she still jumps confidingly into my arms, and will let me do anything with her.

So far I have chiefly spoken of rearing young wild animals, but sometimes it is young domestic animals which are orphaned and thrown on one's hands. It is, of course, quite a common thing for "kayed" lambs to be reared "on the can," and I have known very successful attempts to bring up little pigs. Though not so difficult to rear as some of the creatures mentioned above, yet lambs and pigs need plenty of care and attention. It is most important to keep the latter perfectly clean, when they will flourish exceedingly. The only trouble is that a pig's natural destination is bacon, and who could rear a nice little piglet with this fate hanging over it!

With lambs the fate is not so imminent or threatening, and one can bring up the woolly baby without being assailed with such dreadful forebodings. The chief point in rearing lambs, especially at first while they are quite small, is to give them small quantities of food fairly often. "Little and often" should always be your motto. It is no use allowing them to suck until they are distended with milk, until they look like little balloons wobbling on unsteady legs, and then leaving them for hours to recover from the gorge. This only

does them the farmer good, and able to pick up a little food for themselves, you can safely increase the quantity of milk given, and the intervals between each meal.

At this point I can imagine my readers being fired with a desire to rear a "gentle lamb," because it would make such a "sweet pet." Now, don't run away with any mistaken ideas on this point, whatever Mary's little lamb may have been, the ordinary farmyard lamb is not a gentle pet when it has been hand-reared. "Kayed" lambs are usually impudent young ruffians, but I must say that they develop twice the brains of sheep that have not been associated with human beings. We had five hand-reared ewe lambs once, and kept them to breed from. No dog could drive those sheep, they just turned round and butted him; they knew us all, and in bad weather, no matter in what field the flock had been put, the hand-reared ewes left the other sheep and came home to the buildings.

In conclusion I would say to anyone contemplating trying to bring up some unfortunate orphaned baby creature, remember success will depend on care, attention, and patience, and last but not least, on cleanliness.

Swimming

By LADY FRIPP (*Commissioner for E.C. London*).

THE first Inter-Divisional Swimming Gala was held in London six years ago. At that time there was very little enthusiasm and only a sprinkling of spectators to watch the contest, but each year it has grown in popularity. The Westminster Bath, the largest in London, was literally packed from floor to ceiling on the last occasion, and some hundreds could not gain admittance, and the excitement was intense. There has been an amazing improvement in the standard both of swimming and diving, and a great advance in the knowledge displayed by the audience, as well as the performers, of what is required to attain an artistic exhibition.

It has been suggested that swimming might be fostered and popularised in the Counties as it has been in London on a similar plan to that on which Guiding is organised. Thus there might be inter-Company, inter-District and even in the dim future inter-County Swimming Galas. There are, of course, greater difficulties to contend with out of London as in some cases baths are few and far between, but "where there is a will there is usually a way."

The first-class badge, so much coveted by all Guides and Guiders, can only be obtained by those who have passed a swimming test, unless exempted by the doctor on account of health. And nowadays, when camping plays such an important part in our Movement and so many Companies go to the sea, it is useful and adds enormously to the pleasure of a seaside holiday, apart from being such an eminently healthy and desirable exercise.

There is a really good handbook, "Seven Elementary Lessons in Swimming and Diving," published by Headquarters, price 4*½*d. including postage, which will be found a great help to those who wish to teach, and all those who are anxious to improve their swimming. Too much care cannot be exercised in learning the breast

stroke correctly—indeed, no other stroke should be permitted until the swimmer has thoroughly mastered this, and the pupil should be able to perform the movements on dry land before attempting them in the water. The Carroll water-wings can be obtained at Harrods, price 5*s.* 6*d.*, including postage, and are most satisfactory aids. They are very buoyant and stuffed with fibre, and therefore there is no fear of deflation.

Anyone contemplating getting up a Gala will welcome a few suggestions for the programme, and may be glad of the following hints:

(1) To encourage beginners it is often well to include a beginners' race in the programme, say one width of the bath.

(2) A relay team race for Guides under 14 and another for those of 14 and over is another popular item. One width, breast stroke style.

(3) Life-saving. One of the four methods with release.

(4) Four dives. Three feet, running from the spring board, eight feet, and a voluntary dive form a searching test of skill and grace.

It is well to add a cautious note to those responsible. Many adventurous beginners at diving rush to the higher boards before they have any knowledge of how to enter the water from the lower ones. Head diving, by which is meant going in with your arms by your side, should be studiously avoided as unless you are an expert performer you are very apt to knock your head on the bottom. Obviously, if we are keen to popularise swimming among Guides, it is essential that it should be encouraged among Guiders, for it is much easier for them to "preach what they can practise." I shall be glad to answer questions about the organisation of swimming competitions if a stamped addressed envelope accompanies the inquiry.

19, Portland Place, W.1.

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.

Serious Plays

RANGER and Guide Companies of proved ability are sometimes asked to provide a serious entertainment for Easter, something that people can see in Holy Week instead of the local cinema. Nowadays teaching of moral truths by parables and allegories is as old as speech itself and it is but a step to have the preacher.

If tableaux, in some ways the safest form of sacred entertainment, are decided upon, it is advisable to keep to representations of famous pictures copied as faithfully as funds will allow. The artist then provides the colouring and grouping that need the trained eye, and all the producer has to do is to try to carry out his intentions. The music which should accompany the tableaux must be carefully chosen; it is very important as it can either make or mar the atmosphere, so essential and so elusive. Vocal music is generally the easiest to achieve. The chorales scattered through Bach's Church Cantatas are very beautiful; some have found their way into hymn-books, but many are comparatively little known, so that they have no other associations with which to confuse the audience.

But tableaux are expensive to produce well and, though they mean much less rehearsing than a play, they are hard work for the wardrobe mistress (so much of their success depends on the beauty of costume and the blending of colour), and for various reasons a play may be preferred.

There are a good many serious plays to be found. They all need to be played with simplicity and sincerity. This applies to all acting, of course, but doubly to plays of religious interest. It is detestable at all times to see an actor catch the eye of someone in the audience or have a private joke with another member of the caste, but in a serious play it is quite unbearable. Applause and calls before the curtain should not be allowed and names should not appear on the programme; it should be felt to be enough of an honour to be allowed to play.

Reviews

The Pilgrim's Progress. Scenes dramatised by E. V. Ouless. (Village Drama League. 1s.) Stocked at Headquarters.

This dramatic arrangement is intended for village performance and it should not be beyond the capacity of Rangers and Guides in combination. Many of the scenes (there are nine) are detached, and could be rehearsed separately, so that a District might combine to produce the play, giving different scenes to different Companies. Some are mimed with suitable music, and some, for instance, where Christian leaves his village to start on his pilgrimage and the trial of Faithful in Vanity Fair, have songs and dances, and could be made very attractive and interesting. The Prologue is spoken by Bunyan in his prison cell, and he comes in front of the curtain before the wordless scenes to explain what they are.

We live in a more self-complacent age nowadays; we do not expect to toil and strain to reach the Celestial City as Christian

did, and therefore we do not read the book with the *zest* of our forefathers. But here is a chance to introduce it to our Guides in a form they will enjoy. A great deal is *perforce* left out, one misses the Man with Muckrake and many other familiar figures, but much of its beauty and all of its simple teaching remains. In the words of the Epilogue:—

"There, if thou seekest them, such things to find
As will be helpful to an honest mind."

The Two Pilgrims. By Tolstoy. (National Adult School Union. 6d.)

This is a short play founded on the story, "Two Old Men," by Tolstoy. Stephen Graham in his preface says "the custom of 'promising God to go to Jerusalem to pray' used to be a common one in Russia before the war with Turkey and the Revolution made such promises impossible to fulfil. Tolstoy's story was written to teach the lesson that Jerusalem can be found in your own village and in your own heart, and that it is not necessary to travel thousands of miles to find God."

It can be recommended to Guiders and Rangers who want a serious play. There are six parts and two for children, and though there are four scenes it would play very well in a curtain set.

Where God is, Love is. By Tolstoy. (National Adult School Union, 30, Bloomsbury Street, W.C.1. 6d.)

There are seven parts in this morality play which is a dramatic version of Tolstoy's story. Martin, the lonely old shoemaker, is pondering Christ's rebuke to Simon when he hears a voice that bids him be ready to welcome the same Guest. "The Lord Himself will visit me to-morrow!" he cries, hardly able to believe his ears. He waits all day. He shares his breakfast with an old snow sweeper, he gives his coat to cover a soldier's baby, and he settles a quarrel between an apple woman and a boy who stole her apples. The day passes and his Visitor does not come; night falls and he gives up hope only to find he has entertained his Lord unawares in the poor people he has befriended.

The Travelling Man. By Lady Gregory. (French. 1s.)

This is a very beautiful little play, full of charming poetical lines and very dramatic; it is described as a miracle play and the truth is there for the seeing. A mother is baking a cake and preparing a grand supper, for she hopes that the King of the World will be coming to sup with them. She tells her child all the story of how she was friendless, cold and hungry and how the tall Stranger, "bright and shining so that you could see him through the darkness," took her to a house where she found shelter and happiness. "The King of the World he was though his crown was made of the twigs of bare blackthorn, and I've his word for it that he'll come again to the house."

But she cannot see him in the poor Travelling Man whom she finds playing with her little boy; she drives him away out of the house into the storm in spite of the entreaties of the child. Then, too late, she finds her mistake. "He is gone, he is gone," she cries, "and I never knew him! He was that Stranger that gave me all! He was the King of the World!"

The Bank Breaks. (Curwen. 6d.) Stocked at Headquarters.

This is a little sketch from "Cranford." Miss Matty hears that all her money is lost and that she will have only five shillings a week to live on. Her faithful maid, Martha, drags in her young man and explains, to his great astonishment, that they are to be married and that Miss Matty is to come to them as a lodger. There are four characters, and there is scope for real acting in each of them.

TRACKS FOR TENDERFOOT

"A Guide is Courteous"

As one tries to think out the quality and work of Courtesy one may begin to feel that its place is really with the great forces of character that ennoble and redeem the world; that simply and lightly as it moves it rests on deep self-discipline and deals with a real task. Every part of life is lit and hallowed by it—common incidents, daily duties, chance meetings come to be avenues of brightness and even means of grace—points of light come quivering out in the dull routine of business or the conventionality of pleasure of—and God is served through every hour of the day.

Courtesy abolishes no distinction and is checked by none. No one is too humble to show it or too high to be helped by it. Its silent prompting lifts in all the tone and thought of purpose—it is never out of place or out of reach, and there is nothing more beautiful than the Courtesy of the poor, unless it be the Courtesy of the suffering and the dying. We may often think how little we can do to alleviate the troubles, disappointments, the mishaps of the world, but things are bettered, not only by the effort that is directly set to better them, but also by the virtue of every life that is informed and harmonised by a steady sense of what is due to all men.

It may well be that much of the strength which is generously devoted to good works would vastly gain in efficiency if with it always went the grace of Courtesy, if everywhere alike, in home, in business, in society, the consideration of perfect Courtesy never flagged, the consideration that is apt to make men wonder whether they ought not to be aiming higher than they have ever aimed as yet.

Courtesy never can at any time or by anyone be easily sustained, for it will often ask of us some exercise of self-withdrawal, self-denial, some promptness to take the lower or less pleasant part, some carelessness about our own comfort, some perseverance when we are tired and perhaps when others are ungracious, some resolution not to let ourselves off easily, for Courtesy requires the generosity of—

"The gentle soul that no excuse doth make
But for its own another's wish doth take
So soon as that by any sign is shown."

Dante.

Courtesy needs that quiet and constant care concerning little things which seems to be in every field of life the only way of high attainment.

F. PAGET.

STOOLS FOR THE TOADS.

New Brownie excitedly (being shown a real toadstool for the first time): "Do the toads sit on them, and do they have to sit very *extra* still?"

The Playing of Games

THE FOUNDATION OF GIRL GUIDING.

"GIRL GUIDING has a double meaning. To some it means the fun of playing the games of Girl Guides, to others the fun of 'playing the game' in Guiding Girls."

Thus the Chief Scout has it in his explanation of Girl Guiding.

Many Captains overlook the fact that Guiding in itself is the Great Game, composed of all kinds of lesser games, which lead the players on to make their own search for knowledge, and to increase their desire for physical fitness, without which much of the joy of a game is lacking.

To appreciate fully the true value of training through games, one only has to compare Guides in two different types of Company. First, there is the Company whose Captain believes in work as Work, and games as Play. When mind, work and games each have their place, but in separate watertight compartments, as

A THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH.

"A cork on a fishing line dances around and attracts attention, but it's the unseen hook that is doing the business."

hopelessly removed from each other, as the different degrees of Indian caste, the Guides of this Company may work hard and play hard—but they will not do both joyously. And again the Chief Scout reminds us, "Laugh while you work!"

Then the Company whose Captain has games as a foundation for Guide work—can anyone find a more delightful way of working than by having a game? This Captain teaches her girls what she wishes them to learn, without impressing upon them the fact that they must work hard; they do so unconsciously. What she does emphasise is that they are going to play hard—and they learn quicker, work quicker, and laugh more.

Then falls the choice of games on each individual Guider. This choice is most important, and sometimes rather difficult when the Company consists of a great variety of characters. It is as well to remember that the programme of games must be sufficiently well varied to guard against excessive domination of those intellectually or physically stronger than the rest. First must be considered the object and effect of the chosen game. Roughly speaking, the aim of play is to develop the mind and the body. Thus games fall naturally under two main headings: (a) Those which exercise the intelligence. Under this heading must be

classed (i) those which train the senses to swift perception and sharpen every faculty of the mind; (ii) those which accustom the mind to be always on the alert, which train the memory and bring out powers of deduction; (iii) and those which help to store up knowledge for future use. (b) Those which exercise every organ and muscle in the body, and teach physical self-control and management.

It is a Captain's duty to be on the look-out for any defects, physical or otherwise, of her Guides, and to try to remedy them. In regard to peculiarities which need correction in individual girls, e.g. blindness to nature, colour blindness, dull hearing, clumsiness of fingers, inability to walk quietly, etc., a game can be chosen which, while especially helping the one for whom it is chosen, serves only to strengthen and make more perfect in that direction the rest of the players.

Commands

THERE are three parts to a command.

(1) *The word or words of warning* telling the Guides what to do, and spoken in an ordinary tone of voice and very clearly. e.g.: "By Patrols left wheel, quick—"

(2) *The pause*. This is most important and gives the Guides time to take in the warning and enables all to act together on the word of command.

In writing commands the pause is represented by a dash, e.g. "—"

The pause should be varied; sometimes long and sometimes shorter, but never omitted.

(3) *The word of command*. Given with rounded tone and firmly—not shouted or shrieked, but if possible given on a lower (but not softer) note than the words of warning. It is written in capitals and underlined thus: MARCH. The whole command would read:—

"By Patrols left wheel, quick—
MARCH."

In some orders the word of command needs to be brought out with great precision.

e.g.: "Patrol—SHUN." "Ready—GO." "Hips—FRIM." "Right—DRESS."

In others, such as breathing and balance exercises, the word of command is firm but slower and rhythmic.

e.g.: "Heel raising and knee bending—BEGIN—1, 2, 3, 4." "Deep breathing—BEGIN—in—out."

It is better to command "Stand at—EASE" than "Stand—AT EASE"; also "Atten—TION" than "At—TENTION"; "Company, dis—MISS" than "Company—DISMISS"; "Company—FALL IN" (accent on "in") than "Company fall—IN."

S. M. C.



Ranger Meetings

We are nearly always faced with the difficulty that our Rangers cannot all get to the meeting at the same time. Perhaps Captain might be there half an hour beforehand to see new people, answer questions, discuss suggestions, etc., and while this is going on an exciting game—corner ball or hand hockey or an exhibition of some sort—might be taking place.

When most of the Rangers have come and work can begin, such as the theory for campcraft, station signalling, toymaking, rope splicing and lanyard-making, the Company Organiser can arrange the groups as she likes.

Half-way through the evening cups of tea and buns interspersed with Company chat are greatly appreciated. Then comes perhaps a different kind of Ranger work—country or Morris dancing, physical drills and figure-marching, singing, hand-bell practising, rehearsals for pierrot troupe performances, and finally an ending with story-telling, reading, debating, or with luck talks from outside speakers on Ranger Citizenship, or Guiding in other parts, or again, plans for outside service.

Meetings arranged by each Patrol in turn can be quite successful. The Patrol run their own meeting but can ask anyone beforehand to come prepared to teach or run a game. They have their own Captain and Lieutenant of the day and timekeeper, orderly, etc. At the end of the Patrol meetings, have a discussion as to which has been the best run.

A Company woodcraft exhibition is great fun, each Patrol, by a certain date, seeing how many exhibits they can produce. Marks can be given for the originality, handwork, mounting and rareness of the Patrol work, and a woodcraft totem can be given to the leading Patrol.

I have found the game of "spontaneous speaking" a great help in making Rangers speak afterwards at debates. Two Patrols think of subjects (one subject to each member of the Patrol). The Rangers in the other Patrols place themselves opposite to a subject, and when the whistle blows they have to talk quietly for two minutes on that given subject. Each Ranger is marked as the Ranger who has given her the subject thinks fit, and when the whistle blows every one of the "speakers" moves on one place and so gets a new subject to speak on and are newly marked. At the end it is quite easy to see by adding up marks who is the best speaker, and the shy will often speak when they are only faced by one Ranger.

A Patrol competition on debates is also quite good. Get each Patrol in turn to arrange subject and speakers and carry the debate through. The best-run debate wins the competition.

Special evenings once a term cause

tremendous interest. A Brownie evening, when the Rangers are the Pack and the Pack Leaders and Tawnies in the Company can help run it, or a Sea Guide evening, or perhaps a visit from another Ranger Company, all give that spirit of the "unexpected" which keeps interest alive.

A Ranger competition, based on Ranger test work, which has been quite successfully run in two London Divisions, is as follows:

Each Company to use all its Rangers in this competition unless it is too small.

(1) One Ranger to read a simple message in Morse and one Ranger to write down.

(2) Rangers to dance one of the following dances: Ratty Tatty, Jenny Pluck Pears, Goddesses, Gathering Peas-cod.

(3) One Ranger to make a patch or darn at her Company meeting and bring it with her to the competition.

(4) Two Rangers to be ready to make a bed with a patient in it.

(5) Four or more Rangers to be able to do simple physical exercises taken by the examiner at the competition.

(6) One Ranger to answer questions on the First Aid in the Ranger Test.

A THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH.

YOUR temper. It's yours. Never lose it. Always keep it—below your chin. When you are in the right you can afford to keep it. When you are in the wrong you can't afford to lose it. Smile, and keep your temper. Remember nobody wants it. It's yours.

(7) One Ranger to be able to identify leaves, berries and winter buds of trees given at the test.

(8) A Ranger to bring with her a garment she has made.

(9) One Ranger to be able to answer questions on five of the following places of interest: Westminster Abbey, Richmond Park, Natural History Museum, Kensington Gardens, the Zoo, etc.

(10) One Ranger to tie given knots and one to splice.

M. K.

Bird Pictures

CUT out a cardboard silhouette of a bird, and from this draw an accurate outline of it on tinted paper.

Give one copy of the paper outline to each Patrol, who choose their best artist to put in correct colouring with chalks. Observers are sent up in turn to look at a picture of the real bird, and they describe this to the artist, so that the colours can be added correctly. The observers must not do any of the colouring themselves. The Company afterwards votes for the best bird.

A. M.

H. D.

Whistle Signals

EVERY Guide should know the ordinary whistle signals, and the following six are of most use in the clubroom:

One short blast=alert! (swing round to face the whistle and stand at attention).

One long blast=silence! (stop talking and listen for the next command).

Succession of short blasts=rally! (all run to whistle).

Succession of long blasts=scatter! (back to Patrol corners).

Two short blasts=fall in! (given after Leaders' call for Patrols to fall in in files).

Short, short, short, long="Leaders, come here."

It is a good plan to have a competition between the Patrols for a few minutes each week to see which is most alert at obeying the whistle signals.

Games

Knotting Relay.

The Guides stand in files, and on the given signal each Guide produces a piece of rope and ties her knot. No. 1 ties a bowline round her waist; No. 2 ties her rope to the end of No. 1's with a reef; No. 3 joins hers to it with a sheet-bend; No. 4 shortens it with a sheepshank; and No. 5 ties the whole length to a post with a clove hitch. They can then change places by all moving up one and tying another knot.

Ten Actions.

The Patrols sit in lines while a Leader does ten actions, with someone writing down the exact order in which she does them. (Takes two steps, sits down, blows whistle, stands up, turns right, etc.) When she has finished, each Patrol has to make an exact list of what she has been doing in the correct order. H. D.

An Odd Five Minutes

THERE is so often an odd five minutes in the programme of a Company Evening which we would like to fill, but it seems almost too short a time to begin anything. Have you ever thought of finding out if your Guides know the distinguishing marks on the various Guide uniforms, so that the next time they go to a Rally they will be able to pick out the different ranks? It is amusing as well as instructive to make out the "family tree" of Guiding from Chief to Brownie, either on the floor or blackboard, and learn how they are dressed. You can then have a Patrol game in which each Patrol has to find the different distinguishing marks (gold and silver cords, navy tie, silver hat cord, etc.) of a County Commissioner and other ranks, which have been written on slips of paper and hidden about the room.

The Music Sheet

WE have just been considering the meanings of the various indications of tempo which we find at the heads of all pieces of music, and now we will begin to think about a very big subject, or rather two very big subjects, Rhythm and Time. These two terms, while not in any way synonymous, denote two subjects which are by their very natures curiously intertwined the one with the other. The other term we have just been discussing—tempo or, to use a good old English word, measure—is also bound up with these two.

It is a fact generally acknowledged by the historians of music that music in the earliest times had its origin as an accompaniment to dancing. Dances then were not of a kind with those that we know now, but took their being from a religious rite; they were therefore all of a symbolical nature. The music, such as it was, was supplied by the human voice in a series of grunts and wails, and the rhythm was accentuated by the audience who clapped their hands, stamped their feet, and at a later date banged drums and gongs. Still later words were added by the singers, and these words became more or less stereotyped as the centuries passed, and certain words were always applied to the same dances. It is a curious fact that a nation of so high a culture as the Greeks held the opinion that music unallied to either singing or dancing was a monstrous conceit.

Now herein lies the core of the whole matter: all rhythm is derived from the dance, or, to put it more correctly, all rhythm is derived from the movements of the human body. To this day our bodies, perhaps consciously, perhaps sub-consciously, react to the rhythmic beat of a melody, and the music that does not effect us in this way is not worthy of the honourable name of music.

You have all learnt of the early history of the modern musical form which is called a sonata, and how before this form was consolidated the early composers (among whom Bach is the most shining example) wrote, under the name of *suites*, little series of dances which were to be performed one after the other, and how these dance forms are still sometimes incorporated into the body of a modern sonata. From this you will easily see that the player who knows the steps and rhythm of these old dances has a great advantage over one who does not, and from this same reason, if you are teaching a song to your Guides and you can possibly associate it with any form of tempo which they are likely to understand, you will have won half the battle.

Take some songs which are popular with Guides and you will find that many of them can be rhythmically classed as quick marches or slow marches; $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{6}{8}$ times are all march times, though naturally *all* songs of these times cannot be treated as marches. Knowing this, half your battle is won, for if your Guides are wayward in their time you need only to give them the order "slow march" or "quick march" and see that they keep on until they have grasped the correct rhythm! Similarly, if you can refer them to any dance time that they know, they will understand at once what is wanted. Fox-trot time, waltz time, one-step time, tango time—all these are quite obvious if one is told to observe them. Fox-trot time is $\frac{4}{4}$, waltz time is $\frac{3}{4}$, one-step time $\frac{2}{4}$, tango time $\frac{4}{4}$. And there is another advantage of this method: although the one-step and the tango are both $\frac{2}{4}$ there is a world of difference between their respective rhythms, nor would anyone who knew the difference between a waltz and a minuet ever confuse *their* two rhythms, although both are sometimes written in $\frac{3}{4}$ time. There is an inexplicable

variety between each dance measure, even between those which to all appearances have the same time signature. Sea chanties are another example of the value of bodily action to the right interpretation of a song, for they always sound better when they are taught with rhythmic actions.

I myself have tried out this choric method of teaching rhythm to Guides, and I can say that I have always found it successful within limits, for not all songs can be named as having dance rhythms; but I repeat, within limits it is the best method that I know.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Captain, 1st Thame. Your query requires an answer so long and so interesting that we are devoting our whole article to it next month.

County Organisation of Lone Guiding

(Continued from page 40.)

too highly spoken of. It is probably the one and only chance the Guides have of meeting each other and sometimes the only opportunity the Guider has of getting to know her Guides. From camp, Lone Guides go back to follow along their Lone Trail with an enthusiasm which it is difficult to instil through correspondence.

It is perhaps with a certain amount of mixed feeling that I am writing this article, with the fear that having read it those Guiders who had thought of or are running Lone Companies will despair at the amount of work there is to do. Here I would add a few words for those who are feeling thus.

Remember that:—

- (1) The Company letter is only a monthly one.
- (2) There should not be more than twelve Lone Guides in one Company.
- (3) Lone Lieutenants are useful people.
- (4) This method is only given as a suggestion of how a Lone Company can be run. Each Captain must cut her garment according to her cloth.

It is in the cutting and shaping that we shall find out how much it is possible for a Lone Captain to attempt and the best lines for Captains to follow when starting out on the quest of Lone Guiding.

IRIS M. WOOTTEN,
Head of Lones.

A Specimen Company Letter will appear in the March GAZETTE.

"The Masque of Empire"

(Continued from page 46.)

(33B, Regent's Park Road, London, N.W.1) will let you have all the costumes (except Puck and the fairy frocks, which are very easily made at home) at nominal rates—no profits being taken and the fees received by the Society are spent in beautifying the dresses. The fullest details of movements, etc., are given in the book (price 6½d., including Guide supplement, post free, from Headquarters).

Offer to give another performance in a neighbouring parish in return for a small share of the receipts towards your own expenses.

No fee is payable for the performance of this Masque except when money is taken for admission either by programme or otherwise. In such a case the usual fee of 10 per cent. of the takings is reduced by a special concession to Guides to 7½ per cent., provided the form in the book is filled up and sent as directed.



County Badges—Second List

England

BEDFORDSHIRE. A Silver Penny of Edward the Elder.

This badge was adopted as the Girl Guide Badge from the interesting relic in the Bedford Museum.

BERKSHIRE. An oak stump and a stag statant, head raised. All or.

The county has no official arms.

BIRMINGHAM. A mural crown, issuant therefrom a dexter arm embowed, the hand holding a hammer all proper, together with the motto Forward.

This badge is similar to the crest of the city. Dexter means right; embowed is bent.

DEVONSHIRE. Verte. Exeter Castle, the whole surrounded by rays.

The County of Devonshire has as yet no official arms.

ESSEX. A seaxe proper.

This is an ancient Saxon sword, with a curved shape and gilt handle, and is derived from traditional though unofficial Essex arms.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. Out of a mural coronet issuant a demi lion guardant, gules, holding in its dexter gamb a broad sword erect proper, and in its sinister gamb a trowel.

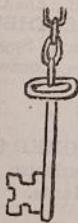
This badge is similar to the City of Gloucester's crest. Guardant means the head is turned full face. Dexter means right, sinister means left, gamb means leg.

HAMPSHIRE. A rose azure surmounted by a Royal Crown.

The rose probably originated in use in Hampshire from the roses in the arms of Southampton, the County of Hampshire itself having no official arms.



KENT.



SUFFOLK.

HEREFORDSHIRE. A lion passant guardant, argent, holding in the dexter paw a sword erect proper, hilt and pommel or.

This is similar to the City of Hereford's crest. Passant means that the lion is standing on three feet, with the right forepaw raised, while guardant means the face is turned to look out, it is full face.

HUNTINGDON. A figure of Robin Hood dressed verte, blowing a horn or, in his sinister hand a bow and arrow or.

This is derived from part of the seal of the town of Huntingdon.

KENT. A horse rampant, argent.
This badge is known as the White Horse of Kent and is very ancient.

NOTTINGHAM. A hunting horn, or, garnished and stringed.

Garnished refers to the mouthpiece and the rings which encircle it. Stringed signifies that it depends from two strings or ribbons, tied in a knot above.

NORFOLK. A figure of Britannia, or, holding sprig in dexter hand.

NORTHAMPTON. A rose argent, the petals folded over, gules, barbed vert.

Derived from an old seal used for county purposes.

SURREY. A lion gules, passant guardant.

Derived from one of the lions in the County Council seal.

SUFFOLK. A key pendant from three links, or.

STAFFORD. The Stafford Knot, argent.

Taken from part of the Stafford Arms.

WARWICKSHIRE. A bear, chained salient, and rugged staff, argent.

Salient means with both hind legs on the ground and the forepaws elevated equally. Rugged staff, tree with branches cut off, not quite short. The bear and rugged staff were part of the armorial bearings of the Earls of Warwick from early times.

WILTSHIRE. A bustard proper.

The bustard was last seen in England on Salisbury Plain.

[For first list see the GAZETTE for March, 1925.—ED.]



STAFFS.



HEREFORDSHIRE.

Appointments

(January, 1926.)

Dist. C. for Hockley ...	... Miss V. Abrahams, Clarendon Road, Edgbaston.
Dist. C. for King's Heath ...	... Mrs. Pearce, 18, Paradise Lane, Hall Green, Birmingham.
Assistant County Secretary	... Mrs. J. H. Morrison, Barn Hey, Hoylake, Cheshire, vice Miss Finlay Dun (resigned).
Div. C. for South Molton ...	... Mrs. Vinson Thomas, Little Lyndridge, Devonshire.
Dist. C. for Braunton and Georgeham	... Mrs. Tweedie, Brittons, Braunton.
Dist. C. for Budleigh Salterton	... Mrs. Coxhead, Tolpedn, Cranford Avenue, Exmouth, vice Mrs. Pepys (resigned).
Dist. C. for Portsmouth Southern	... Mrs. Burrows, 8, Bembridge Crescent, Southsea.
Dist. C. for Hereford City West	... Mrs. Jackson Taylor, Castlepool House, Hereford.
Dist. C. for the East District	... Miss K. Douglas, Moorland, Albany Road, Douglas, vice Mrs. H. S. Corlett (resigned).
Dist. C. for the West District	... Mrs. Ledgard, 4, Peveril Terrace, Peel, Kent.
Dist. C. for Chislehurst	... Miss L. Russell, Rosslyn, High Street, Sidcup.
Dist. C. for Darnley ...	... Mrs. Biggs, Primrose Cottage, Wrotham, vice Miss A. L. Grant (resigned).
Dist. C. for Maidstone	... Miss Dorothy Cadman, Boxley End, Maidstone.
Dist. C. for Swanley ...	... Miss R. Sturge, Dolobean, Chislehurst.
Dist. C. for Blackburn No. 2 (N.W.)	... Mrs. L. Heyworth, Whinfield, Blackburn.
District ...	... The Hon. Mrs. R. B. Hulton, Lynnhurst, Leyland.
Div. C. for Chorley and Leyland	... The Hon. Mrs. R. B. Hulton (resigned).
Dist. C. for Leyland ...	... Miss M. Davies, Broadfield, Leyland, vice The Hon. Mrs. R. B. Hulton (resigned).
Dist. C. for Higher Broughton	... Miss M. Y. Moyes, 11, Eccles Old Road, Pendleton.
Dist. C. for North-West Hulme	... Mrs. S. H. Rowley, 7, Belfield Road, Didsbury, Manchester.

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.	£	s.	d.	Price	Postage
Red Cross (Nursing)	6	1	1	d		
AWARDS.						
All-Round, Blue and White	1	3	2	d		
" Red and White	1	3	2	d		
" Gold	2	0	2	d		
" Lanyards, Blue and White	9					
BADGES.						
Brownies—						
First Class	2					
Proficiency	2					
Recruit (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					
Patrol—					1½d	
Choral	4					
Folk Song Dancer	4					
Hostess	4					
Ranger—						
Lone... ...	8					
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	6					
Brownie, Brown crossed pens	6					
Tawny Owl's	7					
Thanks Badges—						
Silver	4	0				
9-carat Gold	1	1	0			
Transfers for Sea Guide Badges	1					
War Service Badges (for renewal only)	3					
CERTIFICATES.						
Leaving	1	0	2	d		
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	

1½d

SERVICE STARS.

Metal, on Red, Brown or Green Cloth 1½d 1½d

Five Years' Service Star 6 1½d

EQUIPMENT.**FLAGS, TOTEMS, TROPHIES.**

Price Postage

FLAGS.

Carrier, leather, for flag ...	3	11	& 4	6	4d
Company Colours, 4 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft., bright Dark Blue, with First Class Badges and Motto, without name of Company, mounted on brass-jointed pole ...	1	3	6	free	
With name of Company, mounted on brass-jointed pole ...	1	9	6	free	
Lettering, 3s. 6d. 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.—					
Silk ...	4	3		1½d	
Cotton ...	1	3		2d	
" cheap ...	1	0		2d	
Patrol Flags, with emblems (birds, flowers or trees) printed in colours ...	1	3		1½d	
Semaphore Signalling Flags, 12 in. by 12 in., per pair ...	1	3		2d	
Semaphore Flags, 18 in. by 18 in., per pair ...	1	10		2d	
Sticks for Signalling Flags—					
Morse ...	5			6d	
Ditto, better quality (varnished) ...	1	0		6d	
Semaphore ...	4			6d	
(This postage covers 6 Morse or semaphore sticks; fewer than this cannot be sent except at purchaser's risk.)					
Trefoil for flag-pole ...	6	6		6d	
" Ranger ...	10	6		6d	
Union Jack, 6 ft. by 3 ft. (mounted on brass-jointed pole) ...	1	1	6	free	
" unmounted, with rope and toggle ...	15	6		6d	
Wands for Brownie Sixers, with emblem ...	4	3		Rail	
Emblems only ...	3	0		2d	

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	
Painted, polished ...	10	6	6d	

Double-sided Trefoil for pike top ... 3 1½d

Trefoil transfer for standards ...

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

STATUETTE.

Box and Postage ...

Mushroom shaped—

2 ft. high, plain ... 16 6

" " white (2nd quality) ... 15 6

" " natural ... 19 6

" " with emblems ... 1 13 0 for.

10 in. high " ... 12 6

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

Brown Owl, for totem ... 3 3 4d

" large ... 7 6 7 9

" " plush ... 8 6 6d

" " small, plush ... 1 6 6d

(N.B.—Large Totems and flag-poles cannot be sent overseas. Flags can be sent unmounted.)

BROWNIE UNIFORM.**ARMLETS.**

Braid, single armlets, 1d. Per yard ... 1½ 1½d

BELTS.

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

CAPS.

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

EMBLEMBS.

Kinds given in Brownie Handbook ... 2 1½d

HATS.

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

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		Price Postage		SKIRTS.		Price Postage	
JERSEYS.		4	8	4½	Length 28 in.	6/-	6/-
Brown	Front, 24 in.	3½	6	6½	Length 29 in.	6½	6½
	26	4	6	7	Length 30 in.	7	7
	28	5	6	7½	Length 31 in.	7½	7½
	30	6	6	8	Length 32 in.	8	8
	32	7	6	8½	Length 33 in.	8½	8½
	34	8	6	9	Length 34 in.	9	9
	36	9	6	9½	Length 35 in.	9½	9½
	38	10	6	10	Length 36 in.	10	10
	40	11	6	11	Length 37 in.	11	11
	42	12	6	12	Length 38 in.	12	12
	44	13	6	13	Length 39 in.	13	13
	46	14	6	14	Length 40 in.	14	14
	48	15	6	15	Length 41 in.	15	15
	50	16	6	16	Length 42 in.	16	16
	52	17	6	17	Length 43 in.	17	17
	54	18	6	18	Length 44 in.	18	18
	56	19	6	19	Length 45 in.	19	19
	58	20	6	20	Length 46 in.	20	20
	60	21	6	21	Length 47 in.	21	21
	62	22	6	22	Length 48 in.	22	22
	64	23	6	23	Length 49 in.	23	23
	66	24	6	24	Length 50 in.	24	24
	68	25	6	25	Length 51 in.	25	25
	70	26	6	26	Length 52 in.	26	26
	72	27	6	27	Length 53 in.	27	27
	74	28	6	28	Length 54 in.	28	28
	76	29	6	29	Length 55 in.	29	29
	78	30	6	30	Length 56 in.	30	30
	80	31	6	31	Length 57 in.	31	31
	82	32	6	32	Length 58 in.	32	32
	84	33	6	33	Length 59 in.	33	33
	86	34	6	34	Length 60 in.	34	34
	88	35	6	35	Length 61 in.	35	35
	90	36	6	36	Length 62 in.	36	36
	92	37	6	37	Length 63 in.	37	37
	94	38	6	38	Length 64 in.	38	38
	96	39	6	39	Length 65 in.	39	39
	98	40	6	40	Length 66 in.	40	40
	100	41	6	41	Length 67 in.	41	41
	102	42	6	42	Length 68 in.	42	42
	104	43	6	43	Length 69 in.	43	43
	106	44	6	44	Length 70 in.	44	44
	108	45	6	45	Length 71 in.	45	45
	110	46	6	46	Length 72 in.	46	46
	112	47	6	47	Length 73 in.	47	47
	114	48	6	48	Length 74 in.	48	48
	116	49	6	49	Length 75 in.	49	49
	118	50	6	50	Length 76 in.	50	50
	120	51	6	51	Length 77 in.	51	51
	122	52	6	52	Length 78 in.	52	52
	124	53	6	53	Length 79 in.	53	53
	126	54	6	54	Length 80 in.	54	54
	128	55	6	55	Length 81 in.	55	55
	130	56	6	56	Length 82 in.	56	56
	132	57	6	57	Length 83 in.	57	57
	134	58	6	58	Length 84 in.	58	58
	136	59	6	59	Length 85 in.	59	59
	138	60	6	60	Length 86 in.	60	60
	140	61	6	61	Length 87 in.	61	61
	142	62	6	62	Length 88 in.	62	62
	144	63	6	63	Length 89 in.	63	63
	146	64	6	64	Length 90 in.	64	64
	148	65	6	65	Length 91 in.	65	65
	150	66	6	66	Length 92 in.	66	66
	152	67	6	67	Length 93 in.	67	67
	154	68	6	68	Length 94 in.	68	68
	156	69	6	69	Length 95 in.	69	69
	158	70	6	70	Length 96 in.	70	70
	160	71	6	71	Length 97 in.	71	71
	162	72	6	72	Length 98 in.	72	72
	164	73	6	73	Length 99 in.	73	73
	166	74	6	74	Length 100 in.	74	74
	168	75	6	75	Length 101 in.	75	75
	170	76	6	76	Length 102 in.	76	76
	172	77	6	77	Length 103 in.	77	77
	174	78	6	78	Length 104 in.	78	78
	176	79	6	79	Length 105 in.	79	79
	178	80	6	80	Length 106 in.	80	80
	180	81	6	81	Length 107 in.	81	81
	182	82	6	82	Length 108 in.	82	82
	184	83	6	83	Length 109 in.	83	83
	186	84	6	84	Length 110 in.	84	84
	188	85	6	85	Length 111 in.	85	85
	190	86	6	86	Length 112 in.	86	86
	192	87	6	87	Length 113 in.	87	87
	194	88	6	88	Length 114 in.	88	88
	196	89	6	89	Length 115 in.	89	89
	198	90	6	90	Length 116 in.	90	90
	200	91	6	91	Length 117 in.	91	91
	202	92	6	92	Length 118 in.	92	92
	204	93	6	93	Length 119 in.	93	93
	206	94	6	94	Length 120 in.	94	94
	208	95	6	95	Length 121 in.	95	95
	210	96	6	96	Length 122 in.	96	96
	212	97	6	97	Length 123 in.	97	97
	214	98	6	98	Length 124 in.	98	98
	216	99	6	99	Length 125 in.	99	99
	218	100	6	100	Length 126 in.	100	100
	220	101	6	101	Length 127 in.	101	101
	222	102	6	102	Length 128 in.	102	102
	224	103	6	103	Length 129 in.	103	103
	226	104	6	104	Length 130 in.	104	104
	228	105	6	105	Length 131 in.	105	105
	230	106	6	106	Length 132 in.	106	106
	232	107	6	107	Length 133 in.	107	107
	234	108	6	108	Length 134 in.	108	108
	236	109	6	109	Length 135 in.	109	109
	238	110	6	110	Length 136 in.	110	110
	240	111	6	111	Length 137 in.	111	111
	242	112	6	112	Length 138 in.	112	112
	244	113	6	113	Length 139 in.	113	113
	246	114	6	114	Length 140 in.	114	114
	248	115	6	115	Length 141 in.	115	115
	250	116	6	116	Length 142 in.	116	116
	252	117	6	117	Length 143 in.	117	117
	254	118	6	118	Length 144 in.	118	118
	256	119	6	119	Length 145 in.	119	119
	258	120	6	120	Length 146 in.	120	120
	260	121	6	121	Length 147 in.	121	121
	262	122	6	122	Length 148 in.	122	122
	264	123	6	123	Length 149 in.	123	123
	266	124	6	124	Length 150 in.	124	124
	268	125	6	125	Length 151 in.	125	125
	270	126	6	126	Length 152 in.	126	126
	272	127	6	127	Length 153 in.	127	127
	274	128	6	128	Length 154 in.	128	128
	276	129	6	129	Length 155 in.	129	129
	278	130	6	130	Length 156 in.	130	130
	280	131	6	131	Length 157 in.	131	131
	282	132	6	132	Length 158 in.	132	132
	284	133	6	133	Length 159 in.	133	133
	286	134	6	134	Length 160 in.	134	134
	288	135	6	135	Length 161 in.	135	135
	290	136	6	136	Length 162 in.	136	136
	292	137	6	137	Length 163 in.	137	137
	294	138	6	138	Length 164 in.	138	138
	296	139	6	139	Length 165 in.	139	139
	298	140	6	140	Length 166 in.	140	140
	300	141	6	141	Length 167 in.	141	141
	302	142	6	142	Length 168 in.	142	142
	304	143	6	143	Length 169 in.	143	143
	306	144	6	144	Length 170 in.	144	144
	308	145	6	145	Length 171 in.	145	145
	310	146	6	146	Length 172 in.	146	146
	312	147	6	147	Length 173 in.	147	147
	314	148	6	148	Length 174 in.	148	148
	316	149	6	149	Length 175 in.	149	149
	318	150	6	150	Length 176 in.	150	150
	320	151	6	151	Length 177 in.	151	151
	322	152	6	152	Length 178 in.	152	152
	324	153	6	153	Length 179 in.	153	153
	326	154	6	154	Length 180 in.	154	154
	328	155	6	155	Length 181 in.	155	155
	330	156	6	156	Length 182 in.	156	156
	332	157	6	157	Length 183 in.	157	157
	334	158	6	158	Length 184 in.	158	158
	336	159	6	159	Length 185 in.	159	159
	338	160	6	160	Length 186 in.	160	160
	340	161	6	161	Length 187 in.	161	161
	342	162	6	162	Length 188 in.	162	162
	344	163	6	163	Length 189 in.	163	163
	346	164	6	164	Length 190 in.	164	164
	348	165	6	165	Length 191 in.	165	165
	350	166	6	166	Length 192 in.	166	166
	352	167	6	167	Length 193 in.	167	167
	354	168	6	168	Length 194 in.	168	168
	356	169	6	169	Length 195 in.	169	169
	358	170	6	170	Length 196 in.	170	170
	360	171	6	171	Length 197 in.	171	171
	362	172	6	172	Length 198 in.	172	172
	364	173	6	173	Length 199 in.	173	173
	366	174	6	174	Length 200 in.	174	174

OVERALLS. (For unofficial wear, camp, etc.)		Price	Postage
Length, 48 in.	18 9	3	0
" "	14 6	6d	
" "	14 6	6d	
Extra collars for above (sizes 13½, 14, 14½, 15)	1 0	1½d	
OVERCOATS.			
In Navy Melton	Made to measure. In three qualities.	3 5 0	free
" "	" "	4 7 6	free
" "	Blanket Cloth	5 15 6	free
SHIRTS.			
Navy Tricolour	10 0	4d	
Extra collars for above	" "	1 6	1½d
Navy cotton	" "	8 3	3d
Extra collars for above	" "	1 0	1½d
White Jap Silk (13½, 14, 14½ neck)	" "	18 6	free
White Tricolour	" "	13 9	5d
Extra collars for above	" "	1 6	1½d
White Lawn	" "	7 6	4d
Extra collars for above	" "	1 0	1½d
(Size 13½, 14, 14½; size 15, 16, extra.)			

STOCKINGS.

	per pair	4	3d
Black Cashmere, S.W., W., O.S. " lisle	"	3 6	2d

TIES.

	4 0	2d
Brown, Emerald, Pale Blue, Navy Blue, or Saxe Poplin	"	4 0
Navy and Saxe Barathea	"	2d

Black, Brown, Green, Orange, Pale Blue, Red, Royal Blue and Yellow Imitation Poplin.

1 4 2d

TUNICS AND SKIRTS. (Tailor-made.)

Not in stock, only made to order. Self-measurement form on application.

	3 8 0	free
Navy Drill for summer or abroad	" "	3 11 6
" " Serge, heavy 14 6 Extra Skirt	" "	1 18 6
" " fine 5 15 6 " "	" "	2 5 6
" " Gabardine 7 17 6 " "	" "	2 12 6
" " Whipcord 8 18 6 " "	" "	2 19 6

UNIFORM. MATERIAL FOR MAKING.

BELT HOOKS.

	per pair	4	2d
For Officers' Uniforms	"	2	2d

BUTTONS.

	per doz.	5	2d
Best quality, black	"	2	2d

Cheap quality, black

" " brown

MATERIAL.

	per yard	1 10
Casement Cloth, Brown, 40 in.	"	2 8
" " Fadeless, 50 in.	"	1 10
" " Navy, 40 in.	"	1 4
" " 38 "	"	2 8
" " Fadeless, 50 in.	"	1 8

Drill, Navy, 27 in.

Serge, Navy, 54 in.

4 0

PAPER PATTERNS.

	each	6	2d
Guiders' uniform, two styles— 1. Uniform coat and skirt	"		
2. Plain coat with hip-pockets and uniform skirt	"		

(Sizes : 34, 36, 38 bust.)

Gardes (three sizes, 12-14, 14-16, 16-18) ...

Camp Overall, 12-14, 14-16, 16-18 ...

Brownies (two sizes, large and small) Overall ...

Drill Tunic, jumper length (three sizes, 12-14, 14-16, 16-18) ...

overall length (three sizes, 12-14, 14-16, 16-18) ...

Serge Tunic and Skirt (three sizes, 12-14, 14-16, 16-18) ...

WET-WEATHER OUTFITS.

Goloshes, sizes 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 ...

Rubber Sou-westers, sizes 6½, 7½, 7¾, 7½ ...

Showerproof Coats, navy, length 45 or 48 in. ...

Waterproofs, length 42, 45 & 48 in. ...

" length 46, 48 or 50 in. ...

" heavyweight, length 42, 45, 48 & 50 in. ...

" lightweight, length 42, 45, 48 & 50 in. ...

Wellington Boots, sizes 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 ...

4 11 6d

1 11 2d

3 0 0 free

1 5 0 free

1 19 6 free

1 16 6 free

1 4 6 free

15 6 9d

1 6 3d

2 0 3d

11 6 5d

15 6 6d

8 2d

5 0 2d

1 6 2d

3 6 3d

3 6 4d

6 1d

3 2d

3 6 6d

7 1d

3 1d

3 1d

3 1d

1 6 2d

3 1d

3 1d

2 6 2d

3 1d

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	Price	Postage	Price	Postage
Scouting and Mapping Handbook. For guides, Scouts and others. By A. W. N. MacKenzie	1 0	1d	Princess Mary. By M. G. Carey	3 6
Scouting Games and Activities for Indian Girls	1 0	1d	The Piper of Pax. The Life Story of the Chief Scout. By E. K. Wade	3 6
Scouting Games and Activities for Indian Girls	1 0	1d	NATURE LORE.	6 9
Scouting Games and Activities for Indian Girls	1 0	1d	An A.B.C. of Common Birds published by the R.S.P.B.	1 0
Scouting Games and Activities for Indian Girls	1 0	1d	Birds for Guides. By Major Clifton Shelton	1 0
Scouting Games and Activities for Indian Girls	1 0	1d	British Birds. With 48 plates in colour. By M. G. Scott. Described by J. A. Henderson	2 0
Scouting Games and Activities for Indian Girls	1 0	1d	British Nesting Birds. With 8 coloured and 70 black and white illustrations. By W. Parfitt Westell, F.L.S., M.B.O.U.	2 0
Scouting Games and Activities for Indian Girls	1 0	1d	British Birds. And how to name them at a glance without botany. By Forster Robson	2 0
Scouting Games and Activities for Indian Girls	1 0	1d	British Wild Birds. By Mortimer Batten	1 0
BROWNIES	1 0	1d	Clothes	1 0
Brownie Magic. A book for Brown Girls. By V. Rives Davids	2 0	2d	Paper	2 0
Brownie Handbook. The. By Sir Robert Baden-Powell. With a foreword by the Chief Scout	1 0	1d	2d	2d
Brownie Handbook. The. By Sir Robert Baden-Powell	2 0	2d	2d	2d
CAMPING AND WOODCRAFT.	10 6	6d	Clothes	1 0
Camping and Woodcraft. By Horace Leighart	10 6	1d	Paper	2 0
Camping and Woodcraft for Guides. The. By H. B. Davidson	2 0	6d	2d	2d
Camping and Woodcraft. The. By H. B. Davidson	2 0	6d	Clothes	1 0
Camping and Woodcraft. The. By H. B. Davidson	2 0	6d	Paper	2 0
Camping and Woodcraft. The. By H. B. Davidson	2 0	6d	2d	2d
CAMPING OUT FOR ALL. By J. Gibson	1 0	1d	How to Find and Name Wild Flowers. By Thomas Fox, F.L.S.	2 6
Notes on Camping. Board of Education Educational Pamphlet No. 89	1 0	1d	Being a new method of observing and identifying upwards of 1,200 species of flowering plants in the British Isles	5 0
Drinking and Bathing. By a "P. P. Scout"	1 0	1d	Outdoor Year. By W. J. Clinton	3 6
Drinking and Bathing. A book for Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and Every Lover of Woodcraft. By H. Mortimer Batten, F.Z.S.	2 0	2d	Ready Guide to British Birds. By B. A. Carter	3 6
Woodcraft. By Owen Jones and Marcus Woodward	2 0	2d	Trees. "Shown to the Children" Series. With 32 coloured plates. By J. H. Kelman. Described by C. C. Smith	3 6
Woodcraft Trail. The. By Marcus Woodward	2 0	2d	Wild Flowers and How to Name them. At a glance and without botany. By Col. J. S. F. Mackenzie	1 0
FICTION.	2 6	6d	Woodland Trees and How to Identify Them. By J. H. Crabtree	1 6
Girl Guides Captain in India. By J. Aldis	2 6	6d	STORY TELLING AND YARNS.	4 6
Brownie Margaret. By L. Harcourt Kitchen	2 6	6d	Book of Stories for the Story Teller. The. By Fanny E. Cox	1 6
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